2023 级《线性代数 I》期末考试试题(A)参考答案

一、填空题(1-10 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 50 分)

$$1, \underline{16a^2b^2}$$

$$5, \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$7, \frac{5}{2}$$

$$9, \qquad \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}_{+} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (k_1, k_2 \in R) \qquad \qquad 10, \qquad \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1, +\infty \end{pmatrix}}_{-}$$

二、计算题 (11-13 小题, 每小题 12 分, 共 36 分)

11, 解:
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & k \\ -1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & k \\ 0 & k+1 & k+1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2-k \end{vmatrix} = (k+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2-k \end{vmatrix} = (k+1)(4-k)$$

(1) $\exists k \neq -1$ 且 $k \neq 4$ 时,系数矩阵 A 的行列式非零,方程组有唯一解.

(2)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} k = -1$$
 $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (A \mid b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 4 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & | & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & | & -8 \end{pmatrix},$

r(A) = 2 < r(A|b) = 3,方程组无解.

$$(3) \ \ \ \ \, \exists \ k = 4 \ \ \, \forall \ \ \, (A \mid b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 16 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

r(A) = r(A|b) = 2 < 3, 方程组有无穷多解,

通解为
$$k$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} -3\\-1\\1\\1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0\\4\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix} (k \in R)$

12、解:记 $A=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4,\alpha_5)$,有

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

可得向量组的秩为3,

可取极大无关组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$,

$$\alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$
, $\alpha_5 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_4$.

13、解:该二次型的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$,有

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 - \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (5 - \lambda)(\lambda^2 - 5\lambda) = -\lambda(\lambda - 5)^2$$

所以,A的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 0$, $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 5$.

(1) 当 $\lambda = 0$ 时,求解AX = 0,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{解得特征向量 } p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{于是 } q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

(2) 当 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 5$ 时,求解(A - 5E)X = 0,因为

$$A-5E = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \ \textbf{得到特征向量} \ \ p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \ \ p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

于是
$$q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $q_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

令在正交变换x = Qy下,有 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 5y_2^2 + 5y_3^2$.

三、证明题 (14-15 小题, 每小题 7 分, 共 14 分)

14、证明: 因为 $(A^TA)^T = A^TA$,所以 A^TA 是对称矩阵.

对任意向量x,有 $f = x^{T}(A^{T}A)x = (Ax)^{T}Ax = \|Ax\|^{2} \ge 0$,

当且仅当Ax=0时,等号成立.

对于任意 $x \neq 0$, 因为A 可逆, 所以 $Ax \neq 0$,

此时 $f = x^{T}(A^{T}A)x > 0$ 恒成立,所以 $A^{T}A$ 正定.

15、证明: 由 $A^2 = E$, 得(A-E)(A+E) = 0, 所以 $r(A-E) + r(A+E) \le n$.

又因为 $r(A+E)+r(A-E) \ge r((A+E)-(A-E)) = r(2E) = n$,

综上有 r(A+E)+r(A-E)=n.