一、填空题(每小题2分,共20分)

2. 设
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
, 则 $A_{31} + A_{32} + A_{33} =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

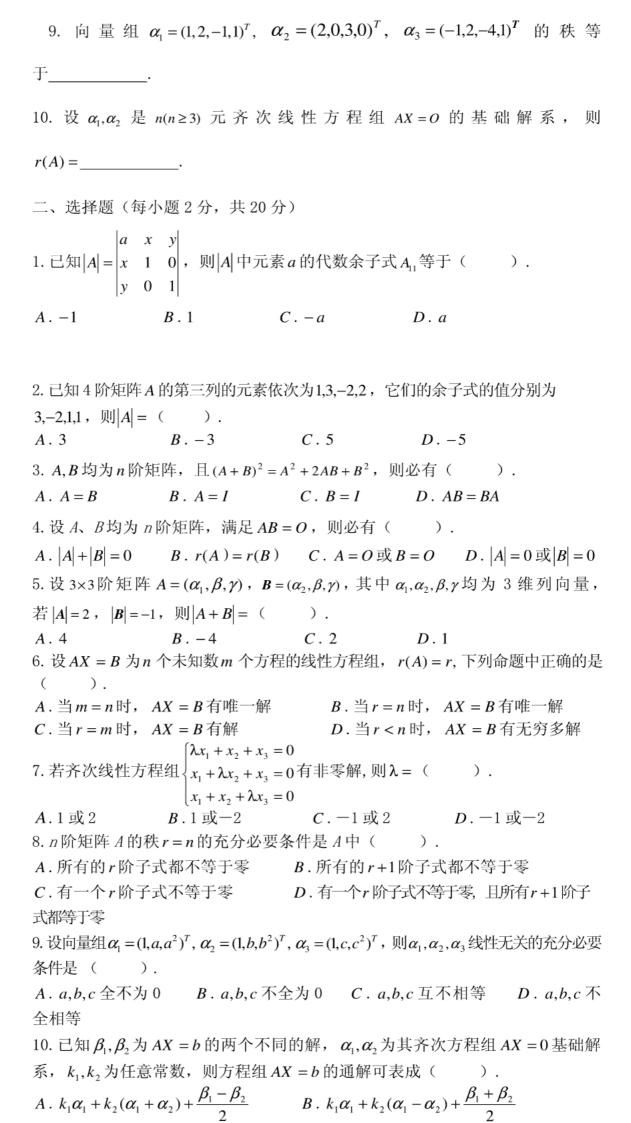
3. 读 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, 则 (AB)^T = _____.$$

5. 已知矩阵 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $A^* \neq A$  的伴随矩阵,则 $(A^*)^{-1} = \underline{\qquad}$ .

6. A、 $\overline{A}$ 分别为线性方程组 AX = b的系数矩阵与增广矩阵,则线性方程组 AX = b有解的充分必要条件是

7. 设 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 且秩  $(A) = 2$ , 则  $a =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. 设A为三阶方阵,且|A|=3,则  $|2A^{-1}|=$ \_\_\_\_\_.



## 线性代数期末试题答案

一、填空题(每小题2分,共20分)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 0 & 17 \\
 14 & 13 \\
 -3 & 10
\end{array}$$

$$4. \quad \frac{1}{3}(A-I)$$

$$5. \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 1 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

6. 
$$r(A) = r(\overline{A})$$
 7.  $a = 6$  8.  $\frac{8}{3}$  9. 2 10.  $n - 2$ 

7. 
$$a = 6$$

8. 
$$\frac{8}{3}$$

10. 
$$n-2$$

二、选择题(每小题2分,共20分)

6. C 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. B 
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 9 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 & -8 \\ 2 & 3 & 7 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = (-1) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -8 \\ 3 & 7 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = (-1) \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 36 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = (-1) \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 36 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = -18$$

四、(10 分)解: (1) 
$$AA^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 29 & 6 & 9 \\ 6 & 2 & 1 \\ 9 & 1 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 
$$(A-2E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = (A - 2E)^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -3 \\ -1 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -8 & -6 \\ 2 & -9 & -6 \\ -2 & 12 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

五、(12 分)解:将方程组的增广矩阵 A 用初等行变换化为阶梯矩阵:

$$\overline{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & k & 4 \\ -1 & k & 1 & k^2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & k-2 & 8 \\ 0 & k-1 & 3 & k^2-4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{k-2}{2} & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{(1+k)(4-k)}{2} & k(k-4) \end{bmatrix}$$

所以,(1) 当 $k \neq -1$  且 $k \neq 4$  时, $r(\overline{\mathbf{A}}) = r(\mathbf{A}) = 3$ ,此时线性方程组有唯一解.

(2) 当 
$$k = -1$$
 时,  $r(\mathbf{A}) = 2$ ,  $r(\overline{\mathbf{A}}) = 3$ , 此时线性方程组无解.

(3) 当
$$k=4$$
时, $r(\overline{\mathbf{A}})=r(\mathbf{A})=2$ ,此时线性方程组有无穷多组解.

此时,原线性方程组化为  $\begin{cases} x_1 = -3x_3 \\ x_2 = 4 - x_3 \end{cases}$  因此,原线性方程组的通解为  $\begin{cases} x_1 = -3x_3 \\ x_2 = 4 - x_3 \\ x_3 = x_3 \end{cases}$ 

或者写为 
$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + C \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (C  $\in$  R)

六、(10 分)解: 记向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 对应矩阵为A并化为行阶梯形矩阵为

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -6 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
所以向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 的秩为 3

且它的一个最大无关组为:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 或  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 

$$A \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \alpha_4 = -4\alpha_1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_2$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 - 8x_3 + 5x_4 \\ x_2 = -3 - 13x_3 + 9x_4 \end{cases}, x_3, x_4$$
为自由未知量。

(2). 线性方程组的特解:  $\gamma_0 = (-1, -3, 0, 0)^T$ ;

导出组的基础解系:  $\eta_1 = (8,13,-1,0)^T$ ,  $\eta_2 = (5,9,0,1)^T$ 

全部解:  $\gamma_0 + k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2$  , $k_1,k_2$ 为任意常数。

八、(8 分) 证明: 只要证明  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  是线性无关即可,

$$k_1 \beta_1 + k_2 \beta_2 + k_3 \beta_3 = 0$$

$$k_1 (\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2) + k_2 (2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3) + k_3 (3\alpha_3 + \alpha_1) = 0$$

$$(k_1 + k_3)\alpha_1 + (2k_1 + 2k_2)\alpha_2 + (3k_2 + 3k_3)\alpha_3 = 0$$

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关,

$$\therefore \begin{cases} k_1 + k_3 = 0 \\ 2k_1 + 2k_2 = 0 \\ 3k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $r(B)=3 \ \therefore \ B\ K=0\ \text{只有零解}, \ \mathbb{D}\ k_1=k_2=k_3=0 \ \ \therefore \beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3$  线性无关。  $\mathbb{D}\ \beta_1=\alpha_1+2\alpha_2\,, \ \beta_2=2\alpha_2+3\alpha_3\,, \ \beta_3=3\alpha_3+\alpha_1$  也是 Ax=0 的基础解系。