一、 填空题 (20分)

1. 
$$(A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{10}A = \frac{1}{10}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix};$$

- 2. ab+b+3=0;
- 3. 3
- 4. 1
- 5. 20
- 二、选择题(15分)
- 1. B
- 2. D
- 3. D
- 4. C
- 5. D

三、计算题(28分)

1. 已知 
$$AX = B$$
,  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $X$ .

$$\mathbf{H}: 
\begin{pmatrix}
A:B \\
A:B \\
-3 & 2 & 1:3 & 0 \\
2 & 0 & 1:2 & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & -1:1 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & -2:6 & 6 \\
0 & 2 & 3:0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & -1:1 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & 2:-6 & -6 \\
0 & 2 & 3:0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 1:-5 & -4 \\
0 & 1 & 2:-6 & -6 \\
0 & 0 & -1:12 & 13
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 1:-5 & -4 \\
0 & 1 & 2:-6 & -6 \\
0 & 0 & 1:-12 & -13
\end{pmatrix}
\rightarrow
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0: 7 & 9 \\
0 & 1 & 0: 18 & 20 \\
0 & 0 & 1:-12 & -13
\end{pmatrix}$$

故 
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 9 \\ 18 & 20 \\ -12 & -13 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

2. 讨论 
$$a,b$$
 为何值时,矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a - 3 & b \\ 3 & 2 & a & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩为  $2$ ?

解: 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a - 3 & b \\ 3 & 2 & a & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a - 3 & b \\ 0 & -1 & a - 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a - 1 & b + 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a - 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由于r(A) = 2,故a = 1, b = -1.

3. 若二次型  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 5x_1^2 + x_2^2 + tx_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3 - 2x_2x_3$  的正惯性指标为 3,求参数 t 的取值范围.

解: 二次型的矩阵为  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & t \end{pmatrix}$ , 其惯性指数为 3, 则各阶顺序主子式均为正.

$$\Delta_{1} = 5 > 0, \Delta_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 > 0,$$

$$\Delta_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & t \end{vmatrix} = 5t + 2 + 2 - 1 - 5 - 4t = t - 2 > 0,$$

$$\lambda_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & t \end{vmatrix} = 5t + 2 + 2 - 1 - 5 - 4t = t - 2 > 0,$$

4. 设向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1,3,-2,1), \alpha_2 = (-1,-4,2,1), \alpha_3 = (1,2,-2,1), \alpha_4 = (0,1,3,1), \alpha_5 = (1,3,1,2)$ .求该向量组的秩和一个极大无关向量组.

解:将向量组列摆成矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T & \alpha_2^T & \alpha_3^T & \alpha_4^T & \alpha_5^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 r(A) = 4.

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 为一个极大线性无关组.

四、(10分)

当 a 为何值时,方程组  $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + ax_3 = 4, \\ -x_1 + ax_2 + x_3 = a^2, \text{ 有唯一解,无解,无穷多解?并在有无穷} \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = -4 \end{cases}$ 

## 多解时, 求其通解.

解: 增广矩阵为

$$\overline{A} = (A : b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a : 4 \\ -1 & a & 1 : a^2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 : -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a : 4 \\ 0 & a+1 & a+1 : a^2+4 \\ 0 & -2 & 2-a : -8 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a : 4 \\ 0 & -2 & 2-a : -8 \\ 0 & a+1 & a+1 : a^2+4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & a & \vdots & 4 \\
0 & -2 & 2-a & \vdots & -8 \\
0 & 0 & \frac{(a+1)(4-a)}{2} \vdots & a^2 - 4a
\end{pmatrix}$$

故当  $\frac{(a+1)(4-a)}{2} \neq 0$ , 即  $a \neq -1$ 且  $a \neq 4$ 时,  $r(A) = r(\bar{A})$ , 方程有唯一解.

当 a=-1时,r(A)=2, $r(\overline{A})=3$ ,方程无解.

当 a=4 时, $r(\bar{A})=r(A)=2$ ,方程有无穷多解. 此时增广矩阵简化为

$$\overline{A} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & \vdots & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & \vdots & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & \vdots & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \vdots & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \vdots & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

令自由变量 $x_3 = 0$ ,可得特解 $\eta^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T$ ,

令自由变量  $x_3 = 1$  ,可得基础解  $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$  ,故通解为  $\eta^* + k\zeta$  , k 为任意常数. 五、 $(12 \, \text{分})$ 

设矩阵 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & 1 \\ b & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 其特征值为 0,1,4.

(1) 求 a,b.

(2) 求可逆矩阵 
$$P$$
,使得  $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(3) 求正交矩阵
$$Q$$
,使得 $Q^{-1}AQ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ .

解: (1) 根据特征值的性质 0+1+4=1+a+1, 故 a=3.

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & 1 \\ b & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a + b + b - a - 1 - b^2 = 0$$
,  $\Delta b = 1$ .

(2)  $\lambda_1 = 0$ 时,解齐次方程组AX = 0, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,故特征向量可取为  $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^T$ .

$$\lambda_2 = 1$$
时,解齐次方程组 $(A - E)X = 0$ ,  $A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

故特征向量可取为  $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$ .

$$\lambda_3 = 4$$
时,解 $(A - 4E)X = 0$ , $A - 4E = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

故特征向量可取为  $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T$ .

(3) 显然  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$  两两正交,将它们单位化,得到

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{3}/3 & \sqrt{6}/6 \\ 0 & -\sqrt{3}/3 & \sqrt{6}/3 \\ -\sqrt{2}/2 & \sqrt{3}/3 & \sqrt{6}/6 \end{pmatrix}$$

六、证明题(15分)

1. 若 $A = (a_{ii})_{m \times p}, B = (b_{ii})_{p \times n}$ , 证明:  $r(AB) \le r(B)$ .

证明: 考虑齐次方程 BX = 0 和 (AB)X = 0,其解空间分别为  $V_1, V_2$ ,其维数分别为 n - r(B)

和n-r(AB). 显然满足BX=0的解也一定满足ABX=0,故 $V_1 \subset V_2$ ,从而

 $n-r(B) \le n-r(AB)$ , 得证.

2. 实对称矩阵的特征值必定是实数.

证明:设 $\lambda$ 为实对称矩阵A的任一特征值, $\alpha$ 为对应的特征向量,显然 $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$ ,两边分别转置和取共轭,得到

$$\alpha^T A^T = \lambda \alpha^T$$
,  $\overline{A}\overline{\alpha} = \overline{\lambda}\overline{\alpha}$ 

又 $A = A^T = \overline{A}$ ,故 $\alpha^T A = \lambda \alpha^T$ ,  $A\overline{\alpha} = \overline{\lambda}\overline{\alpha}$ ,从而

 $\alpha^T A \overline{\alpha} = \overline{\lambda} \alpha^T \overline{\alpha}, \alpha^T A \overline{\alpha} = \lambda \alpha^T \overline{\alpha}, \mathbb{P} (\overline{\lambda} - \lambda) \alpha^T \overline{\alpha} = 0.$ 

又 $\alpha$ 非零,故 $\alpha^T \bar{\alpha} > 0$ ,从而 $\bar{\lambda} = \lambda$ ,得证.