2016《线性代数 II 》期末考试卷(A)

使用专业、班级 学号

题号	 1 1	11.1	四	五.	六	七	八	总分
得分								

一、填空题(每小题 4分,共 20分)

- 1. 三阶行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & x \end{vmatrix} = \underbrace{(x+2)(x-1)^2}_{}$.
- 2. 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $(A 2E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$.

3. 设
$$\overrightarrow{\alpha_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\overrightarrow{\alpha_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ a \end{pmatrix}$, $\overrightarrow{\alpha_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性相关,则 $a = \frac{5}{3}$.

- 4. 设A为三阶矩阵,且存在非零矩阵B,满足AB=O,则R(A)<3.
- 5. 设A为三阶矩阵,其三个特征值分别为 $-\frac{1}{2}$ 、 $\frac{1}{2}$ 、1, A^* 为A伴随矩阵,则 A^* 的所有特征值的

绝对值之和为 $\frac{5}{4}$.

二、选择题(每小题 4分,共16分)

- 1. 设A为n阶可逆矩阵,则下面各式恒正确的是(D).
- $(\mathbf{A}) |2A| = 2|A^T|$
- (B) $(2A)^{-1} = 2A^{-1}$
- (C) $[(A^{-1})^{-1}]^T = [(A^T)^T]^{-1}$ (D) $[(A^T)^T]^{-1} = [(A^{-1})^T]^T$

2. 如果
$$P$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} - 3a_{31} & a_{12} - 3a_{32} & a_{13} - 3a_{33} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $P = (B)$.

$$\text{(A)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{(B)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{(C)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{(D)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 3. $A \setminus B$ 都是n阶方阵,则"|A|=|B|"是"A 与 B相似"的(C).

(B) 充分而非必要条件

(C) 必要而非充分条件

- (D) 既不充分也不必要条件
- 4. 已知 β_1 , β_2 是非齐次线性方程组AX = b的两个不同的解, α_1 , α_2 是导出组AX = 0的基础 解系, k_1, k_2 为任意常数,则AX = b的通解是(B).
- (A) $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + \frac{\beta_1 \beta_2}{2}$ (B) $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2(\alpha_1 \alpha_2) + \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2}$
- (C) $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2(\beta_1 + \beta_2) + \frac{\beta_1 \beta_2}{2}$ (D) $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2(\beta_1 \beta_2) + \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{2}$

三、(本题 10分)

设
$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A = \alpha \beta^T$, 求 A^5 .

$$\text{\mathbb{H}:} \quad A^{5} = \alpha(\beta^{T}\alpha)^{4}\beta^{T} \dots (4) = \alpha\beta^{T} \dots (6) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \dots (10)$$

四、 (本题 12 分) 已知矩阵 $A=\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1\\ 0 & 2 & 0\\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 满足 AX=A+X ,

X .

解:
$$: (A-E)X = A \cdots (2')$$

$$| \Box A - E | = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow A - E$$

$$| \Box B | = 1 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow A - E$$

$$| \Box B | = 1 \Rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow A - E$$

$$| \Box B | \Rightarrow X = (A - E)^{-1}A \cdots (5')$$

$$| \Box A - E : A \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}}$$

$$| \Box A - E : A \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{NSFTOME}}$$

$$| \Box A - E : A \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \cdots (11')$$

$$| \Box A - E : A \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \cdots (11')$$

$$| \Box A - E : A \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \cdots (12')$$

本题 得分

五、(本题 12分) 当 λ 为何值时,非齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + (\lambda + 2)x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$

有唯一解、无解、无穷多解?并求出无穷解时的通解.

解: 系数行列式
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & \lambda + 2 \\ 1 & \lambda & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3) = -(\lambda - 3) \quad (\lambda + 1) \cdots (3')$$

(1) 当 $|A| \neq 0$ 即 $\lambda \neq 3$ 且 $\lambda \neq -1$ 时,方程组有唯一解; (5')

(2) 当
$$\lambda = -1$$
 时, $B = (A:b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 一 初等行変換 $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$

 $\Rightarrow R(A) \neq R(B) \Rightarrow$ 方程组无解; ········(8'')

(3)
$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lambda = 3 \text{ ind}, \ B = (A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{institute}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow R(A) = R(B) = 2 < 3 \Rightarrow$$
 方程组有无穷解;且通 解为 $c \begin{pmatrix} -7 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $c \in R$(12')

