

2015-2016. (第1学期)

一. 单选. 1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. A 7. B
8. B 9. B 10. A

二. 填空. 1. 7. 2. $2^{2015} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 3. 秩(A)=1 14. $\lambda=2$ 15. $x=2$
16. $|A|=0$ 17. $\eta_1 + k_1(\eta_1 - \eta_2) + k_2(\eta_2 - \eta_3)$ ($k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$) 18. λ_0^2 (或 $\frac{1}{\lambda_0}$)

19. $\begin{cases} x+2=y+2-1 \\ -2=-2y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$ 20. 0

21. (略: 自行查书) 22. 解: 由 $AB = A+B \Rightarrow (A-2E)B = A$

故 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

故 $A-2E$ 可逆, 且 $B = (A-2E)^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

23. 解: $(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 3 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 于是由 $\begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 + x_4 + \frac{1}{2} \\ x_3 = 2x_4 + \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ 得到一特解 $\eta = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

由齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 + x_4 \\ x_3 = 2x_4 \end{cases}$ 得到基础解系 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

故原方程的通解为 $x = \eta + k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R})$

24. 解: 二次型的矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

由 $|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(1-\lambda)(3-\lambda) - 4(3-\lambda) - 4(1-\lambda) = (2-\lambda)(\lambda-5)(\lambda+1)$

①



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故A的特征值为 $\lambda_1=2, \lambda_2=5, \lambda_3=-1$

由 $\lambda_1=2$ 得 $(A-2E)x=0$

$$A-2E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} x_1+2x_2=0 \\ 2x_2-x_3=0 \end{cases} \text{ 得基础解系 } \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

由 $\lambda_2=5$ 得 $(A-5E)x=0$

$$A-5E = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} 2x_1+x_3=0 \\ x_2+x_3=0 \end{cases} \text{ 得基础解系 } \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

由 $\lambda_3=-1$ 得 $(A+E)x=0$

$$A+E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 由 } \begin{cases} x_1-x_2=0 \\ x_2-2x_3=0 \end{cases} \text{ 得基础解系 } \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{于是 } P = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

故由正交变换 $x=py$ 得到 $f=2y_1^2+5y_2^2-y_3^2$

四. 证明: 正确的是 a, d

a. 证明: $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n, x \neq 0$ $x^T(A+B)x = x^TAx + x^TBx$
由A正定 $\Rightarrow x^TAx > 0$ 由B正定 $\Rightarrow x^TBx > 0$

故 $x^T(A+B)x = x^TAx + x^TBx > 0$ 即 $(A+B)$ 正定矩阵

d. 证明 $AA^T=E, BB^T=E$ $AB(AB)^T = ABB^TA^T = AE A^T = E$ 可 AB 为正交矩阵.

2016 - 2017. (第一学期)

A, B 为对称阵
 $AB \neq BA$
但 $|AB|$
 $= |A||B|$
 $= |B||A|$
 $= |BA|$

一. 选择: 1. B. 2. B 3. A (故有A答案可得到 $r(A)=r(A, b)=m$) 4. A 5. A

6. D. 7. C 8. D 9. $[A] = \lambda_1, \lambda_2 = (-1, 2)$ A 10. B

二. 填空: 1. 正 (或 + 或 +) 2. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{2017} = 2^{2016} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 13. $R(A)=2$ 14. 3.

15. $r(A)=1$ 16. $x_1^2+2x_2^2+5x_3^2+2x_1x_2-4x_2x_3$ 17. $|A|=0$ 19. $x=0$

20. 0 21. 解:
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \gamma_1 - \gamma_2 \\ \gamma_2 - \gamma_3 \\ \gamma_4 - \gamma_3 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -6 \text{ (按行按列展开)}$$

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$$^{22} \text{解 } |(2A)^{-1} - 5A^*| = |\frac{1}{2}A^{-1} - 5|A|A^{-1}| = |\frac{1}{2}A^{-1} - \frac{5}{2}A^{-1}| = |-2A^{-1}|$$

$$= (-2)^3 |A^{-1}| = -8 \times 2 = -16$$

$$^{23} \text{解: } (A, E) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{故 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{本题还可用分块矩阵求解})$$

$$^{24} \text{解: } (A, b) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & -6 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{提由 } \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 + 4 \\ x_2 = x_3 + 3 \\ x_4 = -3 \end{cases} \text{ 得到一特解 } \eta = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由其对应齐次线性方程组 } \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 得基础解系为 } \xi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故原方程组的通解为 } x = \eta + k\xi = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k \in \mathbb{R})$$

25 (同上一套 15-16)

证明题: 26. 证: 设 $x_1\beta_1 + x_2\beta_2 + x_3\beta_3 = 0$

$$\text{则有 } x_1(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + x_2(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + x_3(\alpha_3 + \alpha_1) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } (x_1 + x_3)\alpha_1 + (x_1 + x_2)\alpha_2 + (x_2 + x_3)\alpha_3 = 0$$

$$\text{由 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 线性无关 故 } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 由 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$

故 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关.

