



厦门大学《线性代数》课程期中试题 A · 答案

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一. 计算题 (共 50 分)

1. (6 分) 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, 计算 (1) AA^T , (2) $A^T A$.

解 (1) $AA^T = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 6 \\ -4 & 2 & -2 \\ 8 & -2 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$, (2) $A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -4 & 8 \\ -4 & 2 & -2 \\ 8 & -2 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$.

2. (6 分) 计算行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & x+2 \end{vmatrix}$.

解 $\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & x+2 \end{vmatrix} = x \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & x+2 \end{vmatrix} - 5 \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ x & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ x & x+2 \end{vmatrix} - 5$

$$= x^4 + 2x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 5.$$

3. (6 分) 计算行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & L & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & L & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & L & 2 & 2 \\ L & L & L & L & L & L \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & L & n-1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & L & 2 & n \end{vmatrix}$.

解 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & L & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & L & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & L & 2 & 2 \\ L & L & L & L & L & L \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & L & n-1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & L & 2 & n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & L & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & L & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & L & 0 & 0 \\ L & L & L & L & L & L \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & L & n-3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & L & 0 & n-2 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1(-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & L & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & L & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & L & 0 & 0 \\ L & L & L & L & L & L \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & L & n-3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & L & 0 & n-2 \end{vmatrix} = -2(n-2)! \\
&= \left(2 - \frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right) n!
\end{aligned}$$

4. (6分) 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & k & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $R(A)=3$, 求 k .

解 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & k & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & k-6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & k-1 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{r} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & k-1 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & k-1 & 15 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

如果 $R(A)=3$, 则 $k=1$, 此时

$$A \xrightarrow{r} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

5. (6分) 设 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 都是 4 维列向量, 矩阵 $|A| = |\alpha, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3| = 5$, 矩阵 $|B| = |\beta, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3| = -2$, 求 $|A+2B|$.

解 $|A+2B| = |\alpha + 2\beta, 3\gamma_1, 3\gamma_2, 3\gamma_3| = |\alpha, 3\gamma_1, 3\gamma_2, 3\gamma_3| + |2\beta, 3\gamma_1, 3\gamma_2, 3\gamma_3|$

$$= 3^3 |\alpha, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3| + 2 \times 3^3 |\beta, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3| = 3^3 \times 5 - 2 \times 3^3 \times 2 = 27$$

6. (10分) 设 A, B, C, D 均为 n 阶矩阵, E 为 n 阶单位矩阵, A 是可逆

矩阵. 如果分块矩阵

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} E & 0 \\ -CA^{-1} & E \end{bmatrix}, Q = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}, R = \begin{bmatrix} E & -A^{-1}B \\ 0 & E \end{bmatrix},$$

(1) 计算 PQR , (2) 证明矩阵 Q 可逆的充分必要条件是 $D - CA^{-1}B$ 是可逆的.

解 (1) $PQR = \begin{bmatrix} E & 0 \\ -CA^{-1} & E \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E & -A^{-1}B \\ 0 & E \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E & -A^{-1}B \\ 0 & E \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{bmatrix}.$$

(2) 显然 $|P| = |R| = 1$, 故

$$|Q| = |PQR| = \begin{vmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{vmatrix} = |A| |D - CA^{-1}B|,$$

因为矩阵 A 是可逆矩阵, 故 $|A| \neq 0$, 因此 $|Q| \neq 0$ 的充分必要条件为 $|D - CA^{-1}B| \neq 0$,

即矩阵 Q 可逆的充分必要条件是 $D - CA^{-1}B$ 是可逆的.

7 (10 分) 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & a \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 与矩阵 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & a & 3 \\ a-1 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 等价, 确定常数 a 的取值

范围.

解 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & a \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & a & 3 \\ a-1 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$

因为矩阵 A 与矩阵 B 等价, 故矩阵它们的秩相同, 因此 $R(A) = R(B) = 3$. 因此常数 a 满足的条件是 $a \neq 1$.

