

线性代数期中试卷 答案 (2018.11.17)

一. 简答与计算题(本题共5小题, 每小题8分, 共40分)

1. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix}$ 经过多次初等行变换和列变换得到 $B = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 17 & 6 \\ -7 & 0 & 5 \\ 13 & 9 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$, 求参数 λ .

解: 做初等行变换, $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}, B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 秩相等得 $\lambda = 1$.

解法二: $|B| = 0 \Rightarrow |A| = \lambda - 1 = 0, \therefore \lambda = 1$.

解法三: $B \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{c} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{c} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore \lambda = 1$.

2. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & n-1 \\ n & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $n \geq 2$, 求 C^{-1} .

解: $(A, E) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|ccccc} 1 & & & & & 0 & & & & 1/n \\ & 1 & & & & 1 & 0 & & & \\ & & 1 & & & & 1/2 & 0 & & \\ & & & \ddots & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & 1 & & & & 1/(n-1) & 0 \end{array} \right), \therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & 1/n \\ 1 & 0 & & & \\ & 1/2 & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 1/(n-1) & 0 \end{pmatrix},$
 $B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & \\ & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$

3. 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}, |A| \neq 0$, 且有 $A_{ij} = 2a_{ij}, i, j = 1, 2, 3$, 其中 A_{ij} 为矩阵元素 a_{ij} 的代数余子式, 求 $|A^*|$.

解: $A^* = 2A^T, 2A^T A = A^* A = |A|E$, 取行列式, $2^3 |A|^2 = |2A^T A| = |A|^3$.

因为 $|A| \neq 0$, 故 $|A| = 8$, 于是有 $|A^*| = |2A^T| = 8|A| = 64$.

解法二: $|A| \neq 0$, 则 $|A^*| = ||A|A^{-1}| = |A|^2$, 又有 $|A^*| = |2A^T| = 8|A|$, 故 $|A| = 8$, 且 $|A^*| = 8|A| = 64$.

4. 设矩阵 $A = MN^T$, 其中 $M, N \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r} (r \leq n), |N^T M| \neq 0$. 证明: $r(A^2) = r(A)$.

证: $|N^T M| \neq 0, (N^T M)^3$ 可逆,

故 $r = r((N^T M)^3) = r(N^T A^2 M) \leq r(A^2 M) \leq r(A^2) \leq r(A) \leq r(M) \leq r$, 从而 $r(A^2) = r(A)$.

证法二: $|N^T M| \neq 0 \Rightarrow r = r(N^T M) \leq r(N^T) = r(N) \leq r, \therefore r(N) = r, r(M) = r$.

M, N 列满秩, 有 $M = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ O \end{pmatrix}, N = Q \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ O \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 P, Q 可逆.

于是有 $r(A) = r(P \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ O \end{pmatrix} (E_r, O) Q^T) = r(P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} Q^T) = r \begin{pmatrix} E_r & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} = r$.

$A^2 = MN^T MN^T = (M)((N^T M)N^T) = M\tilde{N}^T, |N^T M| \neq 0 \Rightarrow (N^T M)$ 可逆,

故 $r(\tilde{N}^T) = r((N^T M)N^T) = r(N^T) = r$, 且 $\tilde{N}^T \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times n}$, 于是也有 $r(A^2) = r(M\tilde{N}^T) = r$, 从而 $r(A^2) = r(A)$.

5. 计算行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n-1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n & n-1 & n-2 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$. (D 的元素 $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} i+j-1, & \text{当 } i+j \leq n+1, \\ 2n+1-i-j, & \text{当 } i+j > n+1. \end{cases}$)

解: $D \stackrel{r_i+1-r_i}{i=n-1, \dots, 2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_i+c_1}{i=2, \dots, n} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & \cdots & n & n+1 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix},$

依次按最后一行展开: $D = (-1)^{(n+1)+n+\cdots+3} 2^{n-2} (n+1) = (-1)^{n(n-1)/2} 2^{n-2} (n+1)$.

二.(10分) 设有向量组

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 求一个极大无关组, 并用极大无关组表示其余向量;

(2) 在4维列向量组 e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 中找出所有不能被向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 线性表示的向量,

其中 $e_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T, e_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)^T, e_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0)^T, e_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1)^T$.

解: $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 | e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2/3 & 1/3 & -1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & -1.5 & -2/3 & -5/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1.5 & 1/3 & 1/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right).$

(1) 一个极大无关组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$, 且 $\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \alpha_5 = \alpha_1 - 1.5\alpha_2 + 1.5\alpha_4$,

(2) 第4行分量非零的向量不能表示, 即向量 e_1, e_2, e_4 .

解法二: (1) $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & -1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right).$

一个极大无关组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$, 且 $\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \alpha_5 = \alpha_1 - 1.5\alpha_2 + 1.5\alpha_4$,

(2) $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4 | e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2/3 & 1/3 & -1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2/3 & -5/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 1/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right).$

第4行分量非零的向量不能表示, 即向量 e_1, e_2, e_4 .

三.(10分) 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$, A 的第一列为 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

是齐次线性方程组 $(A - 2E)x = \theta$ 的非零解, 求 A .

