

# 线性代数期中试卷 答案 (2019.4.27)

一. 简答与计算(本题共5小题, 每小题8分, 共40分)

1. 计算  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  的第一行所有元素的代数余子式之和。

$$\text{解: } A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{13} + A_{14} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 6.$$

$$\text{解法二: } A_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, A_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, A_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \\ A_{14} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 6, \text{ 故 } A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{13} + A_{14} = 6.$$

2. 计算  $X = (X_{ij})_{3 \times 3}$  使之满足矩阵方程  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 。

$$\text{解: } X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{解法二: } \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -2 \end{array} \right), \\ \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right), \text{ 故 } X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3. 已知4阶方阵  $A$  的伴随矩阵  $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A$ 。

解:  $|A^*| = 27$ , 且  $|A^*| = |A|^3$ , 故有  $|A| = 3$ , 从而有  $A^*A = |A|E = 3E$ , 可得  $A$  可逆且有  $A = 3(A^*)^{-1}$ 。

设  $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} O & A_1 \\ A_2 & O \end{pmatrix}$ , 则易知  $(A^*)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & A_2^{-1} \\ A_1^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix}$ 。

$$\text{因为 } A_1^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, A_2^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 故 } A = 3(A^*)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解法二:  $|A^*| = 27$ , 又有  $|A^*| = |A|^3$ , 故有  $|A| = 3$ , 从而有  $A^*A = |A|E = 3E$ ,

$$(A^*, 3E) = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 3 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \\ \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right).$$

$$\text{故 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2/3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4. 给定向量组  $A = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{100}\}$  与  $B = \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{20}\}$ , 已知  $r(A) = 7$ , 某同学计算出  $r(A \cup B) = 31$ , 请问对吗? 说明理由.

解: 不对.

由  $r(A) = 7$  可知,  $A$  的极大无关组含 7 个向量, 不妨设其中的一个极大无关组为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_7$ , 令向量组  $C = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_7\} \cup B = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_7, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{20}\}$ , 则含 27 个向量的向量组  $C$  可表示出向量组  $A \cup B$  中的所有向量, 反之亦然, 故两个向量组  $C$  和  $A \cup B$  等价, 于是有  $r(A \cup B) = r(C) \leq 27 < 31$ .

解法二: 不对. 假设  $r(A \cup B) = 31$  成立, 则  $A \cup B$  的极大无关组含 31 个向量,

假设其中一个极大无关组为:  $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_m}, \beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_n}$ , 则有  $m + n = 31, m \leq 100, n \leq 20$ , 由  $r(A) = 7$  可知, 还需满足  $m \leq 7$ , 故有  $m + n \leq 7 + 20 = 27 < 31 = m + n$ , 矛盾.

5. 已知线性方程组  $Ax = b$  的三个特解为  $\alpha_1 = (1, -2, 3)^T, \alpha_2 = (0, -1, -2)^T, \alpha_3 = (-4, 2, 1)^T, r(A) = 1$ , 试写出  $Ax = b$  的通解.

解: 由  $r(A) = 1$  可知, 齐次方程组  $Ax = 0$  的基础解系含 2 个解向量.

令  $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = (1, -1, 5)^T, \beta_2 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_3 = (5, -4, 2)^T$ , 则  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  线性无关,

又  $A\beta_1 = A\alpha_1 - A\alpha_2 = b - b = 0, A\beta_2 = A\alpha_1 - A\alpha_3 = 0$ , 故  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  是  $Ax = 0$  的基础解系,

于是  $Ax = b$  的通解为:  $k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \alpha_1, k_1, k_2 \in R$ .

二.(10分) 假定矩阵  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$  为 3 阶可逆矩阵:  $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \beta_3^T \end{pmatrix}$ , 令  $P = \alpha_2\beta_2^T + \alpha_3\beta_3^T$ .

(1) 证明  $P^2 = P$  (即  $P$  是投影矩阵);

(2)  $P$  的秩是多少?

(3) 给定 3 维向量  $x$ ,  $Px$  可否由  $\alpha_2$  与  $\alpha_3$  线性表出? 如果可以, 写出一个表出方式.

解: (1)  $E = AA^{-1} = \alpha_1\beta_1^T + \alpha_2\beta_2^T + \alpha_3\beta_3^T = \alpha_1\beta_1^T + P$ , 故  $P = E - \alpha_1\beta_1^T$ .

又有  $E = A^{-1}A = (\beta_i^T\alpha_j)$ , 故有  $\beta_i^T\alpha_j = 0, i \neq j, \beta_i^T\alpha_i = 1$ .

于是  $P^2 = (E - \alpha_1\beta_1^T)(E - \alpha_1\beta_1^T) = E - 2\alpha_1\beta_1^T + \alpha_1(\beta_1^T\alpha_1)\beta_1^T = E - \alpha_1\beta_1^T = P$ .

