

线性代数期中试卷 答案 (2020.11.21)

一. 简答与计算题(本题共5小题, 每小题8分, 共40分)

1. 计算行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$.

解: $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 & 7 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 + 7 + 5 + 6 = 21$.

解法二: $D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 21 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -21 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 21$.

2. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 8 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 X 使得 $A(X - B) = C$.

解: $(A, C) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 15 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -10 & 6 \end{array} \right)$, 则: $Y = X - B = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & -7 \\ 2 & -2 \\ -10 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$, 故: $X = B + Y = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 \\ -8 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$.

解法二: $(A, AB + C) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -2 & 1 & -11 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 29 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -5 & 6 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -8 & 8 \end{array} \right)$, 故: $X = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 \\ -8 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$,

解法三: $(A, E) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -1 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right)$, 故 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1 & 7 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$,

于是 $X = B + A^{-1}C = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 8 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 15 & -7 \\ 2 & -2 \\ -10 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 \\ -8 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$.

3. 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 18 & -8 \\ -1 & x & 4 \\ -3 & -12 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & y & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 A 相似于 B , 求参数 x, y .

解: $A \sim B$, 故 $\text{tr}(A) = \text{tr}(B)$, $|A| = |B|$, 即 $4 + x + 5 = 1 + y + 0$, $-2(2x + 15) = -2y$, 得: $x = -7, y = 1$.

解法二: 相似矩阵有相同的特征多项式, 故有 $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & -18 & 8 \\ 1 & \lambda - x & -4 \\ 3 & 12 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda - y & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$,

即: $\lambda^3 - (x + 9)\lambda^2 + (9x + 62)\lambda + 4x + 30 = \lambda^3 - (y + 1)\lambda^2 + (y - 2)\lambda + 2y$,

比较系数得到: $x = -7, y = 1$.

解法三: 相似矩阵有相同的特征多项式, 故有 $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & -18 & 8 \\ 1 & \lambda - x & -4 \\ 3 & 12 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda - y & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$,

取 $\lambda = 0$ 有 $2(2x + 15) = 2y$, 取 $\lambda = 1$ 有 $-48 - 4(3x + 9) = -4 + 2(3 - y)$, 解得 $x = -7, y = 1$.

解法四: 相似矩阵有相同的特征值, $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & \lambda - y & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - y)(\lambda - 2)$, 有特征值 $\lambda = -1, y, 2$.

故有 $|-E - A| = -6(x + 7) = 0$, 于是 $x = -7$.

而 $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 4 & -18 & 8 \\ 1 & \lambda + 7 & -4 \\ 3 & 12 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)$, 有特征值 $\lambda = 2, -1, 1$, 故 $y = 1$.

4. 已知矩阵 $A, B \in \mathbf{R}^{3 \times 3}$, A 有特征值 $-1, -2, 2$, 且有 $|A^{-1}B| = 2$, 求 $|B|$.

解: $|A^{-1}B| = |A^{-1}| \cdot |B| = |A|^{-1}|B| = 2$, 故 $|B| = 2|A| = 2 * (-1)(-2)(2) = 8$.

解法二: 易知 A^{-1} 有特征值 $-1, -1/2, 1/2$, 故 $|A^{-1}| = (-1)(-1/2)(1/2) = 1/4$.

于是 $2 = |A^{-1}B| = |A^{-1}| \cdot |B| = |B|/4$, 得 $|B| = 8$.

5. 已知列向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbf{R}^n$, ($n > 2$), α_1, α_2 线性无关, 若 $B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_2^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_2^T \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 证明: $r(B) = 2$.

证: 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$, 则 $B = A^T A$. 若 x 满足 $Bx = \theta$, 则 $x^T Bx = (Ax)^T (Ax) = 0$, 故 $Ax = \theta$.

又 α_1, α_2 线性无关, 故 $r(A) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = 2$, 故 $x = \theta$, 于是 $Bx = \theta$ 只有零解, 从而 $r(B) = 2$.

