

厦门大学《线性代数》课程期中试题 B·答案

考试日期: 2013.11 信息学院自律督导部整理



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)
$$AA^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & 6 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 6 & -1 & 19 \end{bmatrix}$$
, (2) $A^{T}A = \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -4 & 8 \\ -4 & 2 & -2 \\ 8 & -2 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$.

2. (6分)设
$$A = \alpha \beta^T$$
,其中 $\alpha = (1,2,L,n)^T$, $\beta = (1,1,L,1)^T$,试求矩阵 A^3 .

解
$$A^3 = \alpha (\beta^T \alpha) (\beta^T \alpha) \beta^T = (\beta^T \alpha)^2 (\alpha \beta^T)$$

$$= \frac{n^{2}(n+1)^{2}}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & L & 1\\ 2 & 2 & L & 2\\ L & L & L & L\\ n & n & L & n \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\operatorname{AP} \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & x+2 \end{vmatrix} = (x+2) \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} = (x+2)x^{3}.$$

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

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

- 5. (6分)设 α , β , γ_1 , γ_2 , γ_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|.
- $|A+2B| = |\alpha+2\beta, 3\gamma_1, 3\gamma_2, 3\gamma_3| = |\alpha, 3\gamma_1, 3\gamma_2, 3\gamma_3| + |2\beta, 3\gamma_1, 3\gamma_2, 3\gamma_3|$ $= 3^3 |\alpha, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3| + 2 \times 3^3 |\beta, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3| = 3^3 \times 5 2 \times 3^3 \times 2 = 27.$
- 6. (10 分) 若三阶矩阵 A 的伴随矩阵为 A^* ,已知 $|A| = \frac{1}{2}$,求 $|(3A)^{-1} 2A^*|$.

解
$$\left| (3A)^{-1} - 2A^* \right| = \left| \frac{1}{3} A^{-1} - 2|A|A^{-1} \right| = \left| -\frac{2}{3} A^{-1} \right| = \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right)^3 |A^{-1}|$$

$$= -\frac{8}{27} \frac{1}{|A|} = -\frac{4}{27} .$$

7. (10 分)设 A,B 为三阶矩阵,且满足方程 A-1BA=6A+BA. 若矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix}, 求矩阵 B.$$

解 因为 $|A| = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{84} \neq 0$,矩阵 A 为可逆矩阵,且 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$. 关系式

 $A^{-1}BA = 6A + BA$ 右乘 A^{-1} 可得 $A^{-1}B = 6E + B$,即 $(A^{-1} - E)B = 6E$,由

$$A^{-1} - E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
可知矩阵 $A^{-1} - E$ 可逆,且

$$\left(A^{-1} - E\right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

故

$$B = 6(A^{-1} - E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

二. (15 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.

三.
$$(15 分)$$
 证明 $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & 1 \\ 1 & 2\cos \alpha & 1 \\ & O & O & O \\ & & 1 & 2\cos \alpha & 1 \\ & & & 1 & 2\cos \alpha \end{vmatrix} = \cos n\alpha$.

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

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

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

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

$$D_n = 2\cos\alpha D_{n-1} - D_{n-2} = 2\cos\alpha\cos(n-1)\alpha - \cos(n-2)\alpha$$

$$= \cos n\alpha + \cos(n-2)\alpha - \cos(n-2)\alpha = \cos n\alpha ,$$

根据归纳法原理可知结论成立.

四. (15分)设A,B,C为4阶矩阵,满足 $3A^{-1}+2BC^{T}A^{-1}=B$,其中

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

求A.

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

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

由 $B^{-1} = |B|B^*$ 计算可得

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

因此

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

五. (5分)设A为实对称矩阵,且 $A^2=0$,证明A=0.

证明 将矩阵按列分块为 $A = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, L, \alpha_n]$,因 A 为实对称矩阵,故 $A^T = A$.因此

$$A^{2} = A^{T} A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1}^{T} \\ \alpha_{2}^{T} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \alpha_{n}^{T} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \mathbf{L} & \alpha_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1}^{T} \alpha_{1} & \alpha_{1}^{T} \alpha_{2} & \mathbf{L} & \alpha_{1}^{T} \alpha_{n} \\ \alpha_{2}^{T} \alpha_{1} & \alpha_{2}^{T} \alpha_{2} & \mathbf{L} & \alpha_{2}^{T} \alpha_{n} \\ \mathbf{L} & \mathbf{L} & \mathbf{L} & \mathbf{L} \\ \alpha_{n}^{T} \alpha_{1} & \alpha_{n}^{T} \alpha_{1} & \mathbf{L} & \alpha_{n}^{T} \alpha_{1} \end{bmatrix},$$

条件 $A^2 = 0$ 即为 $\alpha_i^T \alpha_j = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j, \\ 1, & i = j. \end{cases}$

曲 $\alpha_i^T \alpha_i = a_{i1}^2 + a_{i2}^2 + L + a_{in}^2$ 可得 $\alpha_i^T \alpha_i = a_{i1}^2 + a_{i2}^2 + L + a_{in}^2 = 0$ 的充分必要条件为 $a_{i1} = a_{i2} = L = a_{in} = 0, i = 1, 2, L, n.$ 即 A = 0.