

中国科学技术大学 2020—2021 学年第一学期
线性代数 (B1) 期末考试

1. (5分 × 5 = 25分) 填空题.

- (1) 方阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特征值是 ____.
- (2) 3阶实对称矩阵组成的集合恰有 ____ 个相合等价类.
- (3) 实二次型 $Q(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} (x_i - x_j)^2$ 的正惯性指数等于 ____.
- (4) 设 \mathbb{R}^3 中的线性变换 \mathcal{A} 满足 $\mathcal{A} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 是 \mathbb{R}^3 中任意的向量, 则 \mathcal{A} 在自然基下的矩阵是 ____.
- (5) 设 \mathcal{A} 是 n 维欧氏空间 V 上的线性变换: $\mathcal{A}(\alpha) = \alpha - 2(\alpha, \gamma)\gamma$, 其中 γ 是 V 中给定的单位向量, 则 \mathcal{A} 的 n 个特征值为 ____.

2. (5分 × 5 = 25分) 判断题.

- (1) n 维线性空间 V 中同一个线性变换在两组不同的基本下的矩阵彼此相合.
- (2) 任何一个 n 阶实方阵都实相似于上三角矩阵.
- (3) 每一个正交矩阵都正交相似于对角矩阵.
- (4) 设 A, B 都是 n 阶实方阵, 若 A 可逆, 则 AB 与 BA 相似.
- (5) 设 A 是 n 阶实对称方阵, 若 A 的每一个顺序主子式都是非负的, 则 A 半正定.
3. (12分) 设 \mathbb{R}^3 的线性变换 \mathcal{A} 将 $\alpha_1 = (2, 3, 5)^T, \alpha_2 = (0, 1, 2)^T, \alpha_3 = (1, 0, 0)^T$ 变换为 $\beta_1 = (1, 2, 0)^T, \beta_2 = (2, 4, -1)^T, \beta_3 = (3, 0, 5)^T$.
- (1) 求 \mathcal{A} 在基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 下的矩阵; (2) 求 \mathcal{A} 在自然基下的矩阵.
4. (16分) 设 V 是 3 维欧氏空间, 由基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 给出的度量矩阵 $G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$. 请由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 按现在的顺序进行 Schmidt 正交化给出一组标准正交基.
5. (12分) 给定二次曲面在直角坐标系下的方程是 $2x^2 + 6y^2 + 2z^2 + 8xz = 1$. 将它通过正交变换化为标准方程, 并指出这曲面的类型.
6. (10分) 设 A, B 是两个 n 阶实对称矩阵, 满足 $AB = BA$. 求证: 存在 n 阶正交方阵 P , 使得 $P^T A P$ 与 $P^T B P$ 都是对角矩阵.

1. (1) $\sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}, 2$ ✓

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

$$= (\lambda-\sqrt{3})(\lambda+\sqrt{3})(\lambda-2)$$

(2) 10 ✓

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

(3) 4×3

$$Q = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^2 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)^2 + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)^2 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^2 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3)^2 + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3)^2$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda-3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda-3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-3)^4 - 2(\lambda-3)^2 = (\lambda-3)^2(\lambda-1)^2$$

(4) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ✓

$$\mathcal{A} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ 0 \\ \lambda x_3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \mathcal{A} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(5) \rightarrow 和 $(n-1) \times 1$ ✓

$$\mathcal{A}(\alpha) = \alpha - 2(\alpha, \gamma)\gamma$$

$$\mathcal{A}(\gamma) = \gamma - 2(\gamma, \gamma)\gamma = \gamma - 2\gamma = -\gamma$$

$$\mathcal{A}(e_1, \dots, e_n) = (\tilde{e}_1 - 2(\tilde{e}_1, \gamma)\gamma, \dots, \tilde{e}_n - 2(\tilde{e}_n, \gamma)\gamma)$$

$$= (\tilde{e}_1 - 2\tilde{e}_1, \dots, \tilde{e}_n - 2(\tilde{e}_n, \tilde{e}_1)\tilde{e}_1)$$

$$= (-\tilde{e}_1, \tilde{e}_2, \dots, \tilde{e}_n)$$

2. (1) 错误 ✓

$$A = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n), B = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n), B = AT$$

$$\mathcal{A}(A) = AX, \mathcal{A}(B) = BY$$

$$\mathcal{A}(B) = \mathcal{A}(AT) = \mathcal{A}(A)T = AXT = ATY$$

$\therefore XT = TY, T$ 可逆时, $Y = T^{-1}XT$, 相的.