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六、(本题12分)

已知 5 个向量分别为
$$\overrightarrow{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
、 $\overrightarrow{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$ 、 $\overrightarrow{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 、 $\overrightarrow{\alpha}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 、 $\overrightarrow{\alpha}_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$, 求:

(1) 该向量组的秩;(2) 该向量组的一个最大无关组,并将其余向量用该最大无关组线性表示.

$$\widehat{R}: \left(\overrightarrow{\alpha_{1}}, \overrightarrow{\alpha_{2}}, \overrightarrow{\alpha_{3}}, \overrightarrow{\alpha_{4}}, \overrightarrow{\alpha_{5}}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & -2 & 7 \\ 4 & 6 & 2 & 0 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{fr}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \dots (4')$$

$$\xrightarrow{\overline{i}}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\dots \dots (6')$$

- ⇒该向量组的秩为3……(8′)
- ⇒ 最大无关组为 $(\overrightarrow{\alpha_1}, \overrightarrow{\alpha_2}, \overrightarrow{\alpha_4})$(10')

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{\alpha_3} = -\overrightarrow{\alpha_1} + \overrightarrow{\alpha_2}, \overrightarrow{\alpha_5} = 2\overrightarrow{\alpha_1} + \overrightarrow{\alpha_2} - \overrightarrow{\alpha_4} \cdot \cdots \cdot (12')$$

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七、(本题12分)

设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求正交矩阵 P 和对角阵 Λ , 使得 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$.

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 - \lambda & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2 - \lambda)(\lambda - 3)(\lambda + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow 特征值为 2 \cdot 3 \cdot -1 \cdot \cdots (3')$$

当
$$\lambda = 2$$
时, $(A - \lambda E) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{行}}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$;(5')

当
$$\lambda = 3$$
时, $(A - \lambda E) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{ft}}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\Rightarrow \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$;(7')

当
$$\lambda = -1$$
时, $(A - \lambda E) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \dots (9')$

$$\Rightarrow P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \cdots (11'); \quad \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, P^{-1}AP = \Lambda \cdots (12')$$

| 本题 | | 得分 | 八、(本题6分)

已知向量组 $\overrightarrow{\alpha_1}$ 、 $\overrightarrow{\alpha_2}$ 、 $\overrightarrow{\alpha_3}$ 线性无关, 证明:

$$\overrightarrow{\alpha_1} + \overrightarrow{\alpha_2} + \overrightarrow{\alpha_3}$$
 、 $\overrightarrow{\alpha_1} + 2\overrightarrow{\alpha_2} + 3\overrightarrow{\alpha_3}$ 、 $\overrightarrow{\alpha_1} + 4\overrightarrow{\alpha_2} + 9\overrightarrow{\alpha_3}$ 线性无关 .

证明: 设
$$k_1(\overrightarrow{\alpha_1} + \overrightarrow{\alpha_2} + \overrightarrow{\alpha_3}) + k_2(\overrightarrow{\alpha_1} + 2\overrightarrow{\alpha_2} + 3\overrightarrow{\alpha_3}) + k_3(\overrightarrow{\alpha_1} + 4\overrightarrow{\alpha_2} + 9\overrightarrow{\alpha_3}) = \overrightarrow{O}$$

$$\Rightarrow (k_1 + k_2 + k_3) \overrightarrow{\alpha_1} + (k_1 + 2k_2 + 4k_3) \overrightarrow{\alpha_2} + (k_1 + 3k_2 + 9k_3) \overrightarrow{\alpha_3} = \overrightarrow{O} \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (2')$$

因为
$$\overrightarrow{\alpha_1}$$
、 $\overrightarrow{\alpha_2}$ 、 $\overrightarrow{\alpha_3}$ 线性无关 \Rightarrow
$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 4k_3 = 0 \cdots (3') \\ k_1 + 3k_2 + 9k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{mi}}$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (5')$

所以
$$\overrightarrow{\alpha_1} + \overrightarrow{\alpha_2} + \overrightarrow{\alpha_3}$$
、 $\overrightarrow{\alpha_1} + 2\overrightarrow{\alpha_2} + 3\overrightarrow{\alpha_3}$ 、 $\overrightarrow{\alpha_1} + 4\overrightarrow{\alpha_2} + 9\overrightarrow{\alpha_3}$ 线性无关.....(6)