

2021/2022 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. A； 3. D； 4. B； 5. C； 6. A.

二、填空题：（每题 3 分，共 18 分）

7. -1； 8. -1； 9. 1； 10. 3； 11. 2； 12. $-2 < t < 1$.

三、计算与证明

13. 解法一： 因为 $|A| = 6 \neq 0$, 所以 A 可逆, 因此 $X = A^{-1}B$.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (A|B) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 4 & -2 & -1 & 2 & 6 \\ -3 & 0 & 2 & 3 & -4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3+3r_1]{r_2-4r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & -1 & 6 & -10 \\ 0 & -6 & 2 & 0 & 8 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{r_3+r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & -1 & 6 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & -2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2+r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 12 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & -2 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{6} \times r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & -2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1+2r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 & -2 \end{array} \right), \\ \therefore X = A^{-1}B &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \\ 6 & -2 \end{pmatrix}. \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

解法二： 因为 $|A| = 6 \neq 0$, 所以 A 可逆, 因此 $X = A^{-1}B$.

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore (A|I) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right), \\ \therefore A^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \\ 6 & -2 \end{pmatrix}. \dots\dots\dots 8 \text{ 分}$$

14. 将行列式的第 2, 3, 4, 5 列都加到第 1 列, 再按第 1 列展开, 得

$$D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-a & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1-a & a \\ -a & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1-a \end{vmatrix} = D_4 + (-a)(-1)^{5+1}a^4 = D_4 + (-1)^5a^5,$$

于是有 $D_5 = D_4 + (-1)^5a^5 = D_3 + (-1)^4a^4 + (-1)^5a^5 = D_2 + (-1)^3a^3 + (-1)^4a^4 + (-1)^5a^5$

$$= D_2 - a^3 + a^4 - a^5.$$

而 $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1-a & a \\ -1 & 1-a \end{vmatrix} = 1-a+a^2$, 所以 $D_5 = 1-a+a^2-a^3+a^4-a^5$. \dots\dots\dots 8 分

15.

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 & -2 \\ -1 & t & 5 & t+4 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 & -8 \\ 0 & t+2 & 5 & t+7 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-t & 3-t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\dots\dots\dots 4 分

(1) $t = 3$ 时, $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 2$, 故 α_1, α_2 为其一个极大线性无关组, 6 分

(2) $t \neq 3$ 时, $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 3$, 故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为其一个极大线性无关组. . 8 分

16. 必要性: 设 β 是任一 n 维向量,

$\because \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关,

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta$ 线性相关,

$\therefore \beta$ 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示. \dots\dots\dots 5 分

充分性: \because 任一 n 维向量都能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示,

$\therefore n$ 维单位坐标向量组 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示,

\therefore 任一 n 维向量都可由 n 维单位坐标向量组 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 线性表示,

\therefore 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 可由向量组 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 线性表示,

\therefore 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 与向量组 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 等价,

$\therefore R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = R(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = n$,

故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 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
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\ x_2 - x_3 = b, \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + ax_3 = 4, \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 = 7. \end{cases}$$

方程组的增广矩阵为: $\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & b \\ 2 & 3 & a & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & 7 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & 2-b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2-b \end{array} \right), \dots 3 \text{ 分}$

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

$R(A) = R(\bar{A}) = 3$, 方程组有唯一解: $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$

β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 唯一线性表示, 表示式为 $\beta = -\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$ 6 分

(2) 当 $a \in R$ 且 $b \neq 2$ 时, $R(A) \neq R(\bar{A})$, 方程组无解,

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

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

$R(A) = R(\bar{A}) = 2 < 3$, 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, .

$$\text{其同解方程组为} \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_3 = -1, \\ x_2 - x_3 = 2, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } x_3 = k, \text{ 则 } x_1 = -2k - 1, x_2 = k + 2,$$

$$\text{则 } \beta = (-2k - 1)\alpha_1 + (k + 2)\alpha_2 + k\alpha_3, (k \in R). \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分}$$

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

$$\text{由 } |A - \lambda E| = 0 \text{ 解出 } A \text{ 的特征值为 } \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2, \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{故 } A \text{ 对应于特征值 } \lambda_1 = 0 \text{ 的特征向量为 } p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

当 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$ 时, 求 $(A - 2E)x = 0$ 的基础解系:

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

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

$$\text{故 } A \text{ 对应于特征值 } \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2 \text{ 的特征向量为 } p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

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:

$$\text{令 } e_1 = \frac{p_1}{\|p_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_2 = p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad e_3 = \frac{p_3}{\|p_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 9 \text{ 分}$$

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

$$\text{则 } Q \text{ 为正交矩阵, 且 } Q^{-1}AQ = Q^T AQ = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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

经过正交 $x = Qy$, 二次型化为:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= x^T A x = (Qy)^T A (Qy) = y^T (Q^T A Q) y = y^T \Lambda y \\ &= (y_1, y_2, y_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = 2y_2^2 + 2y_3^2. \quad \dots\dots\dots 12 \text{ 分} \end{aligned}$$

19. (1) 设 A 的对应于特征值 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$ 的特征向量为 $p = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$,

因为 A 为实对称矩阵, 故 $(p_1, p) = 0$, 即 $0x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$,

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

$$\text{故 } A \text{ 对应于特征值 } \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1 \text{ 的特征向量为 } p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } e_1 = \frac{p_1}{\|p_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_3 = \frac{p_3}{\|p_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

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

所以 $A = Q\Lambda Q^{-1}$,

从而 $A^{2022} = (Q\Lambda Q^{-1})(Q\Lambda Q^{-1}) \cdots (Q\Lambda Q^{-1}) = Q\Lambda^{2022}Q^{-1} = QEQ^{-1} = E$ 6 分