线性代数总复习(续)

测试题 (二)

解答提示

模拟试题二

新疆政法学院

一、选择题(每题3分,共18分)

1. 已知
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 1$$
,则 $\begin{vmatrix} 6a_{11} & -9a_{12} & -3a_{13} \\ -2a_{21} & 3a_{22} & a_{23} \\ -2a_{31} & 3a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = (C (要看清题目))$

- A. 9; B. 12; C. 18; D. 27.

2. 已知
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 则 A 的逆矩阵 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

A.
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$
; B. $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; C. $\begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; D. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$.

B.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
;

C.
$$\begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
;

D.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

3. 设向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性无关,则下列向量组中线性无关的是(

A.
$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_1$$
;

B.
$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$$
;

C.
$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, -\alpha_1 + \alpha_3$$
;

D.
$$\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3, 3\alpha_3 + \alpha_1$$
.

4. 已知 3 元非齐次线性方程组 Ax = b 的 3 个解 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$,且 $\varepsilon_1 = (2,3,4)^T, \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3 = (1,2,3)^T$, R(A) = 2,

 k, k_1, k_2 为任意常数,则 Ax = b 的通解 x = (

A.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
; B. $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ C. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$; D. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

- 5. 设 3 阶 方 阵 A 的 特 征 值 为 2,3, λ , 若 |2A| = -48 , 则 $\lambda = 0$
 - A. -2;
- B. -1;
- C. 1:

- D. 2.
- 6. 已知 4 阶方阵 A 和 B 相似, A 的特征值为 1, 2, 3, 6 ,则 |B| = (

 - A. 6; B. 12;
- C. 18;

D. 36.

- 二、判断题(对的打√,错的打×; 2 分×5=10 分)
- 7、若A,B为n阶方阵,则|A+B|=|A|+|B|. ($_{x}$)
- 8、可逆方阵 A 的转置矩阵 A^T 必可逆. $(_{V})$
- 9、n元非齐次线性方程组Ax = b有解的充分必要条件R(A) = n.(x)
- 10、A为正交矩阵的充分必要条件 $A^T = A^{-1}$.($\sqrt{}$)
- 11、设A 是n阶方阵,且A = 0,则矩阵A 中必有一列向量是其余列向量的线性组合. ($\sqrt{}$)

三、填空题 (每题3分,共18分)

16. 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & a & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B 为 3 阶 非零矩阵,且满足 $AB = O$,则 $a = \underline{\qquad \qquad 1}$.$

17. 已知二次型 $f(x_1,x_2,x_3)=-2x_1^2-2x_2^2-x_3^2-2tx_1x_2-2x_2x_3$ 负定,则 t 的取值范围

三、计算题(共54分)

18. 已知矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 矩阵 X 满足 $AX = B$, 求矩阵 X . (8分)

$$(AX=B. X=A^{1}B. (AB)=(12331) \rightarrow (0-3-4-11) \rightarrow (0-1233)$$

$$\rightarrow (0-1233) \rightarrow (0-123$$

19. 计算 5 阶行列式
$$D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$
. (8分)

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 &$$

20. 求向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1,2,1,3)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1,1,-1,1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (4,5,-2,6)^T$, $\alpha_4 = (-3,-5,-1,-7)^T$ 的一个关组,并将其余向量用此极大线性无关组线性表示. (8分)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{4}{3} \\ \frac{2}{1} & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{5}{5} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{7}{3} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{6} & \frac{6}{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{6} & \frac{6}{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{3} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{3} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{3} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{3} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{3} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0}$$

21. 已知向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性无关,设 $\beta_1=\alpha_1+\alpha_2,\beta_2=\alpha_2+\alpha_3,\beta_3=\alpha_3+k\alpha_1$,讨论k为何值时,向量

陰

组 β_1 , β_2 , β_3 线性无关. (10分)

うえ た (
$$(x_1 + \alpha_2) + k_2 (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + k_3 (\alpha_3 + k \alpha_1) = 0$$
 $(k_1 + k_2 k_3) \alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2) \alpha_2 + (k_2 + k_3) \alpha_3 = 0$
 $(k_1 + k_2 k_3) \alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2) \alpha_2 + (k_2 + k_3) \alpha_3 = 0$
 $(k_1 + k_2 k_3) \alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2) \alpha_2 + (k_2 + k_3) \alpha_3 = 0$
 $(k_1 + k_2 k_3) \alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2) \alpha_2 + (k_2 + k_3) \alpha_3 = 0$
 $(k_1 + k_2 k_3) \alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2) \alpha_2 + (k_2 + k_3) \alpha_3 = 0$
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 $(k_1 + k_2 k_3) \alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2) \alpha_2 + (k_2 + k_3) \alpha_3 = 0$
 $(k_1 + k_2 k_3) \alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2) \alpha_2 + (k_1 + k_2) \alpha_3 + (k_1 + k_2) \alpha_4 + (k$

是否线性无关,证明你的答案

22. 对于线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = \lambda - 3, \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = -2, & \text{讨论 } \lambda \text{ 取何值时,方程组(1)有唯一解;(2)无解;(3)有} \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$

无穷多解,并求出此时方程组的通解. (10分)

$$\begin{array}{c} (A) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1$$

- 23. (10 分) 已知二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + x_2^2 4x_1x_2 4x_2x_3$
- (1) 求二次型所对应的矩阵 A, 并写出二次型的矩阵表示;
- (2) 求 A 的特征值与全部特征向量;
- (3) 求正交变换 X = PY 化二次型为标准形, 并写出标准形;
- (4) 判断该二次型的正定性。

(1)
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[\lambda E - A] = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda^{2} & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & \lambda - 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda^{-1})(\lambda^{+2})(\lambda^{-4})$$

$$(2) x + \frac{1}{3}(26) + \frac{1}{3}$$

(3). jam A=7A+10元的好处是经常规定2截5

重点提醒:

行列式性质提出公因式(要提完) 矩阵A伴随矩阵的行列式与A的行列式的关系, $\left|A^*\right| = \left|A\right|^{n-1}$ 矩阵乘积的行列式问题,数乘矩阵的行列式问题 二阶矩阵逆矩阵的求法 $\left|4 \quad x \quad 1\right|$ 三阶行列式计算,x的系数确定问题,如 $\left|3 \quad 0 \quad 5x\right|$

齐次线性方程组有唯一解的充要条件,非齐次方程组有多解,则齐次方程组有非零解。 相似矩阵有相同的行列式,相同的特征值。 矩阵多项式的特征值问题(如前面最后一例),及矩阵多项式行列式的特征值问题 向量组整体无关,部分无关,反之不成立。 向量组个数大于维数,则相关;

向量组极大无关组求法,见20题

给定一无关组,求另一形式的向量组无关问题(如21题)

矩阵的行列式等于特征值的乘积(多次讲过),对于三角形(对角形)行列式的特征值问题 A正交矩阵,则逆矩阵等于其转置矩阵。

矩阵方程AX=B解法,先判别A是否可逆,再求X=A-1B,A-1B的求法,如18题

带参数的方程组求解问题(如22题)

化二次型为标准形问题(如23题)