



南方科技大学
SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

考试科目: 线性代数
考试时长: 120 分钟

开课单位: 数学系
命题教师: 线性代数教学团队

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
分值	15 分	20 分	20 分	10 分	10 分	15 分	10 分

本试卷共 (7) 大题, 满分 (100) 分。请将所有答案写在答题本上。

This exam includes 7 questions and the score is 100 in total. Write all your answers on the examination book.

本套试卷为 A 卷 Version A

1. (15 points, 3 points each) Multiple Choice. Only one choice is correct.

(共 15 分, 每小题 3 分) 选择题. 每题只有一个选项是正确的.

(1) Let A be an $m \times m$ real symmetric matrix. Which of the following assertions is false? ()

- (A) If v_1 and v_2 are two m -dimensional real column vectors which satisfy $Av_1 = v_1$ and $Av_2 = 0$, then v_1 and v_2 are orthogonal.
- (B) There exists a real invertible matrix P such that $P^{-1}AP$ is diagonal.
- (C) A has m distinct eigenvalues.
- (D) The sum of algebraic multiplicities of the distinct eigenvalues of A is m .

设 A 为 m 阶实对称矩阵. 则下列说法错误的是 ()

- (A) 如果 v_1 和 v_2 为满足 $Av_1 = v_1$ 以及 $Av_2 = 0$ 的 m 维实列向量, 则 v_1 和 v_2 正交.
- (B) 存在可逆的实矩阵 P 使得 $P^{-1}AP$ 为对角矩阵.
- (C) A 有 m 个互不相同的特征值.
- (D) 矩阵 A 的所有互不相同特征值的代数重数之和为 m .

(2) Let A be an $m \times n$ real matrix and $U\Sigma V^T$ be a singular value decomposition of A . Which of the following assertions is false? ()

- (A) The columns of U are eigenvectors of AA^T .
- (B) The columns of V are eigenvectors of A^TA .
- (C) The eigenvalues of AA^T and A^TA are real and positive.
- (D) AA^T and A^TA have the same set of positive eigenvalues.

设 A 为一个 $m \times n$ 实矩阵且 $U\Sigma V^T$ 为 A 的一个奇异值分解. 下列说法错误的是 ()

- (A) U 的列向量为矩阵 AA^T 的特征向量.

- (B) V 的列向量为矩阵 $A^T A$ 的特征向量.
 (C) 矩阵 AA^T 和 $A^T A$ 的特征值都是正实数.
 (D) AA^T 和 $A^T A$ 具有相同的正特征值.

(3) Let A be an $n \times n$ real matrix. If for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we have $x^T A x = 0$, then ()

- (A) $|A| = 0$.
 (B) $A^T = -A$.
 (C) $A = O$. Where O denotes the $n \times n$ zero matrix.
 (D) the eigenvalues of A are all zero.

设 A 为一个 n 阶实矩阵. 如果对任意 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, 都有 $x^T A x = 0$, 则 ()

- (A) $|A| = 0$.
 (B) $A^T = -A$.
 (C) $A = O$. 这里 O 表示 n 阶零矩阵.
 (D) 矩阵 A 的所有特征值都为零.

(4) Which of the following matrices is NOT diagonalizable? ()

(A) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(B) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

(C) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(D) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

下列矩阵中不可以对角化的是 ()

(A) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(B) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

(C) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(D) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

(5) Let A be a 3×3 permutation matrix. Then $\det(-(A^T)^{2024})$ equals ()

(A) 0.

(B) 2024.

(C) 1.

(D) -1.

如果 A 为一个 3 阶置换矩阵, 则 $\det(-(A^T)^{2024})$ 等于

(A) 0.

(B) 2024.

(C) 1.

(D) -1.

2. (20 points, 5 points each) Fill in the blanks. (共 20 分, 每小题 5 分) 填空题.

(1) Suppose

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & -\frac{3}{7} \\ -\frac{3}{7} & c & \frac{2}{7} \\ \frac{2}{7} & d & e \end{bmatrix}$$

is an orthogonal matrix. Then $a =$ _____, $e =$ _____.

