## 安徽大学 2023—2024 学年第一学期

## 《 线性代数 A 》期中考试试题参考答案及评分标准

一、选择题(每小题3分,共15分)

- 2. D
- 4. D
- 5. B

二、填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

6. 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha^n & n\alpha\beta \\ 0 & \alpha^n \end{pmatrix}$$
 7.  $-\frac{1}{3}(A+2I)$  8.  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  9. 1/16

$$8. \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

三、计算题(每小题10分,共60分)

11. 由题意,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & | 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & | 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & | -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 & | -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & | -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & | 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{-2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

所以,其逆矩阵为 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{-2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$
 (10 分)

12. 
$$-M_{41} + M_{42} - M_{43} + M_{44} = A_{41} + A_{42} + A_{43} + A_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -8 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 7 & 0 & -2 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
 (10 分)

13.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \dots & 0 \\ & \dots & & \dots & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \dots & 0 \\ & \dots & & \dots & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1-n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \dots & 0 \\ & & \dots & & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1-n \end{vmatrix} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(n+1)!}{2}$$
 (10  $\frac{1}{2}$ )

$$14. \left(\alpha_{1}^{T}, \alpha_{2}^{T}, \alpha_{3}^{T}, \alpha_{4}^{T}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 6 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以,向量组秩等于 2, $\alpha_1$ , $\alpha_2$  为其一组极大线性无关组. (10 分)

15. 
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 4\lambda - 9$$
,

所以,当 $\lambda \neq \frac{9}{4}$ 时,矩阵的行列式 $|A| \neq 0$ ,r(A) = 3,

$$\stackrel{\underline{u}}{=} \lambda = \frac{9}{4} \text{ Hz}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & \frac{9}{4} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -\frac{7}{4} & -7 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -\frac{7}{4} & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

此时,秩的最小值 r(A)=2 (10 分)

16. 方程组的增广矩阵为
$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & a - 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & b - 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & a - 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & b - 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b - 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以a=0,b=2时,方程组有解。此时,同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4=1\\ x_2+2x_3+2x_4=3 \end{cases}$ ,

通解为 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -2 + x_3 + x_4 \\ x_2 = 3 - 2x_3 - 2x_4 \end{cases}$$
, 其中  $x_3$ ,  $x_4$  为自由变量. (10 分)

## 四、证明题(每小题5分,共10分)

17. 因为AB = CA = I,所以矩阵A可逆,B,C均为A的逆矩阵。 又因为逆矩阵唯一,所以B = C,同理A = C。即,A = B = C

所以 
$$A^2 = B^2 = C^2 = I$$
 ,  $A^2 + B^2 + C^2 = 3I$ . (5分)

18. 由题意, 
$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

且
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
可逆,则 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$ 

 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ ,  $\beta_3$ 与 $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ 等价,

此时
$$r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$$
,  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关. (5分)