



南方科技大学  
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

考试科目: 线性代数  
考试时长: 120 分钟

开课单位: 数学系  
命题教师: 线性代数教学团队

| 题号 | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6   | 7   |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|
| 分值 | 15 分 | 20 分 | 10 分 | 24 分 | 20 分 | 5 分 | 6 分 |

本试卷共 (7) 大题, 满分 (100) 分. (考试结束后请将试卷、答题本、草稿纸一起交给监考老师)  
This exam paper contains 7 questions and the score is 100 in total. (Please hand in your exam paper, answer sheet, and your scrap paper to the proctor when the exam ends.)

1. (15 points, 3 points each) Multiple Choice. Only one choice is correct.  
(共 15 分, 每小题 3 分) 选择题, 只有一个选项是正确的.

(1) Let

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ c \end{bmatrix}.$$

If  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  are linearly dependent, then  $c$  equals

- (A) 5.  
(B) 6.  
(C) 7.  
(D) 8.

假定

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ c \end{bmatrix}.$$

若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关, 则  $c$  的取值为

- (A) 5.  
(B) 6.  
(C) 7.  
(D) 8.

- (2) Let  $A$  be an  $m \times n$  real matrix and  $b$  be an  $m \times 1$  real column vector. Which of the following statements is correct?

(A) If  $Ax = b$  does not have any solution, then  $Ax = 0$  has only the zero solution.



- (B) If  $Ax = 0$  has infinitely many solutions, then  $Ax = b$  has infinitely many solutions.  
 (C) If  $m < n$ , both  $Ax = b$  and  $Ax = 0$  have infinitely many solutions.  
 (D) If the rank of  $A$  is  $n$ , then  $Ax = 0$  has only the zero solution.

设  $A$  为一个  $m \times n$  实矩阵,  $b$  为一个  $m$  维实列向量. 以下说法一定是正确的是?

- (A) 若  $Ax = b$  无解, 则  $Ax = 0$  只有零解.  
 (B) 若  $Ax = 0$  有无穷多解, 则  $Ax = b$  有无穷多解.  
 (C) 若  $m < n$ , 则  $Ax = b$  和  $Ax = 0$  都有无穷多解.  
 (D) 若  $A$  的秩为  $n$ , 则  $Ax = 0$  只有零解.
- (3) For which value of  $k$  does the system

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3 + 3x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + 5x_2 + (5 - k)x_3 - 12x_4 = 0, \end{cases}$$

have exactly two free variables?

- (A) 5.  
 (B) 4.  
 (C) 3.  
 (D) 2.

如果以下线性方程组有两个自由变量

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3 + 3x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + 5x_2 + (5 - k)x_3 - 12x_4 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$k$  的取值为

- (A) 5.  
 (B) 4.  
 (C) 3.  
 (D) 2.
- (4) Let  $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^3$  and  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ . Which of the following statements is false?
- (A) If  $u$  and  $v$  are nonzero vectors satisfying  $u^T v = 0$ , then  $u$  and  $v$  are linearly independent.  
 (B) If  $u + v$  is orthogonal to  $u - v$ , then  $\|u\| = \|v\|$ .  
 (C)  $u^T v = 0$  if and only if  $u = 0$  or  $v = 0$ .  
 (D)  $\lambda v = 0$  if and only if  $v = 0$  or  $\lambda = 0$ .

设  $u, v \in \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ . 以下说法错误的是?

- (A) 如果  $u$  和  $v$  为满足  $u^T v = 0$  的非零向量, 则  $u$  和  $v$  线性无关.  
 (B) 如果  $u + v$  和  $u - v$  正交, 则  $\|u\| = \|v\|$ .



(C)  $u^T v = 0$  当且仅当  $u = 0$  or  $v = 0$ .

(D)  $\lambda v = 0$  当且仅当  $v = 0$  or  $\lambda = 0$ .

(5) Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two  $n \times n$  matrices. Which of the following assertions is false?

(A) If  $A, B$  are symmetric matrices, then  $AB$  is a symmetric matrix.

(B) If  $A, B$  are invertible matrices, then  $AB$  is an invertible matrix.

(C) If  $A, B$  are permutation matrices, then  $AB$  is a permutation matrix.

(D) If  $A, B$  are upper triangular matrices, then  $AB$  is an upper triangular matrix.

设  $A$  和  $B$  都为  $n$  阶矩阵. 以下说法错误的是?

