

# 线性代数期中试卷

2022.5.8

## 一. 简答与计算题(本题共5小题, 每小题8分, 共40分)

1. 计算  $A_{31} - 2A_{32} + 2A_{34}$ , 此处  $A_{ij}$  为  $A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$  的代数余子式.

2. 用克莱姆法则求解线性方程组  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 3^2 & 5^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ .

3.  $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T$  是实向量, 计算  $y = Ax = (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4)^T$  与  $A^T A$ , 此处

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{x_3}{\sqrt{x_2^2 + x_3^2}}, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 + x_3^2}}.$$

4.  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, A^k = O, k > 1$  是正整数, 计算  $|E + 3A|$ .

5.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & -1 & a \\ 5 & -3 & b \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$  有特征值  $\lambda_1 = -1$ (3重), 计算  $a, b$ .

二.(12分) 计算矩阵  $2X + XA = B$ , 此处  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ .

三.(12分) (1) 计算  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$  的所有极大无关组 (6分);

(2) 计算  $AX = 0$  的基础解系 (基本解组) (6分)

$$\text{其中 } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 8 & 6 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -11 & -8 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 19 & 14 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

四. (12分)  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$  为  $m \times n$  阶矩阵,  $\alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关,  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_2 = \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \beta = -2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2$ , 计算  $Ax = \beta$  的通解.

五.(12分)  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$  可逆,  $B = A^{-1}, B^T = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$ . 试计算  $C = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \alpha_2 \beta_2^T$  的特征值与特征向量.

六.(12分)  $\text{span}(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r) = \{c_1 \eta_1 + c_2 \eta_2 + \dots + c_r \eta_r \mid c_i \in \mathbf{C}, 1 \leq i \leq r\}$ ,  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r$  线性无关,  $\gamma_j = c_{1j} \eta_1 + c_{2j} \eta_2 + \dots + c_{rj} \eta_r, (1 \leq j \leq r)$ . 证明:  
(1)  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r$  线性无关当且仅当  $C = (c_{ij})_{r \times r}$  可逆;  
(2)  $\text{span}(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r) = \text{span}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r)$  当且仅当  $C = (c_{ij})_{r \times r}$  可逆.

一. 简答与计算题(本题共5小题, 每小题8分, 共40分)

1. 计算  $A_{31} - 2A_{32} + 2A_{34}$ , 此处  $A_{ij}$  为  $A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$  的代数余子式.

$$\text{解: } A_{31} - 2A_{32} + 2A_{34} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -76.$$

$$\text{解法二: } A_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4, A_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 44, A_{34} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4.$$

$$\text{故有 } A_{31} - 2A_{32} + 2A_{34} = 4 - 2 \times 44 + 2 \times 4 = -76.$$

2. 用克莱姆法则求解线性方程组  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 3^2 & 5^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$\text{解: } D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 3^2 & 5^2 \end{vmatrix} = 16, D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 3^2 & 5^2 \end{vmatrix} = -8, D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 5^2 \end{vmatrix} = 32, D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3^2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -8.$$

$$\text{故方程组有唯一解 } x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = -\frac{1}{2}, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = 2, x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

3.  $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T$  是实向量, 计算  $y = Ax = (y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4)^T$  与  $A^T A$ , 此处

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sin \theta = \frac{x_3}{\sqrt{x_2^2 + x_3^2}}, \quad \cos \theta = \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 + x_3^2}}.$$

$$\text{解: } y = Ax = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \cos \theta + x_3 \sin \theta \\ -x_2 \sin \theta + x_3 \cos \theta \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \sqrt{x_2^2 + x_3^2} \\ 0 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 易知 } B^T B = E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则有 } A^T A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B^T & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解法二: } y = Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \cos \theta \sqrt{x_2^2 + x_3^2} \\ \sin \theta \sqrt{x_2^2 + x_3^2} \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \sqrt{x_2^2 + x_3^2} \\ 0 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

易知  $A$  的 4 列构成标准正交向量组, 故  $A$  为正交矩阵, 于是  $A^T A = E_4$ .

4.  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, A^k = O, k > 1$  是正整数, 计算  $|E + 3A|$ .

解: 设  $\lambda$  为  $A$  的任意特征值, 则由  $A^k = O$  可得  $\lambda^k = 0$ , 即  $\lambda = 0$ , 故  $A$  只有 0 特征值.

故  $E + 3A$  的特征值都为  $1 + 3\lambda = 1$ , 于是  $|E + 3A| = 1 \times 1 \times \cdots \times 1 = 1$ .

5.  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & -1 & a \\ 5 & -3 & b \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$  有特征值  $\lambda_1 = -1$  (3重), 计算  $a, b$ .

解: 因为  $A$  的特征值为  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$ , 故  $\text{tr}(A) = a - 3 - 2 = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = -3$ ,

$$|A| = b - 10 + 3a = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 = -1, \text{ 解得 } a = 2, b = 3.$$

$$\text{解法二: } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a & 1 & -a \\ -5 & \lambda + 3 & -b \\ 1 & 0 & \lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + (5 - a)\lambda^2 + (11 - 4a)\lambda + 10 - b - 3a,$$

$$\text{又有 } |\lambda E - A| = (\lambda + 1)^3 = \lambda^3 + 3\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 1. \text{ 比较系数得 } a = 2, b = 3.$$

$$\text{二. (12分) 计算矩阵 } 2X + XA = B, \text{ 此处 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解: 易知 } X(2E + A) = B, \text{ 故 } X = B(2E + A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{7}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

