

课程试卷一参考解答

一、选择题

1、 B. 2、 A. 3、 D. 4、 C. 5、 A.

二、填空题

1、 18. 2、 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1-\cos 2}{2} \\ e-1 & \sin 1 \end{pmatrix}$. 3、 $1, \sqrt{6}$. 4、 40.

5、 $\sin 1 + \sin \sqrt{2} + \sin \sqrt{3}$. 6、 3. 7、 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

三、计算题

解: (1) $T(e_1) = (1, 4, 7) = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$, $T(e_2) = (2, 5, 8) = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$

$$T(e_2) = (3, 6, 9) = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad T(e_1, e_2, e_3) = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) $N(A) = \{x \mid Ax = 0\}$, 由于

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (*)$$

解得 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系为 $\xi = (1 \ -2 \ 1)^T$, 所以

$N(A) = \text{span}\{\xi\}$, $\xi = (1 \ -2 \ 1)^T$ 为 $N(A)$ 的一组基

$R(A) = \{y \mid y = Ax\}$, 令 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, 则

$$Ax = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + x_3 \alpha_3$$

即 $R(A) = \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$, 由 (*) 式知 α_1, α_2 为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的一个极大线性无关组, 故

$R(A) = \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2\} = \text{span}\{(1 \ 4 \ 7)^T, (2 \ 5 \ 8)^T\}$, α_1, α_2 为 $R(A)$ 一组基.

(3) 由 (*) 式知矩阵 A 的秩为 2, 所以 A 的正奇异值的个数为 2 个.

四、计算证明题

解: (1) $\lambda I - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$ 由于 $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & \lambda \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$

行列式因子 $D_1(\lambda) = 1, D_2(\lambda) = 1, D_3(\lambda) = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+1)$

不变因子 $d_1(\lambda) = 1, d_2(\lambda) = 1, d_3(\lambda) = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+1)$

初等因子 $(\lambda-1)^2, (\lambda+1)$

(2) Smith 标准形 $J(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+1) \end{pmatrix}$

Jordan 标准型 $J = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 或者 $J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

(3) $f(\lambda) = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda^2 - 1)(\lambda - 1)$, 令 $g(\lambda) = \lambda^{2020} - \lambda^{2018} - \lambda^2 + 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} g(\lambda) &= \lambda^{2018}(\lambda^2 - 1) - (\lambda^2 - 1) = (\lambda^{2018} - 1)(\lambda^2 - 1) = (\lambda^2 - 1)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda^{2017} + \lambda^{2016} + \cdots + 1) \\ &= f(\lambda)(\lambda^{2017} + \lambda^{2016} + \cdots + 1) \end{aligned}$$

又 $f(A) = 0$, 所以 $g(A) = 0$, 即 $A^{2020} = A^{2018} + A^2 - I$

五、计算题

解: (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = BC$

(2) $CC^H = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, (CC^H)^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, B^H B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, (B^H B)^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A^+ = C^H (CC^H)^{-1} (B^H B)^{-1} B^H = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) 由于 $AA^+b = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 14 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \neq b$, 所以方程组 $Ax = b$ 无解, 此时, 极小范数

$$\text{最小二乘解为 } x_0 = A^+b = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

六、计算证明题

$$\text{解: (1) } \|A\|_{m_1} = 11, \|A\|_F = \sqrt{23}, \|A\|_{m_\infty} = 9, \|A\|_2 = \sqrt{15}, \|A\|_\infty = 5.$$

$$(2) \text{ 若 } B=0, \text{ 则 } \|B\|_\alpha = \|P^{-1}BP\| = 0, \text{ 若 } B \neq 0, \text{ 则 } \|B\|_\alpha = \|P^{-1}BP\| > 0;$$

$$\text{任意 } k \in C, \|kB\|_\alpha = \|P^{-1}kBP\| = |k| \|P^{-1}BP\| = |k| \|B\|_\alpha;$$

$$\|B+C\|_\alpha = \|P^{-1}(B+C)P\| = \|P^{-1}BP + P^{-1}CP\| \leq \|P^{-1}BP\| + \|P^{-1}CP\| = \|B\|_\alpha + \|C\|_\alpha;$$

$$\|BC\|_\alpha = \|P^{-1}BCP\| = \|P^{-1}BPP^{-1}CP\| \leq \|P^{-1}BP\| \|P^{-1}CP\| = \|B\|_\alpha \|C\|_\alpha.$$

七、计算题

$$\text{解: } f(\lambda) = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda - 1)^2$$

由于 $A(A-I) \neq 0, A(A-I)^2 = 0$, 所以 A 的最小多项式为 $\lambda(\lambda-1)^2$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } r(\lambda) = b_0 + b_1\lambda + b_2\lambda^2 \text{ 令 } f(\lambda) = e^{\lambda t}, \text{ 则 } f'(\lambda) = te^{\lambda t}, r'(\lambda) = b_1 + 2b_2\lambda$$

由 $f(0) = r(0), f(1) = r(1), f'(1) = r'(1)$ 得

$$\begin{cases} b_0 = 1 \\ b_0 + b_1 + b_2 = e^t \Rightarrow b_0 = 1, b_1 = 2e^t - te^t - 2, b_2 = te^t - e^t + 1 \\ b_1 + 2b_2 = te^t \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } e^{At} = b_0I + b_1A + b_2A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} e^t & 0 & 0 \\ e^t - 1 & 1 & 0 \\ te^t - e^t + 1 & e^t - 1 & e^t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \text{ 满足初始条件 } x(0) \text{ 的解为 } x(t) = e^{At}x(0) = \begin{pmatrix} e^t \\ e^t \\ (1+t)e^t \end{pmatrix}$$