## 23 Fall Midterm Question Release

线代23秋期中试题 发布版 中英分离

• 反馈意见:



1.(共 15 分,每小题 3 分)选择题,只有一个选项是正确的.

(1)设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为矩阵A的零空间N(A)的一组基. 下列哪一组向量也是矩阵A的零空间的一组基?

$$(\mathsf{A})\alpha_1+\alpha_2-\alpha_3,\alpha_1+\alpha_2+5\alpha_3,4\alpha_1+\alpha_2-2\alpha_3.$$

(B)
$$\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2,$$

$$(C)\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3.$$

$$(\mathsf{D})\alpha_1-\alpha_2,\alpha_2-\alpha_3,\alpha_3-\alpha_1.$$

(2)以下说法一定是正确的是?

(A)如果矩阵A的列向量线性无关,那么对任意的 $\mathbf{b}, A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ 有唯一的解.

- (B)任意5×7矩阵的列向量一定是线性相关的.
- (C)如果矩阵A 的列向量线性相关,该矩阵的行向量也线性相关。
- (D)一个10×12矩阵的行空间和列空间可能具有不同的维数

$$(3)$$
设 $lpha_1=egin{bmatrix}1\\4\\1\end{bmatrix},lpha_2=egin{bmatrix}2\\1\\-5\end{bmatrix},lpha_3=egin{bmatrix}6\\2\\-16\end{bmatrix},eta=egin{bmatrix}2\\t\\3\end{bmatrix}$ 

当t = ()时, $\beta$ 可用 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性表示

- (A)1.
- (B)3.
- (C)6.
- (D)9.
- (4) 以下说法一定是正确的事?
- (A) 设E为一个可逆矩阵.如果A, B矩阵满足EA = B,则A和B的列空间相同
- (B) 设A为秩为1的n阶的方阵, 则 $A^n=cA$ , 其中 n 为 正整数 , c 为实数 .
- (C) 如果A, B 为对称矩阵, 则AB为对称矩阵. 如果矩阵 A 为一个行满秩矩阵, 那么 Ax = 0 只有零解.
- (D) 如果矩阵A为一个列满秩矩阵,那么Ax=0只有零解。

设A与B都为n阶矩阵,A为非零矩阵,且AB=0,则

- (1)BA=0
- (2)B = 0

$$(3)(A+B)(A-B) = A^2 - B^2$$

- (4) rank B < n.
- 2.(共25分,每小题5分)填空题.
- (1)记所有 $7 \times 7$ 实矩阵构成的向量空间为 $M_{7 \times 7}(\mathbb{R}), W$ 为 $M_{7 \times 7}(\mathbb{R})$ 中所有斜对称矩阵构成的子空间,则  $\dim W = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ . 如果 $A^T = -A, A$ 就称之为斜对称的。
- (2)设A, B为两个 可逆矩阵,假设的逆矩阵为,期中O为的零矩阵,则D=

$$(3)$$
设 $A = egin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 1 \ 1 & a & 1 & 1 \ 1 & 1 & a & 1 \ 1 & 1 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix}$ 且 $rank(A) < 4$ ,则 $a =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

(4)考虑一下线性方程组:

$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}: egin{cases} x & + & 2y & = & 1 \ x & - & y & = & 2 \ & & y & = & -1. \end{cases}$$

该线性方程组的最小二乘解为\_\_\_\_\_.

(5)设H为如下定义的一个 $R^3$ 中的子空间

$$H=\left\{egin{bmatrix} x_1\x_2\x_3 \end{bmatrix}igg| x_1+2x_2+x_3=0
ight\}.$$

一个和子空间H正交的**单位向**量为\_\_\_\_\_.

3.(24 points)考虑以下这个 $4 \times 5$ 矩阵A以及他的简化阶梯形矩阵R:

$$A = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & * & 1 & * \ 0 & 1 & * & 1 & * \ -1 & 1 & * & 3 & * \ 2 & 0 & * & 1 & * \end{bmatrix}, \ R = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a)分别求矩阵 A 的四个基本子空间的一组基向量.
- (b)求出矩阵 A 的第三个列向量.

