

线性代数期中试卷 (2018.11.17)

一. 简答与计算题(本题共5小题, 每小题8分, 共40分)

1. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix}$ 经过多次初等行变换和列变换得到 $B = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 17 & 6 \\ -7 & 0 & 5 \\ 13 & 9 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$, 求参数 λ .

2. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & n-1 \\ n & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $n \geq 2$, 求 C^{-1} .

3. 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}, |A| \neq 0$, 且有 $A_{ij} = 2a_{ij}, i, j = 1, 2, 3$, 其中 A_{ij} 为矩阵元素 a_{ij} 的代数余子式, 求 $|A^*|$.

4. 设矩阵 $A = MN^T$, 其中 $M, N \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r} (r \leq n), |N^T M| \neq 0$. 证明: $r(A^2) = r(A)$.

5. 计算行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n-1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & n-1 & n-2 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$. (D的元素 $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} i+j-1, & \text{当 } i+j \leq n+1, \\ 2n+1-i-j, & \text{当 } i+j > n+1. \end{cases}$)

二.(10分) 设有向量组

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 求一个极大无关组, 并用极大无关组表示其余向量;

(2) 在4维列向量组 e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 中找出所有不能被向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 线性表示的向量, 其中 $e_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T, e_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)^T, e_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0)^T, e_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1)^T$.

三.(10分) 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$, A 的第一列为 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是齐次线性方程组 $(A - 2E)x = \theta$ 的非零解, 求 A .

四.(15分) 设下列非齐次线性方程组有3个线性无关的解向量:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = 1, \\ \lambda x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 7\mu x_4 = -2, \\ 4x_1 + 9x_2 - 5x_3 - 6x_4 = 5. \end{cases}$$

(1) 求出该方程组系数矩阵的秩; (2) 求出参数 λ, μ 的值以及方程组的通解.

五.(15分) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 6 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$.

(1) 计算矩阵 A 的特征值和特征向量; (2) 计算矩阵 $(A^2 + A^* + 2E)^{-1}$ 的特征值和特征向量.

六.(10分) 设矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, r(A) < n$, 列向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 是齐次线性方程组 $Ax = \theta$ 的基础解系, 矩阵 $N = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times s}$. 证明: $r(A^T, N) = n$.



五.(15分) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 6 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$.

(1) 计算矩阵 A 的特征值和特征向量; (2) 计算矩阵 $(A^2 + A^* + 2E)^{-1}$ 的特征值和特征向量.

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \lambda & \lambda \\ 3 & \lambda+1 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & \lambda+7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-2 & -6 & -6 \\ -3 & \lambda+1 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & \lambda+7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\lambda E - A| &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -6 & -6 \\ -3 & \lambda+1 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & \lambda+7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -6 & -6 \\ 0 & \lambda+4 & \lambda+4 \\ 3 & 3 & \lambda+7 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+4) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -6 \\ 3 & \lambda+7 \end{vmatrix} - (\lambda+4) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -6 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda+4) [(\lambda-2)(\lambda+7) + 18] - (\lambda+4) [3(\lambda-2) + 18] \\ &= (\lambda+4) [(\lambda-2)(\lambda+7) + 18 - 3(\lambda-2) - 18] \\ &= (\lambda+4) [(\lambda-2)(\lambda+4)] \\ &= (\lambda+4)^2 (\lambda-2) \end{aligned}$$

特征值 $\lambda = -4$ (重), $\lambda = 2$

对于 $\lambda = -4$, 有 $(-4E - A)x = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -6 & -6 & -6 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{基础解系: } \alpha_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore \lambda = -4$ 的特征向量为 $k_{11}\alpha_{11} + k_{12}\alpha_{12}$, 其中 k_{11}, k_{12} 不全为 0.

对于 $\lambda = 2$, 有 $(2E - A)x = 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -6 & -6 \\ -3 & 3 & -3 \\ 3 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{基础解系: } \alpha_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore \lambda = 2$ 的特征向量为 $k_{21}\alpha_{21}$, $k_{21} \neq 0$.

(2) $|A| = 32$, 令 $B = A^2 + A^* + 2E = A^2 + 32A^{-1} + 2E$, $B\xi_1 = (2^2 + 32 \cdot (1/2) + 2)\xi_1 = 22\xi_1$, $B\xi_2 = 10\xi_2$, $B\xi_3 = 10\xi_3$, 故 $B^{-1}\xi_1 = (1/22)\xi_1$, $B^{-1}\xi_2 = (1/10)\xi_2$, $B^{-1}\xi_3 = (1/10)\xi_3$. 于是 $(A^2 + A^* + 2E)^{-1}$ 的特征值为 $1/22, 1/10, 1/10$, 对应特征向量为 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 .

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 & 6 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = 14 - 54 - 54 - 18 + 18 + 18 = -32$$

$$|A| = 32, B = A^2 + A^* + 2E = A^2 + 32A^{-1} + 2E$$

$$A^{**} = |A|E$$

$$A^{**} = |A| \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$B\xi_1 = (A^2 + 32A^{-1} + 2E)\xi_1$$

$$= (\lambda^2 + 32 \frac{1}{\lambda} + 2)\xi_1$$

$$= (4 + 16 + 2)\xi_1 = 22\xi_1$$

$$B^{-1}\xi_1 = \frac{1}{22}\xi_1$$

$$B^{-1}\xi_2 = \frac{1}{10}\xi_2 \quad (\text{重}).$$

$$\text{特征值: } \frac{1}{22}, \frac{1}{10} (\text{重}).$$

$$\xi_1, \xi_2.$$

$$B\xi_2 = (A^2 + 32A^{-1} + 2E)\xi_2$$

$$= (\lambda^2 + 32 \frac{1}{\lambda} + 2)\xi_2$$

$$= (16 - 8 + 2)\xi_2$$

$$= 10\xi_2 \quad (\text{重}).$$

线性代数期中试卷

姓名 向梯 学号 231098288 专业 经济学 考试时间 2019.11.16

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分
得分	25	7	10	8	8	10	68

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 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= -2(6-1+2) + (-1-1) = -14-2 = -16$

2. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$, 求矩阵 $B = \begin{pmatrix} M_{11} & M_{21} & M_{31} \\ M_{12} & M_{22} & M_{32} \\ M_{13} & M_{23} & m_{33} \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 M_{ij} 为行列式 $|A|$ 的 ij 元素的余子式.

$B = \begin{pmatrix} -16 & -8 & 0 \\ -8 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

3. 已知 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $(E+A)^{-1}$.

$E+A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$

$(E+A, E) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -7 & 2 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 & -1 \end{array} \right)$
 $(E+A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 9 & 7 \\ -1 & 7 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

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4. 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), B = (-3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3), |B| = 16$, 求 $|A+B|$.

$B = \begin{vmatrix} -3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 & \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 & -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 \end{vmatrix} = 16$
 $B = \begin{vmatrix} -3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 & \alpha_1 + 5\alpha_2 & -2\alpha_1 - \frac{2}{5}\alpha_3 \end{vmatrix} = 8|\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_1| = 8|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3|$

$|A| = 8$
 $|A+B| = (|A|+|B|) = 16$

5. 设矩阵 $A, B \in R^{m \times n}$, 证明 $r(AA^T + BB^T) = r(A, B)$.

设 A, B 极大元组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_s, s \leq \min\{m, n\}$
 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \dots, \beta_t, t \leq \min\{m, n\}$
 $r(A, B) = \min\{m, s+t\}$

$r(AA^T + BB^T) \leq m$

$r(AA^T + BB^T) \leq r(AA^T) \leq \min\{m, s\}$
 $r(AA^T + BB^T) \leq r(BB^T) \leq \min\{m, t\}$
 $\therefore r(AA^T + BB^T) \leq \min\{m, s+t\}$

$r(AA^T + BB^T) = r(A, B)$
 $r(AA^T + BB^T) \geq r(A, B)$
 $r(AA^T + BB^T) \geq r(A, B)$
 $r(AA^T + BB^T) \geq r(A, B)$

二. (15分) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & -7 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ s \\ 2.4 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 s 为参数.

(1) 解方程组 $Ax = \beta$:

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & -7 & 9 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & -10 & 14 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{5} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{4}{5} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{5} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$Ax=0$ 基础解系

$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{7}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$Ax=b$ 特解 $\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\therefore$ 解: $y = k\alpha, k \neq 0$

(2) 令 $B = \begin{pmatrix} A & \beta \\ \gamma^T & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 解方程组 $By = \theta$.

$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & -7 & 9 & 6 \\ 3 & s & \frac{12}{5} & 3 \end{pmatrix} y = 0$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & -10 & 14 & 10 \\ 0 & s+9 & \frac{63}{5} & -9 \end{pmatrix}$

$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$s = -9$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{4}{5} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{5} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{7}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{4}{5} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{5} & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{5} & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{5} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{4}{5} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{5} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{7}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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5. 设矩阵 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 证明 $r(AA^T + BB^T) = r(A, B)$.

证: $(AA^T + BB^T)x = \theta \Leftrightarrow (A, B) \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$.

若 x 满足 $\begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$, 则有 $(AA^T + BB^T)x = \theta$.

若 x 满足 $(AA^T + BB^T)x = \theta$, 令 $y = \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x$, 则有 $x^T(AA^T + BB^T)x = y^T y = 0$,

故 $y = \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$, 从而 $(AA^T + BB^T)x = \theta$ 与 $\begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$ 同解.

于是 $r(N(AA^T + BB^T)) = r(N \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix})$, 进一步有 $r(AA^T + BB^T) = r \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} = r(A, B)$.

$$(AA^T + BB^T)x = \theta \Leftrightarrow (A, B) \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = 0 \quad (AA^T + BB^T)x = 0$$

$$(AA^T + BB^T)x = 0 \quad (A, B) \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = 0 \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x$$

$$(A, B)y = 0 \quad y^T = x^T (A, B)$$

$$x^T (A, B) \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = y^T y = 0$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = 0$$

r

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{4}{5} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{5} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 2.4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{4}{5} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{5} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & \frac{14}{5} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{4}{5} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{5} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & \frac{5}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$s=0 \quad \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -\frac{5}{5} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

二.(15分) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & -7 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ s \\ 2.4 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 s 为参数.

(1) 解方程组 $Ax = \beta$;

(2) 令 $B = \begin{pmatrix} A & \beta \\ \gamma^T & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 解方程组 $By = \theta$.

$$\text{解: (1) } (A, \beta) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & -10 & 14 & 10 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 4/5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

得一个特解为: $\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 齐次方程组的基础解系为: $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} -4/5 \\ 7/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 故通解为: $\eta + k\xi, k \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$(2) \text{ 利用(1)的计算结果, 有 } B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4/5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & s & 2.4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4/5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & s & 5s/7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{当 } s=0 \text{ 时, } B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4/5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 基础解系: } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -4/5 \\ 7/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

故通解为: $k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\text{当 } s \neq 0 \text{ 时, } B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3/7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 基础解系: } \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -3/7 \\ 0 \\ -5/7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 通解为: } k_3\xi_3, k_3 \in \mathbb{R}.$$

(2) 解法二: 利用(1)的过程, $(A, \beta)y = \theta$ 可得通解 $y = k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2$, 其中 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -4/5 \\ 7/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

代入 B 的最后一行 $(\gamma^T, 3)y = 0$ 计算后得到 $\frac{7}{5}sk_1 + sk_2 = 0$.

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当 $s=0$ 时, 等式恒成立, 故通解为 $k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$.

当 $s \neq 0$ 时, $k_1 = -\frac{5}{7}k_2$, 故通解为 $k_2(-\frac{5}{7}\xi_1 + \xi_2) = k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -3/7 \\ 0 \\ -5/7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$.

三. (10分) 设 n 阶矩阵 A 满足 $(A^*)^* = O$, 其中 $(A^*)^*$ 是 A 的伴随矩阵 A^* 的伴随矩阵, 证明 $|A| = 0$.

$$AA^* = |A|E$$

$$A^* = |A| \cdot A^{-1} \quad (A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A$$

$$(A^*)^*(A^*)^* = |A^*|E$$

$$(A^*)^* = |A^*| (A^*)^{-1}$$

$$= |A|^{n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{|A|} A$$

$$O = (A^*)^* = |A|^{n-2} A \quad \therefore |A| = 0$$

$$A \neq O$$

四. (15分) 设两个向量组

$$A: \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 和 } B: \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) 分别求向量组 A 的一个极大无关组和向量组 B 的一个极大无关组;

(2) 找一个向量 γ 使得向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \gamma$ 与向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \gamma$ 等价, 给出理由.

$$(1) (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 8 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2)$$

(2) 只需 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \gamma)$ 与 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \gamma)$ 等价.

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_3)$$

$$(2) (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -3 & 7 \\ 2 & -5 & 12 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -5 & 10 \\ 0 & -9 & 18 \\ 0 & 4 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 8 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \gamma$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -3 & 7 \\ 2 & -5 & 12 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \gamma$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \gamma$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -5 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \gamma$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -5 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \gamma$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -5 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \gamma$$

$$\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{五. (10分) 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) 求 A 的特征值和特征向量;

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & \lambda - 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & \lambda - 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & \lambda - 10 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ -5 & \lambda - 10 \end{vmatrix} - (\lambda + 1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -5 & \lambda - 10 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda + 1) [\lambda(\lambda - 10) - 10] - (\lambda + 1) [2(\lambda - 10) - 10]$$

$$= (\lambda + 1) [\lambda^2 - 11\lambda + 10 - 2\lambda + 20 + 10]$$

$$= (\lambda + 1) [\lambda^2 - 13\lambda + 40]$$

$$= (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 5)(\lambda - 8)$$

$$\text{特征值: } \lambda = -1, 5, 8$$

$$\text{对于 } \lambda = 1, \dots$$

$$\lambda = 5, \dots$$

$$\lambda = 8, \dots$$

$$|A| = 10 - 20 + 10 - 40 = -40$$

(2) 计算行列式 $|3E + A^*|$.

$$A^*A = |A|E$$

$$A^* = |A| \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$3E +$$

$$|3E + A^*| = |3E - 40A^{-1}|$$

$$= \left(3 - \frac{40}{\lambda_i}\right) \delta_i$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 - \frac{40}{-1} \\ 3 - \frac{40}{5} \\ 3 - \frac{40}{8} \end{pmatrix} \delta_i$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 43 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \delta_i$$

$$= 43 \cdot (-5) \cdot 2 = -430$$

$$= -430$$

$$\text{六. (10分) 设 } n \text{ 阶实矩阵 } A \sim D = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & d_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & d_n \end{pmatrix}, d_i \in \mathbf{R}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A|$$

(1) 证明 $f(d_i) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$;

(2) 证明 $f(A) = O$.

$$(1) P^{-1}AP = D = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & d_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & d_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) f(A) = |AE - A| = |A - A| = 0$$

$$f(d_i) = |d_i E - A| = 0$$

$$d_i \text{ 是特征值, 有 } |d_i E - A| = 0$$

三. (10分) 设 n 阶矩阵 A 满足 $(A^*)^* = O$, 其中 $(A^*)^*$ 是 A 的伴随矩阵 A^* 的伴随矩阵, 证明 $|A| = 0$.
 证: 反证法, 设 $|A| \neq 0$, 则有 $A^* = |A|A^{-1}, |A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \neq 0$,
 进一步有 $(A^*)^* = |A^*|(A^*)^{-1} = |A|^{n-2}A$.
 因为 $(A^*)^* = O$, 故 $|A|^{n-2}A = O$, 从而 $A = O$, 得出 $|A| = 0$ 矛盾, 故 $|A| = 0$.