即该方程仅有零解. 故 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关.

26 (另证). 证 由题意 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 \quad \text{则 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 可逆. 故 } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \text{ 与 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \text{ 等价}$$

$$\text{故 } R(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{27. } (A-2E)(A-2E)^T &= (A-2E)(A-2E) \\ (A=A^T) &= A^2 - 4A + 4E = E \\ \text{故 } A-2E &\text{ 为正交矩阵.} \end{aligned}$$

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2017-2018 (16周)

一. 单选: 1. D 2. A 3. D (等价秩相等) 4. C 5. B

判断: 6-10: X X X X ✓

填空: 11: 6 12: $|A^T A| = 0$ 13: E_n 14: $-A$ 15: 1 16: $t \leq r$ 17: $-\frac{1}{2}$

18: $Q=1$ 19: $k=-2$ 20: $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

21. 解: $\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = (a+3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = (a+3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} = (a+3)(a-1)^3$

22. 解: $(A, B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

故 A 可逆, 且 $X = A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 \\ 9 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

23. 解: $(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -5 & -10 & 9 & a \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 & 6 & a-1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a+5 \end{pmatrix}$

故 $a+5=0$ 即 $a=-5$ 时方程有解; $(A, b) \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

即有 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -4x_4 \\ x_2 = -2x_3 + x_4 + 1 \end{cases}$ 其一特解为 $\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 由其对应的齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 4x_4 \\ x_2 = -2x_3 + x_4 \end{cases}$ 得基础解系为 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

即原方程组的全部解为 $x = \eta + k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R})$

24. 解: $A = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 7 & 10 \\ 1 & 4 & 13 & 20 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-r_1 \\ r_3-r_1 \\ r_4-r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3-r_2 \\ r_4-r_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

故 $R(A)=3$, 极大无关组为: a_1, a_2, a_3 , $a_4 = 2a_1 - 2a_2 + 2a_3$ (4)



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25. 解: $|A-\lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2-\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按第一行展开}} (2-\lambda)^2(1-\lambda)$

故A的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 1$

当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 有 $(A-2E)x=0$ $A-2E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 且有 $x_1 - x_3 = 0$

其基础解系为 $p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 故属于 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$ 的特征向量为 $k_1 p_1 + k_2 p_2$ (k_1, k_2 不全为0)

当 $\lambda_3 = 1$ 时 有 $(A-E)x=0$ $A-E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 即 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$

即 $p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 故属于 $\lambda_3 = 1$ 的特征向量为 $k_3 p_3$ ($k_3 \neq 0$)

1) 则A有3个线性无关的特征向量, 故A可对角化. 令 $P = (p_1, p_2, p_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

26. 证明: 设 $x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + x_k \alpha_k + x_0 \beta = 0$

即有: $x_1 A\alpha_1 + x_2 A\alpha_2 + \dots + x_k A\alpha_k + x_0 A\beta = x_0 A\beta = 0$

而 $A\beta \neq 0$ 故 $x_0 = 0$ 即 $x_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + x_k \alpha_k = 0$

而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$ 线性无关, 则 $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_k = x_0 = 0$

即 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k, \beta$ 线性无关.

(法2) 证明: 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k, \beta$ 线性相关, 而 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$ 线性无关.

(反证) 则 $\beta = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_k \alpha_k$ 则 $A\beta = 0$ 与 $A\beta \neq 0$ 矛盾.

故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k, \beta$ 线性无关.

27. 证: 由已知 $A\alpha = \lambda\alpha$. 则 $A^5\alpha = \lambda^5\alpha$ $A^3\alpha = \lambda^3\alpha$

$$(A^5 - 4A^3 + E)\alpha = A^5\alpha - 4A^3\alpha + \alpha = \lambda^5\alpha - 4\lambda^3\alpha + \alpha = (\lambda^5 - 4\lambda^3 + 1)\alpha$$

即 α 是 $A^5 - 4A^3 + E$ 的特征向量.

