

线性代数期中试题(2022-2023(春))参考答案

一填空题 (每题4分, 共24分)

1. 设 $A = (a_{ij})$ 为三阶方阵, A_{ij} 为元素 a_{ij} 的代数余子式, 若 A 的每行元素之和均为 3, 且 $|A| = 2$. 则 $A_{12} + A_{22} + A_{32} = \underline{\frac{2}{3}}$.

2. 设 α 是三维列向量, α^T 是 α 的转置. 若 $\alpha\alpha^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 则 $|k\alpha^T\alpha|$ 的值 = 3k.

3. 设 A 为 $n(n \geq 2)$ 阶可逆方阵, 则 $|[(|A|A^T)^*]^{-1}|$ 的值 = $|A|^{1-n^2}$.

4. 若方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = a \\ x_2 + x_3 = b \\ x_3 + x_4 = c \\ x_1 + x_4 = d \end{cases}$ 有解, 则常数 a, b, c, d 应满足的条件是 $a+c = b+d$

5. 已知方阵 A 满足 $aA^2 + bA + cE = 0 (a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}, c \neq 0)$. 则 $A^{-1} = \underline{-\frac{a}{c}A - \frac{b}{c}E}$

6. 已知向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1), \alpha_2 = (a, 0, b), \alpha_3 = (1, 3, 2)$ 生成的子空间 $\text{Span}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$ 的维数为 2, 则 a, b 满足的关系式为 $a = 2b$.

二 (10分) 已知平面上的一条抛物线 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ 经过三个不同的点 $(1, 1), (2, 3), (3, 9)$, 求出这条抛物线方程.

解 由已知条件得三元线性非齐次方程组 $\begin{cases} a + b + c = 1 \\ 4a + 2b + c = 3 \\ 9a + 3b + c = 9 \end{cases}$

对增广矩阵用初等行变换, 或者用克莱姆法则+范德蒙德行列式, 解之得 $a = 2, b = -4, c = 3$

所求方程为 $y = 2x^2 - 4x + 3$.

三 (12分) 已知矩阵方程 $A^{2023}X(E - C^{-1}B)^T C^T A = E$, 其中 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $B =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}. \text{求 } X.$$

解 注意到矩阵A是对换变换对应的初等矩阵, $A^{2n+1} = A = A^{-1}$

$$C - B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{可逆. } (C - B)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{2023}X(E - C^{-1}B)^T C^T A = E$$

$$\rightarrow X(C - B)^T = E$$

$$\rightarrow X = [(C - B)^{-1}]^T$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

四 (12分) 设A,B为三阶方阵, 且 $A = [\alpha \ 2\gamma_2 \ 3\gamma_3]^T$, $B = [5\beta \ 3\gamma_2 \ \gamma_3]^T$, $|A| = 18$, $|B| = 30$. 求 $|A - B|$.

解 由已知 $|A| = 6|(\alpha \ \gamma_2 \ \gamma_3)^T|$, $|B| = 15|(\beta \ \gamma_2 \ \gamma_3)^T|$.

所以 $|(\alpha \ \gamma_2 \ \gamma_3)^T| = 3$, $|(\beta \ \gamma_2 \ \gamma_3)^T| = 2$

$$|A - B| = |(\alpha - 5\beta \ -\gamma_2 \ 2\gamma_3)^T| = -2|(\alpha - 5\beta \ \gamma_2 \ \gamma_3)^T|$$

$$= -2[|(\alpha \ \gamma_2 \ \gamma_3)^T| - 5|(\beta \ -\gamma_2 \ 2\gamma_3)^T|]$$

$$= -2(3 - 5 \times 2) = 14$$

五 (14分) 已知向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 3, 0, 5)^T, \alpha_2 = (1, 2, 1, 4)^T, \alpha_3 = (1, -3, 6, a - 1)^T, \alpha_4 = (-1, b, -3, -6)^T$. (1) 求向量组的秩和全部极大线性无关组; (2) 若向量组的秩小于4, 将其余向量用极大线性无关组线性表示.

$$\text{解 } [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & -3 & b \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & -3 \\ 5 & 4 & a-1 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row operations}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & a & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b \end{bmatrix}$$

(1) 当 $a \neq 0$, 且 $b \neq 0$, 向量组的秩为4, 极大无关组就是向量组自身

(2) 当 $a \neq 0, b = 0$ 时向量组的秩为3. 其中

若 $a = 10$, 则极大无关组分别为 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}; \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4\}; \{\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4\}$;

若 $a = 8$, 则极大无关组为 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}; \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4\}; \{\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4\}$.