证法二: $|A|AA^*A^{**} = |A|^2A^{**} = |A|^2O = O$,
 $|A|AA^*A^{**} = |A| \cdot |A^*|A = |AA^*|A = | |A|E |A = |A|^nA$,
 故 $|A|^nA = O$, 于是或者 $|A| = 0$, 或者 $A = O$, 从而也有 $|A| = 0$.

证法三: $AA^* = |A|E$, 两边取行列式得 $|A| \cdot |A^*| = |A|^n$, 同理有 $|A^*| \cdot |A^{**}| = |A^*|^n$.
 因为 $A^{**} = O$, 故 $|A^*|^n = |A^*| \cdot |O| = 0$, 于是 $|A^*| = 0$, 进一步 $|A|^n = |A| \cdot |A^*| = 0$, 最后有 $|A| = 0$.

四.(15分) 设两个向量组 $A: \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $B: \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (1) 分别求向量组 A 的一个极大无关组和向量组 B 的一个极大无关组;
- (2) 找一个向量 γ 使得向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \gamma$ 与向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \gamma$ 等价, 给出理由.

解: (1) $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$

故 A 的一个极大无关组为: α_1, α_3 , $A \cup B$ 的一个极大无关组为: $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \beta_2$.

$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$

故 B 的一个极大无关组为: β_1, β_2 , $A \cup B$ 的一个极大无关组为: $\beta_1, \beta_2, \alpha_1$.
 (2) A 中加 β_2 可表示 B , B 中加 α_1 可表示 A , 故可取 $\gamma = \beta_2 + \alpha_1 = (4, 1, -2, 3)^T$,
 于是 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \gamma\}$ 等价于 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \beta_2\}$, 等价于 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \alpha_1\}$ 等价于 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \gamma\}$.
 即添加 γ 后两组向量组等价.

五.(10分) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (1) 求 A 的特征值和特征向量;
- (2) 计算行列式 $|3E + A^*|$.

解: (1) $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & \lambda-10 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & 2 & -2 \\ \lambda+1 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & \lambda-10 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-5)(\lambda-8),$

故特征值为: $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 5, \lambda_3 = 8$.

$\lambda_1 = -1$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 基础解系: $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征向量: $k_1\xi_1, k_1 \neq 0$.

$\lambda_2 = 5$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 基础解系: $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ -1/3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征向量: $k_2\xi_2, k_2 \neq 0$.

$\lambda_3 = 8$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -14/45 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/45 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 基础解系: $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 14/45 \\ -4/45 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征向量: $k_3\xi_3, k_3 \neq 0$.

- (2) $|A| = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 = -40 \neq 0$, 故 $A^* = |A|A^{-1} = -40A^{-1}$,

$(3E+A^*)\xi_i = 3\xi_i - 40\lambda_i^{-1}\xi_i = (3-40/\lambda_i)\xi_i, i = 1, 2, 3$, 故 $3E+A^*$ 有特征值 $\mu_i = 3-40/\lambda_i = 43, -5, -2$,
 于是 $|3E + A^*| = \mu_1\mu_2\mu_3 = 430$.

$|A| = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 = -40 \neq 0$, $|A| = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 = -40 \neq 0$, $|A| = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 = -40 \neq 0$

故 $A^* = |A|A^{-1} = -40A^{-1} = -40 \begin{pmatrix} -1/4 & -3/4 & 1/20 \\ -1/2 & -1/2 & 1/10 \\ 1/8 & -1/8 & 3/40 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 30 & -2 \\ 20 & 20 & -4 \\ -5 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix},$

于是 $|3E + A^*| = \begin{vmatrix} 13 & 30 & -2 \\ 20 & 23 & -4 \\ -5 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 13 & 43 & -2 \\ 20 & 43 & -4 \\ -5 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 430.$

- (2) 的解法三: $|A| = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 = -40$, 设 $B = A(3E + A^*) = 3A + |A|E = 3A - 40E$,

于是 $|A| \cdot |3E + A^*| = |B| = \begin{vmatrix} -37 & -6 & 6 \\ -6 & -37 & 0 \\ -15 & 15 & -10 \end{vmatrix} = -17200$, 故 $|3E + A^*| = -17200/(-40) = 430$.

六.(10分) 设 n 阶实矩阵 $A \sim D = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & d_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & d_n \end{pmatrix}, d_i \in \mathbf{R}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A|$.

- (1) 证明 $f(d_i) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$;
- (2) 证明 $f(A) = O$.

证: (1) 因为 $A \sim D$, 故 $f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = |\lambda E - D| = (\lambda - d_1) \cdots (\lambda - d_n)$, 所以 $f(d_i) = 0$.

(2) $f(A) \sim f(D) = \begin{pmatrix} f(d_1) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & f(d_2) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & f(d_n) \end{pmatrix} = O$, 故 $f(A) = P^{-1}OP = O$.

(2) 的证法二: 因为 $A \sim D$, 故有可逆矩阵 P 使得 $A = P^{-1}DP$, 且 A 有特征值 $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n$,
 从而 $f(\lambda) = (\lambda - d_1)(\lambda - d_2) \cdots (\lambda - d_n)$. 于是

$f(A) = (A - d_1E) \cdots (A - d_nE)$
 $= (P^{-1}DP - d_1E) \cdots (P^{-1}DP - d_nE)$
 $= P^{-1}(D - d_1E)P \cdot P^{-1}(D - d_2E)P \cdots P^{-1}(D - d_nE)P$
 $= P^{-1}(D - d_1E)(D - d_2E) \cdots (D - d_nE)P$
 $= P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & \\ & d_2 - d_1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & d_n - d_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 - d_2 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & d_n - d_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} d_1 - d_n & & & \\ & d_2 - d_n & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} P$
 $= P^{-1}OP = O$.

线性代数期中试卷

姓名 向稀 学号 231098288 专业 经济学 考试时间 2020.11.21

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	总分
得分	34	8	2	15	15	2	76

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 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1+3+2+2+2+4+3+4$$

$$= 8+13 = 21$$

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 $A(X-B) = C$.

$$\Rightarrow X = A^{-1}C + B$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1}C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1}C + B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 8 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 11 \\ 6 & 7 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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 .

$$A \sim B \Rightarrow |A| = |B|$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x+5 = 1+y \Rightarrow x-y = -8$$

$$x = -7, y = 1$$

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 $|B|$.

$$|A| = (-1) \times (-2) \times 2 = 4$$

$$|A^{-1}| = |A|^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$|A^{-1}B| = 2 \Rightarrow |B| = 8$$

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: $r(B) = 2$.

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 4x_4 = -11, \\ x_1 + ax_2 + 2x_3 - 7x_4 = 7, \\ 3x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 - 5x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -5 & 4 & -11 \\ 1 & a & 2 & -7 & 7 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -5 & 4 & -11 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 & -5 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 2 & -7 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & -3 & 9 & -11 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 & -5 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 2 & -7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & -3 & 9 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 4+a & -1 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & -3 & 9 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 4+a & -1 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 4 & a-1 & 2(a-1) & 3a-4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & a+3 & -2(a+3) & 3a-16 \end{pmatrix}$$

若 $a = -3$, $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $r(A) < r(AB)$ 无解.

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & \frac{3a-16}{a+3} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 + \frac{3a-16}{a+3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 + \frac{3a-16}{a+3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & \frac{3a-16}{a+3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -14 \\ 3a-16 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

构造方程的解

$$A \frac{\xi_1}{2} = b \quad A \frac{\xi_2}{2} = b$$

$$A(\frac{\xi_1}{2} - \frac{\xi_2}{2}) = 0 \quad \alpha = \frac{\xi_1 - \xi_2}{2} \quad \eta = \frac{\xi_1}{2}$$

三.(10分) 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $r(A) = 2$, $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $b \neq \theta$, 且有 $A\xi_1 = 2b$, $A\xi_2 = 3b$.
求 $Ax = b$ 的通解并求特解 η 使得 $\eta = \min\{x^T x \mid Ax = b\}$ (使得 $x^T x$ 最小的解).

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

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

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 $x = \eta + k\alpha, k \in \mathbb{R}$.

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.

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

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 $x = \eta_1 + k\alpha, k \in \mathbb{R}$.

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 $\eta = (-13/11, -5/11, 2/11)^T$.

$$\eta_1 + k\alpha, \text{ 其中 } \alpha = \eta_1 - \eta_2.$$

$$f(k) = x^T x = (\eta + k\alpha)^T (\eta + k\alpha)$$

$$= (-\frac{3}{2} + \frac{k}{6})^2 + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{k}{2})^2 + (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{k}{6})^2$$

$$f'(k) = \dots \quad k = \dots \quad \eta = (\dots)$$

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.

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4)$$

$$\alpha_3 = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha_2 + \frac{3}{2}\alpha_1$$

$$-\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\alpha_5 = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha_2 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha_1$$

$$(2) \alpha_4$$

$$r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) \geq$$

$$r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5) = 2$$

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

(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.

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-3 & 2 & -1 \\ 5-\lambda & 4 & -5 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda-5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-3 & 2 & -1 \\ 5-\lambda & 4 & -5 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda-5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & 2 & -1 \\ 5-\lambda & 4 & -5 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 & \lambda-6 \\ -5 & \lambda+4 & 5 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+4 & 5 \\ -2 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \lambda-6 \\ -2 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-2)$$

$$\lambda = 2, 1, 1$$

$$\text{对于 } \lambda = 2, \text{ 有 } (2E - A)x = 0$$

$$2E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -5 & 6 & -5 \\ 2 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{对于 } \lambda = 1, \text{ 有 } (E - A)x = 0$$

$$E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & -1 \\ -5 & 5 & -5 \\ 2 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta f(x) = x^2 + bx + c \quad f(A) = A^2 + bA + c \quad f(1) = 1 + b + c \quad f(2) = 4 + 2b + c$$

$$\text{取 } b = -3, c = 0. \quad f(x) = x^2 - 3x. \quad \text{有三重特征值 } -2.$$

构造方程的解!

六.(10分) 设矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $r(A) = n - 1$, 证明: $A^* = \alpha\beta^T$, 其中 $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 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)

$$\begin{matrix} \boxed{r(A) = n-1.} \\ n \times n \end{matrix}$$

$$AA^* = |A|E = 0 \quad r(A^*) = 1.$$

$$A\alpha\beta^T = 0 \quad |A| = 0$$

$$AA^* = |A|E = 0.$$

$$r(A) = n-1 \quad x \text{ 有 } n \text{ 维}$$

$$Ax = 0. \text{ 共 } n \text{ 个解, 记为 } \alpha.$$

$$\text{有 } A\alpha = 0.$$

$$AA^* = |A|E = 0$$

$$A^* \text{ 是 } Ax = 0 \text{ 的解. 对 } A^* \text{ 分块}$$

$$A^* = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n), \beta_i \text{ 满足 } A\beta_i = 0$$

$$A^* \text{ 可用 } \alpha \text{ 表示: } \beta_i = k_i \alpha.$$

$$A^* = (k_1 \alpha, k_2 \alpha, \dots, k_n \alpha) = \alpha (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n) = \alpha \beta^T$$

$$A\alpha = 0 \quad \alpha^T A^T = 0$$

$$\text{即证 } A^T A A^* = A^T A \alpha \beta^T$$

$$A^T A A^* = A^T 0 = 0$$

$$0 = A^T A \alpha \beta^T = 0.$$

$$k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n. \quad \text{即 } A^* = \alpha \beta^T.$$

$$(A^*)^T = \beta^0 \alpha^T$$

$$A^* A = 0$$

$$A^T (A^*)^T = 0$$

$$A^T \beta \alpha^T = 0$$

$$\alpha^T \neq 0$$

$$\therefore A^T \beta = 0$$

南京大学数学系 2021-2022 学年第 1 学期

线性代数（第一层次）期中试卷

考试日期：2021年11月20日（120分钟）

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	合计	阅卷教师
得分	30	12	14	5	10	14	85	

一、简答与计算（本题共5小题，每小题8分，共40分）

1. $B = A^*$, 计算 B 的所有代数余子式的和, 即 $\sum_{i,j=1}^4 B_{ij}$, 此处

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 & 13 & 16 \\ 5 & 0 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 & 16 \\ 5 & 0 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 12 & 16 \\ 5 & 0 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 20 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\sum B_{ij} = 0$

解答: 计算得 $r(A) = 3$, $r(A^*) = 1$, $(A^*)^* = 0$, $\sum_{i,j=1}^4 B_{ij} = 0$.