(A) 如果  $A, B$  为对称矩阵, 则  $AB$  也为一个对称矩阵.

(B) 如果  $A, B$  为可逆矩阵, 则  $AB$  也为一个可逆矩阵.

(C) 如果  $A, B$  为置换矩阵, 则  $AB$  也为一个置换矩阵.

(D) 如果  $A, B$  为上三角矩阵, 则  $AB$  也为上三角矩阵.

2. (20 points, 5 points each) Fill in the blanks.

(共 20 分, 每小题 5 分) 填空题.

(1) Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ b & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, a, b \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Then  $A^{-1} =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ b & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, a, b \in \mathbb{R},$$

则  $A^{-1} =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

(2) Let  $A$  be a  $4 \times 3$  real matrix with rank 2 and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ . Then the rank  $AB$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

设  $A$  为一个  $4 \times 3$  的实矩阵,  $B$  为  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ . 如果矩阵  $A$  的秩为 2, 则  $AB$  的秩为 \_\_\_\_\_.

(3) Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ . Then  $A^{2024} =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

设  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则  $A^{2024} =$ \_\_\_\_\_.



(4) Consider the system of linear equations:

$$Ax = b : \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 3 \\ x + y = 6 \end{cases}$$

The least-squares solution for the system is \_\_\_\_\_.

考虑以下线性方程组:

$$Ax = b : \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 3 \\ x + y = 6 \end{cases}$$

该线性方程组的最小二乘解为 \_\_\_\_\_.

3. (10 points) Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & -7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Find an  $LU$  factorization of  $A$ .

设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & -7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

求矩阵  $A$  的一个  $LU$  分解.

4. (24 points) Consider the following  $4 \times 5$  matrix  $A$  and 4-dimensional column vector  $b$ :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 10 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) Find a basis for each of the four fundamental subspaces of  $A$ .

(b) Find the complete solution to  $Ax = b$ .

考虑以下  $4 \times 5$  矩阵  $A$  以及 4 维列向量  $b$ :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 10 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -5 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) 分别求矩阵  $A$  的四个基本子空间的一组基向量.

(b) 求  $Ax = b$  的所有解.



5. (20 points) Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $T$  be the linear transformation from  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  to  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  defined by

$$T(X) = XA + AX, \quad X \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}.$$

Where  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  denotes the vector space consisting of all  $2 \times 2$  real matrices.

- (a) Find the matrix representation of  $T$  with respect to the following ordered basis

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (b) Find a matrix  $B$  such that

$$T(B) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (c) Find a matrix  $C$  such that

$$T(C) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

设 Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $T$  为按照以下方式定义的从  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  到  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  线性变换:

$$T(X) = XA + AX, \quad X \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}.$$

其中  $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$  表示所有  $2 \times 2$  实矩阵构成的向量空间.

- (a) 求  $T$  在以下有序基

$$v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, v_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

下的矩阵表示.

- (b) 求一个矩阵  $B$  使得

$$T(B) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (c) 求一个矩阵  $C$  使得

$$T(C) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

6. (5 points) Let  $A, B$  be two  $n \times n$  real matrices satisfying  $A^2 = A$  and  $B^2 = B$ . Show that if  $(A+B)^2 = A+B$ , then  $AB = O$ . Where  $O$  denotes the  $n \times n$  zero matrix.

设  $A, B$  为满足  $A^2 = A$  和  $B^2 = B$  的  $n$  阶实矩阵. 证明: 如果  $(A+B)^2 = A+B$ , 则  $AB = O$ . 其中  $O$  表示  $n$  阶零矩阵.

7. ( 6 points ) Let  $A$  be a  $3 \times 2$  matrix,  $B$  be a  $2 \times 3$  matrix such that

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & -4 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 9 & -6 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(a) Compute  $(AB)^2$ .

(b) Find  $BA$ .

设  $A$  为  $3 \times 2$  矩阵,  $B$  为  $2 \times 3$  矩阵, 并且

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \geq \text{rank } A = \text{rank } B \geq \text{rank } AB = 2 \\ \Rightarrow & \text{rank } A = \text{rank } B = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & -4 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & 9 & -6 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

发掘其性质

(a) 计算  $(AB)^2$ .

(b) 求  $BA$ .

$$(AB)^2 = 9AB$$

$$A(BA)B$$

↓ 证  $BA$  一定满秩