(2017-2018 (18周))

一. 单选: 1. B 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. B 二. 判断 6-10: X ✓ X X ✓

三. 填空: 11. $a_{11} a_{23} a_{34} a_{42}$ 12. $A_{41} + A_{42} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -9$ 13. $|A^T B| = |A| \cdot \frac{1}{|B|} = -\frac{2}{3}$

(5)



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14. $A^T = A - 3E$ 15. $t = -3$ 16. $\gamma = (-5, 10, 3, 20)$ 17. $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 1$

18. 2 19. $\alpha = -9$ 20. $-1 + 5 + \lambda = 3 + 2 + 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2$

21. 解:
$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 80$$

22. 解: 由 $AB = A + B \Rightarrow (A - E)B = A$ 则 $(A - E, A) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 & 1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 故 $A - E$ 可逆, 且 $B = (A - E)^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

23. 解: $(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 - r_1]{r_3 + r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

即 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_3 - x_4 + 2 \\ x_2 = x_3 - 3x_4 + 1 \end{cases}$ 其一特解为 $\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 由其对应的齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_3 - x_4 \\ x_2 = x_3 - 3x_4 \end{cases}$ 得基础解系为 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

故原方程组的通解为 $x = \eta + k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R})$

24. 解: $|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda)(2-\lambda)(4-\lambda)$

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = 4$

当 $\lambda = 2$ 时 $(A - 2E)x = 0$

即 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 得: $\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 基础解系为 $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 特征向量为 $k_1\eta_1 (k_1 \neq 0)$

当 $\lambda = 3$ 时 $(A - 3E)x = 0$

$A - 3E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 基础解系为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 特征向量为 $k_2\eta_2 (k_2 \neq 0)$

当 $\lambda = 4$ 时 $(A - 4E)x = 0$

$A - 4E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$

基础解系为 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 特征向量为 $k_3\eta_3$

则取 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

故 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

② 由顺序主子式 > 0 得 $-2 < a < 1$ f 正定
 $a = 0$ 时 f 正定, 正惯性指数为 3, 负惯性指数为 0. (6)

26 (自行完成证明)



2018-2019 (16周)

一. 单选: 1. A, 2. B, 3. C, 4. B, 5. A 判断 6-10 $\begin{matrix} B & B & A & A & B \\ \times & \times & \checkmark & \checkmark & \times \end{matrix}$

三. 填空: 11. - (或负) 12. $|\alpha| = 0$ 13. $\frac{1}{2}(A-E)$ 14. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2019 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 15. 3 16. $(-3, \frac{5}{3}, 0, -\frac{1}{3})$
17. 秋是 2 18. $\sqrt{15}$ 19. 0, 1, 4 20. 2.

21. 解 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & a & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & b & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & c & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & d & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & a & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & b & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & a+c & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+d & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a+d & 0 \\ -1 & a+c & 0 \\ 1 & a+d & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(a+b+d) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a+b+d$

或 $= a \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - b \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + c \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - d \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - b \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + c \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} - d \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = a+b+d$

22. 解: 由 $AB = A + 2B$ 得 $(A - 2E)B = A$ 即有 $(A - 2E, A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
则 $A - 2E$ 可逆, 且 $B = (A - 2E)^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

23 (略) 24. 解: $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

故 $r(A) = 3 < 4$ 故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关, 最大无关组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$

25. 解: $|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3-\lambda)\lambda^2$ A 的特征值为 3, 0, 0.

当 $\lambda = 3$ 时 $(A - 3E)x = 0$ $(A - 3E) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{cases}$

其基础解系为 $p_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 特征向量为 $k \cdot p_1$ ($k \neq 0$)

当 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$ $Ax = 0$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$ 故其基础解系为 $p_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, p_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

特征向量为 $k_2 p_2 + k_3 p_3$ (k_2, k_3 不全为 0)

12) A 可对角化 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

26. 证明: 由已知得 $E = (\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots, \epsilon_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) K$

故 $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \geq R(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) = n$

又有 $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \leq n \Rightarrow R(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = n$ 即 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关

27. 证明 $H^T = (E - 2xx^T)^T = E - 2(x^T)^T x^T = E - 2xx^T = H$ 故 H 为对称阵.

$H^T H = H^2 = (E - 2xx^T)^2 = E - 4xx^T + 4x(x^T x)^T = E - 4xx^T + 4xx^T = E$

故 H 为正交阵.

(7)



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