

一、填空题

$$1. \quad 9, 9, \frac{8}{3} \quad 2. \quad 0 \quad 3. \quad 1 \text{ 或 } -2 \quad 4. \quad -3 \quad 5. \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

二、选择题

DDABCC

三、计算题

$$1. \quad \begin{vmatrix} -a_1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n & a_n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n & a_n \\ n+1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{后 } n \text{ 列加到第一列}) =$$

$$(-1)^{n+2}(n+1)\prod_{i=1}^n a_i = (-1)^n(n+1)\prod_{i=1}^n a_i$$

$$2. \text{ 解: } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4, \text{ 根据 } A^*X = A^{-1} + 2X, \text{ 两边左乘 } A, \text{ 得}$$

$$AA^*X = AA^{-1} + 2AX;$$

$$|A|X = I + 2AX;$$

$$(4I - 2A)X = I;$$

$$X = (4I - 2A)^{-1}$$

$$4I - 2A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{其中, } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\text{所以, } X = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}.$$

3. 解 (i) 设 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)A$.

把两组基向量代入上式, 得

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

过度矩阵

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

(ii) 根据定理 4.2, 得 α 在基 B_2 下的坐标

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & -3 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 7 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$4. \text{ 解: } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & 7 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以, 向量组的秩为 3; $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 为一个极大线性无关组; $\alpha_3 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_5 = -\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_4$.

四. 证: (1) 设 A 的特征值为 λ , 根据 $4A^2 - I = O$ 得

$$4\lambda^2 - 1 = 0, \text{ 从而有 } (2\lambda + 1)(2\lambda - 1) = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 或 } \lambda = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(2) 根据 $4A^2 - I = O$, 得

$$(2A + I)(2A - I) = O, \text{ 从而有}$$

$$n = r(2I) = r[2A + I - (2A - I)] \leq r(2A + I) + r(2A - I) \leq n$$

五. 解:

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda & 3-\lambda \\ 0 & -\lambda & -\lambda^2-2\lambda & -\lambda(\lambda+1) \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda & 3-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda(\lambda+3) & (\lambda+3)(\lambda-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

- 1) $\lambda \neq 0$ 且 $\lambda \neq -3$ 时有唯一解;
- 2) $\lambda = 0$ 时无解;
- 3) $\lambda = -3$ 时有无穷解。

$$\text{当 } \lambda = -3 \text{ 时, } (A, b) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以通解为 $(x_1, x_2, x_3)^T = (-1, -2, 0)^T + k(1, 1, 1)^T$, 其中 k 为任意常数。

六.

$$\text{解: 二次型矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & c \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{因为 } r(A) = 2, \text{ 所以 } |A| = 0, \text{ 得 } c = 2.$$

$$\text{由 } |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-5 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda-5 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-6)^2 \lambda = 0 \text{ 得 } \lambda_1 = 6 \text{ (二重根)}, \quad \lambda_2 = 0 \text{ (单根)}$$

解齐次线性方程组 $(6I - A)x = 0$, 得基础解系 $\xi_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T, \xi_2 = (2, 0, 1)^T$,

施密特正交化得 $\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 0)^T, \eta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, -1, 1)^T$.

解齐次线性方程组 $(0I - A)x = 0$ 得基础解系 $\xi_3 = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1)^T$, 单位化得 $\eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(-1, 1, 2)^T$,

$$\text{取正交矩阵 } Q = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{令 } x = Qy, \text{ 得标准型:}$$

$$f(y_1, y_2, y_3) = 6y_1^2 + 6y_2^2.$$