证法二:  $E = A^{-1}A = (\beta_i^T\alpha_j)$ , 故有  $\beta_i^T\alpha_j = 0, i \neq j, \beta_i^T\alpha_i = 1$ .

$$P = (\alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_2^T \\ \beta_3^T \end{pmatrix}, P^2 = (\alpha_2, \alpha_3) \left( \begin{pmatrix} \beta_2^T \\ \beta_3^T \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_2, \alpha_3) \right) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_2^T \\ \beta_3^T \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_2^T \\ \beta_3^T \end{pmatrix} = P.$$

(2)  $P\alpha_1 = \alpha_2\beta_2^T\alpha_1 + \alpha_3\beta_3^T\alpha_1 = 0, P\alpha_2 = \alpha_2, P\alpha_3 = \alpha_3$ ,

故  $PA = (P\alpha_1, P\alpha_2, P\alpha_3) = (0, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ , 因为  $A$  和  $A^{-1}$  可逆,

$$\text{故 } r(P) = r(A^{-1}PA) = r(A^{-1}(0, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)) = r \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2.$$

解法二:  $P\alpha_1 = \alpha_2\beta_2^T\alpha_1 + \alpha_3\beta_3^T\alpha_1 = 0, P\alpha_2 = \alpha_2, P\alpha_3 = \alpha_3$ ,

故  $PA = P(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (0, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ , 因为  $A$  可逆, 故  $r(PA) = r(P)$ , 且  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关,

于是  $r(P) = r(PA) = r(0, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 2$ .

(3) 因为  $Px = \alpha_2\beta_2^Tx + \alpha_3\beta_3^Tx = (\beta_2^Tx)\alpha_2 + (\beta_3^Tx)\alpha_3 = k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3$ , 其中  $k_2 = \beta_2^Tx, k_3 = \beta_3^Tx$ ,

故  $Px$  可由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表出.

三.(10分) 计算  $(A^*)^*$ , 此处  $A^*$  表示矩阵  $A$  的伴随矩阵,  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1b_1 & a_1b_2 & a_1b_3 \\ a_2b_1 & a_2b_2 & a_2b_3 \\ a_3b_1 & a_3b_2 & a_3b_3 \end{pmatrix}$ .

解: 因为  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} (b_1, b_2, b_3)$ , 故  $r(A) \leq r(b_1, b_2, b_3) \leq 1$ , 故  $A$  的所有 2 阶子式均为 0,

$$\text{于是 } A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} = O, \text{ 故 } (A^*)^* = O^* = O.$$

四. (10分) 计算  $f(\pi)$  与  $f'(\pi)$ , 此处:

$$f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & a_2x^2 + b_2x + c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & a_3x^2 + b_3x + c_3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

解:  $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & a_1x^2 + b_1x + c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & a_2x^2 + b_2x + c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & a_3x^2 + b_3x + c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \text{常数}$ , 令  $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = w$ , 则有  $f(\pi) = w$ ,  $f'(\pi) = 0$ .

五. (12分) 给定矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 & -3 & 9 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & -7 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

- (1) 计算  $r(A)$ ;
- (2) 计算线性方程组  $Ax = 0$  的基本解组;
- (3) 假定  $\eta = (1, -1, 0, 0, 2)^T$  是  $Ax = b$  的解, 确定  $b$  并计算  $Ax = b$  的通解.

解: (1)  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 & -3 & 9 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & -7 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 4 & 11 & -1 & 12 \\ 0 & 4 & 11 & -1 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/4 & -9/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 11/4 & -1/4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  
故  $r(A) = 2$ .

(2) 由上述过程可知基本解组为:  $\alpha_1 = (1/4, -11/4, 1, 0, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (9/4, 1/4, 0, 1, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (0, -3, 0, 0, 1)^T$ .

(3)  $b = A\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 & -3 & 9 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & -7 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 16 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$ , 通解为:  $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 + \eta$ ,  $k_1, k_2, k_3 \in R$ .

六. (10分) 写出向量组  $\alpha_1 = (1+a, 1, 1, 1)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (1, 1+a, 1, 1)^T$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (1, 1, 1+a, 1)^T$  的极大线性无关组;  $\beta = (1, 1, 1, b)^T$  能否由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表出? 如果可以, 表出方式唯一吗?

解: (1)  $B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta) = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1+a & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & b \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & b \\ a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-b \\ 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 1-b \\ 0 & 0 & a & 0 & 1-b \end{array} \right)$ .

当  $a = 0$  时, 向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  的一个极大无关组为:  $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$ .

当  $a \neq 0$  时,  $B \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (1-b)/a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & (1-b)/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & (1-b)/a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & ((a+3)b-3)/a \end{array} \right)$ , 故  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  的极大无关组就是  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ .

(2) 由 (1) 的过程可知, 当  $a = 0, b \neq 1$  时, 不能表示  $\beta$ .

当  $a = 0, b = 1$  时, 能表示  $\beta$ , 由  $r(B) = 1 < 3$  可知表达式不唯一.

当  $a \neq 0, b \neq 3/(a+3)$  时, 不能表示  $\beta$ .

当  $a \neq 0, b = 3/(a+3)$  时, 能表示  $\beta$ , 由  $r(B) = 3$  可知表达式唯一.

七. (8分)  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$  为实矩阵,  $b$  为  $m$  维实向量, 证明  $A^T Ax = A^T b$  有解.

(提示: 先证明  $r(A^T A) = r(A)$ )

证: 对方程组  $A^T Ax = A^T b$ , 有  $r(A^T A) \leq r(A^T A, A^T b) = r(A^T(A, b)) \leq r(A^T) = r(A)$ .

若  $r(A^T A) = r(A)$ , 则有  $r(A^T A) = r(A^T A, A^T b)$ , 于是  $A^T Ax = A^T b$  有解.

故只要证明  $r(A^T A) = r(A)$ .

因为  $Ax = 0 \Rightarrow A^T Ax = 0$ , 且  $A^T Ax = 0 \Rightarrow x^T A^T Ax = (Ax)^T(Ax) = 0 \Rightarrow Ax = 0$ ,

故方程组  $Ax = 0$  与  $A^T Ax = 0$  同解. 若  $x$  为  $n$  维, 解空间维数为  $k$ , 可得  $r(A) = n - k = r(A^T A)$ .