

武汉大学数学与统计学院 2008-2009 第 2 学期
 <<线性代数>> C 类 试卷解答

一. (10分).

$$|B| = \left| (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \left| \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \right| \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \times (-4) = -12$$

二. (15分). 由 $2X = AX + B$, 得 $(2E - A)X = B$, 又 $|2E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \neq 0$

所以 $2E - A$ 可逆, 且有

$$X = (2E - A)^{-1} B = \frac{1}{|2E - A|} (2E - A)^* B = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

三. (15分). 设 $k_1 \beta_1 + k_2 \beta_2 + k_3 \beta_3 = 0$. 即

$$[(m-1)k_1 + k_2 - k_3] \alpha_1 + [3k_1 + (m+1)k_2 - (m+1)k_3] \alpha_2 + [k_1 + k_2 + (m-1)k_3] \alpha_3 = 0$$

对 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 必有

$$\begin{cases} (m-1)k_1 + k_2 - k_3 = 0 \\ 3k_1 + (m+1)k_2 - (m+1)k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 + (m-1)k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$D = m(m^2 - 4)$. 于是

当 $m \neq 0, m \neq \pm 2$ 时, 方程组仅有零解 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$, 此时 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 无关.

当 $m = 0$ 或 $m = \pm 2$ 时, 方程组有非零解, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性相关.

四. (15分) $|A| = (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda + 2)$. 由克莱姆法则.

(1) 当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq -2$ 时, 方程组有唯一解

(2) 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时,

$$(A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad R(A) = 1, R(A, b) = 2$$

方程组无解.

(1)

当 $\lambda = -2$ 时,

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$R(A) = 2, R(A, b) = 2$. 无穷多解.

由此得,
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 - 1 \\ x_2 = x_3 - 2 \\ x_3 = x_3 \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (c \in \mathbb{R})$$

五. (15分)

1) 能; A^{-1} 的特征值为 $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$

2) 能; 因 A 有 3 个不同的特征值, 故存在对角阵 Λ 和 A 相似. 且 $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 4 \end{pmatrix}$.

3) 能; $A^2 - 2A + E$ 的特征值为 $\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1$; 1, 4, 9, 从而 $|B| = 36$

六. (20分) 1) A 为实对称阵. $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$, 求得 $a = 3, b = 1, c = 2$, 则 f 为二次型的矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad f = 3x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3$$

2) $|\lambda E - A| = 0$. $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 4$. 相应地特征向量为

$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{再将其单位化. 故有正交变换}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{求得标准形 } f = y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 + 4y_3^2$$

由 $\|x\| = \|y\| = 1$, 及 $\lambda_{\min} \leq f \leq \lambda_{\max}$. 则 $f_{\max} = 4, f_{\min} = 1$.

七. (10分). $R(A) + R(A - E) \geq R(A) + R(E - A) \geq R(A + E - A) = R(E) = n$

$$\text{又 } A(A - E) = A^2 - A = A - A = 0.$$

$\therefore R(A) + R(A - E) \leq n$. 即证命题. (利用 $AB = 0$ 则 $R(A) + R(B) \leq n$)