二. (10 分) 证明 $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & 1 & & & \\ & 1 & 2\cos \alpha & 1 & \\ & & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & 1 & 2\cos \alpha & 1 \\ & & & & 1 & 2\cos \alpha \end{vmatrix} = \cos n\alpha.$

证明 用归纳法证明. 当 $n=1$ 时, 结论显然成立, 假设结论对 $n-1$ 阶行列式成立,

即 $D_{n-1} = \cos(n-1)\alpha$. 对 n 阶行列式按最后一行展开可得

$$D_n = 2\cos\alpha D_{n-1} + 1 \times (-1)^{n+n-1} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & 1 & & & \\ 1 & 2\cos\alpha & 1 & & \\ & 0 & 0 & 0 & \\ & & 1 & 2\cos\alpha & 1 \\ & & & 1 & 2\cos\alpha \\ & & & & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$= 2\cos\alpha D_{n-1} - D_{n-2},$$

将 $D_{n-1} = \cos(n-1)\alpha$, $D_{n-2} = \cos(n-2)\alpha$ 代入上关系式整理可得

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= 2\cos\alpha D_{n-1} - D_{n-2} = 2\cos\alpha \cos(n-1)\alpha - \cos(n-2)\alpha \\ &= \cos n\alpha + \cos(n-2)\alpha - \cos(n-2)\alpha = \cos n\alpha, \end{aligned}$$

根据归纳法原理可知结论成立.

三. (15 分) 设 A, B, C 为 4 阶矩阵, 满足 $3A^{-1} + 2BC^T A^{-1} = B$, 其中

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

求 A .

解 由 $|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1$ 可知矩阵 B 是可逆矩阵. 由已知有 $3A^{-1} + 2BC^T A^{-1} = B$,

故

$$A = B^{-1}(3E + 2BC^{-1}) = 3B^{-1} + 2C^T.$$

由

$$[B, E] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

可知

$$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

因此

$$A = 3B^{-1} + 2C^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

四. (20 分) 设 $\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \beta = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \gamma = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ a \end{bmatrix}$, 若 $A = \alpha\beta^T, B = \beta\alpha^T$, 求解方程 $A^2x = 2Bx + \gamma$.

解 因为

$$A = \alpha\beta^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} [0, 2, 1] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B = \beta\alpha^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [1, 2, -1] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix},$$

又 $A^2 = \alpha(\beta^T\alpha)\beta^T = 3\alpha\beta^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 12 & 6 \\ 0 & -6 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$, 所以方程组 $A^2x = 2Bx + \gamma$, 即

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 12 & 6 \\ 0 & -6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ a \end{bmatrix}.$$

把 η 代入 $Ax = b$ 可得 $a = c$. 化增广矩阵 (A, b) 为阶梯形

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 & 3 & 1 \\ -4 & 4 & 10 & 2 \\ -2 & -10 & -1 & a \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -12 & -6 & a-1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+1 \end{bmatrix}$$

当 $a \neq -1$ 时, $R(A, b) = 3, R(A) = 2$, 方程组无解;

当 $a = -1$ 时, $R(A, b) = R(A) = 2$, 方程组有无穷多解, 其通解是

$$x = k \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k \in R.$$

五. (5 分) 设 $A = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n]$ 是 n 阶矩阵, 满足 $A^T A = E$ 且 $|A| = 1$, 又 $\beta = [c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n]^T$ 满足 $\beta^T \alpha_n = 1$, 证明 $B = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}, \beta]$ 可逆, 并求 $|B|$.

证明 利用矩阵分块乘法的法则可得

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \end{bmatrix} [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n] = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_1^T \alpha_n \\ \alpha_2^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_2^T \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_2^T \alpha_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_n^T \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_n^T \alpha_n \end{bmatrix},$$

条件 $A^T A = E$ 即为 $\alpha_i^T \alpha_j = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j, \\ 1, & i = j. \end{cases}$

$$A^T B = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \end{bmatrix} [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}, \beta] = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_1^T \beta \\ \alpha_2^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_2^T \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_2^T \beta \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_n^T \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_n^T \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & \alpha_1^T \beta \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & \alpha_2^T \beta \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

两边取行列式得 $|A^T| |B| = 1$, 因此矩阵 B 是可逆的, 再由 $|A| = 1$ 可知 $|B| = 1$.