

2013-2014 学年第一学期

理科实验班 2013 级 高等代数 (I) 期 中 考试 题

1. (共 10 分) 求方程组的一个基础解系:

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 + 5x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 8x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

2. (共 20 分, 每小题 10 分) 求行列式

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

3. (共 30 分) 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda - 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (1) (10 分) 计算 A 的行列式.
 - (2) (14 分) 对不同的 λ 值, 求齐次线性方程组 $AX = 0$ 的解空间的维数, 并求出解空间的一组基.
 - (3) (6 分) λ 取何值时, 线性方程组 $AX = \beta$ 对任意 4 维列向量 β 都有解?
4. (共 25 分) 已知向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关.
- (1) (10 分) λ 取什么复数值时, 向量组 $S = \{\lambda\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \lambda\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \lambda\alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \lambda\alpha_4 + \alpha_1\}$ 线性相关?
 - (2) (15 分) 对不同的实数值 λ , 求向量组 S 的秩, 并求一个极大线性无关组.
5. (共 15 分, 每小题 5 分) 已知: 6 元线性方程组系数矩阵的秩是 4. 有 3 个线性无关的解 X_1, X_2, X_3 .
- (1) 这个方程组是齐次还是非齐次? 为什么?
 - (2) 用 X_1, X_2, X_3 表示出它的通解.
 - (3) X_1, X_2, X_3 的哪些线性组合 $\lambda_1 X_1 + \lambda_2 X_2 + \lambda_3 X_3$ 是方程组的解. 为什么?

1.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2(1)+(2), -(1)+(3)} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 10 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{13}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\cancel{x_1 = \frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{13}{2}} \quad \text{设 } x_2 = t_1, \quad x_4 = t_2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2}t_1 - \frac{13}{2}t_2$$

$$x_2 = 5t_2$$

$$\therefore \text{基础解系为 } \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0, 0 \right), \left(-\frac{13}{2}, 0, 5, 1 \right) \right\}$$

2. (1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = 1 \times (-1)^{6(2143)} = 1$$

$$2. (2) \quad \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

~~(-1) \times~~

$$\xrightarrow{(3)+(1), (5)+(1)} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = 0$$

$$3. (1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda-3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix}$$

① $\lambda = 1$ 时 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$ 三行和为 0, $\Delta = 0$

② $\lambda = 2$ 时 $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ 三列和为 0, $\Delta = 0$

③ $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq 2$ 时

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda-3 & \lambda-3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2) & (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2) \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda-3 & \lambda-3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2)^2 \times \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda-3 & \lambda-3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \cdot (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2)^2$$

$$= (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2)^2 \times (-1)^{6(3412)} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2)^2$$

$$\text{综上 } \Delta = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2)^2$$

(2) ① $\lambda = 1$ 时 $A \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\dim = 4 - 2 = 2$$

解空间 - 组基为 $(-2, 0, 1, 0)^T$ 与 $(0, -2, 0, 1)^T$

(背面)

(2) ② $\lambda = 2$ 时 $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\dim = 4 - 2 = 2$

解空间 - 组基为 $(-1, 0, 1, 0)$ 与 $(0, -1, 0, 1)$

③ $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq 2$ 时

$A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$\dim = 4 - \text{rank} = 4 - 4 = 0$ 0空间的

基为 $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ 基为空集!

(3) ① $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq 2$ 时 $\text{rank} = 4$

又: β 的维数为 4

$\therefore \text{rank } S = 4 \quad (S = \{A, \beta\})$

\therefore 必有解

$\therefore \beta$ 与 A 的 4 个列向量线性相关

② $\lambda = 1$ 时, 令 $\beta = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$ 即无解

③ $\lambda = 2$ 时, 令 $\beta = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$ 即无解

综上 只有当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq 2$ 时才符合条件

4. (1) 若线性相关

$$\text{则有 } \lambda_1(\lambda\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + \lambda_2(\lambda\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + \lambda_3(\lambda\alpha_3 + \alpha_4) + \lambda_4(\lambda\alpha_4 + \alpha_1) = 0$$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关

($\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$ 不全为0时). 当且仅当 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 前的系数均为0时等式为0

方程组
$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{有非零解}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc|cccc} \lambda & 0 & 0 & 1 & & \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda & 0 & 0 & & & & \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda & 0 & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda & & & & \end{array}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda^3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda^4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda^3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } 1 - \lambda^4 = 0$$

解上, 复数域上的 λ , 使 $\lambda^4 = 1$ 即可

$$\text{即 } \lambda = 1 \text{ 或 } \lambda = -1 \text{ 或 } \lambda = i \text{ 或 } \lambda = -i$$

4 (2)

~~当 $\lambda = 1$ 且 $\lambda = -1$ 时~~

~~无法~~

$$\text{设 } \beta_1 = \lambda \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \quad \beta_2 = \lambda \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$$

$$\beta_3 = \lambda \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 \quad \beta_4 = \lambda \alpha_4 + \alpha_1$$

① 当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq -1$ 时

$$\lambda_1 \beta_1 + \lambda_2 \beta_2 + \lambda_3 \beta_3 + \lambda_4 \beta_4 = 0$$

只有 $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ - 组解

$\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ 线性相关

$$\text{rank } S = 4$$

$\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4\}$ 即为极大线性无关组

② 当 $\lambda = 1$ 或 $\lambda = -1$ 时

可知 S 线性相关, $\text{rank } S < 4$

选其中任意 3 个向量

$$\lambda_1 \beta_p + \lambda_2 \beta_q + \lambda_3 \beta_r = 0$$

显然 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 的系数全为 0 无法满足

\therefore 解为 $(0, 0, 0)$

即其线性相关

$$\therefore \text{rank } S = 3$$

$\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3\}$ 即为其中一个极大线性无关组

5. (1)

非齐次的

若为齐次, 则 $\dim = n - \text{rank} = 2$

而有 3 个线性无关的解, $\dim \geq 3$, 矛盾

\therefore 方程组是非齐次的

(2)

~~通解为 $x_1 + t_1(x_1 - x_2) + t_2(x_1 - x_3)$~~

$$Ax_1 = \beta$$

$$Ax_2 = \beta$$

$$Ax_3 = \beta$$

$$\therefore A(x_1 - x_2) = 0$$

$$A(x_1 - x_3) = 0$$

且 $\because x_1, x_2, x_3$ 线性无关

$$\therefore \lambda_1(x_1 - x_2) + \lambda_2(x_1 - x_3) = 0$$

只有 $(0, 0)$ 一个解

即 $(x_1 - x_2), (x_1 - x_3)$ 线性无关

\therefore 通解为 $x_1 + t_1(x_1 - x_2) + t_2(x_1 - x_3)$

(3)

若 $\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2 + \lambda_3 x_3$ 为方程组的解

$$A(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2 + \lambda_3 x_3) = \beta$$

$$\lambda_1 Ax_1 + \lambda_2 Ax_2 + \lambda_3 Ax_3 = \beta$$

$$\lambda_1 \beta + \lambda_2 \beta + \lambda_3 \beta = \beta$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1$$

即满足 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1$ 的线性组合即为方程组的解