

# 线代期末模拟卷参考答案.

## 一. 填空题.

1.  $10$   $5x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot 2x = 10x^4$

2.  $2$

解析:  $B = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 9\alpha_3)$

$$= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

即  $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = B$

两边取行列式  $|A| \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 2 = 2 = |B|$

$\therefore |B| = 2$ .

3.  $3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4.  $36$

解析:  $\because$  方阵  $A$  的特征值为  $1, 2, 3$

$\therefore A^2 - 2A + 3E$  的特征值为  $2, 3, 6$

$\therefore |A^2 - 2A + 3E| = 2 \times 3 \times 6 = 36$

5.  $-10$

$$(-4, 6, a) = -2(2, -3, 5)$$

6.  $2^{2020} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

解析:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (1, 2, 2)$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = (1, 2, 2)$$

$$CB = (1, 2, 2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

$$A^{2021} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^{2021} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (1, 2, 2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (1, 2, 2) \cdots \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (1, 2, 2)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot 2^{2020} (1, 2, 2)$$

$$= 2^{2020} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$7. \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$8. -\frac{A-3E}{4}$$

$$A^2 - A - 2E = 0 \Rightarrow (A+2E)(A-3E) = -4E \quad \therefore (A+2E)^{-1} = -\frac{A-3E}{4}$$

$$9. t > \frac{3}{5} \quad 3.$$

$$\text{二次型系数矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & t \end{pmatrix}$$

若为正定,  $A$  的各阶顺序主子式大于 0

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & t \end{vmatrix} > 0 \quad \text{即} \quad 5t - 3 > 0 \Rightarrow t > \frac{3}{5}$$

## 二 计算题

1. 解:  $\hookleftarrow$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x+a & b & c & d \\ a & x+b & c & d \\ a & b & x+c & d \\ a & b & c & x+d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x+a+b+c+d & b & c & d \\ x+a+b+c+d & x+b & c & d \\ x+a+b+c+d & b & x+c & d \\ x+a+b+c+d & b & c & x+d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x+a+b+c+d) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & c & d \\ 1 & x+b & c & d \\ 1 & b & x+c & d \\ 1 & b & c & x+d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x+a+b+c+d) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & c & d \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} = (x+a+b+c+d)x^3 \quad \hookleftarrow$$

2.

$$C-B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$(C-B)' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[(C-B)']^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = E[(C-B)']^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

↙

解: (1)  $\mathcal{A} \varepsilon_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2,$ 

3.

$$\mathcal{A} \varepsilon_2 = (1, -1, 0)^T = \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2,$$

$$\mathcal{A} \varepsilon_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T = \varepsilon_3,$$

$$\text{所求矩阵为: } D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \mathcal{A} \eta_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T = \eta_2,$$

$$\mathcal{A} \eta_3 = (2, 0, 1)^T = 2\eta_1 - \eta_2 + \eta_3,$$

$$\mathcal{A} \eta_2 = (2, 0, 0)^T = 2\eta_1,$$

$$\text{故所求的矩阵为 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4.

$$7. \text{ 解: 由于 } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda-4 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & \lambda-a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1-c_2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2-\lambda & \lambda-4 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & \lambda-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2+r_1} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda-3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & \lambda-a \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)[(\lambda-3)(\lambda-a)-3],$$

由  $B$  可知  $\lambda_1 = 2$  是  $A$  的一个二重特征值, 则  $\lambda_1 = 2$  是  $(\lambda-3)(\lambda-a)-3=0$  的一个根,

代入解得  $a=5$ , 则  $(\lambda-2)[(\lambda-3)(\lambda-a)-3] = (\lambda-2)^2(\lambda-6)$ . 又因为  $\lambda_2 = b$  是另一

个特征值, 故  $b=6$ . 对  $\lambda_2 = 6$ , 解方程组

$$(6E-A)X = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系:  $\xi_1 = [1, -2, 3]^T$ . 对于  $\lambda_1 = 2$ , 解方程组

$$(2E-A)X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系:  $\xi_2 = [-1, 1, 0]^T, \xi_3 = [1, 0, 1]^T$ .

$$\text{可令 } P = [\xi_2, \xi_1, \xi_3] = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } P^{-1}AP = B.$$

三 .

