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授课班号\_\_\_\_\_ 年级专业\_\_\_\_\_ 学号\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_

题号	一	二	三	总分	审核
题分	27	28	45		
得分					
得分	评阅人	一、填空题 (共 27 分, 每题 3 分)			

1. 六阶行列式中的项  $a_{21}a_{53}a_{16}a_{42}a_{65}a_{34}$  前面应取 正 (正, 负) 号.2. 行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} -3 & 0 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$  中元素 4 的代数余子式为 -10.3. 若  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ .4. 设方阵  $A_3$  可逆,  $|A_3|=3$ ,  $A^*$  为  $A_3$  的伴随矩阵, 则  $|A^*| = 9$ .5. 设  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & 7 \\ 5 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .6. 设  $R(A_{5 \times 4})=3$ , 且  $\alpha_1 = (3, -4, 1, 2)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (4, 6, 8, 0)^T$  均为方程  $A_{5 \times 4} X = \bar{b}$  的解向量, 则该方程组的通解可表示为:  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + c \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ .7. 已知 3 阶方阵  $A$  的 3 个特征值为 -1, 2, -3, 则  $|A| = 6$ .8. 若  $\begin{pmatrix} 22 & 31 \\ -12 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$  与  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  相似, 则  $\lambda = -17$ .9. 二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 5x_4^2 + 2x_2x_3$  的矩阵是  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ , 秩是 4.

得分	评阅人

## 二、计算题 (共 28 分, 每小题 7 分)

1. 求  $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \cdots & n \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \cdots & n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$  化上三角

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} r_1+r_1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ r_2+r_1 & 0 & 2 & 6 & \cdots & 2n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ r_n+r_1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 2n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= n!$$

2. 设  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  且  $AX = A + X$ , 求矩阵  $X$ .

$$(A-E)X = A \Rightarrow X = (A-E)^{-1}A$$

$$(A-E, A) = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 3 & -2 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & -3 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & -3 \end{array} \right] \therefore X = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. 已知  $n$  阶矩阵  $A, B$  满足条件  $2A - B - AB = E$ ,  $A^2 = A$ , 其中  $E$  为单位阵, 试证明  $A-B$

可逆, 并求  $(A-B)^{-1}$ .

$$2A - B - AB = (A - B) + (A - AB) = (A - B) + (A^2 - AB)$$

$$= (A - B) + A(A - B) = (E + A)(A - B) = E$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - B)^{-1} = E + A$$

4. 求矩阵  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -10 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  的特征值与特征向量.

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 4 & 10 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda - 3 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -2$$

$$(\lambda_1 E - A)X = 0: \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, x_1 = -2x_2, \text{ 对应于 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1 \text{ 的特征向量}$$

$$x_3 \text{ 任意}$$

$$\text{为 } k_1 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (k_1, k_2 \text{ 不全为 } 0)$$

$$(\lambda_3 E - A)X = 0: \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ -1 & -5 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{2}{3}x_3 \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{3}x_3 \end{cases}, \text{ 对应于 } \lambda_3 = -2 \text{ 的特征向量}$$

$$\text{向量为 } k_3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad (k_3 \neq 0)$$



得分	评阅人

## 三、简答题 (共 45 分)

1. 讨论线性方程组  $\begin{cases} (\lambda+3)x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = \lambda \\ \lambda x_1 + (\lambda-1)x_2 + x_3 = \lambda \\ 3(\lambda+1)x_1 + \lambda x_2 + (\lambda+3)x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$  当  $\lambda$  取何值时方程组无解? 有唯一解? 有无穷多解? 在方程组有无穷多解的情况下, 求出全部解。(12分)

注:  $|A|$  可直接计算, 再分回代

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+3 & 1 & 2 \\ \lambda & \lambda-1 & 1 \\ 3(\lambda+1) & \lambda & \lambda+3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2-\lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & \lambda-1 & 1 \\ 2\lambda & \lambda-1 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2-\lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & \lambda-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2-\lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & \lambda-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda-1)$$

1)  $|A| \neq 0$ , 即  $\lambda \neq 0$  且  $\lambda \neq 1$  时, 方程组有唯一解。

2)  $\lambda = 0$  时,  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , 无解

3)  $\lambda = 1$  时,  $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 + 1 \\ x_2 = 2x_3 - 3 \end{cases}$

有无穷多解, 通解为:  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

2. 设实对称矩阵  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , 试求正交矩阵  $P$ , 使得  $P^{-1}AP$  为对角阵。(12分)

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda-2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-5) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 5$$

$$(\lambda_1 E - A)X = 0: \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_3 \\ x_2 = 2x_3 \end{cases}, p_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \eta_1 = \frac{p_1}{\|p_1\|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda_2 E - A)X = 0: \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2}x_3 \end{cases}, p_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \eta_2 = \frac{p_2}{\|p_2\|} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\lambda_3 E - A)X = 0: \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}x_3 \\ x_2 = -x_3 \end{cases}, p_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \eta_3 = \frac{p_3}{\|p_3\|} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore P = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$



3. 求向量组  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 7 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  的秩和它的一个极大线性无

关组. (10 分)

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 & -8 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & 10 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 2.$$

一个极大无关组为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$ .

4. 设向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{m-1} (m > 3)$  线性无关, 而  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}, \alpha_m$  线性相关, 证明: (1)  $\alpha_m$

可以由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}$  线性表示. (2)  $\alpha_1$  不可以由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}, \alpha_m$  线性表示. (11 分)

1,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}$  线性无关  $\Rightarrow$  部分组  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}$  线性无关.

又  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}, \alpha_m$  线性相关.

$\therefore \alpha_m$  可由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}$  线性表示, 记作

$$\alpha_m = k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3 + \dots + k_{m-1} \alpha_{m-1} (*)$$

从而  $\alpha_m = 0 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3 + \dots + k_{m-1} \alpha_{m-1}$ , 即  $\alpha_m$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}$  线性表示.

(2) 若  $\alpha_1$  可由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}, \alpha_m$  线性表示, 则可设

$$\alpha_1 = k'_2 \alpha_2 + k'_3 \alpha_3 + \dots + k'_{m-1} \alpha_{m-1} + k'_m \alpha_m, \text{ 再将 } (*) \text{ 代入,}$$

易见  $\alpha_1$  可由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}$  线性表示.

从而  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}$  线性相关, 与题设 " $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}$

线性无关" 矛盾.  $\therefore \alpha_1$  不可由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}, \alpha_m$  线性表示.

