2014-2015 学年第 2 学期《线性代数》B 卷答案

一、选择题(每题3分,共12分) **CDBB**

二、填空题(每题3分,共18分)

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

三、计算题(每题9分,共54分)

1. 1.

$$2. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3.
$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 & -5 \\ 3 & 8 & -2 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda - 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

当R(A,b) = R(A) = 2时,方程组有解,此时 $\lambda = 13$.

$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 & -5 \\ 3 & 8 & -2 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{cases} x_1 & +2x_3 = -1 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

对应的齐次线性方程组的基础解系为 $\xi=(-2,1,1)^T$,

原方程组的特解为 $\eta^* = (-1,2,0)^T$,

从而方程组的通解为 $x = k\xi + \eta^* (k \in R)$.

4.
$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a+1 & 1-a^2 \\ 0 & a+1 & -a-1 \\ 1 & -1 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & a \\ 0 & a+1 & -a-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & a \\ 0 & a+1 & -a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & (2-a)(a+1) \end{pmatrix}$$

当a = 2时R(A) = 2;当a = -1时R(A) = 1,其余情形R(A) = 3.

故当a=2或a=-1时,向量组线性相关.

5.
$$c = b - \lambda a = (-4, 2, 3)^T - \lambda (1, 0, -2)^T = (-4 - \lambda, 2, 3 + 2\lambda)^T$$
,
 $(c, a) = -4 - \lambda - 6 - 4\lambda = -5\lambda - 10 = 0$,
因此 $\lambda = -2$,进一步 $c = (-2, 2, -1)^T$.

6.
$$|A - \lambda E| = -(\lambda - 4)^2 (\lambda + 1)$$
, 特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = -1$.

当
$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 4$$
时,解 $(A - 4E)x = 0$,得 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

A的对应于 $λ_1$ = $λ_2$ =4全部特征向量为η= $k_1ξ_1 + k_2ξ_2(k_1^2 + k_2^2 \neq 0)$.

- 四. 证明题(每题8分,共16分)
- 1. 证 设有 x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-r} 使

$$x_0 \eta^* + x_1 \xi_1 + \dots + x_{n-r} \xi_{n-r} = 0$$

上式两边同时左乘矩阵 4得

$$x_0 A \eta^* + x_1 A \xi_1 + \dots + x_{n-r} A \xi_{n-r} = 0$$

即 $x_0b = 0$.由 $b \neq 0$ 知 $x_0 = 0$,从而

$$x_1\xi_1 + \dots + x_{n-r}\xi_{n-r} = 0$$

由于 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{n-r} 是基础解系,故有 $x_1 = \dots = x_{n-r} = 0$,

从而 η^* , ξ_1,\dots,ξ_{n-r} 线性无关.

2. 证 设 λ 是A的特征值,p是属于 λ 的特征向量,则

$$Ap = \lambda p$$

因为 $A^2 - 3A + 2E = O$,所以

$$0 = Op = (A^{2} - 3A + 2E) p = A^{2}p - 3Ap + 2p = \lambda^{2}p - 3\lambda p + 2p$$
$$= (\lambda^{2} - 3\lambda + 2) p$$

于是 $\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0$,所以A的特征值只能为1或2.