2. 计算行列式

$$D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 & 9 \\ 1 & 3^2 & 5^2 & 7^2 & 9^2 \\ 1 & 3^3 & 5^3 & 7^3 & 9^3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{1!} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 5} (a_i - a_j) = \frac{1}{1!} (7-1)(7-3)(7-5)(7-9)(5-1)(5-3)(5-9)(3-1)(3-5)(3-9)(1-1)(1-3)(1-5)(1-7)(1-9) = 2^2 \times 2^2 \times 2^2 = 2^6 = 64$$

解答: $D_5 = (7-1)(7-3)(7-5)(5-1)(5-3)(3-1) = (6!!)(4!!)2 = 768$

3. 证明: 如果 $A \xrightarrow{C} B$, 则 A 的列向量组与 B 的列向量组等价。

解答: 略。
 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \xrightarrow{C} B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$
 $\exists$ 可逆阵 $P, AP = B$. $A = BP^{-1}$. $\beta_i = \alpha_i P_i$
 $\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n = \alpha_1 P_1, \alpha_2 P_2, \dots, \alpha_n P_n$

4. 计算 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $A^k = 0$, $k > 1$ 是正整数。证明: $E - A$ 可逆。

解答: $(E - A)(E + A + \dots + A^{k-1}) = E + A + \dots + A^{k-1} - A - \dots - A^k = E - A^k = E$.



$$E - A^k = E$$

$$(E - A)(E + A + \dots + A^{k-1}) = E$$

$$A \cdot B = E$$

$$A\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & b \\ 1 & b & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ a+b \\ b+3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 4 = 1+a+b = b+3 \\ b=1 \quad a=2 \end{matrix}$$

5. $\eta = (1, 1, 1)^T$ 是矩阵 A 的特征向量, 计算 a, b 与 A 的所有特征值, 此处:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & b \\ 1 & b & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad A\eta = \lambda\eta \quad \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ a+b \\ b+3 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ a+b \\ b+3 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解答: $A\eta = (4, a+b+1, b+3)^T = \lambda(1, 1, 1)^T$, $4 = a+b+1 = b+3$, $a = 2$, $b = 1$.

$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$, $\lambda_3 = 4$.

$$\lambda E - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda-a & -b \\ -1 & -b & \lambda-2 \end{pmatrix} \quad |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-4) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-4)(\lambda-1)^2 = (\lambda-4)(\lambda-1)^2$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1 \quad \lambda_3 = 4$$

二 (12分)

$$\text{计算矩阵 } X \text{ 使得 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解答:

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/6 & 2/3 & -1/2 \\ 1/3 & -1/3 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -1 & \frac{2}{3} & -1 \\ 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

三 (14分)

(1) 计算矩阵 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5)$ 的秩, 计算 A 列向量组的一个极大线性无关组, 并用 η 表示其余向量 (6分); (2) 判断 $Ax = b$ 解的存在性, 如有解则计算其通解 (8分).

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\eta = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3$$

解答:

$$(Ab) \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -2 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$r(A) = 2$, 极大线性无关组: α_1, α_2

$\alpha_3 = -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$, $\alpha_5 = -2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$

$Ax = b$ 解: $c_1\eta_1 + c_2\eta_2 + c_3\eta_3 + \eta_0$

$\eta_1 = (2, -1, 1, 0, 0)^T$, $\eta_2 = (-1, 1, 0, 1, 0)^T$, $\eta_3 = (2, 1, 0, 0, 1)^T$,

$\eta_0 = (10, -4, 0, 0, 0)^T$,

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & -6 \end{array}\right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & -6 \end{array}\right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -2 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

设 $Ax=0$. A 的极大无关组: $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r)$.

则 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r)x=0$.

$$\text{则 } \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_r^T \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r)x=0$$

$$\text{设 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r x=y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_r^T \end{pmatrix} y=0$$

$$y^T = x^T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_r^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y^T (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r) = x^T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_r^T \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r) = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_r^T \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r)x=0$$

$$m \times n \quad m \times 1 \times n$$

$$A = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \alpha_2 \beta_2^T + \dots + \alpha_r \beta_r^T$$

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Ax = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \end{pmatrix} x = 0$$

$$Ax = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r)x$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r)x \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad x^T =$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r x = 0$$

$$x^T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_r^T \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$Ax=0$$

$$x^T A^T = 0$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r)y=0.$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \end{pmatrix} x$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \end{pmatrix} x = 0$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r)y=0.$$

$$y = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \end{pmatrix} x.$$

$$y^T = x^T (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r)$$

$$y^T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_r^T \end{pmatrix} = x^T \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_r^T \end{pmatrix} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r) = 0.$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r)x=0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_r^T \end{pmatrix} x = 0$$

$$PA = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \end{pmatrix} \quad A = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \dots + \alpha_r \beta_r^T$$

$$P^{-1} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$$

四、(10分)

A 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, $r(A) = r > 0$, 证明必有非零 m 维向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 与 n 维向量 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$, 使得 $A = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \alpha_2 \beta_2^T + \dots + \alpha_r \beta_r^T$.

解答: 略。

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \dots + \alpha_r \beta_r^T$$

五、(10分)

$\alpha = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T$ 为 n 维向量, $A = \alpha \alpha^T$, 计算 A 的 n 个线性无关的特征向量。

解答: 略。

六、(14分)

$A = (a_{ij})_{3 \times 3}$, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, $A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3$, $A\alpha_2 = -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3$, $A\alpha_3 = -2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$. 计算 A 的特征值与特征向量 (用 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的线性组合表示)。

解答: $P = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3)$ 可逆, $AP = PB$, $|\lambda E - B| = (\lambda + 3)(\lambda - 3)^2 = 0$, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 3$, $\lambda_3 = -3$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda_1 E - B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\eta_3 = (1, 1, 1)^T$. $\zeta_1 = P\eta_1 = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $\zeta_2 = P\eta_2 = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_3$, $\zeta_3 = P\eta_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$.

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \lambda E - B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & \lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore B\alpha^T = \alpha^T A \quad (A \sim B) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & \lambda-1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & \lambda-1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+3 & \lambda+3 & \lambda+3 \\ 2 & \lambda-1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda-1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+3)(\lambda-3)^2$$

特征值: $\lambda = -3, 3$ (二重)

$$\lambda = -3: \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 3: \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots$$

(二重).

特征值 $3, -3$.

$$\zeta_1 = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \quad \zeta_2 = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_3$$

$$\zeta_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$$

考试日期：2021年11月12日（120分钟）

题 号	一	二	三	四	五	六	合 计	阅卷 教师
得 分								

一、简答与计算（本题共6小题，每小题8分，共48分）

1、计算行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

2、计算 $(A^*)^*$ ，此处

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

3、计算以下向量组的一个极大线性无关组，并用以表示其余向量，此处：

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4、向量组 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m\}$ 与 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_k\}$ 等价, 证明齐次线性方程组 $Ax = 0$ 与 $Bx = 0$ 同

解, 此处

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m^T \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = (b_{ij})_{k \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k^T \end{pmatrix}$$

5、计算矩阵X使得 $X \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

6、 α_1 、 α_2 、 α_3 线性相关， α_2 、 α_3 、 α_4 线性无关。证明 α_1 可由 α_2 与 α_3 线性表出， α_4 不能由 α_1 、 α_2 与 α_3 线性表出。

二、(10分)

A 是 n 阶实矩阵, $A^T A = A A^T$ 。证明: 如果 A 是三角矩阵, 则 A 必为对角矩阵。

三、(12分)

给定矩阵 $A = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4 \ \alpha_5)$ 与向量 β , (1) 计算 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系, 并据此表示出所有

4、向量组 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m\}$ 与 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_k\}$ 等价, 证明齐次线性方程组 $Ax = 0$ 与 $Bx = 0$ 同 基础解系 (6分); (2) 计算 $Ax = \beta$ 的通解 (3分); (3) $r(A) = r$, 是否存在列满秩矩阵 $B =$

$(b_{ij})_{n \times r}$ 使得 $r(AB) = 0, 1, 2$? 如果存在, 试各写出一个这样的矩阵 (3分)。

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

四、(10分)

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$B = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_n)$ 是可逆矩阵, $B^{-T} = (\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \cdots \ \beta_n)$, $A = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \alpha_2 \beta_2^T + \cdots + \alpha_k \beta_k^T$ ($k < n$), b 是 n 维向量。(1) 证明 $Ax = b$ 有解当且仅当 b 是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$ 的线性组合 (5分); (2) 对于 $b = c_1 \alpha_1 + c_2 \alpha_2 + \cdots + c_k \alpha_k$, $c_i = \beta_i^T \beta_i$, 写出 $Ax = b$ 的通解 (5分)。

五、(10分)

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{计算 } B = P^{-1}AP \text{ 与 } A^3 + A^2 + A + E.$$

六、(10分)

$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$, $B = (b_{ij})_{k \times n}$, β 为 m 维向量, γ 为 k 维向量。对以下两个问题给出判断, 并给出证明或举出反例。(1) 如果 $Ax = \beta$ 与 $Bx = \gamma$ 同解, 那么 $(A \ \beta)$ 与 $(B \ \gamma)$ 行向量组是否等价? (2) 如果 $(A \ \beta)$ 与 $(B \ \gamma)$ 行向量组等价, 那么 $Ax = \beta$ 与 $Bx = \gamma$ 是否同解?

线性代数期中试卷 答案 (2018.11.17)

一. 简答与计算题(本题共5小题, 每小题8分, 共40分)

1. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix}$ 经过多次初等行变换和列变换得到 $B = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 17 & 6 \\ -7 & 0 & 5 \\ 13 & 9 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$, 求参数 λ .

解: 做初等行变换, $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$, $B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 秩相等得 $\lambda = 1$.

解法二: $|B| = 0 \Rightarrow |A| = \lambda - 1 = 0$, $\therefore \lambda = 1$.

解法三: $B \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{c} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{c} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\therefore \lambda = 1$.

2. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & n-1 \\ n & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $n \geq 2$, 求 C^{-1} .

解: $(A, E) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|ccccc} 1 & & & & & 0 & & & & 1/n \\ & 1 & & & & 1 & 0 & & & \\ & & 1 & & & & 1/2 & 0 & & \\ & & & \ddots & & & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 & & & & 1/(n-1) & 0 \end{array} \right)$, $\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & 1/n \\ 1 & 0 & & & \\ & 1/2 & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 1/(n-1) & 0 \end{pmatrix}$,
 $B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & \\ & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$.

3. 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$, $|A| \neq 0$, 且有 $A_{ij} = 2a_{ij}$, $i, j = 1, 2, 3$, 其中 A_{ij} 为矩阵元素 a_{ij} 的代数余子式, 求 $|A^*|$.

解: $A^* = 2A^T$, $2A^T A = A^* A = |A|E$, 取行列式, $2^3 |A|^2 = |2A^T A| = |A|^3$.

因为 $|A| \neq 0$, 故 $|A| = 8$, 于是有 $|A^*| = |2A^T| = 8|A| = 64$.

解法二: $|A| \neq 0$, 则 $|A^*| = ||A|A^{-1}| = |A|^2$, 又有 $|A^*| = |2A^T| = 8|A|$, 故 $|A| = 8$, 且 $|A^*| = 8|A| = 64$.

4. 设矩阵 $A = MN^T$, 其中 $M, N \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$ ($r \leq n$), $|N^T M| \neq 0$. 证明: $r(A^2) = r(A)$.

证: $|N^T M| \neq 0$, $(N^T M)^3$ 可逆,

故 $r = r((N^T M)^3) = r(N^T A^2 M) \leq r(A^2 M) \leq r(A^2) \leq r(A) \leq r(M) \leq r$, 从而 $r(A^2) = r(A)$.

证法二: $|N^T M| \neq 0 \Rightarrow r = r(N^T M) \leq r(N^T) = r(N) \leq r$, $\therefore r(N) = r$, $r(M) = r$.

M, N 列满秩, 有 $M = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ O \end{pmatrix}$, $N = Q \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ O \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 P, Q 可逆.

于是有 $r(A) = r(P \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ O \end{pmatrix} (E_r, O) Q^T) = r(P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} Q^T) = r \begin{pmatrix} E_r & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} = r$.

$A^2 = MN^T MN^T = (M)((N^T M)N^T) = M\tilde{N}^T$, $|N^T M| \neq 0 \Rightarrow (N^T M)$ 可逆,

故 $r(\tilde{N}^T) = r((N^T M)N^T) = r(N^T) = r$, 且 $\tilde{N}^T \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times n}$, 于是也有 $r(A^2) = r(M\tilde{N}^T) = r$,

从而 $r(A^2) = r(A)$.

5. 计算行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n-1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & n-1 & n-2 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$. (D 的元素 $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} i+j-1, & \text{当 } i+j \leq n+1, \\ 2n+1-i-j, & \text{当 } i+j > n+1. \end{cases}$)

解: $D \stackrel{r_{i+1}-r_i}{i=n-1, \dots, 2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_i+c_1}{i=2, \dots, n} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & \cdots & n & n+1 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix},$

依次按最后一行展开: $D = (-1)^{(n+1)+n+\cdots+3} 2^{n-2} (n+1) = (-1)^{n(n-1)/2} 2^{n-2} (n+1)$.

二.(10分) 设有向量组

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 求一个极大无关组, 并用极大无关组表示其余向量;

(2) 在4维列向量组 e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 中找出所有不能被向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 线性表示的向量, 其中 $e_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T, e_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)^T, e_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0)^T, e_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1)^T$.

解: $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 | e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2/3 & 1/3 & -1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & -1.5 & -2/3 & -5/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1.5 & 1/3 & 1/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right).$

(1) 一个极大无关组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$, 且 $\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \alpha_5 = \alpha_1 - 1.5\alpha_2 + 1.5\alpha_4$,

(2) 第4行分量非零的向量不能表示, 即向量 e_1, e_2, e_4 .

解法二: (1) $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & -1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right).$

一个极大无关组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$, 且 $\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \alpha_5 = \alpha_1 - 1.5\alpha_2 + 1.5\alpha_4$,

(2) $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4 | e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2/3 & 1/3 & -1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2/3 & -5/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 1/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right).$

第4行分量非零的向量不能表示, 即向量 e_1, e_2, e_4 .

三.(10分) 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$, A 的第一列为 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

是齐次线性方程组 $(A - 2E)x = \theta$ 的非零解, 求 A .

