

2019/2020 学年 第二学期《线性代数》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. B ; 3. C ; 4. A ; 5. B ; 6. D .

二、填空题：（每题 3 分，共 18 分）

7. $\begin{pmatrix} -4/3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 或 $-\frac{1}{3}A^*$; 8. -1 ; 9. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$; 10. -6 ; 11. 2 ; 12. $t > 5$.

三、计算与证明

13. $|A| = 4 \neq 0$, 所以 A 可逆.

在 $A^*X = 4A^{-1} + 2X$ 两边左乘矩阵 A : $AA^*X = 4AA^{-1} + 2AX$,

即 $|A|X = 4E + 2AX$, 又即 $4X = 4E + 2AX$,

所以 $(4E - 2A)X = 4E$, 即 $(2E - A)X = 2E$.

因为 $|2E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0$, 所以 $2E - A$ 可逆, 因此 $X = 2(2E - A)^{-1}$ 3 分

因为 $(2E - A|E) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{array} \right)$ 6 分

所以 $X = 2(2E - A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 8 分

14. 从第 2 行起至第 5 行, 每行都减去第 1 行得: $D_5 \underset{i=2,3,4,5}{\overset{r_i-r_1}{=}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix},$

按第 3 行展开得: $D_5 = 2 \cdot (-1)^{3+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix},$

按第 2 行展开得: $D_5 = 2 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1)^{2+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 12$ 8 分

15. $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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. 因为 $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 3$,

所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关,

故存在一组数 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ 使得 $\alpha_4 = \lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \lambda_3 \alpha_3$, (1)

设存在一组数 k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4 使得 $k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3 + k_4 (\alpha_5 - \alpha_4) = 0$, (2)

将 (1) 式代入 (2) 式, 整理得:

$$(k_1 - \lambda_1 k_4) \alpha_1 + (k_2 - \lambda_2 k_4) \alpha_2 + (k_3 - \lambda_3 k_4) \alpha_3 + k_4 \alpha_5 = 0, \quad (3)$$

由 $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5) = 4$ 知: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5$ 线性无关,

所以 $\begin{cases} k_1 - \lambda_1 k_4 = 0, \\ k_2 - \lambda_2 k_4 = 0, \\ k_3 - \lambda_3 k_4 = 0, \\ k_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$

因为 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\lambda_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\lambda_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\lambda_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$, 所以 (3) 式只有零解,

故 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = k_4 = 0$, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5 - \alpha_4$ 线性无关,

所以 $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5 - \alpha_4) = 4$ 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
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + ax_3 = -2, \\ x_1 + ax_2 + x_3 = -2, \\ ax_1 + x_2 + x_3 = a-3, \end{cases}$$

增广矩阵为: $\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & a & -2 \\ 1 & a & 1 & -2 \\ a & 1 & 1 & a-3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & a & -2 \\ 0 & a-1 & 1-a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -(a-1)(a+2) & (a-1) \end{array} \right)$ 3 分

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

β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 唯一线性表示; 6 分

- (2) 当 $a = -2$ 时, 增广矩阵 $\bar{A} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \end{array} \right)$, $R(A)=2, R(\bar{A})=3$,

$R(A) \neq R(\bar{A})$, 方程组无解,

β 不能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示; 9 分

- (3) 当 $a = 1$ 时, 增广矩阵 $\bar{A} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$, $R(A)=R(\bar{A})=2 < 3$,

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 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -2$,

令 $x_2 = k_1, x_3 = k_2$, 则 $x_1 = -2 - k_1 - k_2$,

则 $\beta = (-2 - k_1 - k_2)\alpha_1 + k_1\alpha_2 + k_2\alpha_3$, $(k_1, k_2 \in R)$ 12 分

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

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

所以 A 的特征值为特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 2$,

故有 $|A| = 2a = (-1) \times (-1) \times 2$, 即 $a = 1$ 3 分

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

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$ 时, 求 $(A + E)x = 0$ 的基础解系:

$$A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 同解方程组为 } x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0,$$

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

故 A 对应于特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$ 的特征向量为 $p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$;5 分

当 $\lambda_3 = 2$ 时, 求 $(A - 2E)x = 0$ 的基础解系:

$$A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 同解方程组为 } \begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases},$$

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

故 A 对应于特征值 $\lambda_3 = 2$ 的特征向量为 $p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$6 分

将 p_1, p_2 正交化: 令 $\eta_1 = p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\eta_2 = p_2 - \frac{(p_2, \eta_1)}{(\eta_1, \eta_1)} \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

则 η_1, η_2, p_3 两两正交.8 分

将 η_1, η_2, p_3 单位化:

$$\text{令 } e_1 = \frac{\eta_1}{\|\eta_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_2 = \frac{\eta_2}{\|\eta_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_3 = \frac{p_3}{\|p_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \dots 10 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{令 } Q = (e_1, e_2, e_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix},$$

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

$$\text{作正交变换 } x = Qy, \text{ 即 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

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

$$= (y_1, y_2, y_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = -y_1^2 - y_2^2 + 2y_3^2,$$

$$\text{故 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为所用的正交变换矩阵. } \dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

$$19. \quad (1) \quad A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3) = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3)$$

$$= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 3 分

(2) 令 $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, 因 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是线性无关, 故 P 可逆.

由 $A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)B$ 知: $AP = PB$, 即 $P^{-1}AP = B$,

故 A 与 B 相似, 它们有相同的特征值.

由 $|B - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-4) = 0$

得矩阵 B 的特征值为: $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 4$,

故矩阵 A 的特征值为: $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 4$ 6 分