

## 2020-2021-2 线性代数 A 参考解答

$$1 \text{ 解 (法 1)} \quad -A_{41} - 2A_{42} + 3A_{43} + 4A_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & -4 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

$$(\text{法 2}) \quad \because A_{41} = -9, A_{42} = 12, A_{43} = 9, A_{44} = -3,$$

$$\text{故} \quad -A_{41} - 2A_{42} + 3A_{43} + 4A_{44} = 9 - 24 + 27 - 12 = 0.$$

2 解 利用拉普拉斯展开定理, 按最后一行展开, 得

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= (-1)^{n+1} \beta \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & \alpha & \beta \\ 0 & \cdots & \alpha & \beta & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \alpha \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha & \beta \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \alpha & \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{\frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{2}} [(-1)^{n+1} \beta^n + \alpha^n]. \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \text{ 解} \quad \text{令 } A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由于 } A_{11}^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A_{11}|} A_{11}^* = -\frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{同理} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{故} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{25} & \frac{4}{25} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{4}{25} & -\frac{3}{25} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4. 解  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  能构成  $R^4$  空间的一组基.

$$\text{因为} \quad |A| = |\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -69 \neq 0,$$

所以  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性无关, 从而  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  可构成  $R^4$  空间的一组基.

注: 也可利用向量组是满秩的来说明, 只要判断  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性无关即可.

## 2020-2021-2 线性代数 A 参考解答

5. 解 因为  $\alpha = (1, -2, 5)^T$ ,  $\beta = (2, 1, 1)^T$ ,

$$\text{则 } A = \alpha\beta^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} (2 \ 1 \ 1) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -4 & -2 & -2 \\ 10 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\beta^T \alpha = (2, 1, 1) \cdot (1, -2, 5)^T = 5,$$

$$\text{从而 } A^5 = (\alpha\beta^T)^5 = \alpha\beta^T \cdot \alpha\beta^T \cdots \alpha\beta^T = 5^4 \alpha\beta^T = 5^4 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -4 & -2 & -2 \\ 10 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \text{ 解 } A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & -7 & -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{3} & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

故向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  的秩为 3,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  是它的一个最大无关组.

注: 所求最大无关组不唯一, 比如  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  也是它的最大无关组.

7. 解 (1) 由过渡矩阵的定义,  $(\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3) = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3)A$ ,

$$\text{得 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} A,$$

$$\text{故 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } \eta = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3)X,$$

$$\text{则 } X = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3)^{-1} \eta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$8. \text{ 解 } \bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda & -1 & -\lambda \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ -1 & \lambda & -1 & -\lambda \\ \lambda & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -\lambda & -\lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & -(\lambda+1) & -\lambda(\lambda+1) \\ 0 & -(\lambda+1) & \lambda^2-1 & \lambda^3+1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -\lambda & -\lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & -(\lambda+1) & -\lambda(\lambda+1) \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda+1)(\lambda-2) & (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 当  $\lambda = 2$  时,  $r(A) = 2$ ,  $r(\bar{A}) = 3$ , 此时原方程组无解;

(2) 当  $\lambda \neq -1$  且  $\lambda \neq 2$  时,  $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 3$ , 此时原方程组有唯一解;

(3) 当  $\lambda = -1$  时,  $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 1 < 3$ , 此时原方程组有无穷多解,

$$\bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 故通解为 } x = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

注: 该题也可先求系数行列式  $|A| = (\lambda+1)^2(\lambda-2)$ , 再讨论解的情况.

9. 解 因为  $A$  特征值分别为  $2, 1, -1$ ,  $B = f(A) = A^2 + 3A - 5E$ ,

故  $B = f(A)$  的特征值分别为

$$f(2) = 2^2 + 3 \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot 1 = 5,$$

## 2020-2021-2 线性代数 A 参考解答

$$f(1) = 1^2 + 3 \cdot 1 - 5 \cdot 1 = -1,$$

$$f(-1) = (-1)^2 + 3 \cdot (-1) - 5 \cdot 1 = -7,$$

从而  $B$  的行列式  $|B| = 5 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-7) = 35$ .

10. 解 令  $P = (p_1, p_2, p_3)$ ,

则由 
$$P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

得

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

注:  $P$  不唯一,  $P$  的列向量的排列次序与特征值的排列次序一致.

11 解 (1) 二次型对应的矩阵为 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

令 
$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & \lambda - 5 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda(\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 9) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = 9.$$

(3) 当  $\lambda_1 = 0$  时, 解  $(A - \lambda_1 E)x = 0$ , 得  $\lambda_1 = 0$  的特征向量  $\xi_1 = (-1, 1, 2)^T$ ,

单位化, 得  $\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(-1, 1, 2)^T$ ;

同理得  $\lambda_2 = 4$  的单位化特征向量  $\eta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 0)^T$ ;

$\lambda_3 = 9$  的单位化特征向量  $\eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, -1, 1)^T$ .

2020-2021-2 线性代数 A 参考解答

令  $P = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$ , 则正交变换  $x = Py$  使二次型  $f$  化为标准型

$$f = 4y_2^2 + 9y_3^2.$$

12. 证 因为  $B^T = (\lambda E + A^T A)^T = \lambda E + A^T A = B$ , 所以  $B$  是实对称矩阵.

又 
$$x^T Bx = x^T (\lambda E + A^T A)x = \lambda x^T x + (Ax)^T Ax,$$

当  $\lambda > 0$ ,  $x \neq 0$  时  $\lambda x^T x > 0$ ,  $(Ax)^T Ax \geq 0$ ,

从而当  $\lambda > 0$  时,  $x^T Bx$  为正定二次型.