## 线性代数试题参考解答

(2014.11)

$$-1. -5; 2. \frac{1}{11}(2\mathbf{A} + 14\mathbf{E}); 3. \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

4. (C); 5. (A); 6. 3; 7. (D); 8. 
$$y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$$
.

三、  $\det A=4$  , 于是  $A^*=4A^{-1}$  ,  $(\frac{1}{2}A^*)^*=(2A^{-1})^*=\det(2A^{-1})\cdot(2A^{-1})^{-1}=\frac{1}{2}A$  ,代入矩阵方程得

$$2\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{X}\boldsymbol{A} = 8\boldsymbol{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{X} + 4\boldsymbol{E}$$

上式左乘 $\frac{1}{2}$ *A* 得 XA = 4X + 2A,从而 X(A - 4E) = 2A. 由于  $\det(A - 4E) = 0$ ,故矩阵方程无解.

 $\square$ , det  $A = \lambda(\lambda + 1)(1 - \lambda)$ .

- (1)  $\lambda \neq 0$  且  $\lambda \neq \pm 1$  时,线性方程组有唯一解.
- (2)  $\lambda = 0$  和  $\lambda = 1$  时,rank  $\hat{A} = 3$ ,rank A = 2,线性方程组无解.
- (3)  $\lambda = -1$  时, $\operatorname{rank} \hat{A} = \operatorname{rank} A = 2 < 3$ ,线性方程组有无穷多解. 同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - \frac{3}{5}x_3 \\ x_2 = -1 - \frac{3}{5}x_3 \end{cases}, \quad \text{iff } \beta \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - \frac{3}{5}t \\ x_2 = -1 - \frac{3}{5}t \text{ if } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 = t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} \\ -\frac{3}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \ (t \text{ \text{ $f$}$ is })$$

五、1) 因为

$$(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4}) = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{3}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{4}) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

得

$$(\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3, \boldsymbol{\beta}_4) = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

得  $(\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3, \boldsymbol{\beta}_4) = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  故由基  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$  到基  $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3, \boldsymbol{\beta}_4$  的过渡矩阵为  $\boldsymbol{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -5 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$(0 \quad 0 \quad 5 \quad 2)$$

$$(2) \quad \boldsymbol{\beta} = (\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3, \boldsymbol{\beta}_4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4) C \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4) \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

故向量 $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ 在基 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1,\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2,\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3,\boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 下的坐标为 $(-1,1,1,1)^T$ 

六、设

$$k_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + k_3 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \mathbf{0} \tag{*}$$

上式左乘 A , 并利用  $A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1$  ,  $A\alpha_2 = 2\alpha_2$  ,  $A\alpha_3 = \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3$  , 得  $k_1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 2k_2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + k_3(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) = \mathbf{0}$ 

(\*)式乘2减去上式得

$$k_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 - k_3 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \mathbf{0}$$

由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性无关(属于不同特征值的特征向量线性无关)得  $k_1 = k_3 = 0$  , 代入(\*)式得  $k_2\alpha_2 = \mathbf{0}$ . 再由  $\alpha_2 \neq \mathbf{0}$  得  $k_2 = \mathbf{0}$ . 故向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关.

七、1) 二次型的矩阵为 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & t \\ -1 & 5 & 2 \\ t & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
. 由

$$\Delta_1 = 1 > 0$$
,  $\Delta_2 = 4 > 0$ ,  $\Delta_2 = \det A = -t(5t + 4) > 0$ 

解得 $-\frac{4}{5} < t < 0$ , 即当 $-\frac{4}{5} < t < 0$ 时, 二次型正定.

2) 
$$t = 0$$
 时二次型的矩阵为  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ . 可求得

$$\det(\mathbf{A} - \lambda \mathbf{E}) = -\lambda(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 6)$$

所以 A 的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = 0$  ,  $\lambda_2 = 1$  ,  $\lambda_3 = 6$  . 对应的特征向量分别为

$$p_1 = (-1, -1, 2)^T$$
,  $p_2 = (2, 0, 1)^T$ ,  $p_3 = (-1, 5, 2)^T$ 

正交变换
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & \frac{5}{\sqrt{30}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{30}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$
,化二次型为  $f = 0y_1^2 + y_2^2 + 6y_3^2$ .

3) t = 0 时 f = 1 表示椭圆柱面.

八、若 Ax = 0,则  $A^{T}Ax = 0$ . 反之,若  $A^{T}Ax = 0$ ,则有  $x^{T}A^{T}Ax = 0$ ,即  $(Ax)^{T}Ax = 0$ ,从而 Ax = 0.这表明,齐次线性方程组 Ax = 0与  $A^{T}Ax = 0$ 同解,故它们的基础解系所含的线性无关解向量的个数相同,即

$$n - \operatorname{rank} \mathbf{A} = n - \operatorname{rank}(\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A})$$

故  $\operatorname{rank} \mathbf{A} = \operatorname{rank}(\mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}}\mathbf{A})$ .