当 T 为交换阵时, $T = T^{-1}$, 相的.

(2) 正确. 错. 互相的.

$\forall n$ 阶实对称阵 A 即可的. 相的. 互相的. 互不相的.

(3) 正确. 错.

$$A^T A = I, A = (A^T)^{-1}, \text{ 对任 } B \text{ 有 } I.$$

(4) 正确 ✓

$$BA = A^{-1} A B A, B \text{ 与 } A B \text{ 相的.}$$

(5) 错误. 错.

$$\text{可逆 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. $\mathcal{A}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$

$$\mathcal{A}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^T = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$

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

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

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 9 & -5 \\ -10 & 2 & 15 \\ -7 & -6 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{A}(e_1, e_2, e_3) = (e_1, e_2, e_3)S$$

$$= \mathcal{A}(A A^{-1}) = \mathcal{A}(A) A^{-1}$$

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

$$= (e_1, e_2, e_3) B A^{-1}$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -20 & 11 \\ 0 & -6 & 10 \\ 5 & -15 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. $|\alpha_1| = 1, |\alpha_2| = \sqrt{10}, |\alpha_3| = \sqrt{2}$.

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 = 0, \text{ 正交. } \tilde{e}_1 = \alpha_1$$

$$\tilde{e}_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{|\alpha_2|} = \frac{\alpha_2}{\sqrt{10}}$$

$$\tilde{e}_3 = \alpha_3 - (\tilde{e}_1, \alpha_3)\tilde{e}_1 - (\tilde{e}_2, \alpha_3)\tilde{e}_2$$

$$= \alpha_3 - (\alpha_1, \alpha_3)\alpha_1 - \frac{1}{10}(\alpha_2, \alpha_3)\alpha_2$$

$$= \alpha_3 - \alpha_1 + \frac{2}{10}\alpha_2 = \alpha_3 + \frac{1}{5}\alpha_2 - \alpha_1$$

$$|\tilde{e}_3|^2 = \sqrt{(\alpha_3 + \frac{1}{5}\alpha_2 - \alpha_1, \alpha_3 + \frac{1}{5}\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)}$$

$$= \sqrt{2 + \frac{1}{25} \times 10 + 1 + \frac{2}{5} - \frac{4}{5}} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$\tilde{e}_3 = \frac{\tilde{e}_3}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\alpha_3 + \frac{1}{5}\alpha_2 - \alpha_1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

标准正交基 $\tilde{e}_1, \tilde{e}_2, \tilde{e}_3$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}\alpha_2, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha_3 + \frac{1}{5}\alpha_2 - \alpha_1)$.

5. $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ b & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \\ 1 &) \\) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -b \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ b & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad A \rightarrow P^T A P = \Lambda$

$$2x^2 + by^2 + 2z^2 + 4xz = \lambda = \tilde{x} - 2\tilde{z}$$

$$y = \tilde{y}$$

$$z = \tilde{z}$$

$$= 2\tilde{x}^2 + b\tilde{y}^2 - b\tilde{z}^2 = 1$$

异号双曲面.

6. A, B 都是 n 阶实对称阵, A, B 都可的. λ_1, λ_2 是 A, B 的特征值.

$$\exists P_1, P_1^T A P_1 = \Lambda_1, \exists P_2, P_2^T B P_2 = \Lambda_2$$

$$A P_1 = \Lambda_1 P_1, B P_2 = \Lambda_2 P_2, \text{ 且 } P_1, P_2 \text{ 为 } \text{正交阵.}$$

A 实对称, 可正交 Q 使 $Q^T A Q = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$.

$$\Rightarrow Q^T B Q = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \beta_{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \beta_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 特征值 } \lambda_i \beta_{ii}$$

$$\Lambda B = B \Lambda, (Q^T A Q)(Q^T B Q) = Q^T A B Q = Q^T B A Q = (Q^T B Q)(Q^T A Q)$$

$$Q^T B Q \text{ 对称. } \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \beta_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Lambda B = B \Lambda, \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \beta_{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ \lambda_m \beta_{m1} & & \lambda_m \beta_{mm} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \beta_{11} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ \lambda_m \beta_{m1} & & \lambda_m \beta_{mm} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore B = (\beta_{11}, \dots, \beta_{nn})$$

$$P_m^T B P_m = \Lambda_m, P \text{ 正交.}$$

$$P^T (Q^T B Q) P \text{ 对称. } P^T (Q^T B Q) P = Q^T B Q \text{ 对称.}$$

且 $m = \infty$.