计算线性方程组的系数行列式<sup>①</sup>

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda^2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+2) \cdots \cdots \cdots 6 \text{ 分}^{\text{②}}$$

当  $|A| \neq 0$ , 方程组有唯一解, 即<sup>③</sup>

(1) 当  $\lambda \neq 1$  且  $\lambda \neq -2$  时, 方程组有唯一解;  $\cdots \cdots \cdots 8 \text{ 分}^{\text{④}}$

(2) 当  $\lambda = -2$  时, 方程组的增广矩阵为<sup>⑤</sup>

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{⑥}$$

则  $R(A) = 2, R(B) = 3$ , 方程组无解;  $\cdots \cdots \cdots 10 \text{ 分}^{\text{⑦}}$

(3) 当  $\lambda = 1$  时, 方程组的增广矩阵为<sup>⑧</sup>

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R(A) = R(B) = 1, \quad \cdots \cdots \cdots 12 \text{ 分}^{\text{⑨}}$$

方程组有无穷多个解, 可得通解为  $x_1 = 1 - x_2 - x_3$  ( $x_2, x_3$  可任意取值) <sup>⑩</sup>

$$\text{即: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, (c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}) \cdots \cdots \cdots 15 \text{ 分}^{\text{⑪}}$$

四 .

$$\text{解: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -4 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -4 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & \lambda-4 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+4)(\lambda-5)^2, \text{ 所以 } A \text{ 的特征值为}$$

$\lambda_1 = -4, \lambda_2 = 5$  (二重). 对  $\lambda_1 = -4$ , 解方程组

$$(-4E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -8 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系:  $\xi_1 = [2, 1, 2]^T$ , 标准化得到  $q_1 = \frac{1}{3}[2, 1, 2]^T$ . 对于  $\lambda_2 = 5$ , 解方程组

$$(5E - A)X = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

得到一个基础解系:  $\xi_2 = [1, -2, 0]^T, \xi_3 = [0, -2, 1]^T$ , 标准化得到

$$q_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}[1, -2, 0]^T, q_3 = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{5}}[-4, -2, 5]^T.$$

$$\text{取 } T = [q_1, q_2, q_3] = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } T \text{ 为正交矩阵, 且 } X = TY, \text{ 可得二次型}$$

的标准形为:  $f = -4y_1^2 + 5y_2^2 + 5y_3^2$ , 规范形为:  $f = z_1^2 + z_2^2 - z_3^2$ .

## 五. 证明题

1. 证明:  $A^2 = A = 0$

$$A(A - E) = 0$$

$$\text{取行列式 } |A||A - E| = 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} |A| = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} |A| \neq 0, A \text{ 可逆}$$

$$A^2 = A \Rightarrow A^2 \cdot A^{-1} = A \cdot A^{-1} = E$$

$$\therefore A = E$$

2:

证明:  $\leftarrow$

(1)、因为  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_3$  线性无关, 所以  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关。  $\leftarrow$

又  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关, 故  $\alpha_1$  能由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表出。 (4分)  $\leftarrow$

$$r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3, \leftarrow$$

(2)、(反正法) 若不, 则  $\alpha_4$  能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表出,  $\Leftarrow$

不妨设  $\alpha_4 = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3$ 。  $\Leftarrow$

由 (1) 知,  $\alpha_1$  能由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表出,  $\Leftarrow$

不妨设  $\alpha_1 = t_1\alpha_2 + t_2\alpha_3$ 。  $\Leftarrow$

所以  $\alpha_4 = k_1(t_1\alpha_2 + t_2\alpha_3) + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3$ ,  $\Leftarrow$

这表明  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相关, 矛盾。  $\Leftarrow$

3. 证明:  $\because A, B$  均为  $n$  阶正交矩阵.

$$\therefore A^T A = E \quad |A^T A| = |A|^2 = 1$$

$$|B^T B| = E \quad |B^T B| = |B|^2 = 1$$

$$\therefore |A| = \pm 1, |B| = \pm 1$$

$$|A+B| = |(A+B)^T| = |B^T + A^T|$$

$$= -|A| |B^T + A^T| \cdot |B| \quad (\text{注意} "-")$$

$$= -|AB^T B + AA^T B|$$

$$= -|A+B|$$

$$\therefore |A+B| = 0$$