

一、填空题(共 6 题, 每题 3 分, 共 18 分)

1. 计算行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} x & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\quad)$.

解: $\begin{vmatrix} x & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2x \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} x & 2 \\ 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix} = 4x^2 - 1$.

2. 设 3 阶方阵 $A = \alpha\beta^T$, 其中 $\alpha = (1, 2, 3)^T$, $\beta = (0, 1, -1)^T$, 则 $A^{2019} = (\quad)$.

解: (1) $A = \alpha\beta^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} (0, 1, -1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$;

(2) $\lambda = \beta^T \alpha = (0, 1, -1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = -1$;

(3) $A^{2019} = \underbrace{AA \cdots A}_{2019 \text{ 个}} = \underbrace{(\alpha\beta^T)(\alpha\beta^T) \cdots (\alpha\beta^T)}_{2019 \text{ 个}} = \alpha \underbrace{(\beta^T \alpha)(\beta^T \alpha) \cdots (\beta^T \alpha)}_{2018 \text{ 个}} \beta^T$

$$= \alpha(\beta^T \alpha)^{2018} \beta^T = \alpha\beta^T = A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 均为 4 维列向量, $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$, 且 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关, $\alpha_1 = 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$; 如果 $\beta = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4$, 则 $Ax = \beta$ 的一般解为().

解: 矩阵 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$, 由已知, 得 $r(A) = 3$.

$$\text{由 } \alpha_1 = 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + 0\alpha_4 = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

得 $Ax = 0$ 的一个基础解系为 $\xi = (1, -2, 1, 0)^T$;

$$\text{由 } \beta = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = A\eta,$$

得 $Ax = \beta$ 的一个特解为 $\eta = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$;

则 $Ax = \beta$ 的通解为 $x = \eta + k\xi = (1,1,1,1)^T + k(1,-2,1,0)^T$, k 任意.

4. 设 A 为 3 阶方阵, $|A| = 3$, A^* 为 A 的伴随矩阵, 若交换 A 的第二行与第三行得 B , 则 $|BA^*| = (\quad)$.

解:
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} B \Rightarrow |B| = -|A| \\ |A^*| = |A|^2 = 9 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow |BA^*| = |B| \cdot |A^*| = -27.$$

5. 设 2 阶实对称矩阵 A 有对应不同特征值的特征向量 α_1 和 α_2 , 满足

$$A^3(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \alpha_1 + 8\alpha_2, \text{ 则 } |A| = (\quad).$$

解: 已知
$$\begin{cases} A\alpha_1 = \lambda_1\alpha_1 \Rightarrow A^3\alpha_1 = \lambda_1^3\alpha_1, \text{ 且 } \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2, \text{ 且 } \alpha_1 \text{ 和 } \alpha_2 \text{ 线性无关;} \\ A\alpha_2 = \lambda_2\alpha_2 \Rightarrow A^3\alpha_2 = \lambda_2^3\alpha_2 \end{cases}$$

$$A^3(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = \alpha_1 + 8\alpha_2 \Rightarrow (\lambda_1^3 - 1)\alpha_1 + (\lambda_2^3 - 8)\alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} \lambda_1^3 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1 \\ \lambda_2^3 - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 2 \end{cases}, \text{ 因此 } |A| = \lambda_1\lambda_2 = 2.$$

6. 二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 + 4x_2x_3$, 其规范型为 (\quad) .

解: 二次型对应的矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$,

$$\text{其特征多项式 } |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda - 4 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 5)\lambda$$

则 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 5$;

于是, A 的正惯性指数为 2, 负惯性指数为 0, 则规范形为 $z_1^2 + z_2^2$.

二、选择题(共 6 题, 每题 3 分, 共 18 分)

1. 设 4×3 矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & s+t \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, 向量 $b = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ t-5 \\ -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则方程组

$Ax = b$ 有唯一解的充要条件是 (B).

A. $s = 4, t = -2$; B. $s \neq 4, t = -2$; C. $s = 4, t \neq -2$; D. $s \neq 4, t \neq -2$

解: $Ax = b$ 有唯一解 $\Leftrightarrow r(A, b) = r(A) = 3$;

$$\text{增广矩阵 } (A, b) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 & t-5 \\ -1 & 1 & s+t & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & s+t-2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & t+2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{从而, } \begin{cases} t+2=0 \\ s+t-2 \neq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t=-2 \\ s \neq 4 \end{cases}.$$

2. 已知向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关, 则下列向量组线性无关的是 (C).