如果

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & -\frac{3}{7} \\ -\frac{3}{7} & c & \frac{2}{7} \\ \frac{2}{7} & d & e \end{bmatrix}$$

是正交矩阵, 则 $a =$ _____, $e =$ _____.

(2) Let A and B be two $n \times n$ real matrices. If $|A| = 4$, $|B| = 3$ and $|A^{-1} + B| = 2$, then $|A + B^{-1}| =$ _____.

设 A 和 B 为两个 n 阶实矩阵. 若 $|A| = 4$, $|B| = 3$, 以及 $|A^{-1} + B| = 2$, 则 $|A + B^{-1}| =$ _____.

(3) Let A be a 3×3 matrix. Suppose $|A| = -5$ and $A^2 + 4A - 5I = O$, then the three eigenvalues of A are _____. Where I denotes the 3×3 identity matrix and O denotes the 3×3 zero matrix.

设 A 为一个 3 阶矩阵. 假设 $|A| = -5$ 以及 $A^2 + 4A - 5I = O$, 则矩阵 A 的三个特征值为 _____. 这里 I 表示 3 阶单位阵, O 表示 3 阶零矩阵.

(4) Suppose

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & b & a \\ 1 & a & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

are similar, then $a =$ _____.

如果

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & b & a \\ 1 & a & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 和 } B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

相似, 则 $a =$.

3. (20 points) Consider the following matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- Find all the eigenvalues of A .
- Find an orthogonal matrix Q such that $Q^{-1}AQ$ is diagonal.
- Compute A^k for any positive integer k .

(20 分) 考虑以下矩阵

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- 求矩阵 A 的所有特征值.
- 求一个正交矩阵 Q 使得 $Q^{-1}AQ$ 为对角矩阵.
- 求 A^k , 其中 k 为任意的正整数.

4. (10 points) Find the determinant of the following 7×7 matrix:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

(10 分) 求以下 7 阶矩阵的行列式:

$A =$

5300000
2230000
0253000
0025300
0002530
0000253
0000025

5. (10 points) Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) Find all the eigenvalues and their corresponding linearly independent eigenvectors of $P = A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T$.
- (b) Show that P is diagonalizable.

(10 分) 设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- (a) 求矩阵 $P = A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T$ 的所有特征值以及与之对应的线性无关的特征向量.
- (b) 证明: P 是可对角化的.

6. (15 points) Consider the following quadratic form:

$$Q(x, y, z) = \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 2xy + 2xz - 2yz.$$

- (a) For what values of λ is $Q(x, y, z)$ positive definite?
- (b) For what values of λ is $Q(x, y, z)$ negative definite?
- (c) Find the type of quadric surface defined by the following equation:

$$3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 2xy + 2xz - 2yz = 1.$$

(15 分) 考虑以下二次型:

$$Q(x, y, z) = \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 2xy + 2xz - 2yz.$$

- (a) λ 取何值时, $Q(x, y, z)$ 正定?
- (b) λ 取何值时, $Q(x, y, z)$ 负定?
- (c) 判断以下方程所对应的二次曲面的类型:

$$3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 2xy + 2xz - 2yz = 1.$$

7. (10 points) Let A and B be $n \times n$ real matrices. The trace of A is defined to be the sum of all of its diagonal entries:

$$\text{tr}(A) = a_{11} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn}.$$

- (a) Suppose A is similar to B , prove that

$$\text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(B).$$

- (b) Let A and B be real symmetric positive semidefinite matrices. Show that $\text{tr}(AB) \geq 0$.

- (c) Suppose A and B are real symmetric positive semidefinite matrices and $\text{tr}(AB) = 0$. Show that $AB = O$. Where O denotes the $n \times n$ zero matrix.

- (10 分) 设 A 和 B 为 n 阶实矩阵. 矩阵 A 的对角元之和称为它的迹:

$$\text{tr}(A) = a_{11} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn}.$$

- (a) 如果 A 和 B 相似, 证明:

$$\text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(B).$$

- (b) 设 A 和 B 为实对称半正定矩阵. 证明: $\text{tr}(AB) \geq 0$.

- (c) 假定 A 和 B 为实对称半正定矩阵, 并且 $\text{tr}(AB) = 0$. 证明: $AB = O$. 这里 O 表示 n 阶零矩阵.