

《高等代数》(B 卷) 参考答案

一、填空题 (共2小题, 第1小题18分, 第2小题6分, 共24分)

1. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 7 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ or $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$ (c) 2 (d) 1 (e) $2 \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ or $3 \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$
(f) $\frac{2}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 7 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ (每小题 3 分)

2. (a) $3^3 + 2^3 = 35$ (b) 1 (每小题 3 分)

二、选择题 (共 2 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 10 分)

1. B 2. D

三、计算题 (共4小题, 第1小题10分, 第2、3小题各12分, 第4小题15分, 共49分)

1.

(a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow R = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. (3 分)

The free variable is x_2 . The complete solution is

$$x = x_p + x_n = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}. \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

(b) A basis is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ (4 分)

2.

(a) $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) = T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\right) - T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$. (3 分)

(b) $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -6 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$. (3 分)

(c) The eigenvalues of A are 2 and -1 , so $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$. (3 分)

$$C = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad (3 \text{ 分})$$

3. (a) Not consistent (2分), $\hat{b} = \vec{q}_1 + 2\vec{q}_2 + 3\vec{q}_3$, $\hat{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ (5分)

(b) $\|4\vec{q}_4 + 5\vec{q}_5\| = \sqrt{(4\vec{q}_4 + 5\vec{q}_5)^T(4\vec{q}_4 + 5\vec{q}_5)} = \sqrt{16\|\vec{q}_4\|^2 + 25\|\vec{q}_5\|^2} = \sqrt{41}$ (5分)

4. (a) (3分)

$$A = A^2 = I - 2cE + 3c^2E \implies 3c^2 = c \text{ so } c = 0 \text{ or } c = 1/3. \text{ Thus}$$

$$A = I \text{ or } A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ which upon squaring is itself.}$$

(b) (3分)

$$I = A^T A = A^2 = I - 2c + 3c^2E \implies 3c^2 = 2c \text{ so } c = 0 \text{ or } c = 2/3.$$

$$\text{Thus } A = I \text{ or } A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ which upon squaring is the identity.}$$

(c) (3分)

The matrix is symmetric, so all values of c make A diagonalizable.

(d) A has eigenvalues $1-3c$, 1 , 1 , so A is invertible when $c \neq \frac{1}{3}$. (3分)

(e) $1-3c > 0$, so $c < \frac{1}{3}$. (3分)

四、证明题（共2小题，第1小题7分，第2小题10分，共17分）

1. $\text{Col } AB \subseteq \text{Col } A$, $\text{Row } AB \subseteq \text{Row } B$ (4分); $\text{rank } AB = \dim \text{Col } AB \leq \dim \text{Col } A = \text{rank } A$,
 $\text{rank } AB = \dim \text{Row } AB \leq \dim \text{Row } B = \text{rank } B$ (3分)

2. (a) According to question 1, $0 \leq \text{rank}(A^{n+1}) \leq \text{rank}(A^n) \leq \dots \leq \text{rank}(A^1) \leq \text{rank}(A^0) = \text{rank}(I) = n$.
 There are $n+2$ inequalities between $n+1$ integers, so at least one inequality is in fact an equality and $0 \leq k \leq n$. (4分)

(b) \Rightarrow : If $\text{rank}(A^{k+1}) = \text{rank}(A^k)$, $\text{Col } A^{k+1} = \text{Col } A^k$ because $\text{Col } A^{k+1} \subseteq \text{Col } A^k$. So $A^{k+1}\vec{x} = \text{any column of } A^k$ is consistent. (3分)

\Leftarrow : $\text{rank}(A^k) = \text{rank}(A^{k+1}X) \leq \text{rank}(A^{k+1})$ by according to question 1. On the other hand, $\text{rank}(A^k) \geq \text{rank}(A^{k+1})$ according to question 1. (3分)