

线性代数 3、4、5 章练习答案

班级_____姓名_____学号_____成绩_____

1. 单项选择题

(1). 已知 n 维向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ ($m > 2$) 线性无关, 则 【 D 】

(A) 对任意一组数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m 都有 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0$;

(B) $m > n$; (书 P90 定理 5(2))

(C) 对任意 n 维向量 β , 有 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta$ 线性相关;

反例: $e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性无关, 但是 $e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 显然不能由 e_1, e_2 线性表示

(D) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ ($m > 2$) 中任意两个向量均线性无关;

(2). 设矩阵 $A_{m \times n}$ 的秩 $R(A) = m < n$, B 为 n 阶方阵, 则 【 B 】

(A) $A_{m \times n}$ 的任意 m 阶子式均不为零. (存在一个 m 阶子式不为零就可以)

(B) 当秩 $R(B) = n$ 时有秩 $R(AB) = m$. $\left(\because A \sim AB, \Rightarrow R(A) = R(AB) \right)$

(C) $A_{m \times n}$ 的任意 m 个列向量均线性无关.

(肯定至少会存在一个含有 m 个向量的部分组是线性无关, 但是, 不一定每个含有 m 个向量的部分组都是线性无关的. 反例请学生们自己举!)

(D) $|A^T A| \neq 0$.

$\left(\because |A^T A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow R(A^T A) = n, \Rightarrow n = R(A^T A) \leq R(A) = m, \Rightarrow m \geq n \text{ 与已知相矛盾} \right)$

【参见书上 P. 70 ⑦】

2. 设 4 元非齐次线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 有三个线性无关的特解 η_1, η_2, η_3 ,

且 $R(A) = 2$, 则方程组的通解 $x = c_1(\eta_1 - \eta_2) + c_2(\eta_2 - \eta_3) + \eta_3$, c_1, c_2 为任意常数

证明： $\because \eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3$, 线性无关, \therefore 它各互不相同, 否则产生矛盾。

且 $\eta_1 - \eta_2, \eta_2 - \eta_3$ 是 $Ax = 0$ 的非零解。

又设 $k_1(\eta_1 - \eta_2) + k_2(\eta_2 - \eta_3) = 0, \Rightarrow k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 - (k_1 + k_2)\eta_3 = 0$

$\because \eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3$, 线性无关, $\therefore k_1 = k_2 = 0$, 故 $\eta_1 - \eta_2, \eta_2 - \eta_3$ 线性无关

又 $\because R(A) = 2, n = 4, \Rightarrow n - R(A) = 2$,

$\Rightarrow Ax = 0$ 的基础解系中含有 2 个解向量

3. 讨论 λ 取何值时线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$
 有解, 并求解.

解 方程组的增广矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 系数行列式为

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1)^2$$

(1) 当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq -2$ 时, 方程有唯一解, 此时

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda + 2 & \lambda + 2 & \lambda + 2 & 3 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{\lambda + 2} \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{\lambda + 2} \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 & \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lambda + 2} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 & \frac{\lambda - 1}{\lambda + 2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{\lambda+2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{\lambda+2} \end{pmatrix},$$

故得解为 $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = \frac{1}{\lambda+2}$;

(2) 当 $\lambda = -2$ 时, 增广矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 无解;

(3) 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 增广矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 有无穷多组解,

同解方程为 $x_1 = 1 - x_2 - x_3$ (x_2, x_3 为自由未知量), 原方程的同解是:

$$\xi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad c_1, c_2 \text{ 是任意常数}$$

4. 已知向量空间 R^3 中的四个向量:

$$\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (1, 1, 1)^T, \alpha_3 = (2, 2, 1)^T, \alpha_4 = (-1, -1, 1)^T,$$

求向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 的秩与一个最大线性无关组, 并将其余向量用最大无关组线性表示。

$$\text{解: } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow R(A) = 2 \Rightarrow r\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4\} = 2$$

显然 α_1, α_2 线性无关, 故 α_1, α_2 就是一个最大线性无关组

$$\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_4 = -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

5. 已知: $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3 - 8x_2x_3$

(1) 试求一个正交变换 $x = Py$, 将上面的二次型化为标准形;

(2) 判断上述二次型是否为正定的, 为什么?