解: $Ae_1 = \alpha_1, A\xi_1 = 2\xi_1, A\xi_2 = 2\xi_2$, 故 $A(e_1, \xi_1, \xi_2) = (\alpha_1, 2\xi_1, 2\xi_2)$,

$$A = (\alpha_1, 2\xi_1, 2\xi_2)(e_1, \xi_1, \xi_2)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & -9 \\ -1 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解法二: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ -1 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ -1 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$, 由 $(A - 2E)\xi_i = \theta, i = 1, 2$,

$$\text{得} \begin{cases} 3a_{12} + a_{13} = 0, \\ 3a_{22} + a_{23} = 9, \\ 3a_{32} + a_{33} = 5, \\ -2a_{12} - a_{13} = 0, \\ -2a_{22} - a_{23} = -3, \\ -2a_{32} - a_{33} = -1, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \begin{cases} a_{12} = a_{13} = 0, \\ a_{22} = 6, a_{23} = -9, \\ a_{32} = 4, a_{33} = -7. \end{cases} \quad \text{故} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & -9 \\ -1 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解法三: $(A - 2E)(\xi_1, \xi_2) = O$, 故 $\begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^T \\ \xi_2^T \end{pmatrix} (A - 2E)^T = O$, 即 $(A - 2E)^T$ 的列为方程组 $\begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^T \\ \xi_2^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$ 的解.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^T \\ \xi_2^T \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/9 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/9 \end{pmatrix}, \text{通解为 } x = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}. \text{易知 } (A - 2E)^T \text{ 的第一行为 } (0, -1, -1),$$

$$\text{故 } (A - 2E)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 \end{pmatrix}, \text{最后有 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & -9 \\ -1 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

四. (15分) 设下列非齐次线性方程组有3个线性无关的解向量:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = 1, \\ \lambda x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 7\mu x_4 = -2, \\ 4x_1 + 9x_2 - 5x_3 - 6x_4 = 5. \end{cases}$$

(1) 求出该方程组系数矩阵的秩; (2) 求出参数 λ, μ 的值以及方程组的通解.

解: (1) $(A, b) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda & 7\mu+2-3\lambda & \lambda-3 \end{array} \right)$, 无关解向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$.

易知 $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_1 - \alpha_3$ 是 $Ax = \theta$ 的两个无关解, 故 $r(A) = 2$.

(2) 由 $r(A) = 2$ 知 $\lambda = 3, \mu = 1$. 令 $x_3 = x_4 = 0$ 得一个特解 $\eta = (-1, 1, 0, 0)^T$,

对应齐次方程组的基础解系为 $\beta_1 = (-1, 1, 1, 0)^T, \beta_2 = (-3, 2, 0, 1)^T$, 通解为 $\eta + k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2$.

五.(15分) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 6 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$.

(1) 计算矩阵 A 的特征值和特征向量; (2) 计算矩阵 $(A^2 + A^* + 2E)^{-1}$ 的特征值和特征向量.

解: (1) $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 4)^2$, 故特征值 $\lambda = 2, -4$ (二重).

$\lambda = 2$, 特征向量为 $k_1\xi_1, \xi_1 = (-2, -1, 1)^T$,

$\lambda = -4$, 特征向量为 $k_2\xi_2 + k_3\xi_3, \xi_2 = (-1, 1, 0)^T, \xi_3 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$.

(2) $|A| = 32$, 令 $B = A^2 + A^* + 2E = A^2 + 32A^{-1} + 2E$, $B\xi_1 = (2^2 + 32 * (1/2) + 2)\xi_1 = 22\xi_1$,

$B\xi_2 = 10\xi_2, B\xi_3 = 10\xi_3$, 故 $B^{-1}\xi_1 = (1/22)\xi_1, B^{-1}\xi_2 = (1/10)\xi_2, B^{-1}\xi_3 = (1/10)\xi_3$.

于是 $(A^2 + A^* + 2E)^{-1}$ 的特征值为 $1/22, 1/10, 1/10$, 对应特征向量为 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 .

六.(10分) 设矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, r(A) < n$, 列向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 是齐次线性方程组 $Ax = \theta$

的基础解系, 矩阵 $N = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times s}$. 证明: $r(A^T, N) = n$.

证: 只要证明 $r\begin{pmatrix} A \\ N^T \end{pmatrix} = n$ 或 $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ N^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$ 只有零解.

因为解满足 $Ax = \theta$, 故 x 为基础解系的组合, 从而存在 s 维向量 y 使得 $x = Ny$.

又 x 满足 $N^T x = \theta$, 即 $N^T Ny = \theta$, 故 $x^T x = y^T N^T Ny = 0$, 于是 $x = \theta$ 为零解, 结论得证.

证法二: 易知 $r(A) = n - s$, 取 A^T 列的极大无关组 $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-s}$, 令 $B = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-s})$, 则有 $B^T N = O$.

考虑 $k_1\beta_1 + \dots + k_{n-s}\beta_{n-s} + t_1\alpha_1 + \dots + t_s\alpha_s = \beta + \alpha = \theta$,

其中 $\beta = k_1\beta_1 + \dots + k_{n-s}\beta_{n-s} = Bx$, $\alpha = t_1\alpha_1 + \dots + t_s\alpha_s = Ny$, $x = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n-s} \end{pmatrix}, y = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ \vdots \\ t_s \end{pmatrix}$.

则有 $\beta^T \alpha = x^T B^T Ny = 0$, 故 $0 = \beta^T \theta = \beta^T (\beta + \alpha) = \beta^T \beta$, 故 $\beta = \theta$, 于是 $\alpha = \theta$.

从而 $k_1 = \dots = k_{n-s} = 0, t_1 = \dots = t_s = 0$, 即 $(B, N) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-s}, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s)$ 的列线性无关,

故有 $r(B, N) = n$, 最后可得 $n = r(B, N) \leq r(A^T, N) \leq n$, 即 $r(A^T, N) = n$.

线性代数期中试卷 答案 (2019.11.16)

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 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$.

解: $D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 12 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -16$.

2. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$, 求矩阵 $B = \begin{pmatrix} M_{11} & M_{21} & M_{31} \\ M_{12} & M_{22} & M_{32} \\ M_{13} & M_{23} & M_{33} \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 M_{ij} 为行列式 $|A|$ 的 ij 元素的余子式.

解: $|A| = 8 \neq 0$, 故 $A^* = |A|A^{-1} = 8 \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -16 & 8 & 0 \\ 12 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$.

于是 $B = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & -A_{21} & A_{31} \\ -A_{12} & A_{22} & -A_{32} \\ A_{13} & -A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -16 & -8 & 0 \\ -12 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$.

解法二: $M_{11} = -16, M_{21} = -8, M_{31} = 0, M_{12} = -12, M_{22} = -4, M_{32} = 0, M_{13} = M_{23} = 0, M_{33} = -2$

故 $B = \begin{pmatrix} -16 & -8 & 0 \\ -12 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$.

3. 已知 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $(E + A)^{-1}$.

解: $(E + A)^{-1} = (A(E + A^{-1}))^{-1} = (E + A^{-1})^{-1}A^{-1}$.

$(E + A^{-1})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 9 & 7 \\ -1 & -7 & -5 \\ -1 & -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$,

故 $(E + A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 9 & 7 \\ -1 & -7 & -5 \\ -1 & -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -9 & -7 \\ 1 & 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$.

解法二: $(E + A)^{-1} = (A(E + A^{-1}))^{-1} = (E + A^{-1})^{-1}A^{-1}$, 即解矩阵方程: $(E + A^{-1})X = A^{-1}$.

$(E + A^{-1}|A^{-1}) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -5 & -2 & 1 & -6 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -9 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 8 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 & 5 \end{array} \right)$.

故 $(E + A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -9 & -7 \\ 1 & 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$.

解法三: $A = (A^{-1})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 & 5/3 & 11/6 \\ 0 & -2/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/2 & -2/3 & -5/6 \end{pmatrix}$,

故 $(E + A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5/2 & 5/3 & 11/6 \\ 0 & 1/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/2 & -2/3 & 1/6 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -9 & -7 \\ 1 & 8 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$.

4. 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), B = (-3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3), |B| = 16$, 求 $|A + B|$.

解: $B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = AC$, 易知 $|C| = 8, |B| = |AC| = |A| \cdot |C| = 16$, 故 $|A| = 2$.

于是 $|A+B| = |A(E+C)| = |A| \cdot |E+C| = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 22.$

解法二: $|B| = |-3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, -\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3| = |-8\alpha_3, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2, -\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3| = 8|A| = 16$, 故 $|A| = 2$.
 $|A+B| = |\alpha_1 - 3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3, -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2| = |-5.5\alpha_1, 2\alpha_3, \alpha_2| = 11|A| = 22.$

解法三: $B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = AC$, 则 $A = BC^{-1} = B \left(\frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -3 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 6 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \right)$
 $|A+B| = |B(C^{-1} + E)| = |B| \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 7/8 & -3/8 & -1/8 \\ -2/8 & 10/8 & 6/8 \\ -5/8 & 1/8 & 11/8 \end{vmatrix} = 16 \times \frac{11}{8} = 22.$

5. 设矩阵 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 证明 $r(AA^T + BB^T) = r(A, B)$.

证: $(AA^T + BB^T) = (A, B) \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix}.$

若 x 满足 $\begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$, 则有 $(AA^T + BB^T)x = (A, B) \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta.$

若 x 满足 $(AA^T + BB^T)x = \theta$, 令 $y = \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x$, 则有 $x^T(AA^T + BB^T)x = y^T y = 0$,

故 $y = \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$, 从而 $(AA^T + BB^T)x = \theta$ 与 $\begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$ 同解.

于是 $r(N(AA^T + BB^T)) = r(N \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix})$, 进一步有 $r(AA^T + BB^T) = r \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} = r(A, B).$

二.(15分) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & -7 & 9 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ s \\ 2.4 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 s 为参数.

(1) 解方程组 $Ax = \beta$; (2) 令 $B = \begin{pmatrix} A & \beta \\ \gamma^T & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 解方程组 $By = \theta$.

解: (1) $(A, \beta) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & -10 & 14 & 10 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 4/5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$

得一个特解为: $\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 齐次方程组的基础解系为: $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} -4/5 \\ 7/5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 故通解为: $\eta + k\xi, k \in \mathbb{R}.$

(2) 利用(1)的计算结果, 有 $B \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 4/5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & s & 2.4 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 4/5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & s & 5s/7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right).$

当 $s = 0$ 时, $B \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 4/5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$, 基础解系: $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -4/5 \\ 7/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$

故通解为: $k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}.$

当 $s \neq 0$ 时, $B \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3/7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5/7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$, 基础解系: $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -3/7 \\ 0 \\ -5/7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 通解为: $k_3\xi_3, k_3 \in \mathbb{R}.$

(2) 解法二: 利用(1)的过程, $(A, \beta)y = \theta$ 可得通解 $y = k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2$, 其中 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -4/5 \\ 7/5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$

代入 B 的最后一行 $(\gamma^T, 3)y = 0$ 计算后得到 $\frac{7}{5}sk_1 + sk_2 = 0,$

当 $s = 0$ 时, 等式恒成立, 故通解为 $k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2$, $k_1, k_2 \in R$.

当 $s \neq 0$ 时, $k_1 = -\frac{5}{7}k_2$, 故通解为 $k_2(-\frac{5}{7}\xi_1 + \xi_2) = k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -3/7 \\ 0 \\ -5/7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $k_2 \in R$.

三. (10分) 设 n 阶矩阵 A 满足 $(A^*)^* = O$, 其中 $(A^*)^*$ 是 A 的伴随矩阵 A^* 的伴随矩阵, 证明 $|A| = 0$.
证: 反证法, 设 $|A| \neq 0$, 则有 $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$, $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \neq 0$,
进一步有 $(A^*)^* = |A^*|(A^*)^{-1} = |A|^{n-2}A$.
因为 $(A^*)^* = O$, 故 $|A|^{n-2}A = O$, 从而 $A = O$, 得出 $|A| = 0$ 矛盾, 故 $|A| = 0$.

证法二: $|A|AA^*A^{**} = |A|^2A^{**} = |A|^2O = O$,
 $|A|AA^*A^{**} = |A| \cdot |A^*|A = |AA^*|A = |A|E|A| = |A|^nA$,
故 $|A|^nA = O$, 于是或者 $|A| = 0$, 或者 $A = O$, 从而也有 $|A| = 0$.

证法三: $AA^* = |A|E$, 两边取行列式得 $|A| \cdot |A^*| = |A|^n$, 同理有 $|A^*| \cdot |A^{**}| = |A^*|^n$.
因为 $A^{**} = O$, 故 $|A^*|^n = |A^*| \cdot |O| = 0$, 于是 $|A^*| = 0$, 进一步 $|A|^n = |A| \cdot |A^*| = 0$, 最后有 $|A| = 0$.

四.(15分) 设两个向量组 $A: \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \\ 6 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $B: \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (1) 分别求向量组 A 的一个极大无关组和向量组 B 的一个极大无关组;
- (2) 找一个向量 γ 使得向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \gamma$ 与向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \gamma$ 等价, 给出理由.

解: (1) $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$,

故 A 的一个极大无关组为: α_1, α_3 , $A \cup B$ 的一个极大无关组为: $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \beta_2$.

$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$,

故 B 的一个极大无关组为: β_1, β_2 , $A \cup B$ 的一个极大无关组为: $\beta_1, \beta_2, \alpha_1$.

(2) A 中加 β_2 可表示 B , B 中加 α_1 可表示 A , 故可取 $\gamma = \beta_2 + \alpha_1 = (4, 1, -2, 3)^T$,
于是 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \gamma\}$ 等价于 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \beta_2\}$, 等价于 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \alpha_1\}$ 等价于 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \gamma\}$.
即添加 γ 后两组向量组等价.

五.(10分) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$.

- (1) 求 A 的特征值和特征向量;
- (2) 计算行列式 $|3E + A^*|$.

解: (1) $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & \lambda - 10 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & 2 & -2 \\ \lambda + 1 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & \lambda - 10 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 5)(\lambda - 8)$,

故特征值为: $\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 5, \lambda_3 = 8$.

$\lambda_1 = -1$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 基础解系: $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征向量: $k_1\xi_1, k_1 \neq 0$.

$\lambda_2 = 5$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 基础解系: $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2/3 \\ -1/3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征向量: $k_2\xi_2, k_2 \neq 0$.

$\lambda_3 = 8$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -14/45 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/45 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 基础解系: $\xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 14/45 \\ -4/45 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 特征向量: $k_3\xi_3, k_3 \neq 0$.

(2) $|A| = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 = -40 \neq 0$, 故 $A^* = |A|A^{-1} = -40A^{-1}$,

$(3E+A^*)\xi_i = 3\xi_i - 40\lambda_i^{-1}\xi_i = (3-40/\lambda_i)\xi_i, i=1,2,3$, 故 $3E+A^*$ 有特征值 $\mu_i = 3-40/\lambda_i = 43, -5, -2$, 于是 $|3E+A^*| = \mu_1\mu_2\mu_3 = 430$.

