

## 2021 春线代 A 卷参考答案

一、 1. 2    2.  $-\frac{16}{27}$     3.  $\frac{1}{9}$     4.  $-\frac{1}{7}(A-3I)$     5.  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, k \in R$     6. 3

二、 1-6 BBDDCD

三、 1. 所有列加到第一列, 然后按第一列展开得  $(-1)^{n+1} \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$

$$2. (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

一个极大线性无关组:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ ;

秩: 3;  $\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$

$$3. (I-A)X = B \quad I-A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(I-A, B) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 5 & -3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right), X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 设所求过渡矩阵为  $A$ , 则  $(\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2)A = (\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2, 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  是  $R^2$  的一组基, 所以  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$  可逆。

$$\text{于是} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 & -3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{array} \right), \text{ 所以 } A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

四、假设  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$  是  $A$  的特征向量, 对应的特征值为  $\lambda$ , 则  $A(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = \lambda(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)$ .

由已知  $A\alpha_1 = \lambda_1\alpha_1, A\alpha_2 = \lambda_2\alpha_2, A\alpha_3 = \lambda_3\alpha_3$ , 则  $\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2 + \lambda_3\alpha_3 = \lambda\alpha_1 + \lambda\alpha_2 + \lambda\alpha_3$ , 于是  $(\lambda - \lambda_1)\alpha_1 + (\lambda - \lambda_2)\alpha_2 + (\lambda - \lambda_3)\alpha_3 = 0$

因为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  是  $A$  对应于不同特征值的特征向量

所以  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关, 于是  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda$ , 与已知矛盾

假设不成立, 所以可证  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$  不是  $A$  的特征向量。

$$\text{五、(1) 由已知} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 4x_2 + a^2x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + ax_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = a \end{cases} \quad \text{有解。}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & a^2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & a \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-a & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (a-1)(a-2) \end{array} \right)$$

因为方程组有解, 所以  $a = 1$  或  $a = 2$ .

$$(2) \ a = 1 \text{ 时, } \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right), \text{ 公共解 } \xi = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k \text{ 为任}$$

意常数。

$$a = 2 \text{ 时, } \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right), \text{ 公共解 } \eta = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{六、(1) } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & b \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ b & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由特征值性质知: } a + 2 - 2 = 1, \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a & 0 & b \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ b & 0 & -2 \end{array} \right| = -12$$

所以,  $a = 1, b = 2$

(2)  $|\lambda I - A| = 0$  得特征值  $\lambda_1 = 2$  (二重根),  $\lambda_2 = -3$

$$2I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

施密特正交化得:

$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-3I - A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{单位化得 } \eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{可取正交矩阵 } Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 令 } x = Qy \text{ 得标准形 } 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 - 3y_3^2$$

$$(3) \quad z_1^2 + z_2^2 - z_3^2$$

(4) 因为特征值不是全大于 0，所以不是正定二次型。