解: $Ae_1 = \alpha_1, A\xi_1 = 2\xi_1, A\xi_2 = 2\xi_2$, 故 $A(e_1, \xi_1, \xi_2) = (\alpha_1, 2\xi_1, 2\xi_2)$,

$$A = (\alpha_1, 2\xi_1, 2\xi_2)(e_1, \xi_1, \xi_2)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & -9 \\ -1 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解法二: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ -1 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ -1 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$, 由 $(A - 2E)\xi_i = \theta, i = 1, 2$,

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} 3a_{12} + a_{13} = 0, \\ 3a_{22} + a_{23} = 9, \\ 3a_{32} + a_{33} = 5, \\ -2a_{12} - a_{13} = 0, \\ -2a_{22} - a_{23} = -3, \\ -2a_{32} - a_{33} = -1, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \begin{cases} a_{12} = a_{13} = 0, \\ a_{22} = 6, a_{23} = -9, \\ a_{32} = 4, a_{33} = -7. \end{cases} \quad \text{故} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & -9 \\ -1 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解法三: $(A - 2E)(\xi_1, \xi_2) = O$, 故 $\begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^T \\ \xi_2^T \end{pmatrix} (A - 2E)^T = O$, 即 $(A - 2E)^T$ 的列为方程组 $\begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^T \\ \xi_2^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$ 的解.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^T \\ \xi_2^T \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/9 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/9 \end{pmatrix}, \text{通解为 } x = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}. \text{易知 } (A - 2E)^T \text{ 的第一行为 } (0, -1, -1),$$

$$\text{故 } (A - 2E)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 \end{pmatrix}, \text{最后有 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & -9 \\ -1 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

四. (15分) 设下列非齐次线性方程组有3个线性无关的解向量:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = 1, \\ \lambda x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 7\mu x_4 = -2, \\ 4x_1 + 9x_2 - 5x_3 - 6x_4 = 5. \end{cases}$$

(1) 求出该方程组系数矩阵的秩; (2) 求出参数 λ, μ 的值以及方程组的通解.

解: (1) $(A, b) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda & 7\mu+2-3\lambda & \lambda-3 \end{array} \right)$, 无关解向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$.

易知 $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_1 - \alpha_3$ 是 $Ax = \theta$ 的两个无关解, 故 $r(A) = 2$.

(2) 由 $r(A) = 2$ 知 $\lambda = 3, \mu = 1$. 令 $x_3 = x_4 = 0$ 得一个特解 $\eta = (-1, 1, 0, 0)^T$,

对应齐次方程组的基础解系为 $\beta_1 = (-1, 1, 1, 0)^T, \beta_2 = (-3, 2, 0, 1)^T$, 通解为 $\eta + k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2$.

五.(15分) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 6 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$.

(1) 计算矩阵 A 的特征值和特征向量; (2) 计算矩阵 $(A^2 + A^* + 2E)^{-1}$ 的特征值和特征向量.

解: (1) $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 4)^2$, 故特征值 $\lambda = 2, -4$ (二重).

$\lambda = 2$, 特征向量为 $k_1\xi_1, \xi_1 = (-2, -1, 1)^T$,

$\lambda = -4$, 特征向量为 $k_2\xi_2 + k_3\xi_3, \xi_2 = (-1, 1, 0)^T, \xi_3 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$.

(2) $|A| = 32$, 令 $B = A^2 + A^* + 2E = A^2 + 32A^{-1} + 2E$, $B\xi_1 = (2^2 + 32 * (1/2) + 2)\xi_1 = 22\xi_1$,

$B\xi_2 = 10\xi_2, B\xi_3 = 10\xi_3$, 故 $B^{-1}\xi_1 = (1/22)\xi_1, B^{-1}\xi_2 = (1/10)\xi_2, B^{-1}\xi_3 = (1/10)\xi_3$.

于是 $(A^2 + A^* + 2E)^{-1}$ 的特征值为 $1/22, 1/10, 1/10$, 对应特征向量为 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 .

六.(10分) 设矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, r(A) < n$, 列向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 是齐次线性方程组 $Ax = \theta$

的基础解系, 矩阵 $N = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times s}$. 证明: $r(A^T, N) = n$.

证: 只要证明 $r \begin{pmatrix} A \\ N^T \end{pmatrix} = n$ 或 $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ N^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$ 只有零解.

因为解满足 $Ax = \theta$, 故 x 为基础解系的组合, 从而存在 s 维向量 y 使得 $x = Ny$.

又 x 满足 $N^T x = \theta$, 即 $N^T Ny = \theta$, 故 $x^T x = y^T N^T Ny = 0$, 于是 $x = \theta$ 为零解, 结论得证.

证法二: 易知 $r(A) = n - s$, 取 A^T 列的极大无关组 $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-s}$, 令 $B = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-s})$, 则有 $B^T N = O$.

考虑 $k_1\beta_1 + \dots + k_{n-s}\beta_{n-s} + t_1\alpha_1 + \dots + t_s\alpha_s = \beta + \alpha = \theta$,

其中 $\beta = k_1\beta_1 + \dots + k_{n-s}\beta_{n-s} = Bx, \alpha = t_1\alpha_1 + \dots + t_s\alpha_s = Ny, x = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n-s} \end{pmatrix}, y = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ \vdots \\ t_s \end{pmatrix}$.

则有 $\beta^T \alpha = x^T B^T Ny = 0$, 故 $0 = \beta^T \theta = \beta^T (\beta + \alpha) = \beta^T \beta$, 故 $\beta = \theta$, 于是 $\alpha = \theta$.

从而 $k_1 = \dots = k_{n-s} = 0, t_1 = \dots = t_s = 0$, 即 $(B, N) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-s}, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s)$ 的列线性无关,

故有 $r(B, N) = n$, 最后可得 $n = r(B, N) \leq r(A^T, N) \leq n$, 即 $r(A^T, N) = n$.

提 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s)$ 的线性组合