线性代数试题参考解答

(2014.5.9)

一、(1)-2; (2)
$$\begin{pmatrix} -B^{-1}CA^{-1} & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
; (3)-1; (4) $\eta_1 + k_1(\eta_2 - \eta_1) + k_2(\eta_3 - \eta_1)$ (政

其它的不同形式); (5) A+4E; (6) -8; (7) 57, t<-6。

三、由矩阵方程得

$$(A-2E)BA^* = E$$

可求得 $\det A = 3$,于是 $A^* = 3A^{-1}$,代入方程得

$$B = \frac{1}{3}(A - 2E)^{-1}A$$

从而

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

四、

$$|A| = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1)^2$$

当 λ ≠ −2,1 时,线性方程组有唯一解

 $当 \lambda = 1$ 时,增广矩阵

线性方程组无解;

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

通解为

$$x_1 = 1 + k$$
, $x_2 = k$, $x_3 = k$, $k \in \mathbb{R}$.

五、1) 因为

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以

$$(\gamma_{1}, \gamma_{2}, \gamma_{3}) = (\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \beta_{3}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \beta_{1} (\beta_{2}, \beta_{3}, \beta_{3}, \beta_{3}, \beta_{4}, \beta_{5}, \beta_{5},$$

故由基 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3$ 到基 $\boldsymbol{\gamma}_1, \boldsymbol{\gamma}_2, \boldsymbol{\gamma}_3$ 的过渡矩阵为 $\mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

2)
$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

故向量 α 在基 $\gamma_1,\gamma_2,\gamma_3$ 下的坐标为 $(-2,0,3)^T$.

六、设rankA = r,则Ax = 0的解空间的维数为n - r,

设 $B = (b_1, b_2 \cdots b_n)$, $b_i (i = 1, 2, \cdots n)$ 为列向量

由 $AB = 0 \Rightarrow (Ab_1, Ab_2 \cdots Ab_n) = 0$ 知 $b_i (i = 1, 2, \cdots n)$ 为 Ax = 0 的解,

所以, $rankB = rank(b_1, b_2 \cdots b_n) \le n - r$,

七、二次型 $f(x_1,x_2,x_3) = \lambda x_1^2 + \lambda x_2^2 + \lambda x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2x_3 + 4x_1x_3$ 的矩阵

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & \lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

由正交变换 x = Py 化为 $f = 6y_1^2$ 知 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 6$, $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$, $\lambda + \lambda + \lambda = 6 + 0 + 0 = 6$, $\lambda = 2$,

所以得
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

由 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 6$, $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$ 可求得对应的特征向量分别为

$$\mathbf{p}_1 = (1,1,1)^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \mathbf{p}_2 = (1,0,-1)^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \mathbf{p}_3 = (1,-2,1)^{\mathrm{T}}$$

单位化得正交矩阵
$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$
.

八、证明: \Rightarrow 由矩阵A,B相似知,存在可逆矩阵C使得矩阵 $A=C^{-1}BC$,则

$$|A - \lambda E| = |C^{-1}BC - \lambda E| = |B - \lambda E|$$

所以,矩阵A,B的特征多项式相等。

 \leftarrow 设矩阵 A,B 的特征多项式相等,则矩阵 A,B 有相同的特征值,不妨设为 $\lambda_1,\lambda_2\cdots\lambda_n$,由 A,B 为同阶实对称矩阵知,矩阵 A,B 可由正交变换化为对角阵,不妨设对应的正交矩阵分别为 P,O,即有

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, Q^{-1}BQ = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

所以, $P^{-1}AP = Q^{-1}BQ$,即

$$(PQ^{-1})^{-1}APQ^{-1} = B$$

即得矩阵 A, B 相似。