

## 2018-2019(1)线性代数 A (48) 学时课程试卷 (A) 答案评分标准参考

一、(1) D (2) B (3) B (4) A 或 D(都对) (5) C

二、(6) 正(或+) (7) 6 (8) 0 (9) 3 (10) n-1

三、计算题 (本大题共 2 小题, 每小题 6 分, 共 12 分)

11、解:

$$A_{31} + 3A_{32} - 2A_{33} + 2A_{34}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_4+c_3} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 24 \quad \dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

12、解:

$$\text{法 (1): } |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & a \end{vmatrix} = (a+1)^2(a-2) = 0, a = -1 \text{ 或 } a = 2 \quad \dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

$$\text{法 (2): } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & a \\ 0 & a+1 & -a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & -(a-2)(a+1) \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots\dots 4\text{分}$$

向量组线性相关, 则  $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) < 3$ , 故  $-(a-2)(a+1) = 0$ , 则

$$a = -1 \text{ 或 } a = 2 \quad \dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

三、计算题 (本大题共 2 小题, 每小题 8 分, 共 16 分)

13、解:  $(A - E)X = A$ , 则  $X = (A - E)^{-1}A \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\mathbf{A}-\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{A}) &= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 3 & -2 & -3 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & -3 \end{array} \right) \\
 &\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & -3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & -3 \end{array} \right), \text{故 } \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots\dots\dots 8\text{分}
 \end{aligned}$$

14. 解:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = 1 \times 1 \times (-2) = -2 \neq 0, \text{故 } \mathbf{A} \text{ 可逆, 且 } \mathbf{A}^* = |\mathbf{A}| \mathbf{A}^{-1} = -2\mathbf{A}^{-1} \quad \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$$

若记  $\mathbf{A}$  的特征值为  $\lambda$ , 则

$$\varphi(\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{A}^* + 3\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E} = -2\mathbf{A}^{-1} + 3\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E} \text{ 的特征值为}$$

$$\varphi(\lambda) = -\frac{2}{\lambda} + 3\lambda - 2 \quad \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分}$$

可得  $\varphi(\mathbf{A})$  的特征值为  $\varphi(1) = -1, \varphi(-1) = -3, \varphi(2) = 3, \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$

$$\text{故 } |\mathbf{A}^* + 3\mathbf{A} - 2\mathbf{E}| = -1 \times -3 \times 3 = 9. \quad \dots\dots\dots 8\text{分}$$

五. 解答题. (本大题共 1 小题, 共 10 分)

$$15. \text{解: 由已知, 解集的秩 } R_s = 4 - R(\mathbf{A}) = 2, \text{则 } R(\mathbf{A}) = 2 \quad \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$$

$$\mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & a & a \\ 1 & a & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & a & a \\ 0 & a-2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & a & a \\ 0 & 0 & -(a-1)^2 & -(a-1)^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots\dots\dots 5\text{分}$$

当  $a = 1$  时,  $R(\mathbf{A}) = 2$ . 此时,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{得同解方程组 } \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = -x_3 - x_4 \end{cases},$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{得基础解系 } \xi_1 = (1, -1, 1, 0)^T, \xi_2 = (0, -1, 0, 1)^T, \text{则通解为 } \mathbf{x} = k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 (k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{R}) \quad \dots\dots\dots$$

六. 解答题 (本大题共 2 小题, 每题 10 分, 共 20 分)

16. 解

:

$$A(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots\dots 6\text{分}$$

从上可知,  $a_1, a_2, a_3$  是  $A$  的列向量组的一个最大无关组  $\dots\dots\dots 8\text{分}$

且  $a_4 = a_1 + 3a_2 - a_3, a_5 = -a_2 + a_3 \dots\dots\dots 10\text{分}.$

17、解：二次型的矩阵为  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots\dots 2\text{分}$

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda-2)(\lambda-4)^2 = 0, \text{得 } \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 4 \dots\dots\dots 4\text{分}$$

对于  $\lambda_1 = 2, (A - 2E) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 得  $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  (不唯一) 注: 同解方程为  $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = -x_3 \end{cases}$

对于  $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 4, (A - 4E) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 得  $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  (不唯一)  $\dots\dots\dots 7\text{分}$

(注 同解方程组:  $x_3 = x_2$ )

由此看出,  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$  已经正交, 下面将它们单位化, 得到以下三个向量:

$$\text{得 } p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \text{ (不唯一)}$$

$$\text{构造正交矩阵 } P = (p_1 \ p_2 \ p_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{使得 } P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{且有 } f \text{ 的标准形:}$$

$$f = 2y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 + 4y_3^2 \dots\dots\dots 10\text{分}$$

七. 证明题 (本大题共 2 小题, 每题 6 分, 共 12 分)

18、证明：由  $Aa_1 = Aa_2 = Aa_3 = 0$ , 知  $A(a_1 + a_2) = Aa_1 + Aa_2 = 0$ ,

同理  $A(a_2 + a_3) = 0$ , 故  $a_1, a_1 + a_2, a_2 + a_3$  也是  $Ax = 0$  的解 .....2分 ;

设  $x_1a_1 + x_2(a_1 + a_2) + x_3(a_2 + a_3) = 0$ , 即  $(x_1 + x_2)a_1 + (x_2 + x_3)a_2 + x_3a_3 = 0$ , 由

$a_1, a_2, a_3$  线性无关可知, 则  $x_1 + x_2 = 0, x_2 + x_3 = 0, x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$ , 故

$a_1, a_1 + a_2, a_2 + a_3$  线性无关, 所以它们是  $Ax = 0$  的一组基础解系。 .....6分.

或用以下方法证明线性无关

$(a_1, a_1 + a_2, a_2 + a_3) = (a_1, a_2, a_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 而  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  可逆, 且  $a_1, a_2, a_3$  线性无关,

故  $a_1, a_1 + a_2, a_2 + a_3$ .

19、证明:

由  $A^2 + A = 4E$ , 可得  $(A - E)(A + 2E) = 2E, \therefore |A - E| \cdot |A + 2E| = |2E| \neq 0$  .....2分 ,

故  $|A - E| \neq 0$ , 所以  $A - E$  可逆, 且  $(A - E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A + 2E)$ . .....6分