

中国科学技术大学 2018—2019 学年第一学期
线性代数 (B1) 期末考试

1. (4分 ×6=24分) 填空题

- (1)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ b & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$
- (2) 向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1), \alpha_2 = (1, 2, 3), \alpha_3 = (2, 3, 4), \alpha_4 = (1, -2, -1)$ 的秩等于 。
- (3) 已知非齐次线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = \lambda \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = \lambda^2 \end{cases}$$
 有无穷多解, 则 $\lambda =$ 。
- ☑ 设 A, B 均为 n 阶矩阵, 且存在可逆矩阵 P , 使得 $B = P^{-1}AP - PAP^{-1} + I$, 如果 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ 为 B 的 n 个特征值, 则 $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i =$ 。
- (5) 实二次型 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + 4xz$ 的正惯性指数为 。
- (6) 设实二次型 $Q(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 4x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 2x_1x_3$ 是正定的, 则 t 的取值范围为 。
2. (5分 ×4=20分) 判断题
- (1) 若 0 为矩阵 A 的特征值, 则 A 一定不可逆。
- (2) 若 f 为线性空间 V 上的一个线性变换, 且 f 在 V 的某组基下的矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 则在 V 中存在一组基, 使得 f 在这组基下的矩阵为对角阵。
- ☑ 设 $V = \{a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 \mid a_i \in \mathbb{R}, i=0,1,2\}$, 即次数不超过 2 的多项式构成的 \mathbb{R} 上的线性空间。若对任意 $f(x), g(x) \in V$ 定义 $(f(x), g(x)) = f(0)g(0)$, 则此二元运算 (\cdot) 可以成为 V 上的一个内积。
- (4) 设 $2n$ 阶实对称矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B \\ C & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 A_1, A_2 均为 n 阶方阵, 若 A 正定, 则 $A_1 + A_2$ 也正定。
3. (10分) 设 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1)^T, \alpha_3 = (0, 1, 1)^T$ 为齐次线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 的三个解。

注意: $f(x) \geq 0$, 取子条件 $t \geq 0$ 和 $t < 0$ 为 0 , 其余 $t < 0$ 。

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & b \\ 1 & b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 0 & 1-b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 0$

$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & a & 1 \\ a & 1-\lambda & b \\ 1 & b & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$

$= (1-\lambda)^3 - ab - ab - (1-\lambda) - (1-\lambda)(1-\lambda) - (1-\lambda)^2$

$= (1-\lambda)^3 - \lambda^2 - \lambda^2 - (1-\lambda) - (1-\lambda)^2 - (1-\lambda)^2$

$= (1-\lambda)^3 - \lambda^2(1-\lambda) - (1-\lambda) - (1-\lambda)^2$

$\lambda=1: ab=0$

$\lambda=2: 1 - a^2 - b^2 - 1 - 2ab = 0, a=b$

$\lambda=0: a^2 = 0$

1. (1) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(2) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

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

(3) $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$-\left(\lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right) \times \frac{1}{\lambda - 1} \times (\lambda - 1) + 1 - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0$

$-\left(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{\lambda - 1} + \lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0$

$\lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{\lambda - 1}$, $\left(\lambda - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2$

$\lambda = 1$

$\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0, (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1) = 0, -2$

$\lambda = 2: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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

$\therefore \lambda = 1, 2, -1$

(4) $B = P^{-1}AP - PAP^{-1} + I, B - I = P^{-1}AP - PAP^{-1}$

$P^{-1}AP = C, PAP^{-1} = A$

$PAP^{-1} = PP^{-1}C = C$

C 为对称阵, $AP = MC$

P 为对称阵, $AP^T = M^T P^T, B - I = M^T C - M^T C$

$B = (1 - M^T C - M^T C) I, \lambda_B = 1 + M^T C - M^T C$

$\lambda_B = \lambda_A, \lambda_A = M^T C - M^T C, n = 1 - M - \mu$

(5) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(6) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -t & -1 \\ -t & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4-t^2 & -t \\ 0 & -t & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4-t^2 & -t \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$4 - t^2 > 0, 2 - t^2 > 0, t^2 < 2, (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$

