

# 线性代数期中试卷 答案 (2018.11.17)

## 一. 简答与计算题(本题共5小题, 每小题8分, 共40分)

1. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix}$  经过多次初等行变换和列变换得到  $B = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 17 & 6 \\ -7 & 0 & 5 \\ 13 & 9 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求参数  $\lambda$ .

解: 做初等行变换,  $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 秩相等得  $\lambda = 1$ .

解法二:  $|B| = 0 \Rightarrow |A| = \lambda - 1 = 0$ ,  $\therefore \lambda = 1$ .

解法三:  $B \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{c} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{c} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\therefore \lambda = 1$ .

2. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & n-1 \\ n & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $C = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $n \geq 2$ , 求  $C^{-1}$ .

解:  $(A, E) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|ccccc} 1 & & & & & 0 & & & & 1/n \\ & 1 & & & & 1 & 0 & & & \\ & & 1 & & & & 1/2 & 0 & & \\ & & & \ddots & & & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 & & & 1/(n-1) & 0 & \end{array} \right)$ ,  $\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & 1/n \\ 1 & 0 & & & \\ & 1/2 & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 1/(n-1) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  
 $B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & \\ & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$ .

3. 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$ ,  $|A| \neq 0$ , 且有  $A_{ij} = 2a_{ij}$ ,  $i, j = 1, 2, 3$ , 其中  $A_{ij}$  为矩阵元素  $a_{ij}$  的代数余子式, 求  $|A^*|$ .

解:  $A^* = 2A^T$ ,  $2A^T A = A^* A = |A|E$ , 取行列式,  $2^3 |A|^2 = |2A^T A| = |A|^3$ .

因为  $|A| \neq 0$ , 故  $|A| = 8$ , 于是有  $|A^*| = |2A^T| = 8|A| = 64$ .

解法二:  $|A| \neq 0$ , 则  $|A^*| = ||A|A^{-1}| = |A|^2$ , 又有  $|A^*| = |2A^T| = 8|A|$ , 故  $|A| = 8$ , 且  $|A^*| = 8|A| = 64$ .

4. 设矩阵  $A = MN^T$ , 其中  $M, N \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$  ( $r \leq n$ ),  $|N^T M| \neq 0$ . 证明:  $r(A^2) = r(A)$ .

证:  $|N^T M| \neq 0$ ,  $(N^T M)^3$  可逆,

故  $r = r((N^T M)^3) = r(N^T A^2 M) \leq r(A^2 M) \leq r(A^2) \leq r(A) \leq r(M) \leq r$ , 从而  $r(A^2) = r(A)$ .

证法二:  $|N^T M| \neq 0 \Rightarrow r = r(N^T M) \leq r(N^T) = r(N) \leq r$ ,  $\therefore r(N) = r$ ,  $r(M) = r$ .

$M, N$  列满秩, 有  $M = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $N = Q \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ O \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $P, Q$  可逆.

于是有  $r(A) = r(P \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ O \end{pmatrix} (E_r, O) Q^T) = r(P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} Q^T) = r \begin{pmatrix} E_r & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} = r$ .

$A^2 = MN^T MN^T = (M)((N^T M)N^T) = M\tilde{N}^T$ ,  $|N^T M| \neq 0 \Rightarrow (N^T M)$  可逆,

故  $r(\tilde{N}^T) = r((N^T M)N^T) = r(N^T) = r$ , 且  $\tilde{N}^T \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times n}$ , 于是也有  $r(A^2) = r(M\tilde{N}^T) = r$ ,

从而  $r(A^2) = r(A)$ .

