

一、填空题

1. $-(ad-bc)^2$ 2. -1 3. 3 4. $a_1+a_2+a_3+a_4=0$ 5. $z_1^2-z_2^2-z_3^2$ 6. 21

二、选择题

1-6. CDDCCA

下列两题为多选题

7. ABCE 8. ABCE

三、计算题

1. $a^n - a^{n-2}$ 2. $(A+2I)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{4}(A-3I)$.

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

一个极大线性无关组: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$; 向量组的秩: 3

$$\alpha_3 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2; \alpha_5 = -\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_4$$

4. 设从基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 到基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的过渡矩阵为 A , 则它满足:

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)A$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

设 γ 在 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 下的坐标为 $(x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, 则 $\gamma = x_1\beta_1 + x_2\beta_2 + x_3\beta_3$, 代入, 解方程组得

$x_1=5, x_2=7, x_3=-4$, 所以 γ 在 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 下的坐标为 $(5, 7, -4)^T$

四、证明题

设 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_p$ 是齐次线性方程组 $Ax=0$ 的一个基础解系, 向量 β 满足 $A\beta \neq 0$, 证明: 向量组

$\beta, \xi_1 + \beta, \xi_2 + \beta, \dots, \xi_p + \beta$ 线性无关。

证明: 设 $l\beta + l_1(\xi_1 + \beta) + l_2(\xi_2 + \beta) + \dots + l_p(\xi_p + \beta) = 0$,

即 $(l + l_1 + \dots + l_p)\beta + l_1\xi_1 + l_2\xi_2 + \dots + l_p\xi_p = 0$ ----- (1)

等号左右两边前面同乘 A 得: $(l + l_1 + \dots + l_p)A\beta + l_1A\xi_1 + l_2A\xi_2 + \dots + l_pA\xi_p = 0$

$\because \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_p$ 是齐次线性方程组 $Ax=0$ 的一个基础解系

$\therefore A\xi_1 = 0, A\xi_2 = 0, \dots, A\xi_p = 0$

于是, $(l + l_1 + \dots + l_p)A\beta = 0 \quad \because A\beta \neq 0 \therefore l + l_1 + \dots + l_p = 0$ ----- (2)

代入 (1) 式得: $l_1\xi_1 + l_2\xi_2 + \dots + l_p\xi_p = 0$

$\because \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_p$ 是齐次线性方程组 $Ax=0$ 的一个基础解系 $\therefore \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_p$ 线性无关

$\therefore l_1 = 0, l_2 = 0, \dots, l_p = 0$ 代入 (2) 式得: $l = 0$

综上可证: 向量组 $\beta, \xi_1 + \beta, \xi_2 + \beta, \dots, \xi_p + \beta$ 线性无关。

五、解方程组

$$\text{已知方程组} \begin{cases} 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 - x_4 = -1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = -1 \\ ax_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 + bx_4 = 1 \end{cases} \text{ 其系数矩阵的秩为 } 2,$$

求:

(1) a, b 的值;

(2) 这个方程组的一个基础解系及其一般解。

$$\text{解: (1) } \because r(A) = 2, A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & 1 & 3 & b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & -1 \\ a & 1 & 3 & b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1-a & 3-a & b-a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 4-2a & 4a-5+b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 4-2a=0, 4a-5+b=0 \therefore a=2, b=-3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & 3 & 5 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

$$\text{特解 } \xi_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 一个基础解系: } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{方程组的一般解: } \xi = \xi_0 + k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数。}$$

六、化二次型为标准型

已知实二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (1-a)x_1^2 + (1-a)x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 2(1+a)x_1x_2$ 的秩为 2.

(1). 求 a 的值; (2). 利用正交变换法将二次型变成标准型, 并写出相应的正交矩阵.

解: (1) 设二次型对应的矩阵为 A

$$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} 1-a & 1+a & 0 \\ 1+a & 1-a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1+a & 1-a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, r(A) = 2$$

$$\therefore a = 0$$

$$(2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)^2 \lambda = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = 2 \text{ (二重根)} \quad \lambda_2 = 0 \text{ (单根)}$$

$$(2I - A)x = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \therefore \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{施密特正交化得: } \xi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(0I - A)x = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \therefore \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{单位化得: } \eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{可取正交矩阵 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 令 } x = Qy \text{ 得标准型: } 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2$$