

## 课程试卷二参考解答

### 一、选择题

1、B. 2、C. 3、D . 4、A. 5、D.

### 二、填空题

$$1、\underline{64}. 2、\int_0^1 A(t)dt = \underline{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1-\cos 1 \\ 1-e^{-1} & \frac{\sin 2}{2} \end{pmatrix}}. 3、\underline{(10x_1+8x_2, 10x_2+8x_1)}.$$

$$4、\underline{4}. 5、\underline{2}. 6、\underline{6}. 7、\underline{\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\pi}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}.$$

### 三、计算题

解：(1) 由题意知， $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = T(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)A$

$$\text{故 } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{经计算 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 设  $\xi = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3$ ，则

$$\xi = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^{-1} \xi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) 设  $T(\xi) = y_1\alpha_1 + y_2\alpha_2 + y_3\alpha_3$ ，则

$$T(\xi) = T(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

由  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$  可逆知，

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 四、计算题

$$\text{解: (1) } \lambda I - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda+1 & -3 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{由于 } \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda-2), \begin{vmatrix} -1 & \lambda+1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda+2$$

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

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

$$\text{初等因子 } (\lambda-2)^2, (\lambda+2)$$

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

$$\text{Jordan 标准型 } J = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 或者 } J = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \quad f(\lambda) = |\lambda I - A| = (\lambda-2)^2(\lambda+2) = \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 8,$$

$$\text{令 } g(\lambda) = \lambda^{2022} - 2\lambda^{2021} - 4\lambda^{2020} + 8\lambda^{2019}, \text{ 则}$$

$$g(\lambda) = \lambda^{2018}(\lambda^3 - 7\lambda^2 + 16\lambda - 12) = f(\lambda)\lambda^{2018}$$

$$\text{又 } f(A) = 0, \text{ 所以 } g(A) = 0, \quad A^{2022} - 2A^{2021} - 4A^{2020} + 8A^{2019} = 0.$$

#### 五、计算题

$$\text{解: (1) } F(X) = aa^T X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 6x_3 \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 + 9x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d(aa^T X)}{dX^T} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad aa^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, \|aa^T\|_{m_1} = 36, \|aa^T\|_1 = 18, \|aa^T\|_{m_\infty} = 27, \|aa^T\|_\infty = 18$$

(3) 由于  $r(aa^T)=1$ , 所以  $aa^T$  的正奇异值的个数为 1.

## 六、计算证明题

解: (1) 假设  $\lambda, x$  为矩阵  $A$  的任意特征对, 则  $Ax = \lambda x (x \neq 0)$  且

$$|\lambda| \|x\| = \|\lambda x\| = \|Ax\| \leq \|A\| \|x\| \Rightarrow |\lambda| \leq \|A\|, \text{ 所以 } \rho(A) \leq \|A\|$$

(2) 由  $\rho(A) \leq \|A\|_\infty = 0.7$  知矩阵级数  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k$  收敛且  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A^k = (I - A)^{-1} = \frac{5}{24} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$

## 七、计算题

$$\text{解: } f(\lambda) = |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & \lambda + 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^2 (\lambda + 4)$$

由于  $(A - 2I)(A + 4I) = 0$ , 所以  $A$  的最小多项式为  $(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 4)$

(2) 设  $r(\lambda) = b_0 + b_1 \lambda$  令  $f(\lambda) = e^{\lambda t}$ , 则

由  $f(2) = r(2), f(-4) = r(-4)$  得

$$\begin{cases} b_0 + 2b_1 = e^{2t} \\ b_0 - 4b_1 = e^{-4t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow b_0 = \frac{2e^{2t} + e^{-4t}}{3}, b_1 = \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-4t}}{6}$$

$$\text{故 } e^{At} = b_0 I + b_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5e^{2t} + e^{-4t}}{6} & \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-4t}}{6} & \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-4t}}{3} \\ \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-4t}}{6} & \frac{5e^{2t} + e^{-4t}}{6} & \frac{e^{-4t} - e^{2t}}{3} \\ \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-4t}}{3} & \frac{e^{-4t} - e^{2t}}{3} & \frac{e^{2t} + 2e^{-4t}}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \text{ 满足初始条件 } x(0) \text{ 的解为 } x(t) = e^{At} x(0) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 4e^{2t} - e^{-4t} \\ 2e^{2t} + e^{-4t} \\ e^{2t} + 2e^{-4t} \end{pmatrix}$$