(2) 的解法二: $|A| = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 = -40 \neq 0$,

$$\text{故 } A^* = |A|A^{-1} = -40A^{-1} = -40 \begin{pmatrix} -1/4 & -3/4 & 1/20 \\ -1/2 & -1/2 & 1/10 \\ 1/8 & -1/8 & 3/40 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 30 & -2 \\ 20 & 20 & -4 \\ -5 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{于是 } |3E+A^*| = \begin{vmatrix} 13 & 30 & -2 \\ 20 & 23 & -4 \\ -5 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 13 & 43 & -2 \\ 20 & 43 & -4 \\ -5 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 430.$$

(2) 的解法三: $|A| = \lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3 = -40$, 设 $B = A(3E+A^*) = 3A + |A|E = 3A - 40E$,

$$\text{于是 } |A| \cdot |3E+A^*| = |B| = \begin{vmatrix} -37 & -6 & 6 \\ -6 & -37 & 0 \\ -15 & 15 & -10 \end{vmatrix} = -17200, \text{ 故 } |3E+A^*| = -17200/(-40) = 430.$$

六.(10分) 设 n 阶实矩阵 $A \sim D = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & d_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & d_n \end{pmatrix}, d_i \in \mathbf{R}, i=1,2,\dots,n, f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A|$.

(1) 证明 $f(d_i) = 0, i=1,2,\dots,n$; (2) 证明 $f(A) = O$.

证: (1) 因为 $A \sim D$, 故 $f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = |\lambda E - D| = (\lambda - d_1) \cdots (\lambda - d_n)$, 所以 $f(d_i) = 0$.

$$(2) f(A) \sim f(D) = \begin{pmatrix} f(d_1) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & f(d_2) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & f(d_n) \end{pmatrix} = O, \text{ 故 } f(A) = P^{-1}OP = O.$$

(2) 的证法二: 因为 $A \sim D$, 故有可逆矩阵 P 使得 $A = P^{-1}DP$, 且 A 有特征值 $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n$, 从而 $f(\lambda) = (\lambda - d_1)(\lambda - d_2) \cdots (\lambda - d_n)$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} f(A) &= (A - d_1E) \cdots (A - d_nE) \\ &= (P^{-1}DP - d_1E) \cdots (P^{-1}DP - d_nE) \\ &= P^{-1}(D - d_1E)P \cdot P^{-1}(D - d_2E)P \cdots P^{-1}(D - d_nE)P \\ &= P^{-1}(D - d_1E)(D - d_2E) \cdots (D - d_nE)P \\ &= P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & d_2 - d_1 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & d_n - d_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d_1 - d_2 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & d_n - d_2 \end{pmatrix} \cdots \begin{pmatrix} d_1 - d_n & & \\ & d_2 - d_n & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} P \\ &= P^{-1}OP = O. \end{aligned}$$

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

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 $A^T\beta = \theta$.

线性代数期中试卷 答案 (2021.11.20)

一. 简答与计算题(本题共5小题, 每小题8分, 共40分)

1. $B = A^*$, 计算 B 的所有代数余子式的和, 即 $\sum_{i,j=1}^4 B_{ij}$, 此处 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 0 & 13 & 16 \\ 5 & 0 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

解: $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $r(A) = 3$, 由 $AA^* = |A|E = O$, $0 = r(O) = r(AA^*) \geq r(A) + r(A^*) - 4$,

故 $r(B) = r(A^*) \leq 1$, 于是 $B_{ij} = 0, i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$. 得 $\sum_{i,j=1}^4 B_{ij} = 0$.

解法二: $r(A) = 3, AA^* = |A|E = O$, 故 $B = A^*$ 的列为 $Ax = \theta$ 的解,

故 $r(B) \leq (Ax = \theta \text{ 的基础解系向量个数}) = 4 - 3 = 1$, 于是 $B_{ij} = 0, i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$. 得 $\sum_{i,j=1}^4 B_{ij} = 0$.

解法三: 易知 $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} & A_{42} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 故 $B_{ij} = 0, i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$, 于是 $\sum_{i,j=1}^4 B_{ij} = 0$.

解法四: $A_{12} = -200, A_{22} = -100, A_{32} = 100, A_{41} = 0$, 其余代数余子式因为含0列故均为0,

于是 $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -200 & -100 & 100 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 故 $B_{ij} = 0, i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$. 于是 $\sum_{i,j=1}^4 B_{ij} = 0$.

2. 计算行列式 $D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 1 & 3^2 & 5^2 & 7^2 \\ 1 & 3^3 & 5^3 & 7^3 \end{vmatrix}$.

解: 范德蒙行列式 $D_5 = (7-1)(7-3)(7-5)(5-1)(5-3)(3-1) = 768$.

解法二: $D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 \times 2 & 5 \times 4 & 7 \times 6 \\ 0 & 3^2 \times 2 & 5^2 \times 4 & 7^2 \times 6 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times 4 \times 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \\ 2^2 & 5^2 & 7^2 \end{vmatrix} = 48 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 \times 2 & 7 \times 4 \end{vmatrix} = 768$.

3. 证明: 如果 $A \xrightarrow{c} B$, 则 A 的列向量组与 B 的列向量组等价.

证: 一系列的列初等变换等价于右乘可逆矩阵, 即 $B = AP$, P 可逆, 此表示 B 的列是 A 的列的组合, P 的列为组合系数. 因为 P 可逆, 故有 $A = BP^{-1}$, 即 A 的列是 B 的列的组合, P^{-1} 的列为组合系数.

证法二: 易知 A 进行列初等变换得到 A_1 , 则 A_1 的列可以表示成 A 的列的组合, A_1 再进行列变换得到 A_2 , 则 A_2 的列可以由 A_1 的列表示, 从而也可以由 A 的列表示, 依次下去, A 经过一系列的列初等变换得到 B , 则 B 的列可由 A 的列表示出来.

由于列初等变换有逆变换, 故 B 也可以经过一系列的列初等变换得到 A , 故 A 的列可由 B 的列表示, A, B 的列可以相互表示, 则 A 与 B 的列向量组等价.

4. 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $A^k = O$, $k > 1$ 是正整数, 证明: $E - A$ 可逆.

证: $(E - A)(E + A + \cdots + A^{k-1}) = E + A + \cdots + A^{k-1} - A - A^2 - \cdots - A^k = E - A^k = E$, 故 $E - A$ 可逆.

证法二: 反证法, 假设 $E - A$ 不可逆, 则存在 $\xi \neq \theta$, 使得 $(E - A)\xi = \theta$, 即 $A\xi = E\xi = \xi$,

于是 $A^k\xi = A^{k-1}A\xi = A^{k-1}\xi = \cdots = A\xi = \xi \neq \theta$, 但是 $A^k\xi = O\xi = \theta$, 矛盾, 故 $E - A$ 可逆.

证法三: 设 λ 为 A 的任意特征值, 则 λ^k 是 $A^k = O$ 的特征值, 故 $\lambda^k = 0$, 从而 $\lambda = 0$,

于是 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cdots = \lambda_n = 0$. 则 $|E - A| = (1 - \lambda_1) \cdots (1 - \lambda_n) = 1 \neq 0$, 故 $E - A$ 可逆.

5. $\eta = (1, 1, 1)^T$ 是矩阵 A 的特征向量, 计算 a, b 与 A 的所有特征值, 此处: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & b \\ 1 & b & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

解: 因为 $A\eta = \lambda\eta$, 即 $(4, a+b+1, b+3)^T = (\lambda, \lambda, \lambda)^T$, 解得 $\lambda = 4, b = 1, a = 2$.

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-4) = 0, \text{ 故特征值为 } \lambda = 1(\text{二重}), 4.$$

二.(12分) 计算矩阵 X 使得 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

解: 方程写成 $AXB = C$, 则有 $X = A^{-1}CB^{-1}$.

$$(A, E) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0.5 & -0.5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right), \text{ 故 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.5 & -0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0.5 & -0.5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{同理可得 } B^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 故 } X = A^{-1}CB^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/6 & 2/3 & -1/2 \\ 1/3 & -1/3 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解法二: 方程写成 $AXB = C$, 先解方程 $AY = C$, 有

$$(A, C) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -0.5 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1.5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right), \text{ 故 } Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -0.5 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1.5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{再解方程 } XB = Y, \begin{pmatrix} B \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -0.5 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1.5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/6 & 2/3 & -1/2 \\ 1/3 & -1/3 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 故 } X = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1/6 & 2/3 & -1/2 \\ 1/3 & -1/3 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

三.(14分)

(1) 计算矩阵 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5)$ 的秩, 计算 A 列向量组的一个极大线性无关组, 并用以表示其余向量(6分);

(2) 判断 $Ax = b$ 解的存在性, 如有解则计算其通解(8分).

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解: (1) } A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

故一个极大无关组为: α_1, α_2 , 并且有 $\alpha_3 = -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_4 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_5 = -2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$.

$$(2) (A, b) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -2 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$r(A) = r(A, b)$, 故有解, 其中一个特解为: $\eta = (10, -4, 0, 0, 0)^T$, 对应齐次方程组的基础解系为: $\beta_1 = (2, -1, 1, 0, 0)^T, \beta_2 = (-1, 1, 0, 1, 0)^T, \beta_3 = (2, 1, 0, 0, 1)^T$,

$Ax = b$ 的通解为 $\eta + k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3, k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbf{R}$.

$$\text{解法二: } (A, b) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -2 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (*),$$

(1) 由(*)式的系数部分可知, 一个极大无关组为: α_1, α_2 , 并且有

$$\alpha_3 = -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_4 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_5 = -2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2.$$

(2) 由(*)式知 $r(A) = r(A, b)$, 故有解, 其中一个特解为: $\eta = (10, -4, 0, 0, 0)^T$, 对应齐次方程组的基础解系为: $\beta_1 = (2, -1, 1, 0, 0)^T, \beta_2 = (-1, 1, 0, 1, 0)^T, \beta_3 = (2, 1, 0, 0, 1)^T$,

$Ax = b$ 的通解为 $\eta + k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3, k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbf{R}$.

四. (10分) A 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, $r(A) = r > 0$, 证明必有 m 维向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 与 n 维向量 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$, 使得 $A = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \alpha_2 \beta_2^T + \dots + \alpha_r \beta_r^T$.

证: 因为 $r(A) = r > 0$, 故有可逆矩阵 $P \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}$ 和 $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 使得 $A = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} Q$.

按列分块: $P = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m), Q^T = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$,

$$\text{则有 } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m) \begin{pmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \alpha_2 \beta_2^T + \dots + \alpha_r \beta_r^T.$$

证法二: 因为 $r(A) = r > 0$, 故可进行一系列的初等变换化成行简化梯形 $B = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \\ O \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_1^T, \dots, \beta_r^T$ 非零.

此变换等价于 A 左乘一个可逆矩阵 P , 即 $PA = B$, 于是有 $A = P^{-1}B$, 将 P^{-1} 按列分块得

$$P^{-1} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m), \text{ 则有 } A = P^{-1}B = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \alpha_2 \beta_2^T + \dots + \alpha_r \beta_r^T.$$

证法三: 按列分块 $A = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$, 因为 $r(A) = r\{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n\} = r > 0$, 故极大无关组含 r 个向量, 设一个极大无关组为 $\gamma_{k_1}, \dots, \gamma_{k_r}$, 记为 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$, 则它可以表示所有列向量,

$$\text{设为 } \gamma_j = b_{1j}\alpha_1 + \dots + b_{rj}\alpha_r, j = 1, 2, \dots, n, \text{ 再设 } B = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{r1} & b_{r2} & \dots & b_{rn} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{则 } A = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)B = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \alpha_2 \beta_2^T + \dots + \alpha_r \beta_r^T.$$

五. (10分) $\alpha = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T$ 为 n 维向量, $A = \alpha \alpha^T$, 计算 A 的 n 个线性无关的特征向量.

$$\text{解: } A = \alpha \alpha^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}, |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & \dots & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & \dots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \dots & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -1 & \dots & -1 \\ \lambda - 1 & \lambda - 1 & \dots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda - 1 & -1 & \dots & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - n)\lambda^{n-1},$$

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda = n, 0(n-1 \text{重})$.

$$\text{当 } \lambda = n \text{ 时, } nE - A = \begin{pmatrix} n-1 & -1 & \dots & -1 \\ -1 & n-1 & \dots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \dots & n-1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 无关特征向量为 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda = 0 \text{ 时, } 0E - A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 无关特征向量为 } \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \alpha_n = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为 $|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n| = n \neq 0$, 故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 即为 n 个无关特征向量.

解法二: 因为 $A\alpha = \alpha(\alpha^T \alpha) = n\alpha$, 故 $\alpha_1 = \alpha = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T$ 为特征值 n 的特征向量.

$$A = \alpha \alpha^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 故 } Ax = \theta \text{ 有基础解系 } \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \alpha_n = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

即为 0 的无关特征向量. 又 $|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n| = n \neq 0$, 故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 即为 A 的 n 个无关特征向量.

六.(14分) $A = (a_{ij})_{3 \times 3}$, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, $A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3$, $A\alpha_2 = -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3$, $A\alpha_3 = -2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$. 计算 A 的特征值与特征向量(用 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的线性组合表示).

解: $A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3, -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3, -2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

令 $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 由于 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 故 P 可逆,

于是有 $A = P^{-1}BP$, 即 A 与 B 相似, 则 A 与 B 有相同的特征值.

$|\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & \lambda - 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 3)(\lambda - 3)^2$, 故特征值为 $\lambda = -3, 3$ (二重).

当 $\lambda = -3$ 时, $-3E - B = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 无关特征向量为 $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

当 $\lambda = 3$ 时, $3E - B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 无关特征向量为 $\eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

因为由 $B\eta = \lambda\eta$ 可得 $AP\eta = PB\eta = \lambda P\eta$,

故 A 有特征值 $\lambda = -3$, 对应无关特征向量 $\xi_1 = P\eta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, 特征向量为 $k_1\xi_1$.

特征值 $\lambda = 3$ (二重), 对应无关特征向量 $\xi_2 = P\eta_2 = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \xi_3 = P\eta_3 = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_3$, 特征向量为 $k_2\xi_2 + k_3\xi_3$.

解法二: 由条件 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是3个线性无关的3维向量, 故任意3维向量都可以由这3个向量表示.

设 $\xi = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 \neq \theta$ 是 A 的特征向量, 则有 $A\xi = \lambda\xi$.