解法二: 易知  $X(2E + A) = B$ ,

$$\text{解矩阵方程 } \begin{pmatrix} 2E + A \\ B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{列变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1/2 & -1/2 & -7/2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1/2 & -3/2 & 3/2 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 故 } X = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{7}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

三. (12分) (1) 计算  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$  的所有极大无关组 (6分);

(2) 计算  $AX = 0$  的基础解系 (基本解组) (6分)

$$\text{其中 } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 8 & 6 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -11 & -8 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 19 & 14 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解: (1) } A \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2/19 & -1/19 & 8/19 \\ 0 & 1 & 14/19 & -7/19 & -1/19 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 向量组的秩为 2, 由于 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$$

除  $\alpha_3, \alpha_4$  外两两都不成比例, 故除  $\alpha_3, \alpha_4$  外任意两个向量都组成极大无关组,

即  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2; \alpha_1, \alpha_3; \alpha_1, \alpha_4; \alpha_1, \alpha_5; \alpha_2, \alpha_3; \alpha_2, \alpha_4; \alpha_2, \alpha_5; \alpha_3, \alpha_4; \alpha_3, \alpha_5; \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ , 共 10 组.

(2) 由(1)的行简化梯形得基础解系为:

$$\beta_1 = (-\frac{2}{19}, -\frac{14}{19}, 1, 0, 0)^T, \beta_2 = (\frac{1}{19}, \frac{7}{19}, 0, 1, 0)^T, \beta_3 = (-\frac{8}{19}, \frac{1}{19}, 0, 0, 1)^T.$$

四. (12分)  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$  为  $m \times n$  阶矩阵,  $\alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关,  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_2 = \alpha_4 + \alpha_5, \beta = -2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2$ , 计算  $Ax = \beta$  的通解.

解: 等式重写为:  $\alpha_1 - \alpha_3 - \alpha_4 = \theta, \alpha_2 - \alpha_4 - \alpha_5 = \theta, -2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = \beta$ .

故知  $\xi_1 = (1, 0, -1, -1, 0, \dots, 0)^T, \xi_2 = (0, 1, 0, -1, -1, 0, \dots, 0)^T$  为  $Ax = \theta$  的两个线性无关解.

$\eta = (-2, 3, 0, \dots, 0)^T$  为  $Ax = \beta$  的一个特解.

由于  $\alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关, 故  $r(A) \geq n - 2$ , 而  $Ax = \theta$  至少有两个线性无关解, 故  $r(A) = n - 2$ ,  $Ax = \theta$  的基础解系就是  $\xi_1, \xi_2$ ,  $Ax = \beta$  的通解为  $\eta + k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{R}$ .

五. (12分)  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$  可逆,  $B = A^{-1}, B^T = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$ . 试计算  $C = \alpha_1\beta_1^T + \alpha_2\beta_2^T$  的特征值与特征向量.

解: 因为  $BA = A^{-1}A = E$ , 即  $\beta_i^T \alpha_j = \delta_{ij}, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ , 其中  $\delta_{ii} = 1, \delta_{ij} = 0, i \neq j$ .

$$\text{故 } C(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \theta, \dots, \theta).$$

由于  $A$  可逆, 故  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关, 即  $C$  有特征值 1 和 0.

其中 1 对应的特征向量为  $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{R}, k_1, k_2$  不全为 0,

0 对应的特征向量为  $k_3\alpha_3 + k_4\alpha_4 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n, k_3, k_4, \dots, k_n \in \mathbf{R}, k_3, \dots, k_n$  不全为 0.

六. (10分)  $\text{span}(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r) = \{c_1\eta_1 + c_2\eta_2 + \dots + c_r\eta_r \mid c_i \in \mathbf{C}, 1 \leq i \leq r\},$

$\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r$  线性无关,  $\gamma_j = c_{1j}\eta_1 + c_{2j}\eta_2 + \dots + c_{rj}\eta_r, (1 \leq j \leq r)$ . 证明:

(1)  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r$  线性无关当且仅当  $C = (c_{ij})_{r \times r}$  可逆;

(2)  $\text{span}(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r) = \text{span}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r)$  当且仅当  $C = (c_{ij})_{r \times r}$  可逆.

证: 易知有  $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r) = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r) \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1r} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{r1} & c_{r2} & \cdots & c_{rr} \end{pmatrix} = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r)C$ .

(1) 令  $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r)^T$ , 考虑  $x_1\gamma_1 + x_2\gamma_2 + \dots + x_r\gamma_r = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r)x = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r)Cx = \theta$ .

因为  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r$  线性无关, 故有  $Cx = \theta$ ,

于是  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow Cx = \theta$  只有零解  $x = \theta \Leftrightarrow C$  可逆.

(2) 若  $C$  可逆, 则有  $(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r)C^{-1}$ , 即  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r$  与  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r$

可相互表示, 故  $\text{span}(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r) = \text{span}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r)$ .

若  $\text{span}(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r) = \text{span}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r)$ , 则  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r$  可表示  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r$ ,

故存在  $r$  阶的矩阵  $D$ , 使得  $(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r)D$ , 又由  $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r) = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r)C$

有  $(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r) = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r)CD$ , 由于  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r$  线性无关, 可得  $CD = E$ , 故  $C$  可逆.

(2) 证法二:  $\text{span}(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r) = \text{span}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r)$  当且仅当  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r$  线性无关,

由(1)的结论,  $\text{span}(\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_r) = \text{span}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_r)$  当且仅当  $C = (c_{ij})_{r \times r}$  可逆.