

## 20200914 线性代数 A 试卷参考答案

### 一、填空题

1、-28    2、-32,    3、216,    4、 $k_1+k_2+\cdots+k_s=1$ ,    5、24,    6、 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 5 & 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ ,

7、 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,    8、 $-1 < k < 0$ 。

### 二、计算题

9、解 1：采用加边法 1

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a & \cdots & a \\ 0 & a+a_1 & a & \cdots & a \\ 0 & a & a+a_2 & \cdots & a \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & a & a & \cdots & a+a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a & \cdots & a \\ -1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1+a \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} & a & a & \cdots & a \\ 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \cdot (1 + a \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_n = \frac{Y_{k-1} - Y_k}{k=2,3,\dots,n} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & -a_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & -a_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & -a_4 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{n-1} & -a_n \\ a & a & a & a & \dots & a & a+a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i}{\prod_{i=1}^n a_i} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{n-1} & -1 \\ \frac{a}{a_1} & \frac{a}{a_2} & \frac{a}{a_3} & \frac{a}{a_4} & \dots & \frac{a}{a_{n-1}} & 1 + \frac{a}{a_n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{C_j + C_{j-1}}{j=2,3,\dots,n} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{a}{a_1} & \frac{a}{a_1} + \frac{a}{a_2} & \frac{a}{a_2} + \frac{a}{a_3} & \frac{a}{a_3} + \frac{a}{a_4} & \dots & \frac{a}{a_{n-1}} + \frac{a}{a_n} & 1 + \frac{a}{a_n} \end{vmatrix} \left( \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \right)$$

$$= a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \cdot \left( 1 + a \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \right)$$

10、解：∵  $|P| = -1 \neq 0$ , ∴  $P$  可逆。

$$\text{故 } AP = PB \Rightarrow A = PBP^{-1}$$

$$\therefore A^n = PB^n P^{-1}$$

$$\text{而 } P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

当  $n$  为奇数时:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= P^{\textcolor{red}{n}} B P^{-1} = P B P^{-1} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

当  $n$  为偶数时:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= P^{\textcolor{red}{n}} B P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11、\text{解: } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \\ &\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

∴  $R(A) = 3$ . 可选  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  为其最大无关组

此时有  $\alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_5 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ .

12、解 (1) ∵  $A$  与  $B$  相似, ∴  $|A| = |B|$

而  $|A| = -2, |B| = -2y$  ∴  $y = 1$

即  $B$  有特征值  $2, 1, -1$ , 故  $A$  也有特征值  $2, 1, -1$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore |\lambda E - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda - x \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda - 2)[\lambda^2 - x\lambda - 1] = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1),\end{aligned}$$

故  $x = 0$ 。

$$(2) \text{ 当 } \lambda_1 = 2 \text{ 时, } 2E - A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

可得对应于  $\lambda_1 = 2$  的特征向量为  $\xi_1 = (1, 0, 0)^T$

同理可得对应于  $\lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = -1$  的特征向量分别为  $\xi_2 = (0, 1, 1)^T, \xi_3 = (0, 1, -1)^T$ ,

$$\text{令 } P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3), \text{ 则 } P \text{ 即为所求可逆矩阵, 且有 } P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$13. \text{ 解: } \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & \mu & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3\mu & 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mu & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda\mu & 1 - \lambda & 4 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 2\mu & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mu & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda\mu & 1 - \lambda & 4 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & \mu & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad 2 \text{ 分}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \mu & 1 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda\mu & 1 - \lambda \\ 0 & \mu & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\mu(1 - \lambda)$$

(1) 当  $\lambda \neq 1$  且  $\mu \neq 0$  时, 方程组有唯一解;

$$(2) \text{ 当 } \mu = 0 \text{ 时, } \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 - \lambda & 4 - 3\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 方程组无解;}$$

$$(3) \text{ 当 } \lambda = 1 \text{ 时, } \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mu & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 - \mu & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \mu & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mu & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 - \mu & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mu & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4\mu - 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

当  $\mu = \frac{3}{4}$  时, 方程组有无穷解,

当  $\mu \neq \frac{3}{4}$  时, 方程组无解。

$$\text{当 } \lambda=1, \mu=\frac{3}{4} \text{ 时, } \bar{A}=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{3}{4} & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

非齐次的特解为  $\xi_0 = (0, 4, 0)^T$ ,

对应的齐次方程组的基础解系为  $\xi_1 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$

故原方程的通解为  $\xi = \xi_0 + k\xi_1, k \in R$ .

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$$14、\text{解: (1) } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1-a & 1+a & 0 \\ 1+a & 1-a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \because R(A) = 2, \quad \therefore |A| = 2 \cdot [(1-a)^2 - (1+a)^2] = 0$$

$$\text{得 } a=0, \quad \text{即 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\lambda_1 = 0 \quad \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$$

当  $\lambda_1 = 0$  时,  $(\lambda E - A) X = 0$ , 得基础解系  $\xi_1 = (1, -1, 0)^T$

$$\text{单位化, } \eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, -1, 0)^T,$$

当  $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$  时,  $(2E - A) X = 0$ , 得基础解系  $\xi_2 = (0, 0, 1)^T$ ,  $\xi_3 = (1, 1, 0)^T$

$$\text{正交化单位化有, } \eta_2 = (0, 0, 1)^T, \quad \eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 0)^T$$

令  $P = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)$ , 则  $P$  即为所求正交矩阵, 在正交变换  $X = PY$  下的标准形为

$$f = 2y_2^2 + 2y_3^2$$

(3)  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 1$ , 在三维空间为一个圆柱面。