线性代数总复习I答案

考试班级

一、填空题(本题共12小题,每题3分,共36分)

1. 已知
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ x & 1 & 0 \\ x^2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
,则 $x = 3$ or -1
2. 如果齐次方程组 $\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 2\lambda x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 那么 $\lambda = \underline{\qquad \pm \sqrt{3}}$.

3. 已知矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 则 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

4. 设A为三阶方阵,且|A|=2则 $|3A^{-1}-A^*|=-\frac{1}{2}$ —. $A^*=\Lambda^{-1}|A|$. $|A|^{1}=|A^{-1}|$

5. 已知矩阵 A 的秩为(n-1) 且 η_1,η_2 为非齐次线性方程组 Ax=b 的两个互不相同的E,则 Ax=b

7. 设向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性无关,则向量组 $\alpha_1-\alpha_2$, $\alpha_2-\alpha_3$, $\alpha_3-\alpha_1$ 是<u>线性相关</u> (填"线性相关"或"线性无关").

解: 设
$$k_1(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + k_2(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3) + k_3(\alpha_3 - \alpha_1) = 0$$
, 则

鱼族 $(k_1-k_3)\alpha_1 + (k_2-k_1)\alpha_2 + (k_3-k_2)\alpha_3 = 0$,因为 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性无关,故 操作 $\begin{cases} k_1-k_3=0\\ k_2-k_1=0\\ k_3-k_2=0 \end{cases}, \quad \mathbb{N} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1\\ -1 & 1 & 0\\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1\\ 0 & 1 & -1\\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbb{N}$ 用方程组 $\begin{cases} k_1-k_3=0\\ k_2-k_1=0 \text{ 有非零解,所以向}\\ k_3-k_2=0 \end{cases}$

1

量组 $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$, $\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$, $\alpha_3 - \alpha_1$ 是线性相关的。

9. 设三阶矩阵 A 的 3 个特征值为 2, 3, 4, 则行列式|A| = 24 _____. $|A| = \lambda_1 \lambda_2$

$$(\alpha_{1},\alpha_{3}) = x_{1} - 2x_{2} + 3x_{3} = 0$$

$$(\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2}) = 2x_{2} - 5x_{3} = 0$$

单位化得 $(\frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}})$

- 11. 若 3 元实二次型 $f(x_1,x_2,x_3)$ 的标准形为 $4y_1^2-3y_2^2$,则其规范形为_____ $z_1^2-z_2^2$ ___
- 12. 已知二次型 $f = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 2\lambda x_1 x_2$ 为正定二次型,则 λ 的取值范围为 $-1 < \lambda < 1$.

解: 二次型矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, 二次型矩阵为正定矩阵,则所有顺序主子式都大于零,故

$$1 > 0, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - \lambda^2 > 0, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5(1 - \lambda^2) > 0, \quad \text{if } 4 = \frac{-1 < \lambda < 1}{2}.$$

二、计算题(本题共6小题,每题8分,共48分)

1. 计算行列式
$$\begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & a-2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & a-3 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n & 1 & 1 & \cdots & a-n \end{vmatrix}$$

解: 原式=
$$\begin{vmatrix} a-1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 3-a & a-3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 4-a & 0 & a-4 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n+1-a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-n-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+n-2 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a-3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-4 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(a+n-2)(a-3)\cdots(a-n-1)$$
.

2. 设
$$_{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 矩阵 X 满足关系式 $A - XA = X$, 求 X .

 $M: A - XA = X \Rightarrow XA + X = A \Rightarrow X(A + E) = A \Rightarrow X = A(A + E)^{-1}$

$$X = A(A+E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 - 3x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - 4x_2 + ax_3 = b , \ \text{问:} \ a,b$ 取何值时,方程组无解、有唯一解、有无穷多解? $2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 5 \end{cases}$ / ハンド 那里可以記述) (A-NE 那里可以知时)

在有无穷多解时求出其全部解.

解:对其增广矩阵进行高斯消元

• 注意并方程组的解的时候别跳步。

$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & a & b \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 1 & -4 & a & b \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & a+1 & b \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \times \frac{1}{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+2 & b+1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$$

a=-2, $b \neq -1$ 时,方程组无解 ; 当 $a \neq -2$ 时,方程组有唯一解;

当a = -2,b = -1 时,方程组有无穷多解,其解为:

$$x_1 = 3 - 2k, x_2 = 1 - k, x_3 = k, k$$
 为任意常数.