证法二: 假设 $r(B) \neq 2$, 则 $|B| = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_2^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_2^T \alpha_2 \end{vmatrix} = \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 \alpha_2^T \alpha_2 - \alpha_2^T \alpha_1 \alpha_1^T \alpha_2 = \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 \alpha_2^T \alpha_2 - (\alpha_1^T \alpha_2)^2 = 0$,

即 $(\alpha_1^T \alpha_2)^2 = \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 \alpha_2^T \alpha_2$. 柯西不等式 $(\alpha_1^T \alpha_2)^2 \leq \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 \alpha_2^T \alpha_2$, 当且仅当 α_1, α_2 成比例时等式成立, 此即 α_1, α_2 线性相关, 与条件矛盾, 故 $r(B) = 2$.

二.(10分) 解方程组 $\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 4x_4 = -11, \\ x_1 + ax_2 + 2x_3 - 7x_4 = 7, \\ 3x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 - 5x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$

$$\text{解: } (A, b) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & 3 & -5 & 4 & -11 \\ 1 & a & 2 & -7 & 7 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 & -5 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & a+3 & -2a-6 & 3a+8 \end{array} \right).$$

当 $a = -3$ 时, $(A, b) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$, $r(A) = 2 < r(A, b) = 3$, 方程组无解.

当 $a \neq -3$ 时, $(A, b) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & (2a+5)/(a+3) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1/(a+3) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & (3a+8)/(a+3) \end{array} \right)$, $r(A) = r(A, b) = 2$,

方程组有无穷多组解, 通解为 $x = \begin{pmatrix} (2a+5)/(a+3) \\ -1/(a+3) \\ (3a+8)/(a+3) \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $k \in \mathbf{R}$.

三.(10分) 设 $A \in \mathbf{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $r(A) = 2$, $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $b \neq \theta$, 且有 $A\xi_1 = 2b$, $A\xi_2 = 3b$.

写出 $Ax = b$ 的通解并求特解 η 使得 $\eta^T \eta = \min\{x^T x \mid Ax = b\}$ (使得 $x^T x$ 最小的解).

解: $A\xi_1 = 2b$, $A\xi_2 = 3b$, 故设 $\eta = \xi_2 - \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha = 3\xi_1 - 2\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$,

则有 $A\eta = A(\xi_2 - \xi_1) = 3b - 2b = b$, $A\alpha = A(3\xi_1 - 2\xi_2) = 6b - 6b = \theta$.

又有 $r(A) = 2$, 故 $Ax = \theta$ 的基础解系含1个向量, 故 $Ax = b$ 的通解为 $x = \eta + k\alpha$, $k \in \mathbf{R}$.

由 $x^T x = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = (-2+k)^2 + (2-3k)^2 + (1-k)^2 = 11k^2 - 18k + 9 = 11(k - 9/11)^2 + 18/11$,

当 $k = 9/11$ 时, 特解 $\eta = (-13/11, -5/11, 2/11)^T$ 使得 $x^T x$ 最小.

解法二: 设 $\eta_1 = \frac{1}{2}\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$, $\eta_2 = \frac{1}{3}\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha = \eta_1 - \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$,

则有 $A\eta_1 = A(\frac{1}{2}\xi_1) = \frac{1}{2}2b = b$, $A\alpha = A(\eta_1 - \eta_2) = b - b = \theta$, 又 $r(A) = 2$, 故通解为 $x = \eta_1 + k\alpha$, $k \in \mathbf{R}$.

令 $f(k) = x^T x = (-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{k}{6})^2 + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{k}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{k}{6})^2$, 则 $f'(k) = \frac{11k}{18} - \frac{7}{6} = 0$, 解得最小点 $k = \frac{21}{11}$,

代入通解得所求特解 $\eta = (-13/11, -5/11, 2/11)^T$.

四. (15分) 设有向量组

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 12 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1)求一个极大无关组, 并用极大无关组表示其余向量;

(2) 向量组中去掉一个向量, 使得去掉该向量后向量组的秩减小.

解: (1) $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B$, 一个极大无关向量组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$.

易知 $\alpha_3 = \frac{3}{2}\alpha_1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2, \alpha_5 = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha_1 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2$.

(2) 从行简化梯形 B 可以看出, 去掉 $(0, 0, 1, 0)^T$ 后, 行简化梯形 B 的秩由3减为2, 故去掉向量组中对应的向量 α_4 即可.