5. 计算行列式  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n-1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & n-1 & n-2 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ . ( $D$  的元素  $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} i+j-1, & \text{当 } i+j \leq n+1, \\ 2n+1-i-j, & \text{当 } i+j > n+1. \end{cases}$ )

解:  $D \stackrel{r_{i+1}-r_i}{i=n-1, \dots, 2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_i+c_1}{i=2, \dots, n} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & \cdots & n & n+1 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix},$

依次按最后一行展开:  $D = (-1)^{(n+1)+n+\cdots+3} 2^{n-2} (n+1) = (-1)^{n(n-1)/2} 2^{n-2} (n+1)$ .

二.(10分) 设有向量组

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 求一个极大无关组, 并用极大无关组表示其余向量;

(2) 在4维列向量组  $e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4$  中找出所有不能被向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$  线性表示的向量, 其中  $e_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T, e_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)^T, e_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0)^T, e_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1)^T$ .

解:  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 | e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2/3 & 1/3 & -1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & -1.5 & -2/3 & -5/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1.5 & 1/3 & 1/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right).$

(1) 一个极大无关组为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ , 且  $\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \alpha_5 = \alpha_1 - 1.5\alpha_2 + 1.5\alpha_4$ ,

(2) 第4行分量非零的向量不能表示, 即向量  $e_1, e_2, e_4$ .

解法二: (1)  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & -1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right).$

一个极大无关组为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ , 且  $\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \alpha_5 = \alpha_1 - 1.5\alpha_2 + 1.5\alpha_4$ ,

(2)  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4 | e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2/3 & 1/3 & -1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2/3 & -5/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 1/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right).$

第4行分量非零的向量不能表示, 即向量  $e_1, e_2, e_4$ .

三.(10分) 设  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$ ,  $A$  的第一列为  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 且  $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  和  $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

是齐次线性方程组  $(A - 2E)x = \theta$  的非零解, 求  $A$ .

解:  $Ae_1 = \alpha_1, A\xi_1 = 2\xi_1, A\xi_2 = 2\xi_2$ , 故  $A(e_1, \xi_1, \xi_2) = (\alpha_1, 2\xi_1, 2\xi_2)$ ,

$$A = (\alpha_1, 2\xi_1, 2\xi_2)(e_1, \xi_1, \xi_2)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & -9 \\ -1 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解法二: 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ -1 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ -1 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$ , 由  $(A - 2E)\xi_i = \theta, i = 1, 2$ ,

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} 3a_{12} + a_{13} = 0, \\ 3a_{22} + a_{23} = 9, \\ 3a_{32} + a_{33} = 5, \\ -2a_{12} - a_{13} = 0, \\ -2a_{22} - a_{23} = -3, \\ -2a_{32} - a_{33} = -1, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \begin{cases} a_{12} = a_{13} = 0, \\ a_{22} = 6, a_{23} = -9, \\ a_{32} = 4, a_{33} = -7. \end{cases} \quad \text{故} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & -9 \\ -1 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解法三:  $(A - 2E)(\xi_1, \xi_2) = O$ , 故  $\begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^T \\ \xi_2^T \end{pmatrix} (A - 2E)^T = O$ , 即  $(A - 2E)^T$  的列为方程组  $\begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^T \\ \xi_2^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$  的解.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^T \\ \xi_2^T \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/9 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/9 \end{pmatrix}, \text{通解为 } x = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}. \text{易知 } (A - 2E)^T \text{ 的第一行为 } (0, -1, -1),$$

$$\text{故 } (A - 2E)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 \end{pmatrix}, \text{最后有 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & -9 \\ -1 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

四. (15分) 设下列非齐次线性方程组有3个线性无关的解向量:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = 1, \\ \lambda x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 7\mu x_4 = -2, \\ 4x_1 + 9x_2 - 5x_3 - 6x_4 = 5. \end{cases}$$

(1) 求出该方程组系数矩阵的秩; (2) 求出参数  $\lambda, \mu$  的值以及方程组的通解.

解: (1)  $(A, b) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda & 7\mu+2-3\lambda & \lambda-3 \end{array} \right)$ , 无关解向量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ .

