

24 Spring Midterm Answer

线性代数2023-2024学年春季学期期中考试

快速对答案（详解在之后）

一、D D C C A

二、

$$(1) A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ -a & 1 & \\ (3a-b)/2 & -3/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2) 2$$

$$(3) 4^{2023} A = 4^{2023} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{3} \\ \frac{10}{3} \\ \frac{10}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{三、} A = LU = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ 2 & 1 & \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ & -1 & -5 \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

四、(a)

$$(1) C(A) = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$(2) C(A^T) = \text{Span} \left[\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right]$$

$$(3) X = K_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + K_4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(4) y = k_0 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, k_0 \in R$$

(b)

$$x = x_p + x_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad k_1, k_4 \in \mathbb{R}$$

五、略，解析部分有方法

六、证明略

七、

$$(AB)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 72 & 0 & -36 \\ -\frac{27}{2} & 81 & -54 \\ -18 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BA = 9I$$

填空及大题详解

二、(1)

$$[A \quad I] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \vdots & 1 & & \\ a & 1 & & \vdots & & 1 & \\ b & 3 & 2 & \vdots & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \vdots & 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & & \vdots & -a & 1 & \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & \vdots & -b & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \vdots & 1 & & \\ 0 & 1 & & \vdots & -a & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & \vdots & 3a-b & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \vdots & 1 & & \\ & 1 & & \vdots & -a & 1 & \\ & & 1 & \vdots & (3a-b)/2 & -3/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} = [I \quad A^{-1}]$$

(2)法1令

$$A_{4 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ & & 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow R(AB) = 2$$

法2

$$R(A) = 2, R(B) = 3$$

$$R(AB) \geq R(A) + R(B) - n = 2 + 3 - 3 = 2$$

$$R(AB) \leq \min\{R(A), R(B)\} = 2$$

$$\implies R(AB) = 2$$

(3)剥蒜 (爆算) 法 直接计算 A^2, A^3 的得出规律

$$(4)A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

三、

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 \\ 4 & -4 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_{21}(-2)A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & -4 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_{31}(-1)E_{21}(-2)A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_{32}(-2)E_{31}(-1)E_{21}(-2)A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = E_{21}^{-1}(-2)E_{31}(-1)^{-1}E_{32}^{-1}(-2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & \\ 2 & 1 & \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = LU$$

四、(a) (1)C(A),对A行变换

$$A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \boxed{2} & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{2} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \boxed{10} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow C(A) = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} \right\},$$

(2)C(A^T) 对A^T行变换

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & 10 & -5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & \cancel{3} & -\cancel{6} & \cancel{9} \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & \boxed{1} & -2 & 3 \\ & & \boxed{10} & 10 \\ & & & 0 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow C(A^T) = \text{Span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 10 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

(3)N(A)

$$Ax = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1, x_4 \in \mathbb{R} \\ x_2 = -\frac{3}{2}x_4 \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{2}x_4 \\ x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(4)N(A^T)$$

$$A^T y = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ & & 10 & -10 \\ & & & 0 \\ & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = -y_4 \\ y_2 = -y_4 \\ y_3 = y_4 \\ y_4 \in R \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = k_0 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, k_0 \in R$$

(b) $Ax = b$ 时 利用高斯消元化简增广矩阵(略)

令出一特解 $x_p = [1 \ -5 \ 1 \ 3 \ 1]^T$

$$x = x_p + x_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -3/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad k_1, k_4 \in \mathbb{R}$$

五、令 $X = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix},$

$$\text{则 } XA = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & a+2b \\ c & c+2a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AX = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a+c & b+d \\ 2c & 2d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(x) &= XA + AX = \begin{bmatrix} 2a+c & a+3b+d \\ 3c & c+4d \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (2a+c)V_1 + (a+3b+d)V_2 + (3c)V_3 + (c+4d)V_4 \end{aligned}$$

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}\right) = (V_1 \ V_2 \ V_3 \ V_4) \begin{pmatrix} 2a + c \\ a + 3b + d \\ 3c \\ c + 4d \end{pmatrix}$$

六、 $(A+B)^2$

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

$$\because A^2 = A, B^2 = B$$

$$\therefore AB + BA = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots ①$$

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

$$\text{又} \because B^2 = B$$

$$\therefore -AB^2 + B^2A = -AB + BA = 0 \quad \dots\dots\dots ②$$

$$\text{联立①②} \begin{cases} AB + BA = 0 \\ -AB + BA = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow AB = 0, \text{得证}$$

七、

$$\begin{aligned} (a)(AB)^2 &= (AB)(AB) = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & -4 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 9 & -6 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & -4 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 9 & -6 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 72 & 0 & -36 \\ -\frac{27}{2} & 81 & -54 \\ -18 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$(AB)^2 = 9(AB)$$

$$R(A) \geq R(AB) = 2 \Rightarrow R(A) = 2, \text{同理} R(B) = 2$$

A行满秩, 令 $XA = I_2$, X为A左逆

B列满秩, 令 $BY = I_2$, Y为B右逆

$$\therefore BA = (XA)(BA)(BY) = X(AB)^2Y = 9XABY = 9I$$