

南京理工大学课程考试答案及评分标准

(22-23(秋学期)线性代数(B) (2.5) 考试试题答案) (23.1.6)

一. 是非题 (每题 3 分, 共 15 分): 1. \checkmark 2. \times 3. \checkmark 4. \checkmark 5. \times

二. 填空题 (每题 3 分, 共 15 分): 1. $\begin{pmatrix} 9 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 2. $\begin{pmatrix} B^{-1} & -B^{-1}DC^{-1} \\ 0 & C^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ 3. $\neq 9$ 4. 0 或 1

5. $y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$

三. (共 6 分) 解: $D = a_4(-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ x & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 \end{vmatrix} + a_3(-1)^{4+2} \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 \end{vmatrix}$
 $+ a_2(-1)^{4+3} \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + (a_1 + x)(-1)^{4+4} \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}$ ----- (3 分) $= a_4 + a_3x + a_2x^2 + a_1x^3 + x^4$ ----- (3 分)

四. (共 8 分) 解: $\sigma(\eta_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\sigma(\eta_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\sigma(\eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 设 σ 在基底 η_1, η_2, η_3 下的矩阵为 A , 则

$(\sigma(\eta_1), \sigma(\eta_2), \sigma(\eta_3)) = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)A$, ----- (4 分) 所以

$A = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)^{-1}(\sigma(\eta_1), \sigma(\eta_2), \sigma(\eta_3)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ----- (4 分)

五. (共 10 分) 解: $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & -1 & -7 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ -7 & 1 & 3 & 5 & -4 \\ -11 & 8 & 4 & 0 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & -1 & -7 & 1 \\ 0 & 9 & -1 & -11 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ----- (7 分) 所以

$r_{\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5\}} = 3$, 且 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$ 知 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为一个极大无关组。----- (3 分)

六. (共 10 分) 解: $(A|b) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 6 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 4 & 5 & -2 & 3 & a \\ 3 & 8 & 24 & -19 & b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -6 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a-8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b+11 \end{pmatrix}$ ----- (3 分)

所以当 $a=8, b=-11$ 时, $r_{(A|b)} = r_A = 2 < 4$, 线性方程组有无穷多解, ----- (3 分) 此时, 原方程组的同解方程组

为 $\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 - 3x_4 = -1 \\ -x_2 - 6x_3 + 5x_4 = 4 \end{cases}$, 解得 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 7 + 8x_3 - 7x_4 \\ x_2 = -4 - 6x_3 + 5x_4 \end{cases}$, 取 $x_3 = x_4 = 0$, 得特解 $X^* = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, ----- (1 分) 其

导出组的解为 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 8x_3 - 7x_4 \\ x_2 = -6x_3 + 5x_4 \end{cases}$, 取 $x_3 = 1, x_4 = 0$; $x_3 = 0, x_4 = 1$ 得导出组的基础解系

$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -6 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{----- (2 分) 故当 } a=8, b=-11 \text{ 时, 方程组的通解为 } X = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ -6 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, k_1, k_2$$

为任意常数。----- (1 分)

$$\text{七. (共 10 分) 解: } A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda-3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-4)^2(\lambda-1) = 0, \text{ 得特征值}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = 1 \text{ ----- (3 分)}$$

$$\text{对 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4, \text{ 特征向量为 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 对 } \lambda_3 = 1, \text{ 特征向量为 } \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ ----- (3 分)}$$

$$\text{正交化: } \alpha_1 = \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \xi_2 - \frac{(\xi_2, \alpha_1)}{(\alpha_1, \alpha_1)} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ----- (2 分)}$$

$$\text{单位化: } \eta_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{|\alpha_1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{|\alpha_2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 = \frac{\xi_3}{|\xi_3|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ----- (1 分)}$$

$$\text{令 } T = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 作正交变换 } X = TY, \text{ 得标准形}$$

$$f = 4y_1^2 + 4y_2^2 + y_3^2. \text{ ----- (1 分)}$$

八. (共 6 分) 证明: 1、设 a_{ij} 的代数余子式为 A_{ij} , 则由已知条件有 $a_{ij} = A_{ij}$ ($i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 且为实数。又 $A \neq 0$, 知 A 至少有一元素不等于零, 不妨设 $a_{ik} \neq 0$, 则

$$|A| = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} A_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 > 0, \text{ 所以 } A \text{ 可逆。----- (3 分)}$$

2、设 λ_1, λ_2 是实对称矩阵 A 的两个互异特征值, ξ_1, ξ_2 是对应的特征向量, 即

$$A\xi_1 = \lambda_1\xi_1, A\xi_2 = \lambda_2\xi_2, \text{ 则}$$

$$\lambda_1(\xi_1, \xi_2) = (A\xi_1, \xi_2) = (A\xi_1)^T \xi_2 = \xi_1^T (A\xi_2) = \xi_1^T (\lambda_2\xi_2) = \lambda_2(\xi_1, \xi_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)(\xi_1, \xi_2) = 0 \Rightarrow (\xi_1, \xi_2) = 0, \text{ 即 } \xi_1 \text{ 与 } \xi_2 \text{ 正交。----- (3 分)}$$