4.(15 points) 设

$$A = egin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \ 2 & a & 1 \ -1 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix}, \ B = egin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \ 1 & a \ -a-1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

当a为何值时,矩阵方程AX = B无解、有唯一解、有无穷多解? 在有解时,求解此方程,这里的X为一个 $3 \times 2$ 矩阵 5. (15 points) 设 $M_{2\times 2}(\mathbb{R})$ 为所有 $2\times 2$ 实矩阵构成的向量空间,设

$$A=egin{bmatrix}1&0\0&-1\end{bmatrix},\ B=egin{bmatrix}0&1\0&0\end{bmatrix},\ C=egin{bmatrix}0&0\1&0\end{bmatrix}.$$

考虑以下映射

$$T: M_{2 imes 2}(\mathbb{R}) o \mathbb{R}^3, \ T(X) = egin{bmatrix} tr(A^TX) \ tr(B^TX) \ tr(C^TX) \end{bmatrix},$$

对任意的  $2 \times 2$ 实矩阵, 其中 tr(D) 表示n阶矩阵D的迹.

方阵D的迹是指D的对角元之和,也即

$$tr(D) = d_{11} + d_{22} + \dots + d_{nn}$$

- (a)证明T是一个线性变换
- (b)求T在 $M_{2\times 2}(R)$ 的一组基

$$v_1=egin{bmatrix}1&0\0&0\end{bmatrix}, v_2=egin{bmatrix}0&0\0&1\end{bmatrix}, v_3=egin{bmatrix}0&1\1&0\end{bmatrix}, v_4=egin{bmatrix}0&1\-1&0\end{bmatrix}$$

以及R^3的标准基

$$e_1 = egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 0 \ 0 \end{bmatrix}, e_2 = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 1 \ 0 \end{bmatrix}, e_3 = egin{bmatrix} 0 \ 0 \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

下的矩阵表示.

(c)是否可以找到一个矩阵 
$$X$$
 使得 $T(X) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ?如果可以,请求出

一个符合要求的矩阵X. 如果不存在,请说明理由.

6. (6 points) 设A为 $m \times n$ 矩阵,B为 $m \times p$ 矩阵, C为 $q \times p$ 矩阵.证明:

$$\operatorname{rank}egin{bmatrix} A & B \ O & C \end{bmatrix} \geq \operatorname{rank} A + \operatorname{rank} C,$$

其中O为 $q \times n$ 的零矩阵

- 1.(15 points, 3 points each) Multiple Choice. Only one choice is correct.
- (1)Suppose that  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  are a basis for nullspace of a matrix A, N(A). Which of the following lists of vectors is also a basis for N(A)?

$$(\mathsf{A})\alpha_1+\alpha_2-\alpha_3,\alpha_1+\alpha_2+5\alpha_3,4\alpha_1+\alpha_2-2\alpha_3.$$

$$(\mathsf{B})\alpha_1+2\alpha_2+\alpha_3, 2\alpha_1+\alpha_2+2\alpha_3, \alpha_3+\alpha_1+\alpha_2,$$

$$(C)\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3.$$

$$(\mathsf{D})\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_1.$$

- (2) Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) If the columns of A are linearly independent, then  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  has exactly one solution for every b.
- (B) Any  $5 \times 7$  matrix has linearly dependent columns.
- (C) If the columns of a matrix A are linearly dependent, so are the rows.
- (D) The column space and row space of a  $10 \times 12$  matrix may have different dimensions.
- (3)Let

$$lpha_1 = egin{bmatrix} 1 \ 4 \ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ lpha_2 = egin{bmatrix} 2 \ 1 \ -5 \end{bmatrix}, lpha_3 = egin{bmatrix} 6 \ 2 \ -16 \end{bmatrix}, \ eta = egin{bmatrix} 2 \ t \ 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

 $\beta$  can be written as a linear combination of  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  if t=( ) (A)1.

(B)3.

(C)6.

(D)9.

- (4) Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Suppose that EA = B and E is an invertible matrix, then the column space of A and the column space of B are the same.
- (B) Let A be a  $n \times n$  matrix with rank 1, then  $A^n = cA$ , where n is a positive integer and c is a real number.
- (C) Let A, B be symmetric matrices, then AB is symmetric.
- (D) If A is of full row rank, then Ax = 0 has only the zero solution.
- (5)Let A and B be two  $n \times n$  matrices. If A is a non-zero matrix and AB = 0, then

$$(1)BA = 0$$

$$(2)B = 0$$

$$(3)(A+B)(A-B) = A^2 - B^2$$

- (4)  $\operatorname{rank} B < n$ .
- 2.(25 points, 5 points each) Fill in the blanks.
- (1)Denote the vector space of  $7 \times 7$  real matrices by  $M_{7 \times 7}(\mathbb{R})$ , and let W be the subspace of  $M_{7 \times 7}(\mathbb{R})$  consisting of skew-symmetric real matrices, then dim  $W = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

A matrix A is called skew symmetric if  $A^T = -A$ .

