## 南京理工大学课程考试答案及评分标准

(21-22(秋学期)线性代数(A)(2.5)考试试题答案)(21.12.02)

- 一. 是非题 (每题 3 分, 共 15 分): 1. × 2. × 3. × 4. √ 5. √
- 二. 填空题 (每题 3 分, 共 15 分): 1.  $-\frac{27}{4}$  2.  $\underline{B}$  3.  $\underline{21}$  4.  $\underline{3,1,2}$  5.  $\underline{3,5}$

三. (共 6 分)解: 
$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b_1 & a_2 & \overline{a_3} & \cdots & a_n \\ -b_1 & b_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -b_1 & 0 & b_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -b_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_n \end{vmatrix}$$
 -----(3 分)  $= \begin{vmatrix} b_1 + b_1 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{b_i} & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & b_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & b \end{vmatrix}$ 

$$=b_1b_2\cdots b_n(1+\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{a_i}{b_i})----(3 \ \%)$$

四. (共 8 分)解: 
$$1$$
、 $(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -5 & 0 & -7 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  ----- (3 分)所以,

$$\dim L(\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2},\alpha_{3},\alpha_{4}) = r_{\{\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2},\alpha_{3},\alpha_{4}\}} = 2 , \quad \mathbb{E} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \neq 0 \ \text{知} \ \alpha_{1},\alpha_{2} \ \text{为一组基}.$$
 (2 分)

2、由题知
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta$$
线性无关,又 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & a \\ -5 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,所以 $a \neq 1$ 。———(3 分)

五. (共 8 分)解:设从基 $e_1,e_2,e_3$ 到基 $\eta_1,\eta_2,\eta_3$ 的过渡矩阵为P,则 $(\eta_1,\eta_2,\eta_3)=(e_1,e_2,e_3)P$ ,得

$$P = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad ---- \quad (3 \, \%) \quad \text{fill } B = P^{-1}AP \quad ---- \quad (2 \, \%)$$

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

六. (共 10 分)解: 
$$(A|b) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -8 & 3 & 6 & -5 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 8 & a \\ 2 & 4 & -2 & -4 & b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a-10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b-2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 ----- (3 分) 所以当

$$a=10$$
且 $b=2$ 时,线性方程组有解,有无穷多解,由同解方程组 
$$\begin{cases} -x_1-2x_2-x_3-2x_4=-3\\ x_3+2x_4=1 \end{cases}$$
,解得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 - 2x_2 \\ x_3 = 1 - 2x_4 \end{cases}, \quad 取 \ x_2 = x_4 = 0 \ , \ \ \mbox{得特解} \ X^* = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \mbox{------} \ (3 \ \mbox{分}) \ \mbox{其导出组的解为} \begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_2 \\ x_3 = -2x_4 \end{cases}, \ \ \mbox{取} \ x_2 = 1, x_4 = 0 \ \mbox{与}$$

$$x_2 = 0, x_4 = 1$$
,得导出组的基础解系  $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,通解为  $X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, k_1, k_2$ 为任意

七. (共 10 分)解: 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda - 2 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 2)^2 (\lambda - 7) = 0$ , 得特征值

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -2$$
,  $\lambda_3 = 7$  ---- (3  $\%$ )

正交化: 
$$\alpha_1 = \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \xi_2 - \frac{(\xi_2, \alpha_1)}{(\alpha_1, \alpha_1)} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  ------ (2分) 单位化:  $\eta_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{|\alpha_1|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\eta_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{|\alpha_2|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-2}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$\eta_{3} = \frac{\xi_{3}}{\left|\xi_{3}\right|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} ----- (1 分) \Leftrightarrow T = (\eta_{1}, \eta_{2}, \eta_{3}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{-2}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}, 作正交变换 X = TY, 得标准形$$

$$f = -2y_1^2 - 2y_2^2 + 7y_3^2$$
. ---- (1  $\%$ )

八. (共8分)证明: 1、设  $k_1(\alpha_1-\alpha_2)+k_2(\alpha_2-\alpha_3)+\cdots+k_{s-1}(\alpha_{s-1}-\alpha_s)=0$ ,可得

$$k_1\alpha_1 + (k_2 - k_1)\alpha_2 + \dots + (k_{s-1} - k_{s-2})\alpha_{s-1} - k_{s-1}\alpha_s = 0$$

八. (共8分) 证明: 1、设 
$$k_1(\alpha_1-\alpha_2)+k_2(\alpha_2-\alpha_3)+\cdots+k_{s-1}(\alpha_{s-1}-\alpha_s)=0$$
,可得  $k_1\alpha_1+(k_2-k_1)\alpha_2+\cdots+(k_{s-1}-k_{s-2})\alpha_{s-1}-k_{s-1}\alpha_s=0$  因为  $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s$  线性无关,所以有 
$$\begin{cases} k_1=0\\ k_2-k_1=0\\ \vdots\\ k_{s-1}-k_{s-2}=0\\ -k_{s-1}=0 \end{cases}$$
 母  $k_1=k_2=\cdots=k_{s-1}=0$ ,因此  $k_1=k_2=\cdots=k_{s-1}=0$ ,因此  $k_1=k_2=\cdots=k_{s-1}=0$ ,因此  $k_1=k_2=\cdots=k_{s-1}=0$ , 因此  $k_1=k_2=\cdots=k_{s-1}=0$  是  $k_1=k_2=\cdots=k_{s-1}=0$ , 因此  $k_1=k_2=\cdots=k_{s-1}=0$  是  $k_1=k_1=0$ , 因为  $k_1=k_2=\cdots=k_{s-1}=0$ , 因为  $k_1=k_1=0$ ,

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{s-1} - \alpha_s$$
 线性无关。----- (4 分)

2、因 A 可逆,所以 A 的标准形为  $I_n$  ,知存在初等矩阵  $P_1, \dots, P_s, Q_1, \dots, Q_t$  使得

$$P_s \cdots P_1 A Q_1 \cdots Q_t = I$$
,又初等矩阵可逆,所以  $A = P_1^{-1} P_2^{-1} \cdots P_s^{-1} Q_t^{-1} \cdots Q_2^{-1} Q_1^{-1}$ 。

因初等矩阵的逆矩阵仍然是初等矩阵,故 $P_i^{-1}(i=1,2,\cdots,s)$ 和 $Q_i^{-1}(j=1,2,\cdots,t)$ 均为初等矩阵,所以得A是初等矩 阵的乘积。-----(4分)