

1. (1) 设三维空间中向量 α, β, γ , 模长相同, 两两所成夹角相同, 已知在空间直角坐标中 $\alpha = (1, 1, 0)$ $\beta = (0, 1, 1)$, $\gamma = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

Sol: $(1, 0, 1)$ & $\frac{1}{3}(-1, 4, -1)$ (不要漏!)

(2) $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, A^* 为 A 的伴随矩阵, $A^* = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

Sol: $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$.

(3) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ M_{ij} 为余子式, 求 $M_{31} - M_{32} + M_{33} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

Sol: 36.

(4) 向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 3, 4)$ $\alpha_2 = (2, 3, 4, 5)$ $\alpha_3 = (3, 4, 5, 6)$.

$\alpha_4 = (4, 5, 6, k)$. 且 $\text{rank}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4\} = 2$, $k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

Sol: $k = 7$.

5. 设 $P_3[x]$ 为实数域 \mathbb{R} 上次数不超过 3 的多项式全体, 按多项式的加法和数乘构成线性空间. 则基 $\{1, x, x(x-1), x(x-1)(x-2)\}$ 到自然基 $\{1, x, x^2, x^3\}$ 的过渡矩阵 $T = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

Sol: $S = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ $T = \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n\}$ V 的两组基.

从 S 到 T 的过渡矩阵 P , $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)P$.

$$(1, x, x^2, x^3) = (1, x, x^2 - x, x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x)P \\ = (1, x, x^2, x^3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} P \Rightarrow P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

判断题

2. (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -3 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 7 & -1 & -12 \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 A 与 B 不相抵.

X. $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } B = 2$. 相抵.

(2) 设 A, B n 阶矩阵. $\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} = |A+B| |A-B|$.

$$\checkmark. \begin{pmatrix} I & I \\ I & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & -I \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A+B & \\ & A-B \end{pmatrix}$$

3) 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关的充分必要条件是向量组中的任意一个向量 α_i 都可以由剩余的 $n-1$ 个向量线性表示.

X. $\alpha_1 = (1, 0), \alpha_2 = (0, 1), \alpha_3 = (2, 0)$. α_2 不能由 α_1, α_3 线性表示.

4) 设 A, B 满足 $AB = 0$. A, B 为非零矩阵, 则必有 A 的列向量线性相关.
 B 的行向量线性相关.

✓. B 非零 $\Rightarrow Ax = 0$ 有非零解 $\Rightarrow A$ 列向量线性相关.

$BA^T = 0 \Rightarrow B^T y = 0$ 有 $\dots \Rightarrow B^T$ 列 $\dots \Rightarrow B$ 行 \dots

5) A 为 n 阶非零方阵, A^* 为 A 的伴随方阵, 若 $A^T = A^*$, 则 A 可逆.

✓. $AA^T = AA^* = \det(A)I_n$.

反证, $\det A = 0$. $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$. $AA^T = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n^T) = (\alpha_i \alpha_j^T)_{i,j} = 0$.

$\Rightarrow \alpha_i \alpha_i^T = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha_i = 0 \ (1 \leq i \leq n) \Rightarrow A = 0$. 矛盾!

3. 当 λ 取何值时, 下列线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1. \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 = 2. \\ x_1 + 7x_2 - 4x_3 + 11x_4 = \lambda. \end{cases}$$

有解, 并求出它的通解.

Sol. $\lambda = 5$ 有解.

特解 $\beta = (\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, 0, 0)^T$

基础解系: $\alpha_1 = (-\frac{1}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, 1, 0)^T$ $\alpha_2 = (-\frac{6}{5}, -\frac{7}{5}, 0, 1)^T$

通解: $t_1 \alpha_1 + t_2 \alpha_2 + \beta, t_i \in \mathbb{R}$.

4. 设 n 阶方阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1+a & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1+a \end{pmatrix}$ 其中 $a > 0$, 求 $\det(A)$ 及 A^{-1}

Sol: $\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1+a & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1+a & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[k=2 \dots n]{r_k + r_1} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} n+a & n+a & \dots & n+a & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1+a & 0 \end{array} \right)$

$$\begin{matrix} r_k - \frac{1}{n+a} r_1 \\ k=2 \dots n \end{matrix} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} n+a & n+a & \dots & n+a & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ & a & & & -\frac{1}{n+a} & -\frac{1}{n+a} & \dots & -\frac{1}{n+a} \\ & 0 & & 0 & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & & a & -\frac{1}{n+a} & \dots & & -\frac{1}{n+a} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{matrix} -\frac{n+a}{a} r_k + r_1 \\ k=2 \dots n \end{matrix} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} n+a & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1+\frac{n-1}{a} & -\frac{1}{a} & \dots & -\frac{1}{a} \\ & a & & & -\frac{1}{n+a} & 1-\frac{1}{n+a} & \dots & -\frac{1}{n+a} \\ & & & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & & a & -\frac{1}{n+a} & \dots & & -\frac{1}{n+a} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \frac{1}{n+a} r_1 \\ \frac{1}{a} r_k \end{matrix} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & & & & \frac{a+n-1}{a(n+a)} & -\frac{1}{a(n+a)} & \dots & -\frac{1}{a(n+a)} \\ & 1 & & & -\frac{1}{a(n+a)} & \frac{n+a-1}{a(n+a)} & & \\ & & \ddots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & & 1 & -\frac{1}{a(n+a)} & \dots & & -\frac{n+a-1}{a(n+a)} \end{array} \right) = A^{-1}$$

$$\det(A) = a^{n-1} (n+a)$$

5. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 令 V 是所有与 A 可交换的三阶实对称矩阵全体,

(1) 证明: V 按矩阵加法与乘法运算构成实数域 \mathbb{R} 上的线性空间.

(2) 求 V 的维数与一组基.

a) Pf: 验证

e) Sol: 设 $B = \begin{pmatrix} a & x & y \\ x & b & z \\ y & z & c \end{pmatrix}$.

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & x & y \\ x & b & z \\ y & z & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & b & z \\ a-y & x-z & y-c \\ -x & -b & -z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} x & a-y & -x \\ b & x-z & -b \\ z & y-c & -z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = BA \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a-y=b \\ -x=z \\ y-c=-b \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} a=b+y \\ -x=z \\ c=b+y \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow B = \begin{pmatrix} b+y & x & y \\ x & b & -x \\ y & -x & b+y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dim V = 3.$$

一组基:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

6. 证明: $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times p}$, 等式 $\text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank}(B)$ 成立的充要条件是方程 $ABx=0$ 的解均为方程组 $Bx=0$ 的解.

证: $(\Rightarrow) V_1 \triangleq \{x \in \mathbb{F}^p \mid ABx=0\}$ $V_2 \triangleq \{x \in \mathbb{F}^p \mid Bx=0\}$.

$\text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank}(B)$. ~~①~~ $\dim(V_1) = p - \text{rank}(AB)$
 $\dim(V_2) = p - \text{rank}(B)$ ①.

\Rightarrow $\dim(V_1) = \dim(V_2)$ ②.

$V_2 \subseteq V_1 \Rightarrow V_1 = V_2 \Rightarrow V_1 \subseteq V_2$.

$(\Leftarrow) V_1 \subseteq V_2$ 又 $V_2 \subseteq V_1 \Rightarrow V_1 = V_2 \Rightarrow \dim V_1 = \dim V_2$.

$\dim V_1 = p - \text{rank}(AB) = \dim V_2 = p - \text{rank}(B)$.

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank}(B)$.