若 $a \neq 0, a \neq 8, a \neq 10$, 则极大无关组分别为 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}; \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4\}; \{\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4\}; \{\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4\}$.

$$\alpha_3 = (-5 + \frac{a}{2})\alpha_1 + (6 - \frac{3a}{4})\alpha_2 - \frac{a}{4}\alpha_4$$

$$\alpha_4 = (2 - \frac{20}{a})\alpha_1 + (-3 + \frac{24}{a})\alpha_2 + (-\frac{4}{a})\alpha_3$$

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{3a-24}{2a-20}\alpha_2 + \frac{2}{a-10}\alpha_3 + \frac{a}{2a-20}\alpha_4$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{20-2a}{3a-24}\alpha_1 + \frac{4}{24-3a}\alpha_3 + \frac{a}{24-3a}\alpha_4$$

(3) 当 $a = 0, b \neq 0$ 以及 $a = 0, b = 0$ 时, 向量组的秩为3, 极大无关组为 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4\}$.

$$\alpha_3 = -5\alpha_1 + 6\alpha_2 + 0\alpha_4$$

六 (14分, 每一小问7分) 已知三维向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1), \alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1), \alpha_3 = (0, 0, 1), \alpha_4 = (1, 2, 0), \alpha_5 = (0, 1, 1)$.

(1) 证明: 向量组(I) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 与向量组(II) $\alpha_1, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 是三维空间 R^3 的两组基;

(2) 求向量组(I)到向量组(II)的过渡矩阵 M .

证 (1), 因为 n 阶可逆矩阵的 n 个列向量构成 R^n 的一组基. n 阶方阵可逆等价于其 n 个列向量组线性无关. 所以只需要证明向量组(I) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 与(II) $\alpha_1, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 均线性无关, 或者方阵 $[\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T], [\alpha_1^T, \alpha_4^T, \alpha_5^T]$ 均可逆. 3分

法一: 用行列式值不为0, $|\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T| = -1, |\alpha_1^T, \alpha_4^T, \alpha_5^T| = 2$ 可证得两向量组均线性无关. 法二: 用初等行变换化 $[\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T]$ 及 $[\alpha_1^T, \alpha_4^T, \alpha_5^T]$ 为阶梯型矩阵或三阶单位矩阵来证明。

$$(2), \text{用初等行变换法. } [\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_1^T, \alpha_4^T, \alpha_5^T] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{row operations}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则向量组(I)到向量组(II)的过渡矩阵 } M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

七 (14分, 每一小问7分)

设 A 是 n 阶方阵, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是 n 维列向量, 其中 $\alpha_1 \neq 0$, 且 $A\alpha_1 = 3\alpha_1, A\alpha_2 = -\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, A\alpha_3 = -\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3$.

(1) 证明向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关;

(2) 若 $n = 3$, 求 $|A|$.

(1) 证 假设 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = 0 \cdots (1)$

由已知, 用矩阵 A 左乘以式(1)得:

$$(3x_1 - x_2)\alpha_1 + (3x_2 - x_3)\alpha_2 + 3x_3\alpha_3 = 0 \cdots (2),$$

(2) 减去(1)的3倍得: $x_2\alpha_1 + x_3\alpha_2 = 0 \cdots (3)$,

用矩阵 A 左乘以式(3)得: $(3x_2 - x_3)\alpha_1 + 3x_3\alpha_2 = 0 \cdots (4)$,

(4) 减去(3)的3倍得: $x_3\alpha_1 = 0$.

已知 $\alpha_1 \neq 0$, 可得 $x_3 = 0$. 再代入(3)可得 $x_2 = 0$. 再代入(1)得 $x_1 = 0$

根据向量组线性无关的定义可知向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关

$$(2) \text{ 解 } [A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3] = A[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

当 $n = 3$ 时, 线性无关向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 构成三阶可逆方阵, 其行列式不等于0. 在上式两端同时取行列式, 利用方阵乘积的行列式等于行列式的乘积

$$\text{可得, } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 27.$$