12~13春期末

2022年1月14日 星期五 上午11:44

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31
                                       中国科学技术大学 2012—2013 学年第二学期
                                                                   线性代数 (B1) 期末考试 1
1. 填空题.
         (1) \mathbb{R}^2 中线性变换 \mathscr{A} 在基 \alpha_1=(1,-1),\alpha_2=(1,1) 下矩阵为 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},则 \mathscr{A} 在基 \beta_1=(2,0),\beta_2=(1,1)
         (2) n 阶方阵 A 的行列式为 2, 且有特征值 \lambda, 则 A^* + A^{-1} + A^2 + 2I^n 有特征值 ____
         (3) 设三维欧氏空间 \mathbb{R}^3(标准内积) 中向量 (1, \lambda, \mu) 与向量 (1, 2, 3) 和 (1, -2, 3) 都正交, 则 \lambda = _____,
         (4) 三元的实二次型 Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 - 6x_2x_3 的标准型是 _____.
         (5) 设 V 为 2 阶复方阵构成的复线性空间,A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},定义 V 上的线性变换 \mathscr{A} 为 \mathscr{A}(M) = AM. 那
 么 ⋈ 的特征值为 _
         (6) 三维实线性空间 \mathbb{R}^3 中从基 e_1 = (1,0,0), e_2 = (0,1,0), e_3 = (0,1,1) 到另一组基 f_1 = (1,1,1), f_2 =
(1,1,0), f_3 = (0,1,2) 的过渡矩阵是 ____
2. 判断下列命题是否正确,并简要地给出理由
         (1) 若 A 与 B 相似, C 与 D 相似, 则 \begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ C & O \end{pmatrix} 与 \begin{pmatrix} O & B \\ D & O \end{pmatrix} 相似.
         (2) 设 A 为 n 阶方阵 A 的不同特征值, X_1, X_2 分别为属于 \lambda_1, \lambda_2 的特征向量, 则 X_1 + X_2 一定不是 A 的
特征向量.
         (3) 设 A 为 2 阶实方阵, 若 A 的行列式 |A| < 0, 则 A 可以相似对角化.
         (4) 若 \phi 是从 n 维实线性空间 V 到 \mathbb{R}^n 的同构, 则 (u,v) = (\phi(u))^T \cdot (\phi(v)) 定义了 V 上的一个内积.
         (5) 设 A, B 都是 n 阶正定实方阵, 则 A+B 也是正定的.
         (6) 在三维实线性空间 \mathbb{R}^3 中集合 W = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0, x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 1\} 为 \mathbb{R}^3 的线
性子空间.
         (7) 设 \mathscr S 是数域 F \perp n 维线性空间 V 上的线性变换, 并且对于任意 \alpha \neq \beta \in V 都有 \mathscr S(\alpha) \neq \mathscr S(\beta). 那
 么, 任给 V 的一组基 \alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n; \mathcal{S}(\alpha_1), \mathcal{S}(\alpha_2), ..., \mathcal{S}(\alpha_n) 也是 V 的一组基.
3. 如果 n \times n 矩阵 A 是正定的, 那么存在一个正定矩阵 B, 是的 A = B^T B.
4. 设 e_1, e_2, e_3 为 \mathbb{R}^3 的一组标准正交基,且 \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{3}(2e_1 + 2e_2 - e_3), \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{3}(2e_1 - e_2 + 2e_3), \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{3}(e_1 - 2e_2 - 2e_3), \alpha_4 = \frac{1}{3}(e_1 - 2e_2 - 2e_3), \alpha_5 = \frac{1}{3}(e_1 - 2e_2 - 2e_3), \alpha_5 = \frac{1}{3}(e_1 - 2e_2 - 2e_3), \alpha_5 = \frac{1}{3}(e_1 - 2e_2 - 2e_3), \alpha_7 = \frac{1}{3}(e_1 - 2e_2 - 2e_3), \alpha_8 = \frac{1}{3}(e_1 - 2e_3 - 2

 α<sub>1</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub> 也是 ℝ<sup>3</sup> 的一组标准正交基;

         (2) 求 e<sub>1</sub>, e<sub>2</sub>, e<sub>3</sub> 到 α<sub>1</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub> 的正交变换的矩阵;
         (3) 求 e<sub>1</sub>, e<sub>2</sub>, e<sub>3</sub> 到 α<sub>1</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>, α<sub>3</sub> 的坐标变换矩阵.
5. 设 V = \{(a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0e^x : a_2, a_1, a_0 \in \mathbb{R})\}, V 中元素按函数通常的数乘与加法构成的线性空间. 对任意
f(x) \in V, 定义 V 上的变换: \mathscr{A}: p(x) \to \frac{d}{dx}p(x), 对任意 p(x) \in V.
         (2) 求 A 在基 e<sup>x</sup>, xe<sup>x</sup>, x<sup>2</sup>e<sup>x</sup> 下的矩阵;
         (3) 求 ⋈ 的特征值与特征向量.
6. 设 \alpha 是 n 维欧氏空间 V 中的非零向量, 定义 V 上的线性变换 \mathscr{A}_{\alpha}: \mathscr{A}_{\alpha}(\beta) = \beta - \frac{2(\alpha, \beta)}{(\alpha, \beta)}\alpha. 证明:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                          32

  (1) 
  «α 是一个正交变换;

         (2) 存在标准正交基, 使得 Aα 在该基下的矩阵为 diag(-1,1,..,1).
7. 设 n 为大于 1 的整数, \mathcal{S} 是数域 F 下 n 维线性空间 V 上的线性变换, 且存在 \alpha \in V 使得 \mathcal{S}^{n-1}(\alpha) \neq 0,
\mathcal{L}^{n}(\alpha) = 0. 证明 \mathcal{L} 在 V 的某组基下矩阵的 (2,1),(3,2),...,(n,n-1) 位置元素全为 1, 其他位置元素全为零.
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 $\lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1$

 $x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = \lambda^2$

求出通解.

