工商线代 2016/2017-1(A)参考答案

一、选择(每题3分)

二、填空(每题3分)

(2) 解 $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$ 所以方程为:

$$-A^{-1}X = A^{-1} - 2X$$

$$\therefore \quad X = (2A - E)^{-1}$$
 5 \mathcal{D}

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$
 7 \mathcal{D}

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$
 10 $\%$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 & 10 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} (4 \%)$$

向量组 $r(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4)=2$,

$$\alpha_3 = 2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_4 = -\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 \tag{11 }$$

- (1) 当 $a \neq 1$ 时,R(A:b) = R(A) = 4,此线性方程组有唯一解。.....5分
- (2) 当 $a = 1, b \neq -1$ 时, $R(A:b) \neq R(A)$,线性方程组无解。.............7 分
- (3) 当a=1,b=-1时,R(A:b)=R(A)=2<4,此线性方程组有无穷组解9分

易知当a=1,b=-1时,此线性方程组有无穷组解,其通解为

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (k_1, k_2 为任意常数) \dots 12 分$$

(5) 解: (1) 二次型的矩阵为
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

由于
$$R(A) = 2$$
, 所以 $|A| = 0$,得 $c = 3$ …………………3分

它们对应的特征向量分别为
$$\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \dots 9$$
 分

单位化后得

$$\gamma_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \dots 12 \text{ fr}$$

故正交变换
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \dots (3 \%)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \dots (7 \ \%)$$

$$\alpha_A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \dots (10 \%)$$

四、若
$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 = \theta$$
。(1分)整理得

$$(k_1+k_2+k_3)\alpha_1+(k_1+k_2+2k_3)\alpha_2+(k_1+2k_2+3k_2)\alpha_3=\theta,$$
于是

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 + 2k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \boxed{\exists \text{b}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

由克莱姆法则,只有零解,即 $k_1=k_2=k_3=0$, 故 β_1,β_2,β_3 线性无关5 分