

线性代数 A 参考答案 (A 卷)

$$1. \quad D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 & 0 & -4 \\ 4 & -1 & 0 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 & -13 \\ 3 & 1 & -31 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -142$$

$$2. \quad D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & a_2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a_3 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1-a_1 & a_2-1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1-a_1 & 0 & a_3-1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1-a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - 1) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{a_1}{a_1-1} & \frac{1}{a_2-1} & \frac{1}{a_3-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_n-1} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - 1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i-1} & \frac{1}{a_2-1} & \frac{1}{a_3-1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_n-1} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - 1) \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i-1} \right)$$

$$3. \quad (1) \quad 2A^{-1}B = B - 4E \Rightarrow 2B = AB - 4A \Rightarrow AB - 2B - 4A + 8E = 8E$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - 2E)B - 4(A - 2E) = 8E \Rightarrow (A - 2E) \cdot \frac{1}{8}(B - 4E) = E$$

所以 $A - 2E$ 可逆且 $(A - 2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{8}(B - 4E)$

(2) 由 (1) 知 $A - 2E = 8(B - 4E)^{-1}$, 故 $A = 2E + 8(B - 4E)^{-1}$

$$\text{而 } (B - 4E)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以 } A = 2E + 8 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = PQ = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$QP = 2, \quad A^n = PQ \cdot PQ \cdots PQ = P \cdot (QP)^{n-1} \cdot Q = 2^{n-1} A$$

4. 此题答案不唯一

$$\text{因为 } A = [\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4 \ \alpha_5] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 所以最大无关组为 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4, 6 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{且有 } \alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \quad \alpha_5 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

$$(1) \quad [\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3] = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3]A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 设 α 在基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 下的坐标为 X , 在基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 下的坐标为 Y , 则

$$X = (-1, -2, 5)^T, Y = A^{-1}X, \text{ 而 } \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right], \text{ 故 } Y = (2, 3, 5)^T$$

7. 此题答案不唯一

由 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关和 $\alpha_1 = 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 + 0 \cdot \alpha_4$ 可知 $R(A) = 3$, 故 $AX = 0$ 的基础解系中只包含一个向量, 由 $\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 - 0 \cdot \alpha_4 = 0$ 知, 向量 $(1, -2, 1, 0)^T$ 为方程组 $AX = 0$ 的一个解, 故 $AX = 0$ 的通解为 $k(1, -2, 1, 0)^T, k \in R$

又因为 $\beta = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 故向量 $(1, 1, 1, 1)^T$ 为方程组

$AX = \beta$ 的一个特解, 所以 $AX = \beta$ 的通解为 $(1, 1, 1, 1)^T + k(1, -2, 1, 0)^T, k \in R$

8. 由条件可知, A 对应于 $\lambda = 1$ 的线性无关的特征向量有 2 个, 故 $R(E - A) = 1$, 而

$$E - A = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 12 & -6 \\ -10 & 20 & -x \\ -y & 24 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & x-10 \\ y-12 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 所以 } x=10, y=12$$

9. 故矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -12 & 6 \\ 10 & -19 & 10 \\ 12 & -24 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$, 其特征多项式为

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 7 & 12 & -6 \\ -10 & \lambda + 19 & -10 \\ -12 & 24 & \lambda - 13 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1),$$

所以特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -1$

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ 时, $E - A = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 12 & -6 \\ -10 & 20 & -10 \\ -12 & 24 & -12 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 所以 A 属于特征值 1

的特征向量为 $\xi_1 = (2, 1, 0)^T, \xi_2 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$

当 $\lambda_3 = -1$ 时, $-E - A = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 12 & -6 \\ -10 & 18 & -10 \\ -12 & 24 & -14 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 6 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 所以 A 属于特征值 -1 的

特征向量为 $\xi_3 = (3, 5, 6)^T$,

令 $P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$, 则 P 可逆, 且 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

10. 证明: 因为 A 为正定矩阵, 所以不妨设 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ 且 $\lambda_i > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,

则 $A + E$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 + 1, \lambda_2 + 1, \dots, \lambda_n + 1$ 且 $\lambda_i + 1 > 1 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 故有

$$|A + E| = \prod_{i=1}^n (\lambda_i + 1) > 1$$

(1) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1-a & 1+a & 0 \\ 1+a & 1-a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 由二次型的秩为 2 知 $R(A) = 2$, 故 $|A| = 0$, 解得 $a = 0$

(2) 因为 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 所以 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 0$,

对于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$, $2E - A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 所以 A 属于特征值 2 的

特征向量为 $\xi_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T, \xi_2 = (0, 0, 1)^T$

对于 $\lambda_3 = 0$, $-A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 所以 A 属于特征值 0 的特征向量

为 $\xi_3 = (-1, 1, 0)^T$

由于已经两两正交, 故只需将其单位化, $\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\xi_1, \eta_2 = \xi_2, \eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\xi_3$,

令 $Q = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$, 则 $X = QY$ 即为所求

(3) 因为 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2$, 所以 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 1$ 为圆柱面。