易知  $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_1 - \alpha_3$  是  $Ax = \theta$  的两个无关解, 故  $r(A) = 2$ .

(2) 由  $r(A) = 2$  知  $\lambda = 3, \mu = 1$ . 令  $x_3 = x_4 = 0$  得一个特解  $\eta = (-1, 1, 0, 0)^T$ ,

对应齐次方程组的基础解系为  $\beta_1 = (-1, 1, 1, 0)^T, \beta_2 = (-3, 2, 0, 1)^T$ , 通解为  $\eta + k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2$ .

五.(15分) 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 6 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$ .

(1) 计算矩阵  $A$  的特征值和特征向量; (2) 计算矩阵  $(A^2 + A^* + 2E)^{-1}$  的特征值和特征向量.

解: (1)  $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 4)^2$ , 故特征值  $\lambda = 2, -4$  (二重).

$\lambda = 2$ , 特征向量为  $k_1\xi_1, \xi_1 = (-2, -1, 1)^T$ ,

$\lambda = -4$ , 特征向量为  $k_2\xi_2 + k_3\xi_3, \xi_2 = (-1, 1, 0)^T, \xi_3 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$ .

(2)  $|A| = 32$ , 令  $B = A^2 + A^* + 2E = A^2 + 32A^{-1} + 2E$ ,  $B\xi_1 = (2^2 + 32 * (1/2) + 2)\xi_1 = 22\xi_1$ ,

$B\xi_2 = 10\xi_2, B\xi_3 = 10\xi_3$ , 故  $B^{-1}\xi_1 = (1/22)\xi_1, B^{-1}\xi_2 = (1/10)\xi_2, B^{-1}\xi_3 = (1/10)\xi_3$ .

于是  $(A^2 + A^* + 2E)^{-1}$  的特征值为  $1/22, 1/10, 1/10$ , 对应特征向量为  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$ .

六.(10分) 设矩阵  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, r(A) < n$ , 列向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  是齐次线性方程组  $Ax = \theta$

的基础解系, 矩阵  $N = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times s}$ . 证明:  $r(A^T, N) = n$ .

证: 只要证明  $r\begin{pmatrix} A \\ N^T \end{pmatrix} = n$  或  $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ N^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$  只有零解.

因为解满足  $Ax = \theta$ , 故  $x$  为基础解系的组合, 从而存在  $s$  维向量  $y$  使得  $x = Ny$ .

又  $x$  满足  $N^T x = \theta$ , 即  $N^T Ny = \theta$ , 故  $x^T x = y^T N^T Ny = 0$ , 于是  $x = \theta$  为零解, 结论得证.

证法二: 易知  $r(A) = n - s$ , 取  $A^T$  列的极大无关组  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-s}$ , 令  $B = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-s})$ , 则有  $B^T N = O$ .

考虑  $k_1\beta_1 + \dots + k_{n-s}\beta_{n-s} + t_1\alpha_1 + \dots + t_s\alpha_s = \beta + \alpha = \theta$ ,

其中  $\beta = k_1\beta_1 + \dots + k_{n-s}\beta_{n-s} = Bx$ ,  $\alpha = t_1\alpha_1 + \dots + t_s\alpha_s = Ny$ ,  $x = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n-s} \end{pmatrix}, y = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ \vdots \\ t_s \end{pmatrix}$ .

则有  $\beta^T \alpha = x^T B^T Ny = 0$ , 故  $0 = \beta^T \theta = \beta^T (\beta + \alpha) = \beta^T \beta$ , 故  $\beta = \theta$ , 于是  $\alpha = \theta$ .

从而  $k_1 = \dots = k_{n-s} = 0, t_1 = \dots = t_s = 0$ , 即  $(B, N) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-s}, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s)$  的列线性无关,

故有  $r(B, N) = n$ , 最后可得  $n = r(B, N) \leq r(A^T, N) \leq n$ , 即  $r(A^T, N) = n$ .