

线性代数 A 参考答案 (A 卷)

1. 将行列式按第一列展开得 $D_n = (\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta D_{n-2}$, ($n \geq 3$),

$$\text{又因为 } D_1 = \alpha + \beta, D_2 = \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2, D_3 = \alpha^3 + \alpha^2\beta + \alpha\beta^2 + \beta^3,$$

若 $\alpha = \beta$, 不妨设 $D_{n-1} = n\alpha^{n-1}$, 则有

$$D_n = (\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta D_{n-2} = 2\alpha n\alpha^{n-1} - \alpha^2(n-1)\alpha^{n-2} = (n+1)\alpha^n$$

由归纳假设知 $D_n = (n+1)\alpha^n$

若 $\alpha \neq \beta$, 不妨设 $D_{n-1} = \frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\alpha - \beta}$, 则有

$$D_n = (\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta D_{n-2} = (\alpha + \beta) \frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\alpha - \beta} - \alpha\beta \frac{\alpha^{n-1} - \beta^{n-1}}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta}$$

由归纳假设知 $D_n = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta}$

$$2. \text{ 令 } A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 \end{bmatrix}, A^n = \begin{bmatrix} A_1^n & 0 \\ 0 & A_2^n \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{而 } A_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = E, \text{ 所以 } A_1^n = \begin{cases} E, n=2k \\ A_1, n=2k-1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{又因为 } A_2^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A_2^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 所以 } A_2^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -n \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{故当 } n=2k \text{ 时, } A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{故当 } n=2k-1 \text{ 时, } A^n = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

3. 由题意可知 $r(A) < 4$, 而

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} k & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & k \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & k \\ 0 & k-1 & 0 & 1-k \\ 0 & 0 & k-1 & 1-k \\ 0 & 1-k & 1-k & 1-k^2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & k \\ 0 & k-1 & 0 & 1-k \\ 0 & 0 & k-1 & 1-k \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (1-k)(3+k) \end{bmatrix},$$

所以 $k=1$ 或 $k=-3$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \text{ 因为 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

所以 最大无关组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$, 且有 $\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$

5. 因为 A 为正定矩阵, 所以有

$$D_1 = 2 - a > 0, D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2-a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} > 0, D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2-a & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a+2 \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

解得 $-2 < a < 1$

6. (1) 因为 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$, 而

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 设 $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)X = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)Y$, 则 $Y = A^{-1}X$, 而

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix},$$

所以 $Y = (\frac{3}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2})^T$

7. 设方程为 $a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + a_4x_4 = 0$, 由题意有 $\begin{cases} a_2 + 2a_3 + 3a_4 = 0 \\ 3a_1 + 2a_2 + a_3 = 0 \end{cases}$,

而 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix},$

得基础解系 $\eta_1 = (1, -2, 1, 0)^T, \eta_2 = (2, -3, 0, 1)^T$, 故方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 8 分

8.

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & -1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & 0 & -(\lambda+1) \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & 2-\lambda & 1-\lambda^2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & 0 & -(\lambda+1) \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda & (1+\lambda)(2-\lambda) \end{bmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda \neq 2$ 且 $\lambda \neq -1$ 时, $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 3$, 有唯一解,

当 $\lambda = 2$ 时, $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 2$, 有无穷解

当 $\lambda = -1$ 时, $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 2$, 有无穷解

当 $\lambda = 2$ 时, $\bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$

解得 $\eta_0 = (1, -1, 0)^T, \xi = (-1, 0, 1)^T$, 故通解为 $\eta_0 + k\xi, k \in R$

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

解得 $\eta_0 = (-1, 0, 0)^T, \xi = (1, 1, 0)^T$, 故通解为 $\eta_0 + k\xi, k \in R$

9. 令 $\varphi(\lambda) = \lambda^3 - 4\lambda + 1$, 则 B 的特征值为 $\varphi(1), \varphi(2), \varphi(-2)$, 即 $-2, 1, 1$

$$\text{因为 } B\xi_1 = (A^3 - 4A + E)\xi_1 = A^3\xi_1 - 4A\xi_1 + E\xi_1 = (\lambda_1^3 - 4\lambda_1 + 1)\xi_1 = \varphi(\lambda_1)\xi_1$$

所以 当 ξ_1 是 A 的属于特征值 λ_1 的特征向量时, ξ_1 也是 B 的属于特征值 $\varphi(\lambda_1)$ 的特征向

量, 故要求 B 的特征向量, 只需求 A 的特征向量

A 为实对称矩阵, 故不同特征值所对应的特征向量正交, 即 A 的另两个特征向量满足方

$$\text{程 } x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0, \text{ 此方程的基础解系为: } \xi_2 = (1, 1, 0)^T, \xi_3 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$$

所以, B 的属于特征值 -2 的特征向量为: $k\xi_1, k \in R$ 且 $k \neq 0$

属于特征值 1 的特征向量为 $k\xi_2 + l\xi_3, k, l \in R$ 且不同时为零

10. 设 x_0, y_0 表示 2000 年底农村人口与城镇人口占总人口的比例, x_n, y_n 表示从 2000 年底之后的 n 年农村人口和城镇人口所占比例, 则有

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times - \\ y_1 = \frac{3}{4} \times -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{9}{20} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{20} \\ \frac{3}{4} & \frac{19}{20} \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 上式可写为 } \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = A \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\text{因为总人口不变且迁移规律不变, 所以有 } \begin{bmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = A^n \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

解得 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{5}$, 其对应的特征向量为 $\xi_1 = (1, 15)^T, \xi_2 = (-1, 1)^T$,

$$\text{令 } P = (\xi_1, \xi_2), \text{ 则 } A = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$A^n = P \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{5^n} \end{bmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 15 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{5^n} \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -15 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{15}{5^n} & 1 - \frac{1}{5^n} \\ 15 - \frac{15}{5^n} & 15 + \frac{1}{5^n} \end{bmatrix}$$

所以 2019 年底农村人口与城镇人口所占比例为 $\begin{bmatrix} x_{19} \\ y_{19} \end{bmatrix} = A^{19} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \frac{7}{5^{19}} \\ 15 - \frac{7}{5^{19}} \end{bmatrix}$

$$11. A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 特征方程为 } |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 4-\lambda & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^2(\lambda-9),$$

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 9$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0 \text{ 时, } A - \lambda E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

基础解系为 $\alpha_1 = (2, 1, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (-2, 0, 1)^T$, 正交化 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (2, 1, 0)^T, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 = (-\frac{2}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, 1)^T$, 单

位化 $\xi_1 = (\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, 0)^T, \xi_2 = (-\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}})^T$

$$\text{当 } \lambda_3 = 9 \text{ 时, } A - \lambda E = \begin{bmatrix} -8 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -5 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & -5 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 \\ 0 & -18 & -18 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

基础解系为 $\alpha_3 = (\frac{1}{2}, -1, 1)^T$, 单位化 $\xi_3 = (\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3})^T$

令 $Q = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3)$, 则 $X = QY$ 即为所求正交变换,

标准型为 $f = 9y_3^2$, 故 $f = 9y_3^2 = 1$ 即 $y = \pm \frac{1}{3}$ 为空中两张平行的平面。