

线代 2022 春 A 卷参考答案

一、填空题(共 6 题, 每题 3 分, 共 18 分)

1、-6; 2、1; 3、8; 4、 $(1,2,3,4)^T + k(1,1,5,4)^T$, k 任意. (答案不唯一); 5、 $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$; 6、-1.

二、选择题(共 6 题, 每题 3 分, 共 18 分)

1-6、 DBCDDA

三、计算题(共 4 题, 共 28 分)

1. (6 分)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_n} (n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{r_i - r_1 \\ i=1, \dots, n}} (n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1); \\ \text{所以, } |A^{-1}| &= |A|^{-1} = \frac{1}{(-1)^{n-1} (n-1)} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

2. (8 分)

$$\text{解: } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

①秩 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5\} = 3$;

② $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 的一个极大线性无关组;

③ $\alpha_4 = -4\alpha_1 - 3\alpha_2 + 5\alpha_3$,

$\alpha_5 = -5\alpha_1 - 3\alpha_2 + 7\alpha_3$.

3. (8 分) 解: $A^*B = A^{-1} + B \Rightarrow (A^* - I)B = A^{-1} \Rightarrow B = (|A|I - A)^{-1}$

$$\text{又 } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8, \text{ 则 } |A|I - A = 6 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 6C; \text{ 于是 } B = \frac{1}{6} C^{-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 + r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 于是 } B = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4. (6 分) 解: $|\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -3 & \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 6) = 0$

所以 $\lambda_1 = 1$ (二重根), $\lambda_2 = 6$ (单根)

$$I - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以, $r(I - A) = 2$, $3 - r(I - A) = 1 < 2$. 于是 A 不可对角化.

四、证明题(共 1 题, 8 分)

证: 设 $k\alpha_0 + k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_p\alpha_p = 0$ (*) $\Rightarrow kA\alpha_0 + k_1A\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_pA\alpha_p = 0$;

已知 $A\alpha_0 = b$, $A\alpha_i = 0$, $i = 1, \cdots, p$.

于是有 $kb = 0$, 而 $b \neq 0$, 所以 $k = 0$;

代入(*), 得 $k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_p\alpha_p = 0$,

而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_p$ 是基础解系, 故线性无关, 则 $k_1 = \cdots = k_p = 0$,

于是, 向量组 $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_p$ 线性无关.

五、解方程组 (共 1 题, 14 分)

解: 将解向量 $(1, -1, 1, -1)^T$ 代入方程组, 得 $a = b$;

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & a & a & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2+a & 4+a & 4 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & a & a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-2a & 1-2a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-2a & 4-2a & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

(1) 若 $a = \frac{1}{2}$, $\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$

取 x_3, x_4 为自由未知量, 则方程组的一般解 $\xi = \xi_0 + k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0, 0\right)^T + k_1(1, -3, 1, 0)^T + k_2\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -1, 0, 1\right)^T, \quad k_1, k_2 \text{ 任意}.$$

(2) 若 $a \neq \frac{1}{2}$, $\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & a & a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-2a & 4-2a & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$

取 x_4 为自由未知量, 则原方程组的一般解 $\eta = \eta_0 + k\eta_1 = \left(0, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)^T +$

$$k\left(-1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)^T, \quad k \text{ 任意}.$$

六、二次型 (共 1 题, 14 分)

解：二次型对应的矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & b \end{pmatrix}$,

(1) 由已知得 $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$,

$$\text{即 } \begin{pmatrix} a & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = 4 \\ \lambda = 6 \end{cases}; \text{ 则 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 显然, $r(A) = 1$, 则 $|A| = 0 \Rightarrow 0$ 是 A 的特征值,

因为 $0 + \lambda_2 + 6 = 1 + 1 + 4$, 得 $\lambda_2 = 0$; 所以 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 6$.

①对特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$, 由 $(\lambda_1 I - A)x = 0 \Leftrightarrow Ax = 0$

$$\text{即 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0, \text{ 得一个基础解系 } \begin{cases} \xi_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T \\ \xi_2 = (-2, 0, 1)^T \end{cases}$$

1) 正交化: 取 $\beta_1 = \xi_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T$;

$$\text{令 } \beta_2 = \xi_2 - \frac{(\xi_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = (-1, 1, 1)^T,$$

$$2) \text{单位化: 令 } \eta_1 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_1\|} \beta_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)^T;$$

$$\eta_2 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_2\|} \beta_2 = \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^T;$$

②对 $\lambda_3 = 6$, 解得 $\xi_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)^T$, 单位化得 $\eta_3 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^T$;

$$\text{记矩阵 } Q = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } Q \text{ 为正交矩阵, 且 } Q^T A Q =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 6 \end{pmatrix};$$

做正交变换 $x = Qy$, 得标准形 $y^T(Q^T A Q)y = 6y_3^2$.

(3) 因为 A 的特征值不是全都大于 0, 所以此二次型不是正定的.