2006-2007 学年第一学期线性代数试卷 B

(机电学院)

班级______ 学号_____ 姓名_____ 得分_____

一、填空(30分)

矩阵
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$
, A_{ij} 为 A 的 a_{ij} 元的代数余子式, 则 $\sum_{j=1}^{3} A_{i,j} = 2$.

- 2. 已知方阵 A 的行列式 | A |= 5, | 5(A') | = 5
- 3. 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$,则 $A^5 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- 4. 己知矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 则 $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

. 方阵
$$A$$
 满足 $R(A) = 2$, $|B| = 5$, 则 $R(BA) = 2$.

6.
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $AB - BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 12 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $AB - BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \end{bmatrix}$

② 三知向量
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{bmatrix}$ 两两正交,向量 $\beta = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}$ 可由向量

 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性表出,则表出时向量 α_1 前的系数为 15 $\overline{\alpha}$ 2 $\overline{\alpha}$ 2.5.

- 9. 已知 $\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 是 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 的属于特征值 λ 的特征向量,则 $\lambda = 4$ 。
- 10. 设 3 阶方阵 A 有 3 个特征值 2, 3, λ, 若|A|=36, 则 λ= δ

$$2$$
. 已知方阵 A_{rxr} 、 B_{sxs} 均可逆,求 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & A \\ B & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3.
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 矩阵 X 满足 $AX + B = 2X$, 求 X .

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AX + B = 2X \\
AX - 2X + B = 0 \\
(A - 2E)X = -B
\end{array}$$

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AX - 2X + B = 0 \\
(A - 2E)X = -B
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(A - 2X + B = 0
\end{array}$$

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4. 已知
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & x & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{bmatrix} y & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 且矩阵 $A = B$ 相似, 求参数 $x = 1$ 和 $y = 1$ 和

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

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

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

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2x(1+3) = 2x(2x+1)$$

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2x(1+3) = 2x(2x+1)$$

三、(10分)已知向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4,\alpha_5$:

$$\alpha_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -6 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha_{5} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

求该向量组的一个极大无关组。

$$\frac{4}{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & -6 & 2 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

二、收扰处功第1.2、55]。

四、(13 分) 讨论 a 为何值时,线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 - ax_2 - 2x_3 = -1 \\ x_1 - x_2 + ax_3 = 2 \end{cases}$ 有唯一解、无解、

(2) A

有无穷多解;有无穷多解时,求出通解。

当时且的十一条,其性好组有唯一解。

$$30=1 \text{ dd}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & -5 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 &$$

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六、(15 分) 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$,

求(1)正交矩阵T及对角阵 Λ ,使矩阵 Λ 对角化。

 $(2) A^{3}$

$$A^{2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{4}{0} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 6 \\ 0 & 6 & 10 \end{bmatrix} A^{3} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 6 \\ 0 & 6 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{1} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 64 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 36 & 28 \\ 0 & 28 & 36 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda_{\overline{E}} - A| = |\lambda_{-4} - 0 - 0| = |\lambda_{-4}| |\lambda_{-3} - 1| = |\lambda_{-4}| |\lambda_{-3} - 1| = |\lambda_{-4}| |\lambda_{-3}| = |\lambda_{-4}| |\lambda_{-3}| = |\lambda_{-2}| |\lambda_{-4}| = |\lambda_{-2}| |\lambda_{-4}| = |\lambda_{-2}| |\lambda_{-4}| = |\lambda_{-4}| |\lambda_{-3}| = |\lambda_{-2}| |\lambda_{-4}| = |\lambda_{-4}| |\lambda_{-3}| = |\lambda_{-2}| |\lambda_{-4}| = |\lambda_{-4}| = |\lambda_{-4}| + |\lambda_{-4}| + |\lambda_{-4}| = |\lambda_{-4}| + |\lambda_{-4}| + |\lambda_{-4}| = |\lambda_{-4}| + |\lambda_{$$

$$= \lambda_3 = 4$$
 时,由(4E-A) $= \lambda_3 = 0$, $= \lambda_3 = 0$ 。 $=$

Journal by Jamobarno