2. (1) $Ax = 0, x = \theta, A = 0, x = \theta x, \lambda = 0, x \neq 0$

(2) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 若存在 $\Rightarrow A$ 相似于对角阵

$p(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^2$

$\lambda = 2, \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

不相似 \Rightarrow 不相似于对角阵

$(f, g) = (g, f), (Af, g) = \lambda (f, g)$

$(f, f) = f^2 = 0, f = 0$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B \\ C & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}, P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & \\ & I_n \end{pmatrix} = 2I_{2n}$

$\begin{pmatrix} P_1^T & 0 \\ 0 & P_2^T \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & B \\ C & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & 0 \\ 0 & P_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P_1^T A_1 P_1 & P_1^T B P_2 \\ P_2^T C P_1 & P_2^T A_2 P_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_n & \\ & I_n \end{pmatrix}$

3. (1) $A\alpha_1 = b, A\alpha_2 = b, A\alpha_3 = b$

$\therefore A(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) = 0, A\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \neq 0$

$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_1 - \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为 $Ax = 0$ 的解

(2) $Ax = b - y$ 解为 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T$

$\therefore Ax = b$ 通解为 $C_1(0, 1, -1)^T + C_2(1, 0, -1)^T + (1, 1, 0)^T$

(3) $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = b, A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = b, A \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = b$

设 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 0$

$\begin{cases} a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{13} = b_1 \\ a_{21} + a_{22} + a_{23} = b_2 \\ a_{31} + a_{32} + a_{33} = b_3 \end{cases}$

4. $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \beta_1 & \beta_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\sigma(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) B$

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

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

$\sigma(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \sigma(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) T$

$= \sigma \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 t_{1i} \beta_i, \sum_{i=1}^3 t_{2i} \beta_i, \sum_{i=1}^3 t_{3i} \beta_i \right)$

$= \sum_{i=1}^3 t_{1i} \sum_{j=1}^3 t_{2j} \sum_{k=1}^3 t_{3k} \sigma(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$

$= (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) B^T$

$= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) T^T B^T$

$= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) A$

$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)^T = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^T$

$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} T^{-1}, T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$T^{-1} B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} T = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & -3 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ -4 & 0 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$

$A = T^{-1} B^T = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & -1 & -9 \\ 7 & 5 & 23 \\ 4 & 0 & 21 \end{pmatrix}$

5. (1) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 1 & b \\ 1 & b & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

6. $A^2 = 2A$

若 A 可逆, 则 A 的各列向量可构成一组基

$A(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) = 2(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$

即 $A^{-1} A A = 2I, A$ 相似于对角阵 $2I$

若 A 不可逆, 则 $\det A = 0, \det A \det A = 2 \det A$

$\lambda = 0$ 为 A 的特征值

且 $\lambda = 0$ 是 A 的特征值, A 为 0 矩阵

得 $AP = 0P, P^T A P = 0I$, 相似于对角阵 $0I$

7. $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_i = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{in} \end{pmatrix}$

$\alpha_i^T A \alpha_j = (a_{i1} \ a_{i2} \ \dots \ a_{in}) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{j1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{jn} \end{pmatrix}$

$= \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} a_{kj} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} a_{kj} = 0$

$A \in \mathbb{Z}, \alpha_i = (a_{i1}, \dots, a_{in}), a_{ij} \neq 0$

$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} a_{kj} = 0$

$\therefore (a_{ki}, \alpha_j) = 0, a_{ki}, \alpha_j$ 正交

$\therefore \alpha_i, \alpha_j$ 线性无关

根据 i, j 任意性, 得 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关

特征值为 $0, 1, 2, (y_1^2 + y_2^2)$

$\det A = 0 \Rightarrow -(a-b)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a=b$

$\det(A-b) = 0 \Rightarrow 2ab = 0$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \lambda = 0, x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda = 1, x_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\lambda = 2, x_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore P = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$