将 $\xi = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3, A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3, A\alpha_2 = -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3, A\alpha_3 = -2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$

代入 $A\xi = \lambda\xi$ 得 $(k_1 - 2k_2 - 2k_3 - \lambda k_1)\alpha_1 + (-2k_1 + k_2 - 2k_3 - \lambda k_2)\alpha_2 + (-2k_1 - 2k_2 + k_3 - \lambda k_3)\alpha_3 = \theta$.

由于 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 故组合系数为零, 即 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 - \lambda & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = B\eta = \theta$.

由于 $\xi = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 \neq \theta$, 故 k_1, k_2, k_3 不全为零, 即 $\eta = (k_1, k_2, k_3)^T \neq \theta$.

因为 $B\eta = \theta$ 要求非零解 η , 故必须满足 $|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 - \lambda & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda + 3)(\lambda - 3)^2 = 0$.

故必须有 $\lambda = -3, 3$ (二重).

当 $\lambda = -3$ 时, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 基础解系 $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

令 $\xi_1 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)\eta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, 则 $c_1\xi_1, c_1 \neq 0$ 为特征向量.

当 $\lambda = 3$ 时, $B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 基础解系 $\eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

令 $\xi_2 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)\eta_2 = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \xi_3 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)\eta_3 = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_3$, 则 $c_2\xi_2 + c_3\xi_3, c_2, c_3 \neq 0$ 为特征向量.

南京大学数学系 2022 - 2023 学年第 1 学期

线性代数（第一层次）期中试卷

考试日期：2022 年 11 月 12 日（120 分钟）

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	合计	阅卷教师
得分								

一、简答与计算（本题共 6 小题，每小题 8 分，共 48 分）

1、计算行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

1. 大部分正确
若中间过程有问题酌情给分(2-4)

评分标准：D = 128。变换过程 4 分，上（下）三角行列式计算正确 4 分。

2、计算 $(A^*)^*$ ，此处

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

2. 可直接按定义计算 $A^*, (A^*)^*$
写出 $|A| = 0$
 $A A^* = |A| E$
给 2-3 分

评分标准：r(A) = 3（4 分）， $(A^*)^* = 0$ （4 分）。

3、计算以下向量组的一个极大线性无关组，并用以表示其余向量，此处：

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. 很少有错
极大无关组不唯一

评分标准：行变换过程（2 分）；极大线性无关组（3 分）：含有 2 个的线性无关向量，例如 α_1, α_2 ；线性表出（3 分），例如 $\alpha_3 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_4 = \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2$ 。

4、向量组 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m\}$ 与 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_k\}$ 等价，证明齐次线性方程组 $Ax = 0$ 与 $Bx = 0$

同解，此处

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m^T \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = (b_{ij})_{k \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k^T \end{pmatrix}$$

评分标准：由向量组等价性可知，存在 $C = (c_{ij})_{k \times m}$ 与 $D = (d_{ij})_{m \times k}$ ，使得 $CA = B$ （2 分）， $DB = A$ （2 分）。 $Ax = 0 \Rightarrow Bx = CAx = 0$ （2 分）； $Bx = 0 \Rightarrow Ax = DBx = 0$ （2 分）。

5、计算矩阵 X 使得 $X \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

评分标准：列变换过程 3 分；计算结果 5 分。 $X = \begin{pmatrix} 5/2 & -3/2 & 3/2 \\ 5/2 & 3/2 & -3/2 \\ -3/2 & 5/2 & 3/2 \end{pmatrix}$

• 最后结果差不对
差别 1-2 个元素，扣 2 分。

6、 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关， $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关。证明 α_1 可由 α_2 与 α_3 线性表出， α_4 不能由 α_1, α_2 与 α_3 线性表出。

评分标准：由 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关可知 α_2, α_3 线性无关（3 分）， $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关，故 α_1 可由 α_2 与 α_3 表出（3 分）。由 α_1 可由 α_2 与 α_3 线性表出可知：如果 α_4 能由 α_1, α_2 与 α_3 表出，则 α_4 能由 α_2 与 α_3 表出，矛盾（2 分）

易（很少有错误）

二、（10 分）

A 是 n 阶实矩阵， $A^T A = A A^T$ 。证明：如果 A 是三角矩阵，则 A 必为对角矩阵。

评分标准：设 A 上三角，假对 n 归纳：

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \alpha^T \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}, \quad (A^T A)_{11} = a_{11}^2 = a_{11}^2 + a_{12}^2 + \dots + a_{1n}^2 = (A A^T)_{11}$$

• 直接设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$
比较 $A A^T = A^T A$ 的对角线元素，可得。

故 $a_{12} = \dots = a_{1n} = 0$ 。写出 $(A^T A)_{11}$ （2 分），写出 $(A A^T)_{11}$ （2 分），比较二者得出 $a_{12} = \dots = a_{1n} = 0$ （4 分）由 $A = \text{diag}(a_{11}, B)$ 可知 $B^T B = B B^T$ 与 B 上三角可知 B 对角（2 分）。不同证明方法酌情评分。

• A 是上三角或下三角都对

三、（12 分）

给定矩阵 $A = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \alpha_4 \alpha_5)$ 与向量 β ，（1）计算 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系，并据此表示出

所有基础解系（6 分）；（2）计算 $Ax = \beta$ 的通解（3 分）；（3） $r(A) = r$ ，是否存在列满秩矩阵

$B = (b_{ij})_{n \times r}$ 使得 $r(AB) = 0, 1, 2$? 如果存在, 试各写出一个这样的矩阵 (3 分)。

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

评分标准: 行变换 $(A \beta)$ 至行简化梯形 (4 分); 基本解组例如 $\eta_1 = (-1, -1, 0, 2, 0)^T$, $\eta_2 = (0, -1, -1, 0, 2)^T$ (2 分); 基本解组可表为 $(\gamma_1 \gamma_2) = (\eta_1 \eta_2)C$, C 可逆 (2 分)。 $Ax = \beta$ 的通解, 例如 $c_1\eta_1 + c_2\eta_2 + (0, 0, 0, 0, 1)^T$ (3 分)。 满秩矩阵 B 使得 $r(AB) = 0, 1, 2$, 例如: $B = [\eta_1 \eta_2]$, $B = [\eta_1 e_1]$, $B = [e_1 e_2]$ (各 1 分)。

$B=5 \times 3$ 矩阵, $r(AB)=0$ 不可能 -1分
 $r(AB)=1$ 取 $B=(\eta_1 \eta_2 e_1)$ -1分
 $r(AB)=2$ 取 $B=(\eta_1 e_1 e_2)$ -1分

四、(10 分)

$B = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n)$ 是可逆矩阵, $B^{-T} = (\beta_1 \beta_2 \cdots \beta_n)$, $A = \alpha_1\beta_1^T + \alpha_2\beta_2^T + \cdots + \alpha_k\beta_k^T$ ($k < n$), b 是 n 维向量。(1) 证明 $Ax = b$ 有解当且仅当 b 是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_k$ 的线性组合 (5 分); (2) 对于 $b = c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + c_k\alpha_k$, $c_i = \beta_i^T \beta_i$, 写出 $Ax = b$ 的通解 (5 分)。

评分标准: (1) $\Rightarrow$: $b = Ax = (\beta_1^T x)\alpha_1 + (\beta_2^T x)\alpha_2 + \cdots + (\beta_k^T x)\alpha_k$ (2 分); $\Leftarrow$: $b = c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + c_k\alpha_k$, $c = (c_1, \cdots, c_k)^T$, $C = (\beta_1 \cdots \beta_k)^T$ 行满秩, $r(C) = r(Cc) = k$, $Cx = c$ 有解, 故 $Ax = b$ 有解 (3 分)。(2) $B^{-1}B = E$ 可知 $\beta_i^T \alpha_j = 0$ ($i \neq j$), $\beta_i^T \alpha_i = 0$, $A\alpha_j = \alpha_j$ ($j \leq k$) (2 分); $A\alpha_j = 0$ ($j > k$), $Ab = b$ (1 分)。 $\alpha_{k+1}, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 为基础解系 (2 分)。

• $Ax=b$ 有解 $\Leftrightarrow r(A)=r(Ab)$ -2分
 但 $r(A)=r(Ab) \nRightarrow b$ 是 $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_k$ 组合

五、(10 分)

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{计算 } B = P^{-1}AP \text{ 与 } A^3 + A^2 + A + E.$$

评分标准: $B = P^{-1}AP = \text{diag}(1, -1, 0)$ (2 分), $B^3 + B^2 + B + E = \text{diag}(4, 0, 1)$ (2 分),

$$A^3 + A^2 + A + E = P(B^3 + B^2 + B + E)P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & -4 \\ -1 & 5 & -4 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (6 \text{ 分})$$

• $P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ -2分
 • 可直接计算 $A^3 + A^2 + A + E$.

若中间过程对, 只结果错给 7-8 分.

六、(10 分)

$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$, $B = (b_{ij})_{k \times n}$, β 为 m 维向量, γ 为 k 维向量。对以下两个问题给出判断, 并给出证明或举出反例。(1) 如果 $Ax = \beta$ 与 $Bx = \gamma$ 同解, 那么 $(A \beta)$ 与 $(B \gamma)$ 行向量组是否等价? (2) 如果 $(A \beta)$ 与 $(B \gamma)$ 行向量组等价, 那么 $Ax = \beta$ 与 $Bx = \gamma$ 是否同解?

评分标准: $Ax = \beta$ 与 $Bx = \gamma$ 有相同解 (有解), $Ax = \beta$ 与 $Ax = \beta, Bx = \gamma$ 通解 $\cdots$ (4 分)。(A β) 与 (B γ) 行向量组等价, 则有矩阵 C 与 D , $(A \beta) = C(B \gamma)$, $D(A \beta) = (B \gamma) \cdots$ (2 分), 答出 $r(A) = r(A \beta)$ 时二者同解给 2 分, 答出 $r(A) \neq r(A \beta)$ 情形给 2 分。

• $Ax=\beta$ 与 $Bx=\gamma$ $\rightsquigarrow$ 初等变换得行等价. -2分

• 第2问 写出无解时, 结论得不到. -4-5分

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \sim \text{diag} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ maybe}$$

$$1. |\lambda - AE| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda-5 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda-4 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-4) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-5 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} = [(\lambda-5)^2 - 1] = (\lambda-6)(\lambda-4)^2$$

$$\lambda_1 = 6 \quad \lambda_2 = 4 \quad (\text{二重根})$$

$$2. \text{对 } \lambda_1 = 6, \text{ 解 } |6E - A| x = 0$$

$$(6E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\in \lambda_1 = 6 \text{ 的特征向量 } k_1 \alpha_1, \quad k_1 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 且 } k_1 \neq 0.$$

$$\text{对 } \lambda_2 = 4, \text{ 解 } |4E - A| x = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\in \lambda_2 = 4 \text{ 的 } \dots \quad k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3, \quad k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 且不全为 } 0.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \sim \text{diag} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \dots \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda & -2 \\ -3 & 4 & \lambda-5 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-4)(\lambda-2)^2$$

$$\lambda_1 = 4 \quad \lambda_2 = 2 \quad (\text{二重根})$$

$$\text{对 } \lambda_1 = 4 \quad \begin{cases} (\lambda_1 E - A)x = 0. \\ (\lambda E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \quad \alpha_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k_{11} \alpha_{11} \quad k_{11} \in \mathbb{R}, k_{11} \neq 0$$

$$\text{对 } \lambda_2 = 2 \quad \begin{cases} (\lambda_2 E - A)x = 0 \\ (\lambda E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \\ -3 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{cases} \quad \alpha_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k_{21} \alpha_{21} \quad k_{21} \in \mathbb{R}, k_{21} \neq 0$$

例 3. 求如下矩阵 A 的特征值和特征向量:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解. 计算特征多项式得:

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5).$$

求特征方程的根得: $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = 2 + i$, $\lambda_3 = 2 - i$.

对 $\lambda_1 = 1$, 解方程组 $(E - A)x = 0$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得一基础解系: $\alpha_{11} = (-1 \ 0 \ 1)^T$.

故属于 $\lambda_1 = 1$ 的所有特征向量为 $k_{11}\alpha_{11}$, k_{11} 为任意非零常数。

对于 $\lambda_2 = 2 + i$, 解方程组 $((2 + i)E - A)x = 0$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} i & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1+i & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & i \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i & i \\ 0 & 1 & -1+i \\ 0 & 1-i & 2i \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1+i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得一基础解系: $\alpha_{21} = (1 \ 1-i \ 1)^T$. 故属于

$\lambda_2 = 2 + i$ 的所有特征向量为 $k_{21}\alpha_{21}$, k_{21} 为任意非零常数。

对于 $\lambda_3 = 2 - i$, 由于 $((2 + i)E - A)\alpha_{21} = 0$, 两边取共轭可得:

$$((2 - i)E - A)\overline{\alpha_{21}} = 0.$$

故 $\alpha_{31} = (1 \ 1+i \ 1)^T$ 是 $((2 - i)E - A)x = 0$ 的非零解。

因为 $r((2 + i)E - A) = r((2 - i)E - A) = 2$,

α_{31} 构成 $((2 - i)E - A)x = 0$ 的一个基础解系,

从而属于 $\lambda_3 = 2 - i$ 的所有特征向量为 $k_{31}\alpha_{31}$, k_{31} 为任意非零常数。

$$\lambda_1 = 1 \quad \lambda_2 = 2 + i \quad \lambda_3 = 2 - i$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1-i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1+i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\alpha_{11} \ \alpha_{21} \ \alpha_{31}) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-i & 1+i \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

44. 证明: $r(A_{m \times n}) = r$ 充要条件是存在两个矩阵 $P_{m \times r}, Q_{r \times n}$ 满足 $A = PQ$, 其中 $r(P_{m \times r}) = r(Q_{r \times n}) = r$.

$$P_1 A Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (E_r \ 0)$$

$$A = P_1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (E_r \ 0) Q_1^{-1}$$

$$P = P_1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad Q = (E_r \ 0) Q_1^{-1}$$

44. 因为 $r(A) = r$,
故存在 m 阶可逆阵 P_1 以及 n 阶可逆阵 Q_1 使得

$$P_1 A Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (E_r \ 0),$$

亦即

$$A = P_1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (E_r \ 0) Q_1^{-1}.$$

令

$$P = P_1^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q = (E_r \ 0) Q_1^{-1},$$

则 P 为 $m \times r$ 阵, Q 为 $r \times n$ 阵, $r(P) = r(Q) = r$, 且

$$A = PQ.$$

39. 设 A 和 B 分别是 $m \times n$ 和 $n \times m$ 矩阵, 若 $AB = E_m$, $BA = E_n$, 求证 $m = n$ 且

$$B = A^{-1}.$$

39. 若 $m \neq n$, 不妨设 $m < n$. 于是

$$r(A) \leq m < n, \quad r(B) \leq m < n,$$

由于 $BA = E_n$, 我们有

$$n = r(BA) \leq \min\{r(A), r(B)\} \leq m,$$

这与 $m < n$ 矛盾. 故有 $m = n$. 又因为

$$AB = BA = E_n,$$

故 A, B 均可逆且 $A^{-1} = B$.

