

《线性代数 B》 参考评分标准

一、选择题:

1.B; 2.C; 3.A; 4.C; 5.D.

二、填空题:

6. $\frac{1}{a}$ 7. 0 8. 1 9. 21 10. 24

三、计算题

11. 【解】: 因为

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & k \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k-6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdots \text{(6分)}$$

所以

(1) 当 $k = 6$ 时, 该向量组的秩为 2, 一个极大线性无关组为: α_1, α_2 ; (1分)

(2) 当 $k \neq 6$ 时, 该向量组的秩为 3, 一个极大线性无关组为: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$. (1分)

12. 【解】: 由 $AX = 2X + B$, 得 $(A - 2E)X = B$; (2分)

$$\text{由 } |A - 2E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0 \text{ 可知, } A - 2E \text{ 可逆, 且}$$

$$(A - 2E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdots \cdots \text{(3分)}$$

$$\text{故 } X = (A - 2E)^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \cdots \cdots \text{(3分)}$$

13. 【解】: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & -10 & 12 \\ 3 & -1 & \lambda & 15 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ \mu \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$, 则原方程组可

用矩阵乘法表示为 $Ax = b$.

$$(1) \quad (A|b) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -5 & -10 & 12 & \mu \\ 3 & -1 & \lambda & 15 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda+2 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & \mu+5 \end{array} \right) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

由条件知, $R(A) = 3$, 所以 $\lambda + 2 = 0$, 即 $\lambda = -2$.

继续对①作初等行变换, 得

$$(A|b) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu-1 \end{array} \right) \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

又由题设条件知 $Ax = b$ 有解, 于是 $R(A) = R(A, b) = 3$, 所以

$$\mu = 1. \quad \dots\dots (7 \text{ 分})$$

(2) 将②化为行简单阶梯形

$$(A|b) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

所以, 原方程组的通解为 $x = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, c \in R. \quad \dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$

14. 【解】: (1) 设 $p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$, 根据题意有 $\begin{cases} \langle p_1, p_3 \rangle = p_1^T p_3 = 0 \\ \langle p_2, p_3 \rangle = p_2^T p_3 = 0 \end{cases}$, 即

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases},$$

得基础解系: $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 故 p_3 可取为 ξ , 即 $p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$; (4 分)

(2) 取 $q_1 = \frac{1}{\|p_1\|} p_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $q_2 = \frac{1}{\|p_2\|} p_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$, $q_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 并设

$Q = (q_1, q_2, q_3)$, 则 Q 为正交阵, 且有 $Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 故

$$A = Q \Lambda Q^T = (q_1, q_2, q_3) \begin{pmatrix} 6 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix} (q_1, q_2, q_3)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}. \dots\dots\dots (5 \text{ 分})$$

或者由 $(p_1, p_2, p_3)^{-1} A (p_1, p_2, p_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 可得

$$A = (p_1, p_2, p_3) \begin{pmatrix} 6 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix} (p_1, p_2, p_3)^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) 设 $\beta = y_1 p_1 + y_2 p_2 + y_3 p_3$ ，解得 $y_1 = y_2 = 2, y_3 = 0$ ，由特征值的性质有

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1}\beta &= A^{-1}(2p_1 + 2p_2) = 2A^{-1}p_1 + 2A^{-1}p_2 \\ &= 2 \times \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned} \quad \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

15.解：(1) 二次型的矩阵为：

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & 9 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \dots\dots\dots (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad |A - \lambda E| &= \begin{vmatrix} 6-\lambda & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & 9-\lambda & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 10-\lambda & -20+2\lambda & 0 \\ -2 & 9-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 20-2\lambda & 10-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (10-\lambda)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 9-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (10-\lambda)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5-\lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -(10-\lambda)^2(\lambda-1)=0 \end{aligned}$$

解得方阵 A 的特征值分别为：

$$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 10. \quad \dots\dots\dots (4 \text{ 分})$$

对特征值 $\lambda_1 = 1$,

$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & 8 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

对应于 $\lambda_1 = 1$ 的一个线性无关的特征向量为 $p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 单位化得 $q_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$;

对特征值 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 10$, 则

$$A - 10E = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & 4 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

对应于 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 10$ 的两个线性无关的特征向量为: $p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

对 p_2, p_3 使用施密特正交规范化方法, 可得正交的特征向量:

$$q_2 = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{5} \\ 2\sqrt{5} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, q_3 = \frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} 4\sqrt{5} \\ 2\sqrt{5} \\ 5\sqrt{5} \end{pmatrix},$$

取正交阵 $Q = (q_1, q_2, q_3)$, 故所求正交变换为: $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = Q \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$; (6 分)

注: Q 不唯一, 例如 $Q = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 等也可以.

(3) 在此正交变换下, 二次型的标准形为

$$f = y_1^2 + 10y_2^2 + 10y_3^2 \quad \text{..... (2 分)}$$

四、证明题:

16. 【证明】: 设存在数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s , 使得

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s = 0 \quad (1) \quad \text{..... (1 分)}$$

用 $\alpha_1^T A$ 左乘 (1), 有

$$k_1 \alpha_1^T A \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_1^T A \alpha_2 + \cdots + k_s \alpha_1^T A \alpha_s = 0 \quad (2)$$

因为 $\alpha_i^T A \alpha_j = 0 (i \neq j)$, (2) 变为

$$k_1 \alpha_1^T A \alpha_1 = 0$$

由 A 为正定阵, $\alpha_1 \neq 0$, 可得 $\alpha_1^T A \alpha_1 > 0$, 故必有 $k_1 = 0$ (3 分)

同理, 可证 $k_2 = 0, \cdots, k_s = 0$.

因此, 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关. (1 分)