

中国科学技术大学 2010—2011 学年第二学期 线性代数 (B1) 期末考试

1. (5分 × 8 = 40分) 填空题.

- (1) 给定空间直角坐标系中点 $A(0,1,1), B(1,2,3), C(1,1,3)$ 及 $D(1,3,5)$, 则 (a) 经过点 A, B, C 的平面的一般方程为 ____; (b) 四面体 $ABCD$ 的体积为 ____.
- (2) 设三阶方阵 $A = (a_1, a_2, a_3), B = (2a_1, 3a_2, 4a_3)$, 其中 a_1, a_2, a_3 是三维列向量. 若 $\det A = 2$. 则 $\det B =$ ____.
- (3) 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A^{-1} =$ ____.
- (4) 设 A 为正交矩阵, A^* 为 A 的伴随矩阵. 则 $\det A^* =$ ____.
- (5) 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} x & 1 & 2 \\ -10 & 6 & 7 \\ y & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 2$. 则 $x =$ ____, $y =$ ____.
- (6) 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t-1 \\ t-1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是正定矩阵, 则 t 必须满足的条件是 ____.
- (7) 已知 \mathbb{R} 上四列向量 $a_1, a_2, a_3, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_9$. 若 a_1, a_2, a_3 线性无关, $b_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, 9)$ 非零且与 a_1, a_2, a_3 均正交, 则 $\text{rank}(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_9) =$ ____.
- (8) 设 $\mathbb{P}_3[x]$ 为次数小于等于 3 的实系数多项式全体构成的线性空间. 定义 $\mathbb{P}_3[x]$ 上的线性变换 $\mathcal{A}: \mathcal{A}(p(x)) = (x+1) \frac{d}{dx} p(x)$, 则 \mathcal{A} 在基 $1, x, x^2, x^3$ 下的矩阵为 ____.
- (9) 在线性空间 $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 中 (运算为矩阵的加法和数乘), 记 V_1 为所有对称矩阵构成的子空间, V_2 为所有反对称矩阵构成的子空间. 则 $\dim V_1 =$ ____, $\dim V_2 =$ ____.

$A^0 = I, |A| = \pm 1$
 $AA^* = |A|I = \pm I, |A| |A^*| = \pm 1$

反对称: 对角线为 0.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = a \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 3x_5 = 0 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + 6x_5 = b \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 - x_5 = 2 \end{cases}$$

- (1) 当 a, b 为何值时, 方程组有解;
- (2) 当方程组有解时, 求出对应的齐次方程组的一组基础解系;
- (3) 当方程组有解时, 求出方程组的全部解.

3. (12分) 在线性空间 $M_2(\mathbb{R})$ 中, 设

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

和

$$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

分别为 $M_2(\mathbb{R})$ 的两组基.

- (1) 求 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 到 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ 的过渡矩阵 T ;
- (2) 设 $A \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$ 在 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ 下的坐标为 $(1, -2, 3, 0)^T$, 求 A 在 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 下的坐标.
- 4. (8分) 考虑分块矩阵 $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 A 为 n 阶可逆方阵. 证明: $\text{rank}(M) = n + \text{rank}(D - CA^{-1}B)$.
- 5. (15分) 已知二次型 $Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 3x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 2x_1x_3$.
 (1) 写出二次型 $Q(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 对应的矩阵 A 和 $Q(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 的矩阵式;
 (2) 求正交变换 P , 使 $x = Py$ 把 $Q(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 化为标准形;
 (3) 二次型是正定的、负定的还是不定的, 为什么?
 (4) 指出 $Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 1$ 的几何意义.
- 6. (8分) 设 V 是欧氏空间, b_1, \dots, b_n 是 V 中一组两两正交的非零向量, $\beta_i = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_k (i = 1, \dots, m)$, $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times m}$. 证明:
 (1) b_1, \dots, b_n 线性无关; (2) $\dim(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m) = \text{rank } A$.