解法二: (1) $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5)$,

易知 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$ 的一个极大无关向量组为 $\beta_1, \beta_3, \beta_4$, 且有 $\beta_2 = 3\beta_1 - 2\beta_3, \beta_5 = -2\beta_1 + \beta_3$, 则对应 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 的一个极大无关向量组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$, 并有 $\alpha_2 = 3\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_3, \alpha_5 = -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_3$.

(2) 因为 β_4 不能由 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_5$ 表示, 故 α_4 不能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5$ 表示, 去掉 α_4 将使得向量组的极大无关组缩小, 即秩减小.

五.(15分) 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 5 & -4 & -5 \\ -2 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$.

(1) 计算 A 的特征值和特征向量; (2) 求一个2次多项式 $f(x)$, 使得矩阵 $B = f(A)$ 有一个3重的特征值.

解: (1) $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 3 & 2 & -1 \\ \lambda - 5 & \lambda + 4 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda - 2)$, 解得特征值 $\lambda = 1$ (二重), 2 .

$\lambda = 1$ 时, 解方程组 $E - A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 得特征向量为 $k_1 \xi_1, \xi_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T$,

$\lambda = 2$ 时, 解方程组 $E - A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 得特征向量为 $k_2 \xi_2, \xi_2 = (4, 5/2, 1)^T$.

(2) 设 $f(x) = (x - 1)(x - 2) = x^2 - 3x + 2$, 则 $f(A) = A^2 - 3A + 2E$ 的特征值为 $f(1), f(1), f(2)$, 即 $0, 0, 0$, 故特征值为3重的0.

(2)的解法二: 设 $f(x) = x^2 + ax + b$, 则 $f(A) = A^2 + aA + bE$ 的特征值为 $f(1) = 1 + a + b = f(2) = 4 + 2a + b$, 解得 $a = -3, b$ 可取任意值, 不妨取 $b = 0$, 则 $f(x) = x^2 - 3x$, 得到3重的特征值为 $f(1) = f(2) = -2$.

(2)的解法三: 因为 $(1 - 1.5)^2 = 0.25 = (2 - 1.5)^2$, 故取 $f(x) = (x - 3/2)^2$,

则 $f(A) = (A - 1.5E)^2 = A^2 - 3A + 2.25E$ 的特征值为 $f(1) = f(2) = 0.25$, 为3重特征值.

六.(10分) 设矩阵 $A \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}, r(A) = n - 1$, 证明: $A^* = \alpha\beta^T$, 其中 $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 为列向量, 且有 $A\alpha = \theta, A^T\beta = \theta$. (矩阵 A^* 表示矩阵 A 的伴随矩阵)

证: $r(A) = n - 1$, 我们有 $|A| = 0$, 且 $Ax = \theta$ 基础解系含1个向量, 设为 $\alpha \neq \theta$, 则 $A\alpha = \theta$.

因为 $AA^* = |A|E = O$, 故 A^* 的列为 $Ax = \theta$ 的解, 故有 $A^* = (k_1\alpha, \dots, k_n\alpha) = \alpha(k_1, \dots, k_n) = \alpha\beta^T$.

又有 $A^*A = |A|E = O$, 故 $A^T(A^*)^T = A^T\beta\alpha^T = \gamma\alpha^T = O$, 由 $\alpha \neq \theta$ 得 $A^T\beta = \gamma = \theta$.

证法二: $r(A) = n - 1$, 则 $|A| = 0$, A 存在非零 $n - 1$ 阶子式, 故 $A^* \neq O$, 从而 $r(A^*) \geq 1$.

因为 $AA^* = |A|E = O$, 故 $0 = r(AA^*) \geq r(A) + r(A^*) - n = r(A^*) - 1$, 故 $r(A^*) \leq 1$.

由 $r(A^*) \geq 1$ 和 $r(A^*) \leq 1$ 可得 $r(A^*) = 1$.

我们有分解 $A^* = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} Q = Pe_1e_1^TQ = (Pe_1)(e_1^TQ) = \alpha\beta^T$,

其中 P, Q 可逆, α, β^T 分别为 P 的第一列和 Q 的第一行, 且 $\alpha, \beta \neq \theta$.

$O = AA^* = A\alpha\beta^T = (A\alpha)\beta^T, \beta \neq \theta$, 故 $A\alpha = \theta$. 同理由 $A^*A = O$ 可得 $\beta^TA = \theta^T$, 从而 $A^T\beta = \theta$.