## ·珠海校区2015学年度第二学期14级《线性代数》期中考题D卷



平分:

《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条:"考试作弊者,不授予学士学位、

试卷共2大页,满分为100分。

填空题: (每小题3分,共30分)

1. 排列315624的逆序数员

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 \\
3 & -2 & 4 \\
9 & 4 & 16
\end{vmatrix} = \underline{\qquad \qquad 30}$$

3. 设3阶行列式
$$|a_{ij}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$
中元素 $a_{12}$ 的代数余子式 $A_{12} = \underline{ +7}$ .

5. 设3阶矩阵A可逆,且|A|=1,则 $|(2A)^*|=$ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_6.4

6. 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 则 $A$ 的秩 $R(A) = 3$ 

7. 设A, B, C为n阶矩阵, 则 $(ABC)^{\mathrm{T}} = C^{\mathsf{T}} \cdot B^{\mathsf{T}} \cdot A^{\mathsf{T}}$ 

9. 设矩阵A, B, C满足AXB = C, 且 A, B可逆, 则 $X = A \cdot C \cdot B$ 

10. 
$$\partial A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 9 & 7 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{M}A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 9 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

计算题: (7题, 共70分; 注: 要写出必要的计算过程)

1. 
$$(8分)$$
求解矩阵方程:  $X\begin{pmatrix}5&3\\2&1\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}4&3\\2&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}$ 

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解: 说: 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

: 
$$|A| = 5x1 - 3x2 = -1 \neq 0$$

: 
$$A = 5x1 - 3x2 = 7 + 0$$
  
:  $A = \frac{1}{|A|} A^{+} = -(1 - \frac{3}{2}) = (1 - \frac{3}{2})$   
:  $x \cdot A = B$ 

$$X = B \cdot A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 - 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 
$$(8分)$$
计算 $D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 

解: 
$$D_4 = \frac{k_2-2h}{k_3-3h} = \frac{1}{0} = \frac{23}{5-4} = \frac{25}{5-4} = \frac{1}{5-3h} = \frac{1}{5-4} = \frac{1}{5-4}$$

3. (8分) 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\bar{x}A^{-1}$ 

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_3 - 2C_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & +3 & +1 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{E_3 - 2C_1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = | \neq 0$$

$$M_{23} = 2$$

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4. 
$$(109)$$
 宋矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 7 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$  的秩并计算A的一个最高阶非零于式。

解:  $A \stackrel{1}{\searrow} \frac{3}{\cancel{1}} \stackrel{1}{\cancel{1}} \stackrel{1}{\cancel{1}$ 

6. (12分)求解非齐次线性方程组 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_4 & = -3 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 - 3x_4 & = -5 \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 - 8x_3 + 3x_4 & = 3 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 - 7x_3 + 4x_4 & = 5 \end{cases}$$

解: 此题: 得到土曾广矢下阵: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 & -5 \\ 3 & -2 & -8 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & -8 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & -8 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & -8 & -9 & 19 & 12 \\ 0 & -7 & -7 & 8 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} \chi_1 & 2\chi_3 & -1 & \chi_2 & -1 \\ \chi_2 & -\chi_3 & +3 & \chi_4 & -1 \\ \chi_4 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ \chi_5 & \chi_4 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 &$$

7. (12分)设
$$AP = PB$$
, 其中 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求 $f(A) = A^8 + 3A^7 - A^5$ .

: 
$$f(A) = P f(B)P^{-1}$$
  
=  $P(B^{8} + 3B^{7} - B^{5})$ 

$$B^{2} = B \cdot B = ( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}) ( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}) = ( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}) = E$$

$$\beta^5 = \beta^2 \cdot \beta^2 \cdot B = E \cdot E \cdot B = B$$

:, 
$$f(B) = (E + 3B - B) = (3 \circ 1)$$

$$P' = \frac{1}{|P|} \cdot P^* = P^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1$$