

1.A 2.C 3.C 4.A 5.B 6.B 7.D 8.B 9.C 10.C

1. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$, 2. -2 ; 3. 3; 4. 1/4; 5. 3.

一、 计算题

1. 计算行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & -1 \\ a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix}$ 解: $D = x \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_0 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ x & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= x \left(x \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 \\ a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ x & -1 \end{vmatrix} \right) + a_0$
 $= a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$

2. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $AB = A + 2B$, 求 B . 解: 由 $AB = A + 2B$ 可得 $(A - 2E)B = A$.

因 $A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 它的行列式 $\det(A - 2E) = 2 \neq 0$, 故它是可逆矩阵。用 $(A - 2E)^{-1}$ 左乘上式两边得

$$B = (A - 2E)^{-1} A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 求方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 - 8x_2 + 10x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 8x_2 + 6x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的通解.

解: 系数矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -8 & 10 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & -1 \\ 3 & 8 & 6 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -8 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 20 & -15 & -5 \\ 0 & 32 & -24 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -8 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -4x_3 \\ x_2 = x_2 \\ x_3 = x_3 \\ x_4 = 4x_2 - 3x_3 \end{cases}$ 令 $x_2 = k_1, x_3 = k_2$, 通解为 $X = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$

4. 设向量组 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ b \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩为 2, 求 a, b.

解: 对含参数 a 和 b 的矩阵作初等变换, 以求其行阶梯形

$$(\mathbf{a}_3, \mathbf{a}_4, \mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3-2a & b-4 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3-2a & b-4 \\ 0 & 0 & a-2 & 5-b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore R(\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3, \mathbf{a}_4) = 2 \Leftrightarrow R(\mathbf{a}_3, \mathbf{a}_4, \mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2) = 2 \Leftrightarrow a = 2, b = 5.$$

5. 求矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值和对应的特征向量.

$$\text{解: } |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda)^2 - 1 \stackrel{\Delta}{=} (4-\lambda)(2-\lambda)$$

$$\text{解得 } \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 4$$

$$\text{代入 } \lambda_1 = 2 \text{ 求解方程 } (\mathbf{A} - \lambda_1 \mathbf{E})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}, \text{ 即 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{代入 } \lambda_2 = 4 \text{ 求解方程 } (\mathbf{A} - \lambda_2 \mathbf{E})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}, \text{ 即 } \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{对应的特征向量分别为 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 和 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, k \neq 0.$$

四、证明题 (本大题共 2 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)

1. 设方阵 A 满足 $A^2 - A - 3E = 0$, 证明 A+E 可逆, 并求 A+E 的逆阵.

$$\text{证明: } A^2 - A - 2E = E \\ (A+E)(A-2E) = E$$

由此可见, (A+E)可逆, 其逆矩阵为(A-2E)

2. 已知向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 证明向量组 $3\alpha_1 + 5\alpha_2, 2\alpha_2 - 4\alpha_3, 2\alpha_3 + 6\alpha_1$ 线性无关.

$$\text{证明: 设 } \beta_1 = 3\alpha_1 + 5\alpha_2, \beta_2 = 2\alpha_2 - 4\alpha_3, \beta_3 = 2\alpha_3 + 6\alpha_1$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 而 } \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 6 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

于是 $R(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$, 因此, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关