(2)Let A,B be two  $n\times n$  invertible matrices. Suppose the inverse of  $\begin{bmatrix}A&C\\O&B\end{bmatrix}$  is  $\begin{bmatrix}A^{-1}&D\\O&B^{-1}\end{bmatrix}$ , where O is the  $n\times n$  zero matrix. Then D=\_\_\_\_\_.

(3)Let 
$$A = egin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 1 \ 1 & a & 1 & 1 \ 1 & 1 & a & 1 \ 1 & 1 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix}$$
 with  $rank(A) < 4$ . Then  $a = \_\_\_$ .

(4)Consider the system of linear equations

$$A \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} : egin{cases} x & + & 2y & = & 1 \ x & - & y & = & 2 \ & & y & = & -1. \end{cases}$$

The least-squares solution for the system is\_\_\_\_.

(5)

Let H be the subspace of  $R^3$  be defined as follows:

$$H=\left\{egin{bmatrix} x_1\x_2\x_3 \end{bmatrix}igg| x_1+2x_2+x_3=0
ight\}.$$

A **unit** vector orthogonal to *H* is \_\_\_\_\_.

3.(24 points) Consider the following  $4 \times 5$  matrix A with its reduced row echelon form R:

$$A = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & * & 1 & * \ 0 & 1 & * & 1 & * \ -1 & 1 & * & 3 & * \ 2 & 0 & * & 1 & * \ \end{bmatrix}, \ R = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ \end{bmatrix}$$

- (a) Find a basis for each of the four fundamental subspaces of A.
- (b) Find the third column of matrix A.

4.(15points)Let

$$A = egin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \ 2 & a & 1 \ -1 & 1 & a \end{bmatrix}, \ B = egin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \ 1 & a \ -a-1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

For which value(s) of a, the matrix equation AX=B has no solution, a unique solution, or infinitely many solutions? Where X is a  $3\times 2$  matrix. Solve AX=B if it has at least one solution.

5.(15 points) Let  $M_2 imes 2(\mathbb{R})$  be the vector space of 2 imes 2 real matrices. Let

$$A = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \ B = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ C = egin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Consider the map

$$T: M_{2 imes 2}(\mathbb{R}) o \mathbb{R}^3, \ T(X) = egin{bmatrix} tr(A^TX) \ tr(B^TX) \ tr(C^TX) \end{bmatrix},$$

for any  $2 \times 2$  real matrix X, where tr(D) denotes the trace of a matrix D.

The trace of an  $n \times n$  matrix D is defined to be the sum of all the diagonal entries of D, in other words,

$$tr(D) = d_{11} + d_{22} + \cdots + d_{nn}.$$

- (a) Show that T is a linear transformation.
- (b) Find the matrix representation of T with respect to the ordered basis

$$v_1=egin{bmatrix}1&0\0&0\end{bmatrix},\,v_2=egin{bmatrix}0&0\0&1\end{bmatrix},\,v_3=egin{bmatrix}0&1\1&0\end{bmatrix},\,v_4=egin{bmatrix}0&1\-1&0\end{bmatrix}$$

 $\operatorname{for} M_{2 imes 2}\left(\mathbb{R}
ight)$ and the standard basis

$$e_1=egin{bmatrix}1\0\0\end{bmatrix},\ e_2=egin{bmatrix}0\1\0\end{bmatrix},\ e_3=egin{bmatrix}0\0\1\end{bmatrix}$$

for  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

(c) Can we find a matrix X such that  $T(X)=\begin{bmatrix}1\\-2\\1\end{bmatrix}$ ? If yes, please find one such matrix. Otherwise, give an explanation.

6.(6 points) Let A be an  $m \times n$  matrix, B be an  $m \times p$  matrix, and C be an  $q \times p$  matrix. Show that

$$\operatorname{rank} \, egin{bmatrix} A & B \ O & C \end{bmatrix} \geq \operatorname{rank} A + \operatorname{rank} C,$$

where O is the  $q \times n$  zero matrix.

• 录入/排版/校对: 刘华杰 huajiebridge34@gmail.com

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一位23级本科生的学习笔记,论文和项目 (github.com)

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21Fall	可用	无		
22Spring	无	无		
22Fall	相片质量	无		
23Spring	无选择题	手写答案		
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