4. 设向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1,2,-3,1), \alpha_2 = (2,3,-1,2), \alpha_3 = (3,1,-2,-2), \alpha_4 = (0,4,-2,5)$, 求其极大线 性无关组,并将其余向量用极大线性无关组线性表出.

$$\underset{\text{H:}}{\text{H:}} A = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ -3 & -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为其一个极大线性无关组,且 $\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3$.

5. 设n维向量 $\alpha = (\frac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0, \frac{1}{2})$, 矩阵 $A = E - \alpha^T \alpha$, $B = E + 2\alpha^T \alpha$, 求AB.

$$AB = (E - \alpha^{T}\alpha)(E + 2\alpha^{T}\alpha) = E + \alpha^{T}\alpha - 2\alpha^{T}(\alpha\alpha^{T})\alpha = E$$

$$AB = (E - \alpha^{T}\alpha)(E + 2\alpha^{T}\alpha) = E + \alpha^{T}\alpha - 2\alpha^{T}(\alpha\alpha^{T})\alpha = E$$

(法二)
$$\alpha^{T}\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
 $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \dots, 0, \frac{1}{2}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \dots & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \dots & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = E - \alpha^{T} \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = E + 2\alpha^{T}\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{3}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} = E$$

已知二次型 $f(x_1,x_2,x_3)=2x_1^2+3x_2^2+3x_3^2+2ax_2x_3$ 通过正交变换化为标准形 $f(x_1,x_2,x_3) = y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 + 5y_3^2$, 求参数 a 的值及所用的正交变换矩阵.

解:二次型的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & a \\ 0 & a & 3 \end{pmatrix}$,由二次型的标准形知 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 5$.由于 $|A| = 2(9 - a^2) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = 10$ $\Rightarrow a = \pm 2$.

当 a=-2 时,对应于 $\lambda_1=1,\lambda_2=2,\lambda_3=5$ 的特征向量分别为 (0,1,1),(1,0,0),(0,1,-1) ,

$$\lambda = 2 : \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & | \end{pmatrix} \quad \lambda = 5 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -| & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所用正交变换矩阵为
$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$
 ; $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

四、证明题(本大题共3小题,共16分)

1. 设 n 阶矩阵阵 A 满足 $A^2 + 2A + 3E = O$, 证明 A + 3E 可逆, 并求其逆矩阵. (6 分)

 $\mathbb{H}(A+3E)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{6}(A-E).$

2. 设向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s$ 满足: (1) $\alpha_1\neq 0$; (2) 每个 $\alpha_i(i=2,3,\cdots,s)$ 都不能由它前面的向量

线性相关,即不能由 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_{i-1}$ 线性表出.证明: $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s$ 线性无关.(5分)

下面设 $s \ge 2$, 反设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性相关,

即存在一组不全为零的数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s , 使得 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$ 成立.

设从后往前看第一个不为零的数为 $k_t(1 \le t \le s)$,即有 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_t\alpha_t = 0$, $k_t \ne 0$,

故
$$\alpha_{\iota} = -\frac{k_{1}}{k_{\iota}}\alpha_{1} - \frac{k_{2}}{k_{\iota}}\alpha_{2} - \cdots - \frac{k_{\iota-1}}{k_{\iota}}\alpha_{\iota-1}$$
, 与 (2) 矛盾, 故 α_{1} , α_{2} , \cdots , α_{s} 线性无关.

3. 若 A 是正定矩阵, A^* 是其伴随矩阵,证明 A^* 是正定的.(5 分)

证明: 因为 A 是正定矩阵,故 A 的特征值 $\lambda_i > 0 (i=1,2,\cdots,n)$, 且 |A| > 0.

又
$$A^* = |A|A^{-1}$$
; $(A^*)^T = (|A|A^{-1})^T = |A|(A^T)^{-1} = |A|A^{-1} = A^*$, 故 A^* 是对称矩阵,

且 A^* 的特征值为 $|A| \lambda_i^{-1} > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 所以 A^* 是正定的.