

2021-2022-2 经管类线性代数 A 卷答案

1、A; 2、D; 3、B; 4、B; 5、A

$$6、\begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & -A^{-1}CB^{-1} \\ O & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}; 7、(-1)^{n-1} \frac{5^n}{6}; \quad 8、4; \quad 9、3; \quad 10、126; \quad 11、\frac{7}{8}$$

$$12、A^{-1}BA = 6A + BA \Rightarrow A^{-1}B = 6E + B \Rightarrow (A^{-1} - E)B = 6E \cdots \cdots 5'$$

$$B = 6(A^{-1} - E)^{-1} = 6 \left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdots \cdots 9'$$

13、法一：

$$\text{设 } f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 & x \\ 2^2 & 4^2 & 6^2 & 8^2 & x^2 \\ 2^3 & 4^3 & 6^3 & 8^3 & x^3 \\ 2^4 & 4^4 & 6^4 & 8^4 & x^4 \end{vmatrix} \cdots \cdots 3'$$

按照范

$$= (4-2)(6-2)(6-4)(8-2)(8-4)(8-6)(x-2)(x-4)(x-6)(x-8) \cdots \cdots 5'$$

式展开

按照最后

$$= 1A_{1,5} + xA_{2,5} + x^2A_{3,5} + x^3A_{4,5} + x^4A_{5,5} \cdots \cdots 7'$$

一列展开

$$D_4 = -A_{4,5} = (4-2)(6-2)(6-4)(8-2)(8-4)(8-6)(2+4+6+8) = 15360 \cdots \cdots 9'$$

法二：

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 2^2 & 4^2 & 6^2 & 8^2 \\ 2^4 & 4^4 & 6^4 & 8^4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 12 & 32 & 60 \\ 0 & 240 & 1280 & 4080 \end{vmatrix} \cdots \cdots 3'$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 800 & 3360 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\cdots \cdots 6'} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 24 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 960 \end{vmatrix} = 15360 \cdots \cdots 9'$$

$$14、D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2+a & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3+a & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4+a \end{vmatrix} = a^3 + 10a$$

则 $D=0$ 即 $a=0$ 或 $a=-10$ 时，向量组线性相关...3'

$$1. \text{当 } a=0 \text{ 时, } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $R_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4} = 1, \alpha_1$ 为其一个极大无关组, $\alpha_2=2\alpha_1, \alpha_3=3\alpha_1, \alpha_4=4\alpha_1 \dots 6'$

$$2. \text{当 } a=-10 \text{ 时, } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -8 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & -7 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $R_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4} = 3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为其一个极大无关组, $\alpha_4 = -(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) \dots 9'$

15、 $Ax=b$ 有无穷多解 $\Rightarrow |A|=0 \Rightarrow t=-3 \dots \dots 2'$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & -3 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \dots \dots \dots 4'$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 1 \end{cases} \cdot \text{令 } x_3 = 0, \text{ 则 } Ax=b \text{ 的一个特解为 } \eta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \dots \dots \dots 6'$$

$$Ax=O \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \cdot \text{令 } x_3 = 1, \text{ 基础解系为 } \xi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \dots \dots \dots 8'$$

则 $Ax=b$ 的通解为 $k\xi + \eta$ (k 为任意实数) $\dots \dots \dots 9'$

$$16、(1)A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots\dots 2'$$

$$(2)|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 4-\lambda & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 0, \lambda_3 = 9 \dots\dots\dots 4'$$

$$\text{当}\lambda=0\text{时, } A - 0E \quad x=0 \Rightarrow Ax=0, A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{基础解系}\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{则}\lambda=0\text{的全体特征向量为}k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2 (k_1, k_2 \text{不全为零}) \dots\dots\dots 7'$$

$$\text{当}\lambda=9\text{时, } (A - 9E)x=0 \Rightarrow (A - 9E) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -8 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -5 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{基础解系}\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{则}\lambda=9\text{的全体特征向量为}k_3\xi_3 (k_3 \text{不为零}) \dots\dots\dots 10'$$

$$\text{将}\xi_1, \xi_2 \text{正交化可得: } \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots\dots 12'$$

$$\text{将}\eta_1, \eta_2, \xi_3 \text{单位化可得: } e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-2}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{pmatrix}, e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{-2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots\dots 14'$$

$$\text{令}P = (e_1, e_2, e_3), \text{则正交变换}X = PY, \text{二次型的标准形为}f = 9y_3^2 \dots\dots\dots 15'$$

17、“ \Rightarrow ”：令向量 β 为任一 n 维向量.

法一： $\because a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 线性无关，且 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \beta$ 线性相关($n+1$ 个 n 维向量必相关)

\therefore 向量 β 可由 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 线性表出.....4'

法二：令 $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$, $\because a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 线性无关, $\therefore |A| \neq 0$,

对于 $Ax = \beta$ 利用克莱姆法则, 可得方程组有唯一解, 即 β 可由 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 线性表出.

.....4'

法三：令 $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$, $E = (\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n)$

$\because a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 均可由 n 维单位向量组 $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n$ 线性表出，即存在方阵 K , 使得

$A = EK$, $\because a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 线性无关, $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n$ 线性无关, 故 K 可逆, 则 $E = AK^{-1}$,

故 A 与 E 等价, 任一 n 维向量 β 可由 $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n$ 线性表出, 故可由 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 线性表出.

.....4'

“ \Leftarrow ”： n 维单位向量组 $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n$ 可由 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 线性表出,

则 $n = R(\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n) \leq R(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \leq n$, 故 $R(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = n$,

则 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 线性无关.....8'

18、(1): A, B 均为正交矩阵, 则 $AA^T = A^T A = E, BB^T = B^T B = E$1'

则 $|AA^T| = |A|^2 = 1, |BB^T| = |B|^2 = 1 \Rightarrow |A| = \pm 1, |B| = \pm 1$, 且 $|A||B| < 0$, 故 $|A||B| = -1$2'

$|A+B| = |AE+EB| = |AB^T B + AA^T B| = |A \quad B^T + A^T \quad B| = |A| \quad |B^T + A^T| \quad |B| = -|A+B|$

故 $|A+B| = 0$4'

(1): $\because A, B$ 均为正定矩阵, 即存在 $\forall X \neq O$, 有 $X^T A X > 0, X^T B X > 0$,

$X^T (A+B) X = X^T A X + X^T B X > 0$, 故 $A+B$ 为正定矩阵.....6'

$\because A, B$ 均为正定矩阵, 即存在 $\forall X \neq O$, 有 $X^T A X > 0$, 构造 $Z = \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix}$, Y 为任一 n 维列向量,

对 $\forall 2n$ 维列向量 $Z \neq O$, $Z^T \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix} Z = X^T, Y^T \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = X^T A X + Y^T B Y > 0$,

故 $\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$ 为正定矩阵.....8'