2020/2021 学年 第二学期《线性代数 B》试卷 A 答案 (大农类专业 2 学分)

- 一、选择题: (每题3分,共18分)
- 1. D; 2. C; 3. D; 4. A; 5. B; 6. B.
- 二、填空题: (每题3分,共18分)
- 7.2; 8. $-\frac{1}{2}$; 9. $-\frac{1}{2}$; 10. -1; 11. 126; 12. 2.
- 三、计算与证明
- 13. |A| = 3, $\oplus AA^* = A^*A = |A|E = 3E$,

在 $ABA^* = 2BA^* + E$ 两边右乘矩阵 $A: ABA^*A = 2BA^*A + A$,

即 3AB = 6B + A , 又即 3(A - 2E)B = A ,

两边取行列式得: $3^3 \cdot |A - 2E| \cdot |B| = |A|$,

因为
$$|A-2E| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$
,所以 $|B| = \frac{1}{9}$.

故
$$D_5 - 2D_4 = 3(D_4 - 2D_3) = 3^2(D_3 - 2D_2) = 3^3(D_2 - 2D_1) = 3^5$$
,

所以
$$D_5 = 3^5 + 2D_4 = 3^5 + 2(3^4 + 2D_3) = 3^5 + 2 \cdot 3^4 + 2^2D_3 = 3^5 + 2 \cdot 3^4 + 2^2(3^3 + 2D_2)$$

$$= 3^5 + 2 \cdot 3^4 + 2^2 \cdot 3^3 + 2^3D_2 = 3^5 + 2 \cdot 3^4 + 2^2 \cdot 3^3 + 2^3(3^2 + 2D_1)$$

$$= 3^5 + 2 \cdot 3^4 + 2^2 \cdot 3^3 + 2^3 \cdot 3^2 + 2^4D_1 = 3^5 + 2 \cdot 3^4 + 2^2 \cdot 3^3 + 2^3 \cdot 3^2 + 2^4(2+3)$$

$$= 3^5 + 2 \cdot 3^4 + 2^2 \cdot 3^3 + 2^3 \cdot 3^2 + 2^4(3+2) = 3^5 + 2 \cdot 3^4 + 2^2 \cdot 3^3 + 2^3 \cdot 3^2 + 2^4 \cdot 3 + 2^5$$

$$= \frac{3^6 - 2^6}{3 - 2} = 665.$$

$$15. \ \, (\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2},\alpha_{3},\alpha_{4}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{f}\overline{\text{T}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{f}\overline{\text{T}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为其一个极大线性无关组, 4 分

且
$$\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$$
. 8分

16. 设存在一组数 k_0, k_1, \dots, k_r 使得 $k_0 \alpha_0 + k_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + k_r \alpha_r = 0$, (1)

上式两边左乘 A 得: $k_0A\alpha_0+k_1A\alpha_1+\cdots+k_rA\alpha_r=0$,

即: $k_0b=0$,

因 $b \neq 0$,故 $k_0 = 0$,

将 k_0 =0代入(1)式得: $k_1\alpha_1+\cdots+k_r\alpha_r=0$,

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 是Ax = 0的基础解系,

故 $k_1 = k_2 = \cdots = k_r = 0$,

所以 $k_0 = k_1 = \cdots = k_r = 0$,

即向量组 $\alpha_0,\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_r$ 线性无关. 10 分

17. 设存在一组数
$$x_1, x_2, x_3$$
 使得 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$,即
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 2, \\ 2x_1 + ax_2 + x_3 = a, \\ -x_1 + x_2 + ax_3 = -2, \end{cases}$$

(1) 当 $a \neq -2$ 且 $a \neq 1$ 时, $R(A)=R(\overline{A})=3$,方程组有唯一解,

(2) 当
$$a = -2$$
 时,增广矩阵 $\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

R(A)=2, $R(\overline{A})=3$, $R(A)\neq R(\overline{A})$, 方程组无解,

(3) 当
$$a=1$$
时,增广矩阵 $\overline{A}=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

R(A)=R(A)=2<3,方程组有无穷多解,

 β 可由 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性表示,但表示式不唯一,

其同解方程组为
$$\begin{cases} x_1 &= 1, \\ x_2 + x_3 &= -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x_3 = k$$
, $y = 1, x_2 = -1 - k$,

18. (1) 二次型的矩阵为
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,

因为二次型在正交变换x = Qy下的标准形为 $2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 - 3y_3^2$,

所以 A 的特征值为特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = -3$,

所以
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,

(2) 当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 时,求(A-2E)x = 0的基础解系:

$$A-2E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,同解方程组为 $x_1 = -2x_3 = 0$,

令
$$x_2 = k_1, x_3 = k_2$$
,则 $x_1 = 2k_2$,得通解为 $x = \begin{pmatrix} 2k_2 \\ k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

当 $\lambda_3 = -3$ 时,求(A+3E)x = 0的基础解系:

$$A+3E = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1 & +\frac{1}{2}x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$,

令
$$x_3 = 2k$$
,则 $x_1 = -k$, $x_2 = 0$,得通解为 $x = \begin{pmatrix} -k \\ 0 \\ 2k \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$,

由于 p_1, p_2, p_3 已两两正交, 故只需将 p_1, p_2, p_3 单位化:

$$\diamondsuit Q = (e_1, e_2, e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix},$$

则
$$Q$$
为正交矩阵,且 $Q^{-1}AQ = Q^TAQ = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -3 \end{pmatrix}$.

作正交变换
$$x = Qy$$
,即 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}$,

将二次型 f 化为标准形: $f = x^T A x = (Q y)^T A (Q y) = y^T (Q^T A Q) y = y^T \Lambda y$

$$= (y_1, y_2, y_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 - 3y_3^2,$$

19. (1) 设存在一组数 k_1, k_2 使得 $k_1\alpha + k_2A\alpha = 0$,

若 $k_2 \neq 0$,则 $A\alpha = -\frac{k_1}{k_2}\alpha$,故 α 是 A 的对应于特征值 $-\frac{k_1}{k_2}$ 的特征向量,与已知条件 矛盾,故 $k_2 = 0$, 所以 $k_1\alpha = 0$,

因为 $\alpha \neq 0$,所以 $k_1 = 0$,

(2) 因为 $A^2\alpha = 6\alpha - A\alpha$,

所以
$$AP = A(\alpha, A\alpha) = (A\alpha, A^2\alpha) = (A\alpha, 6\alpha - A\alpha) = (\alpha, A\alpha) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = PB$$
,

由
$$P$$
可逆知 $P^{-1}AP = B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\pm |B - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 6 \\ 1 & -1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 3) = 0,$$

得 B 的特征值为: $\lambda_1=2,\lambda_2=-3$, 故 A 的特征值也为: $\lambda_1=2,\lambda_2=-3$,