1. (v) $A = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3) \quad B = (2\alpha_1 \ 3\alpha_2 \ 4\alpha_3)$
 $\det B = 2^3 \det A = 8 \det A$
 $\det B = |2\alpha_1 \ 3\alpha_2 \ 4\alpha_3| = 2^3 | \alpha_1 \ 3\alpha_2 \ 4\alpha_3 | = 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \det A = 96 \det A$

(vi) $AA^T = I, |A| |A^T| = 1, |A| = 1$
 $AA^* = |A| I = I, \det A \det A^* = 1, |A| = \pm 1$

(b) $(1-t+t)^2 = (1-t+t)(1+t-t) = (1-t+t)(1+t-t) = 1 - (t-t)^2 = 1 - 0 = 1$

(c) $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \lambda_3 \alpha_3 = 0, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$
 $(b_i, \alpha_1) = 0, (b_i, \alpha_2) = 0, (b_i, \alpha_3) = 0$

(d) $A(x) = (x+1)x' = 0$
 $A(x) = (x+1)x' = x' = x+1$
 $A(x^2) = (x+1)(x^2)' = 2x(x+1) = 2x^2 + 2x$
 $A(x^3) = (x+1)(x^3)' = 3x^2(x+1) = 3x^3 + 3x^2$

(e) $A(x^4) = (x+1)(x^4)' = 4x^3(x+1) = 4x^4 + 4x^3$

(f) $A(x^5) = (x+1)(x^5)' = 5x^4(x+1) = 5x^5 + 5x^4$

(g) $A(x^n) = (x+1)(x^n)' = nx^{n-1}(x+1) = nx^n + nx^{n-1}$

3. (i) $(\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3 \ \beta_4) = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4) T$
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} T$

(ii) $A = (\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3 \ \beta_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= \beta_1 - 2\beta_2 + 3\beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4) X = (\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3 \ \beta_4) Y = A$
 $(\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3 \ \beta_4)^{-1} X = Y$
 $X = T^{-1} Y = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ -5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

4. $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_n & -A^{-1}B \\ 0 & I_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B - A^{-1}A^{-1}B \\ C & D - CA^{-1}B \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ 0 & I_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & D - CA^{-1}B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & D - CA^{-1}B \end{pmatrix}$
 $\text{rank } M = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \max \{ \text{rank } A, \text{rank } D - CA^{-1}B \}$
 C 为 n 列, D 为 $p \times n$. B 为 $n \times q$, D 为 $n \times q$.

(ii) D 为 p 行 q 列.
 $\text{rank}(D - CA^{-1}B) \leq \text{rank } D \leq \min \{ p, q \}$

5. $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{8}{3} \\ 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $3x^2 + 2x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x^2 = 1$ 特征值.

6. $\beta_i = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} b_k, (\beta_1 \ \dots \ \beta_m) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nm} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$

(i) 对 β_i 依次对 b_1, \dots, b_n 取内积, 则有 $(\beta_i, b_j) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} (b_k, b_j) = a_{ji}$
 $(b_i, b_i) = 1, \therefore \beta_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} b_j$

(ii) 对 β_i 依次对 b_1, \dots, b_n 取内积, 则有 $(\beta_i, b_j) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} (b_k, b_j) = a_{ji}$
 $(b_i, b_i) = 1, \therefore \beta_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} b_j$

设 $\text{rank } A = r$, 则 A 的前 r 列线性无关.
 β_i 的前 r 列可由前 r 列线性表示.
 $\beta_i = (b_1 \ \dots \ b_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{ri} \end{pmatrix}$
 $\therefore \beta_i$ 是 β_1, \dots, β_r 的线性组合.

对 β_i 依次对 b_1, \dots, b_n 取内积, 则有 $(\beta_i, b_j) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} (b_k, b_j) = a_{ji}$
 $(b_i, b_i) = 1, \therefore \beta_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} b_j$