

齐鲁工业大学 23/24 学年第一 学期《线性代数 I》期末考试试卷

(A 卷) 参考答案 (共 4 页)

一、填空题 (每题 2 分, 满分 16 分)

$$1.9; \quad 2.+; \quad 3.-\frac{4}{3}; \quad 4.2; \quad 5.1; \quad 6.R(A)=R(A,b); \quad 7.n-R(A); \quad 8.\frac{1}{5}\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

二、计算题 (每题 8 分, 满分 32 分)

9.解: 因为 $[A E] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以 $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

10.解: 移项得 $(A^* - 2E)B = A^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } B &= (A^* - 2E)^{-1} A^{-1} \\ &= [A(A^* - 2E)]^{-1} \\ &= [AA^* - 2A]^{-1} \\ &= [|A|E - 2A]^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

又 $|A|=2$, 故

$$B = [2E - 2A]^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}[E - A]^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

11. 解: 设 $k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 = \mathbf{0}$.

代入, 有 $k_1(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + k_1(2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3) + k_3(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3) = 0$

整理, 得 $(k_1 + 2k_2 + k_3)\alpha_1 + (-k_1 + k_2 - k_3)\alpha_2 + (-k_2 + 2k_3)\alpha_3 = \mathbf{0}$.

因 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 故

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + 2k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ -k_1 + k_2 - k_3 = 0 \\ -k_2 + 2k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得, $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$ 是其唯一解, 因此 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关.

$$\begin{aligned} 12. \text{ 解: } A_{21} - A_{22} + 2A_{24} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \cdot (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

三、综合题 (每题 14 分, 满分 42 分)

13. 解: 以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 为列构成矩阵, 作初等行变换, 先化行阶梯再化行最简,

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 14 & 0 & 6 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & -21 & -7 & -14 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \\ &\sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 7 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(1) 向量组的秩 $R=3$.

(2) 向量组的一个最大无关组是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$.

$$\alpha_4 = \frac{2}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{3}\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_5 = -\frac{1}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{3}\alpha_2, \quad .$$

$$14. \text{解: } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & \lambda-9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(1-\lambda)^2(\lambda-10)$$

因此, 当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq 10$ 时, 方程组有唯一解.

$$\text{当 } \lambda=1 \text{ 时, } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 知 } R(A)=R(B)=2, \text{ 故方程组有无限多个解.}$$

且通解为

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = c_1 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (c_1, c_2 \in R)$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda=10 \text{ 时, } B = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & -5 & -11 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

知 $R(A)=2$, $R(B)=3$, 故方程组无解.

$$15. \text{解: } f \text{ 的矩阵为 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(1-\lambda)(\lambda-2)$$

求得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 0$

$$\text{对应 } \lambda_1 = 1 \text{ 解方程 } (A - E)X = 0 \text{ 得基础解系 } \xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{对应 } \lambda_2 = 2 \text{ 解方程 } (A - 2E)X = 0 \text{ 得基础解系 } \xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

对应 $\lambda_3 = 0$ 解方程 $AX = 0$ 得基础解系 $\xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

将 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 单位化, 得

$$e_1 = (0, 1, 0)^T, e_2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^T, e_3 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^T$$

$$\text{令正交阵 } P = [e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

经正交变换 $X = Py$, f 化为标准形: $f = y_1^2 + 2y_2^2$

四、简答题 (每题 5 分, 满分 10 分)

16.解: 二次型 f 的矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 6 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

其各顺序主子式分别为

$$D_1 = 2 > 0, D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 11 > 0, D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 6 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 38 > 0.$$

故此二次型是正定二次型.

17.解: 因 $A^2 + A - 4E = O$

$$\text{故 } (A + 2E)(A - E) - 2E = 0$$

$$\text{即 } (A + 2E)(A - E) = 2E$$

$$(A + 2E) \frac{(A - E)}{2} = E$$

$$\text{因此, } (A + 2E)^{-1} = \frac{(A - E)}{2}$$