57. 设 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1, \beta_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \dots, \beta_n = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n$, 证明: 向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 与向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 有相同的秩.

$$(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\therefore r(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = r(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n).$$

9. 证明: 方程组 $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ b^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$ 与方程组 $Ax = \theta$ 是同解方程组的充要条件是 $A^T y = b$ 有解, 其中 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$.

9. $A^T y = b$ 有解 $\Leftrightarrow r(A^T b) = r(A^T)$. 而

$$r(A^T b) = r(A^T) \Leftrightarrow r\begin{pmatrix} A \\ b^T \end{pmatrix} = r(A).$$

若两个方程同解, 则有

$$n - r\begin{pmatrix} A \\ b^T \end{pmatrix} = n - r(A),$$

亦即

$$r\begin{pmatrix} A \\ b^T \end{pmatrix} = r(A).$$

反之, 若

$$r\begin{pmatrix} A \\ b^T \end{pmatrix} = r(A),$$

则 b^T 可以由 A 的行向量线性表示, 故两个方程组同解。

10. 已知 $Ax = \theta$ 的一个基础解系是 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$, 求 $(A \ A) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \theta$ 的一个基础解系, 其中 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$.

$$(A \ A) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore Ax + Ay = 0 \quad \text{相反数}$$

$$\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \dots \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_r & e_1 & \dots & e_n \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -e_1 & \dots & -e_n \end{array} \right)$$

$|B \ *|$ 是一个 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r)$ 的排列组合
 $0 \quad e_n$
 $n+r$ 及
 $r(\dots) = n+r$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \dots \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ -e_1 \end{pmatrix} \dots \begin{pmatrix} e_n \\ -e_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 线性无关}$$

一. 简答与计算题(本题共5小题, 每小题8分, 共40分)

解: 做初等行变换, $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$, $B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 秩相等得 $\lambda = 1$.

解法二: $|B| = 0 \Rightarrow |A| = \lambda - 1 = 0, \therefore \lambda = 1.$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 17 & 6 \\ -7 & 0 & 5 \\ 13 & 9 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} 42 \\ \\ \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} -2 \times 6 \times 9 + 5 \times 13 = 17 \\ \\ \end{matrix}$$

$$|A| = -\lambda + 1 - 2 + 2\lambda = \lambda - 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

2. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ & 0 & 2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 0 & n-1 \\ n & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $n \geq 2$, 求 C^{-1} .

2. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & \\ & 0 & 2 & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & 0 & n-1 \\ n & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $n \geq 2$, 求 C^{-1} .

解: $(A, E) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & & & & 0 & & & 1/n \\ & 1 & & & 1 & 0 & & \\ & & 1 & & 1/2 & 0 & & \\ & & & \ddots & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 & & & \\ & & & & & 1/(n-1) & 0 & \end{array} \right), \therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & & 1/n \\ 1 & 0 & & & \\ & 1/2 & 0 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 1/(n-1) & 0 \end{pmatrix},$

$B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & \\ & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$

$$C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & \\ & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(BE) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

3 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$, $|A| \neq 0$, 且有 $A_{ij} = 2a_{ij}$, $i, j = 1, 2, 3$, 其中 A_{ij} 为矩阵元素 a_{ij} 的代数余子式, 求 $|A^*|$.

3. 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$, $|A| \neq 0$, 且有 $A_{ij} = 2a_{ij}$, $i, j = 1, 2, 3$, 其中 A_{ij} 为矩阵元素 a_{ij} 的代数余子式, 求 $|A^*|$.

解: $A^* = 2A^T$, $2A^T A = A^* A = |A| E$, 取行列式, $2^3 |A|^2 = |2A^T A| = |A|^3$.

因为 $|A| \neq 0$, 故 $|A| = 8$, 于是有 $|A^*| = |2A^T| = 8|A| = 64$.

解法二: $|A| \neq 0$, 则 $|A^*| = ||A| A^{-1}| = |A|^2$, 又有 $|A^*| = |2A^T| = 8|A|$, 故 $|A| = 8$, 且 $|A^*| = 8|A| = 64$.

$$A^* A = |A| E \quad |A^*| = |A|^2$$

$$= |A|^3$$

$$A_{ij} = 2a_{ij}$$

$$A^* = 2A^T \quad |A^*| = 8|A| = |A|^2$$

$$|A| = 8$$

$$|A^*| = 64$$

4 设矩阵 $A = MN^T$, 其中 $M, N \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$ ($r \leq n$), $|N^T M| \neq 0$. 证明: $r(A^2) = r(A)$.

4. 设矩阵 $A = MN^T$, 其中 $M, N \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$ ($r \leq n$), $|N^T M| \neq 0$. 证明: $r(A^2) = r(A)$.

证: $|N^T M| \neq 0$, $(N^T M)^2$ 可逆,

故 $r = r((N^T M)^2) = r(N^T A^2 M) \leq r(A^2 M) \leq r(A^2) \leq r(A) \leq r(M) \leq r$, 从而 $r(A^2) = r(A)$.

证法二: $|N^T M| \neq 0 \Rightarrow r = r(N^T M) \leq r(N^T) = r(N) \leq r$, $\therefore r(N) = r$, $r(M) = r$.

M, N 列满秩, 有 $M = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $N = Q \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 P, Q 可逆.

于是 $r(A) = r(P \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (E_r, 0) Q^T) = r(P \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T) = r \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = r$.

$A^2 = MN^T MN^T = (M)((N^T M)N^T) = M\tilde{N}^T$, $|N^T M| \neq 0 \Rightarrow (N^T M)$ 可逆,

故 $r(\tilde{N}^T) = r((N^T M)N^T) = r(N^T) = r$, 且 $\tilde{N}^T \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times n}$, 于是也有 $r(A^2) = r(M\tilde{N}^T) = r$, 从而 $r(A^2) = r(A)$.

$$r = r(N^T M) \leq r(N^T) = r(N) \leq r$$

$$\therefore r(N) = r(M) = r$$

$$M = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad N = Q \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(A) = r(P \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (E_r, 0) Q^T)$$

$$= r(P \begin{pmatrix} E_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T)$$

$$= r(E_r) = r$$

$$r(A) = r(MN^T) = r(N^T M) = r$$

$$A^2 = MN^T MN^T$$

$$= M(N^T M N^T)$$

P. 可逆

$$r(A^T) = r((N^T M)N^T) = r(N^T) = r$$

$$r(A^2) = r(M\tilde{N}^T) = r$$

$$r(A^2) = r(A)$$

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5. 计算行列式 $D =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n-1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & n-1 & n-2 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

. (D 的元素 $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} i+j-1, & \text{当 } i+j \leq n+1, \\ 2n+1-i-j, & \text{当 } i+j > n+1. \end{cases}$)

5. 计算行列式 $D =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n-1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & n-1 & n-2 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

. (D 的元素 $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} i+j-1, & \text{当 } i+j \leq n+1, \\ 2n+1-i-j, & \text{当 } i+j > n+1. \end{cases}$)

解: $D =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r=2 \rightarrow n]{c_1+c_2, \dots, c_n} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & \cdots & n & n+1 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

依次按最后一行展开: $D = (-1)^{(n+1)+n+\dots+3} 2n-2(n+1) = (-1)^{n(n-1)/2} 2^{n-2}(n+1)$.

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二.(10分) 设有向量组

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (1) 求一个极大无关组, 并用极大无关组表示其余向量;
- (2) 在 4 维列向量组 e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4 中找出所有不能被向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 线性表示的向量, 其中 $e_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T, e_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)^T, e_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0)^T, e_4 = (0, 0, 0, 1)^T$.

二.(10分) 设有向量组

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (1) 求一个极大无关组, 并用极大无关组表示其余向量;
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解: $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 | e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2/3 & 1/3 & -1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & -1.5 & -2/3 & -5/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1.5 & 1/3 & 1/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right).$

- (1) 一个极大无关组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$, 且 $\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \alpha_5 = \alpha_1 - 1.5\alpha_2 + 1.5\alpha_4$.
- (2) 第 4 行分量非零的向量不能表示, 即向量 e_1, e_2, e_4 .

解法二: (1) $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & -1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right).$

一个极大无关组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$, 且 $\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \alpha_5 = \alpha_1 - 1.5\alpha_2 + 1.5\alpha_4$.

(2) $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4 | e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2/3 & 1/3 & -1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2/3 & -5/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/3 & 1/6 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right).$

第 4 行分量非零的向量不能表示, 即向量 e_1, e_2, e_4 .

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三.(10分) 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$, A 的第一列为 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是齐次线性方程组 $(A - 2E)x = \theta$ 的非零解, 求 A .

三.(10分) 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$, A 的第一列为 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

是齐次线性方程组 $(A - 2E)x = \theta$ 的非零解, 求 A .

解: $Ae_1 = \alpha_1, Ae_2 = 2\xi_1, Ae_3 = 2\xi_2$, 故 $A(e_1, \xi_1, \xi_2) = (\alpha_1, 2\xi_1, 2\xi_2)$.

$$A = (\alpha_1, 2\xi_1, 2\xi_2)(e_1, \xi_1, \xi_2)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & -9 \\ -1 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$Ae_1 = \alpha_1 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & -9 \\ -1 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解法二: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ -1 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ -1 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$, 由 $(A - 2E)\xi_i = \theta, i = 1, 2$,

$$\begin{cases} 3a_{12} + a_{13} = 0, \\ 3a_{22} + a_{23} = 9, \\ 3a_{32} + a_{33} = 5, \\ -2a_{12} - a_{13} = 0, \\ -2a_{22} - a_{23} = -3, \\ -2a_{32} - a_{33} = -1, \end{cases} \quad \text{解得} \begin{cases} a_{12} = a_{13} = 0, \\ a_{22} = 6, a_{23} = -9, \\ a_{32} = 4, a_{33} = -7. \end{cases} \quad \text{故 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & -9 \\ -1 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解法三: $(A - 2E)(\xi_1, \xi_2) = O$, 故 $\begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^T \\ \xi_2^T \end{pmatrix} (A - 2E)^T = O$, 即 $(A - 2E)^T$ 的列为方程组 $\begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^T \\ \xi_2^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$ 的解.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi_1^T \\ \xi_2^T \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/9 \\ 0 & 1 & 4/9 \end{pmatrix}, \text{通解为 } x = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}. \text{易知 } (A - 2E)^T \text{ 的第一行为 } (0, -1, -1),$$

$$\text{故 } (A - 2E)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & -9 & -9 \end{pmatrix}, \text{最后有 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & -9 \\ -1 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}.$$

15'
四.(15分) 设下列非齐次线性方程组有3个线性无关的解向量:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = 1, \\ \lambda x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 7\mu x_4 = -2, \\ 4x_1 + 9x_2 - 5x_3 - 6x_4 = 5. \end{cases}$$

(1) 求出该方程组系数矩阵的秩; (2) 求出参数 λ, μ 的值以及方程组的通解.

(1) 求出该方程组系数矩阵的秩; (2) 求出参数 λ, μ 的值以及方程组的通解.

$$\text{解: (1) } (A, b) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 - \lambda & 7\mu + 2 - 3\lambda & \lambda - 3 \end{array} \right), \text{无关解向量 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3.$$

易知 $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_1 - \alpha_3$ 是 $Ax = \theta$ 的两个无关解, 故 $r(A) = 2$.

(2) 由 $r(A) = 2$ 知 $\lambda = 3, \mu = 1$. 令 $x_3 = x_4 = 0$ 得一个特解 $\eta = (-1, 1, 0, 0)^T$, 对应齐次方程组的基础解系为 $\beta_1 = (-1, 1, 1, 0)^T, \beta_2 = (-3, 2, 0, 1)^T$, 通解为 $\eta + k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2$.

71'

15'
五. (15分) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 6 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$.

(1) 计算矩阵 A 的特征值和特征向量; (2) 计算矩阵 $(A^2 + A^* + 2E)^{-1}$ 的特征值和特征向量.

五. (15分) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 6 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$.

(1) 计算矩阵 A 的特征值和特征向量; (2) 计算矩阵 $(A^2 + A^* + 2E)^{-1}$ 的特征值和特征向量.

解: (1) $|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 4)^2$, 故特征值 $\lambda = 2, -4$ (二重).

$\lambda = 2$, 特征向量为 $k_1 \xi_1 = (-2, -1, 1)^T$.

$\lambda = -4$, 特征向量为 $k_2 \xi_2 + k_3 \xi_3 = (-1, 1, 0)^T, \xi_3 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$.

(2) $|A| = 32$, 令 $B = A^2 + A^* + 2E = A^2 + 32A^{-1} + 2E$, $B\xi_1 = (2^2 + 32 \cdot (1/2) + 2)\xi_1 = 22\xi_1$,

$B\xi_2 = 10\xi_2, B\xi_3 = 10\xi_3$, 故 $B^{-1}\xi_1 = (1/22)\xi_1, B^{-1}\xi_2 = (1/10)\xi_2, B^{-1}\xi_3 = (1/10)\xi_3$.

于是 $(A^2 + A^* + 2E)^{-1}$ 的特征值为 $1/22, 1/10, 1/10$, 对应特征向量为 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 .

86'

六. (10分) 设矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, r(A) < n$, 列向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 是齐次线性方程组 $Ax = \theta$ 的基础解系, 矩阵 $N = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times s}$. 证明: $r(A^T, N) = n$.

六. (10分) 设矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, r(A) < n$, 列向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 是齐次线性方程组 $Ax = \theta$ 的基础解系, 矩阵 $N = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times s}$. 证明: $r(A^T, N) = n$.