解: (1) 由已知, $\Rightarrow f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x^T Ax$ 的矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-10),$$

故得特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 10$

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 时, 由

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{解得: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

由施密特正交化后, 再单位化, 可得两个正交的单位特征向量

$$p_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_2^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-4}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 再单位化后得 } p_2 = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2/5 \\ 4/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda_3 = 10$ 时, 由

$$\begin{pmatrix} -8 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 解得 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{单位化后得 } p_3 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得正交阵 } P = (p_1, p_2, p_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{15} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{15} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \quad P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda.$$

\Rightarrow 由正交变换 $x = Py$,

$$\Rightarrow f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x^T A x = (Py)^T A (Py) = y^T (P^T A P) y = y^T \Lambda y$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x_1, x_2, x_3) \text{ 的标准形为: } y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 10y_3^2$$

(2) 此二次型是一个正定二次型, 因为它的矩阵的三个特征值都是正数.

6. 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 为实对称矩阵, $R(A) = r < n$, 且 $A^2 = 2A$,
求 A 的迹 $Tr(A)$

解: 设 λ 为 A 的任意一个特征值, $\Rightarrow Ap = \lambda p, p \neq 0$

$$\because A^2 = 2A, \Rightarrow A^2 p = 2Ap, \Rightarrow \lambda^2 p = 2\lambda p,$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^2 p - 2\lambda p = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda^2 - 2\lambda)p = 0,$$

$$\because p \neq 0, \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda(\lambda - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ 或 } \lambda = 2,$$

[注意] 若 A 为实对称矩阵, 则 A 的 n 个特征值必为实数。

由此可得, 实对称矩阵 A 的特征值必须是满足方程 $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda = 0$ 的实

根, 所以 A 的特征值只能是 2 或者 0 , 到底有多少个 2? 有多少个 0 呢?

$$\text{因为 } A \text{ 与 } \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 相似, } \Rightarrow R(A) = R(\Lambda)$$

$\therefore R(A) = r < n, \Rightarrow \Lambda$ 的主对角线上共有 r 个 2, $(n-r)$ 个 0.

$$\Rightarrow \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 2 & \\ & & & 0 & \ddots \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_r = 2, \\ &\lambda_{r+1} = \lambda_{r+2} = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0, \\ &\textcolor{blue}{Tr(A)} = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_n = 2r \end{aligned}$$

7. 设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m$ ($m > 1$) 线性无关, 且 $\beta = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_m$,

判断向量组 $\beta - \alpha_1, \beta - \alpha_2, \cdots, \beta - \alpha_m$ 的线性相关性.

解: $\because \beta = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_m$, 于是有:

$$\begin{cases} \beta - \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_m \\ \beta - \alpha_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \cdots + \alpha_m \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ \beta - \alpha_m = \alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_{m-1} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{也即 } (\beta - \alpha_1, \beta - \alpha_2, \cdots, \beta - \alpha_m) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} m-1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ m-1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ m-1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (m-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (m-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{m-1} (m-1) \neq 0, \quad (\because \text{已知 } m > 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R(\beta - \alpha_1, \beta - \alpha_2, \cdots, \beta - \alpha_m) = R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m) \quad (\text{书P67定理2, P69②})$$

$$\because \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m \text{ 线性无关}, \therefore R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m) = m,$$

$$\Rightarrow R(\beta - \alpha_1, \beta - \alpha_2, \cdots, \beta - \alpha_m) = m$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta - \alpha_1, \beta - \alpha_2, \cdots, \beta - \alpha_m \text{ 线性无关} \quad (\text{书P88定理4})$$

8. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & a+1 & 2a & 3a+1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 且存在 3 阶非零方阵 B 使 $BA = 0$, 求 a

解 $\because BA = 0 \Rightarrow A^T B^T = 0$, 令 $B^T = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$,

$$A^T B^T = A^T (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (A^T \beta_1, A^T \beta_2, A^T \beta_3) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow A^T \beta_1 = 0, A^T \beta_2 = 0, A^T \beta_3 = 0, \text{ 又 } \because B \neq 0, \text{ 故存在某个 } \beta_j \neq 0 (j=1, 2, 3)$$

$$\text{使 } A^T \beta_j = 0, \text{ 也即 3 元齐次线性方程组 } A^T x = 0 \text{ 有非零解, 所以 } R(A^T) < 3,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{因此 } A &= \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & a+1 & 2a & 3a+1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & a-1 & 2a-2 & 3a-3 \\ 0 & 1-a & 1-a & 2-2a \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & a-1 & 2a-2 & 3a-3 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & a-1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a=1, R(A^T) = R(A) = 1 < 3 \end{aligned}$$