8. 问复数 λ 取何值时方程组 $\left\{x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = \lambda\right\}$ 有唯一解,有无穷多解或者无解?并且在有无穷多解时

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[1) A (0), dr) = (d, dr) A
       A(h, h,) = A(d, d) T= 10,00) AT
                       (7) /A/=2. NI-A=0
         AM= IN]= 2], IA| IA* |= |2] |= 2"] | IA* |= 2"].
       \underline{\Lambda}AA^*-A=0, A(\underline{\Lambda}A^*-\lambda)=0
         => det ( { 1 18 - 2 ) = det ( { 1 18 - 2 1) = 0,
         det ( N. ] - (A* - A" + A" + 2]")
                           オサカナかナ2
   (1) 1+2/1+3/20 => N=-3
  (3) \mathcal{A}(M) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
          炉是M_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} M_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} M_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} M_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
          AM_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, AM_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, AM_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, AM_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.
          A(M, M2 M3 M4)=1M, 7 (M2+2M, 7 M34 2M2+M4
                                  = 3M, + 5M2 + M3 + M4.
                                  = [M_1 M_2 M_3 M_4) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}
        ρω(η)=ABI(η)-Λ)= | η-1 - 2 | - 1η-1]<sup>2</sup>.
         N=1. [0 2 ] [71] =0, 71= C. [t,10).
         N=1. (1,1,1,1)
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万和的与司万多下度下的了=(M, M). $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ PALM) = det (M7-6) = | 1- a -b | = (N-6)(N-d)-bc 听牌 N元 1! xi. B, 15) PTAP=1, QTBQ=I. 18-13= (P1) P" + (10") " = P P + (0" a) A Z-2. (b) (71, 2 N3). or 71, + N2 4 N3 w. 21, - X4 N1 =/ り、ナルコリン、リーリーナリッフ、 W (7144). 20+4. 27+47) 10/2 ... 「カナタ」)- いかり、) てしからりなり=2 7). ス屋. X (7) Nidia -- + Nudn >0, Ni= -- = Nn. Y (), o, - - - 4 Andr) = 0 = Y Mid + 1 - 7 9 Andn

n=1, A=1 an, anzo, A= Jan Jan, B=Jan 32 V.

-> (Ak-1 C-Ak-1 "Ak-1 C) = (Ak-1 D)

Compared to Ak-1 C = (Ak-1 D)

Compared to Ak-1 C = (Ak-1 D)

N=k-1 100 18 3, Aku = Bkn Bkn, Aku >0, Bkn >0

h-1/2 bot, Ak= (Ak-1 C), Ak-1 20, akk >0

2. W PAP=B, QCQ=D. OCPh

7-70 M. X

13) (a 1) . dut (h) = cd- bc < 0-

(2) A X1 = 71 X1, A X2 = A2 = A2.

 $\begin{pmatrix} O & B \\ D & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} O & P^{T}MP \\ O^{T}CO & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} O & O^{T} \\ O^{T}O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O & O \\ P & O \end{pmatrix}$

 $> \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & P^{1} \\ 0 & 2 & Q^{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot 7^{2} z \begin{pmatrix} 0 & P^{1} \\ Q^{2} & V \end{pmatrix} .$

= (p(cl o o bp)

 $\begin{pmatrix} O & P \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V & Q \\ P & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P & C & O \\ O & O & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O & Q \\ P & O \end{pmatrix}$

A(X1+X2) = AX1 + AX2 = N, X1+ M2 X2 TBBFA.

これ(メイグ) ナレハーハスリノルニハース)

M ハ=ハ=ハン、又ハサハ、二人治と、こを、 V·

[Igen 0) (Agen C) (hen Aven C) = (Agen 0) - Aven C) = (Agen 0) C and C Total 2. R. R. 3 3 2 1/2, apre- c7/2007 C > 0. (Ax-1) = (Ren Bley) = (Ben) (Bun)

= N, Yx, 7 - + Dn Yxn = 0. V.

W (Auly) 2 [1-26, (5) d, d-26,d) d) $= (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ $= \left(\begin{pmatrix} \beta, \alpha \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2(\alpha, \phi)}{(\alpha, \alpha)} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \beta, \alpha \end{pmatrix} \right) - \frac{2(\alpha, \phi)}{(\alpha, \alpha)} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \beta, \alpha \end{pmatrix} \right) - \frac{2(\alpha, \phi)}{(\alpha, \alpha)} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \beta, \alpha \end{pmatrix} \right) - \frac{2(\alpha, \phi)}{(\alpha, \alpha)} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \beta, \alpha \end{pmatrix} \right) - \frac{2(\alpha, \phi)}{(\alpha, \alpha)} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \beta, \alpha \end{pmatrix} \right) - \frac{2(\alpha, \phi)}{(\alpha, \alpha)} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \beta, \alpha \end{pmatrix} \right) - \frac{2(\alpha, \phi)}{(\alpha, \alpha)} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \beta, \alpha \end{pmatrix} \right) - \frac{2(\alpha, \phi)}{(\alpha, \alpha)} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \beta, \alpha \end{pmatrix} \right) - \frac{2(\alpha, \phi)}{(\alpha, \alpha)} \left(\begin{pmatrix} \beta, \alpha \end{pmatrix} \right) - 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i- be by = (Then o) (Ben).

Be (Alex C) = Be Bk. O12.

6. Aa(B) = B - 20, 6) a

Ad, = - d1. Ad> = d2.

芝西麦克隆. N= 11.

府表海. 一

拨龙尾、一,1-1.