证: 只要证明 $r\begin{pmatrix} A \\ A^T \end{pmatrix} = n$ 或 $\begin{pmatrix} A \\ A^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$ 只有零解.

因为解满足 $Ax = \theta$, 故 x 为基础解系的组合, 从而存在 s 维向量 y 使得 $x = Ny$.

又 x 满足 $N^T x = \theta$, 即 $N^T Ny = \theta$, 故 $x^T x = y^T N^T Ny = 0$, 于是 $x = \theta$ 为零解, 结论得证.

证法二: 易知 $r(A) = n - s$, 取 A^T 列的极大无关组 $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-s}$, 令 $B = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-s})$, 则有 $B^T N = O$.

考虑 $k_1 \beta_1 + \dots + k_{n-s} \beta_{n-s} + t_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + t_s \alpha_s = \theta$.

其中 $\beta = k_1 \beta_1 + \dots + k_{n-s} \beta_{n-s} = Bx$, $\alpha = t_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + t_s \alpha_s = Ny$, $x = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n-s} \end{pmatrix}, y = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ \vdots \\ t_s \end{pmatrix}$.

则有 $\beta^T \alpha = x^T B^T Ny = 0$, 故 $0 = \beta^T \theta = \beta^T (\beta + \alpha) = \beta^T \beta$, 故 $\beta = \theta$, 于是 $\alpha = \theta$.

从而 $k_1 = \dots = k_{n-s} = 0, t_1 = \dots = t_s = 0$, 即 $(B, N) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-s}, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s)$ 的列线性无关,

故有 $r(B, N) = n$, 最后可得 $n = r(B, N) \leq r(A^T, N) \leq n$, 即 $r(A^T, N) = n$.

$\begin{pmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{pmatrix} \quad m \text{ 行 } n \text{ 列} \quad \text{---} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix} \quad n \text{ 行 } 1 \text{ 列} \quad \text{---} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{pmatrix} \quad s \text{ 行 } = n \text{ 列}$

$A \quad \times \quad = \quad 0$

$\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_s$

基不出解子

$$N = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times s}$$

$$r(N) = s$$

$$\begin{matrix} m \text{ 列} \\ n \text{ 行} \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 & \dots & A_m & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_s \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} n+1 \text{ 列} \\ n \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} m+1 \text{ 列} \\ n \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$$

要证 $r(A^T N) = r \begin{pmatrix} A \\ N^T \end{pmatrix} = n$

$$r(A) = n - s$$

$$\begin{matrix} n-s \text{ 行} \\ s \text{ 行} \end{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} A_1 & \dots & & \\ A_2 & \dots & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ A_m & \dots & & \\ \alpha_1 & \dots & & \\ \alpha_2 & \dots & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ \alpha_s & \dots & & \end{matrix} \right\} = \begin{pmatrix} A \\ N^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} m+1 \text{ 列} \\ n \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$$

$n \text{ 列}$

$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{n-s}$$

$$r(A) = n - s$$

$$n-s \text{ 行}$$

$$s \text{ 行}$$

$$Ax = 0$$

$$\beta = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{n-s})^T$$

从A中取极大元关组

基础解系 $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s)^T$

从N中取极大元关组

$$\text{设 } k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_{n-s}\beta_{n-s} + t_1\alpha_1 + t_2\alpha_2 + \dots + t_s\alpha_s = 0$$

$$B \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n-s} \end{pmatrix} + N \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ \vdots \\ t_s \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\beta^T \alpha = \underbrace{\alpha^T B^T}_{\text{秩} \leq s} \underbrace{N}_{\text{秩} \leq s} y = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha = 0 \quad \beta = 0$$

$$\therefore k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_{n-s} = 0$$

$$t_1 = t_2 = \dots = t_s = 0$$

$$\therefore \beta \text{ 与 } \alpha \text{ 线性无关}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} \text{ 线性无关}$$

$$r(A^T N) = r \begin{pmatrix} A \\ N^T \end{pmatrix} = n$$

六.(10分) 设矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $r(A) < n$, 列向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 是齐次线性方程组 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系, 矩阵 $N = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times s}$. 证明: $r(A^T, N) = n$.

秩的个数 = $r(A)$ + 基础解系中向量个数.

$$A \overset{m \times n}{\overset{n \times 1}{X}} = 0. \quad \text{基础解系 } N = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s).$$

$$n = r(A) + s \quad \boxed{r(A) = n - s.}$$

要证 $r(A^T, N) = n$

即证 $r \begin{pmatrix} A \\ N^T \end{pmatrix} = n$.

取 A 的行极大无关组 $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{n-s})^T$.

取 $(AN^T)^T$ 中的 $(\beta_1 \sim \beta_{n-s} \text{ 行}, \alpha_1 \sim \alpha_s \text{ 行}, n \text{ 列}) = D$

即证 $r(D) = n$. 即可.

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 & \dots & & & & & \\ \beta_2 & \dots & & & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & & & \\ \beta_{n-s} & \dots & & & & & \\ \alpha_1 & \dots & & & & & \\ \alpha_2 & \dots & & & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & & & \\ \alpha_s & \dots & & & & & \end{pmatrix} \quad (n \text{ 行 } n \text{ 列}).$$

其中 $D = \begin{pmatrix} B \\ N \end{pmatrix}$ B/N 内部线性无关 $\begin{matrix} (A) & (N) \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \boxed{B^T N = 0} \end{matrix}$

即证 B 与 N 之间线性无关.

即 $k_1 \beta_1 + k_2 \beta_2 + \dots + k_{n-s} \beta_{n-s} + t_1 \alpha_1 + t_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + t_s \alpha_s = 0$.

其中 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_{n-s} = t_1 = t_2 = \dots = t_s = 0$. (全为 0)

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n-s} \end{pmatrix} (k_1 \ k_2 \ \dots \ k_{n-s}) = Bk$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix} (t_1 \ t_2 \ \dots \ t_s) = Nt$$

$$\beta^T \alpha = k^T \underbrace{B^T N}_{=0} t = 0 \quad k^T, t \text{ 至少一个为 } 0$$

若 $k^T = 0$ 即 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_{n-1} = 0$

那么 $t_1\alpha_1 + t_2\alpha_2 + \dots + t_s\alpha_s = 0$.

又 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关

$\therefore t = 0$ 即 $t_1 = t_2 = \dots = t_s = 0$

$\therefore k_1 = \dots = k_{n-1} = t_1 = \dots = t_s = 0$.

证毕.

$$|A_1 A_2 \dots A_k| = |A_1| |A_2| \dots |A_k|$$

$$(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$$

$$(A_1 A_2 \dots A_k)^T = A_k^T \dots A_2^T A_1^T$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^T & A_{21}^T \\ A_{12}^T & A_{22}^T \\ A_{13}^T & A_{23}^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \text{ 与 } B \Rightarrow$$

$$Ax=0 \text{ 与 } Bx=0 \text{ 同解}$$

可逆阵基性质:

$$|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$$

$$(kA)^{-1} = \frac{1}{k} A^{-1}$$

$$(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$$

$$(A_1 A_2 \dots A_k)^{-1} = A_k^{-1} \dots A_2^{-1} A_1^{-1}$$

$$AA^* = A^*A = |A|E$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$$

$$A^* = |A|^{n-1} A$$

$$AB=E \quad A^{-1}=B \text{ (方阵)}$$

对称对角阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & & \\ & A_{22} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & A_{ss} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^{-1} & & \\ & A_{22}^{-1} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & A_{ss}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵的分解:

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \quad r(A)=r$$

m 阶可逆阵 P n 阶可逆阵 Q

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q \quad r(A)=r(PA)=r(AQ)=r(PAQ)$$

$$A-B \text{ } n \text{ 阶方阵} \quad r(A)=n.$$

$$\text{解 } Ax=B$$

$$x=A^{-1}B.$$

$$(AB) \rightarrow (E | A^{-1}B)$$

$$x=A^{-1}B$$

$$\text{解 } xA=B$$

$$x=BA^{-1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E \\ BA^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

向量 β 可由向量组线性表示

$$\text{则 } x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \dots + x_m\alpha_m = \beta$$

有解.

$$\beta = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{pmatrix}$$

部分相关, 整体必相关

整体无关, 部分必无关

$$\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m\} \text{ 可由 } \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n\}$$

线性表示.

$$\text{则 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m \in \text{span}\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n\}$$

等价的向量组秩相同

$$r(A+B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$$

$$r(AB) \leq \min\{r(A), r(B)\}.$$

n 阶方阵 $A-B$.

$$r(AB) \geq r(A) + r(B) - n.$$

证明有关秩的结论: 极大无关组

分块、线性表示

$$\text{构造 } \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & E \\ -AB & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -A & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} BE & 0 \\ 0 & A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} BE & E \\ -AB & A \end{pmatrix}$$

$r(A) + \text{基础解系中向量个数} = \text{未知量个数}$

若 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

$$r(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, & r(A) = n \\ 1, & r(A) = n-1 \\ 0, & r(A) \leq n-2. \end{cases}$$

$$AB=0 \quad r(A) \leq l - r(B)$$

$$A_{m \times l} \quad B_{l \times n}$$

$Ax=0$ 与 $A^T A x=0$ 是同解方程组.

若 $A^T A \alpha = 0$.

$$\text{则 } \alpha^T A^T A \alpha = 0$$

$$(A\alpha)^T A\alpha = 0$$

$$\therefore \underline{A\alpha = 0}$$

$\therefore A^T A x$ 与 Ax 同解.

$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ b \end{pmatrix} x = 0$ 与 $Ax = 0$ 同解

$\Leftrightarrow A^T y = b$ 有解.

证:

$$A \sim B \Leftrightarrow B = P^{-1}AP. \Leftrightarrow PB = AP.$$

$$A \sim B \Rightarrow |A| = |B|$$

$$A \sim B \Rightarrow A^{-1} \sim B^{-1}.$$

$$A^n \sim B^n$$

$$fA \sim fB$$

$$f(A) \sim f(B)$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \xi_i = \lambda_i \xi_i$$

$$P = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n).$$

A 特征值 λ . $f(\lambda) = P_n(\lambda)$

$$f(A) \dots f(\lambda)$$

$$A^{-1} \dots \lambda^{-1}.$$

$A \sim B$ 具有相同 λ . $\downarrow$

$$\text{证} \quad \text{tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \quad |A| = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$$

λ 为特征值.

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

$$|A| = |B|$$

秩相等的证明: ① 不等式 $\geq \leq$

② 方程的解: 同解、只有零解

③ 向量: 极大无关组

4. 设矩阵 $A = MN^T$, 其中 $M, N \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$ ($r \leq n$), $|N^T M| \neq 0$. 证明: $r(A^2) = r(A)$.

六 (10分) 设矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $r(A) < n$, 列向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 是齐次线性方程组 $Ax = \theta$ 的基础解系, 矩阵 $N = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times s}$. 证明: $r(A^T, N) = n$.

5. 设矩阵 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 证明 $r(AA^T + BB^T) = r(A, B)$.

5. 设矩阵 $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, 证明 $r(AA^T + BB^T) = r(A, B)$.

证: $(AA^T + BB^T) = (A, B) \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix}$.

若 x 满足 $\begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$, 则有 $(AA^T + BB^T)x = (A, B) \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$.

若 x 满足 $(AA^T + BB^T)x = \theta$, 令 $y = \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x$, 则有 $x^T(AA^T + BB^T)x = y^T y = 0$,

故 $y = \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$, 从而 $(AA^T + BB^T)x = \theta$ 与 $\begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} x = \theta$ 同解.

于是 $r(N(AA^T + BB^T)) = r(N \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix})$, 进一步有 $r(AA^T + BB^T) = r \begin{pmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{pmatrix} = r(A, B)$.

5. 已知列向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, ($n > 2$), 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: $r(B) = 2$.

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)$$

若 $(\alpha_1 \alpha_2) x = 0$

则 $Bx = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_1 \alpha_2) x = 0$.

5. 已知列向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, ($n > 2$), 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 $r(B) = 2$.

六 (10分) 设矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, $r(A) = n - 1$. 证明: $A^* = \alpha \beta^T$, 其中 $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 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)

$$\begin{matrix} \boxed{r(A)=n-1} \\ \text{行秩} \end{matrix}$$

$n \times n$

$$AA^* = |A|E = 0 \quad (r(A^*)=1)$$

$$A\alpha\beta^T = 0 \quad |A|=0$$

$$AA^* = |A|E = 0$$

$$\text{即 } A^T A A^* = A^T A \alpha \beta^T$$

$$A^T A A^* = A^T 0 = 0$$

$$\beta = A^* A \alpha \beta^T = 0$$

$$\beta = 0 \quad \text{即 } A^* = 0 \beta^T$$

$r(A)=n-1$ 行秩

$Ax=0$. 求行解, 设 α .

有 $A\alpha=0$.

$$AA^* = |A|E = 0$$

A^* 是 $Ax=0$ 的解, 即 A^* 与 α 同秩.

$A^* = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$, 且满足 $Ab_i = 0$

A^* 可用 α 表示: $b_i = k_i \alpha$.

$$A^* = (k_1 \alpha, k_2 \alpha, \dots, k_n \alpha) = \alpha (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n) = \alpha \beta^T$$

$$A\alpha=0 \quad \alpha^T A^T=0$$

$$(A^*)^T = \beta^0 \alpha^T$$

$$A^* \alpha = 0 \quad \alpha^T \neq 0$$

$$A^T (A^*)^T = 0 \quad \therefore A^T \beta = 0$$

$$A^T \beta \alpha^T = 0$$

A 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, $r(A) = r > 0$, 证明必有非零 m 维向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 与 n 维向量 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$, 使得 $A = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \alpha_2 \beta_2^T + \dots + \alpha_r \beta_r^T$ 。

解答: 略。

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) \begin{pmatrix} E_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n^T \end{pmatrix} \\ = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_r) \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \dots + \alpha_r \beta_r^T.$$

五、(10分)

4、向量组 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m\}$ 与 $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_k\}$ 等价, 证明齐次线性方程组 $Ax = 0$ 与 $Bx = 0$ 同

解, 此处

$$A = (\alpha_{ij})_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m^T \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = (\beta_{ij})_{k \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_k^T \end{pmatrix}$$

二、(10分)

A 是 n 阶实矩阵, $A^T A = A A^T$ 。证明: 如果 A 是三角矩阵, 则 A 必为对角矩阵。