A. $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_4, \alpha_4 - \alpha_1$

B. $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_4, \alpha_4 + \alpha_1$

C. $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_4$

D. $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, -\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 - \alpha_4, -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$

解: 可用定义: (也可用秩)

A. $(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + (\alpha_2 - \alpha_3) + (\alpha_3 - \alpha_4) + (\alpha_4 - \alpha_1) = 0$;

B. $(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) - (\alpha_3 - \alpha_4) - (\alpha_4 + \alpha_1) = 0$;

D. $(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + 2(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 + \alpha_4) + 2(-\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 - \alpha_4) = (-\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3)$

3. 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & x \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 相似, 则 (A).

A. $x = 0, y = 1$; C. $x = 0, y = 0$;

B. $x = -1, y = 0$; D. $x = 1, y = 1$;

解: 矩阵 A 和 B 相似 \Rightarrow A 和 B 有相同的特征值;

对角阵 B 的特征值为主对角元素 $2, y, -1$,

$$\text{所以 } \begin{cases} 2 + y + (-1) = 2 + 0 + x \\ 2 \cdot y \cdot (-1) = |A| = -2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}.$$

4. 设 A 为 3 阶方阵, A 的第三行加到第一行得 B , 再将 B 的第三列的 (-1) 倍加

到第一列得 C , 记 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A = (A)$.

A. $P^{-1}CP^T$; B. $PC(P^{-1})^T$; C. $(P^{-1})^TCP$; D. $(P^{-1})^TCP^{-1}$

解: $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E_{31}(1)$; 又已知 $A \xrightarrow{r_1 + r_3} B \xrightarrow{c_1 - c_3} C$,

则 $C = BE_{13}(-1) = E_{31}(1)AE_{13}(-1) = PAE_{13}(-1)$

因为 $E_{13}(-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (E_{31}(-1))^T = (P^{-1})^T = (P^T)^{-1}$

从而 $A = P^{-1}CP^T$.

5. 设 A, B 均为 n 阶方阵, $n \geq 3$, 且 A 的秩 $r(A) = n$, B 的秩 $r(B) = n - 1$,

则 AB 的伴随矩阵的秩为 (B) .

A. 0 B. 1 C. $n - 1$ D. n

解: 秩 $(A) = n \Rightarrow$ 秩 $(A^*) = n \Rightarrow A^*$ 可逆;

秩 $(B) = n - 1 \Rightarrow$ 秩 $(B^*) = 1$, 又 $(AB)^* = B^*A^*$

则 $r(AB)^* = r(B^*A^*) = r(B^*) = 1$.

6. 设 A 为 3 阶方阵, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是线性无关的 3 维列向量组, P 是 3 阶可逆阵,

且 $P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1$, $A\alpha_2 = -\alpha_2$, $A\alpha_3 = -\alpha_3$,

则 P 可取为 (A) .

A. $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3)$ B. $(\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$
C. $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ D. $(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1)$

解：已知 $\begin{cases} A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 1 \\ A\alpha_2 = -\alpha_2 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = -1; \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 都是属于特征值 } -1 \text{ 的特征向量.} \\ A\alpha_3 = -\alpha_3 \Rightarrow \lambda_3 = -1 \end{cases}$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix};$$

则 $P = (k_1\alpha_1, k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3, k_2^*\alpha_2 + k_3^*\alpha_3)$,

这里： $k_1 \neq 0$; k_2, k_3 不全为 0; k_2^*, k_3^* 不全为 0;

且 $k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3$ 与 $k_2^*\alpha_2 + k_3^*\alpha_3$ 要线性无关.

三、计算题(共 3 题，每题 8 分，共 24 分)

1. 设向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 1, 3)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (-1, -1, 0, -1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1, 4, 3, 7)^T$,

$\alpha_4 = (-1, -2, 1, -1)^T$, $\alpha_5 = (1, 3, 6, 9)^T$; 求向量组的秩及一个极大线性无关组, 并将其余向量用极大线性无关组线性表示.

解：记矩阵 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 6 \\ 3 & -1 & 7 & -1 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

① 秩 $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5\} = 3$;

② $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 的一个极大线性无关组;

③ $\alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$,

$$\alpha_5 = 4\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_4.$$

2. 已知 R^3 的两组基为 $\mathbf{B}_1 = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$, $\mathbf{B}_2 = \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3\}$, 其中

$$\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1)^T, \alpha_3 = (0, -3, 2)^T;$$

$$\beta_1 = (0, 1, 1)^T, \beta_2 = (1, 1, 0)^T, \beta_3 = (1, 0, 2)^T;$$

(1) 求基 \mathbf{B}_1 到基 \mathbf{B}_2 的过渡矩阵;

(2) 若 3 维向量 γ 在基 \mathbf{B}_2 下的坐标为 $(1,1,2)^T$, 求 γ 在基 \mathbf{B}_1 下的坐标.

解: 仍记 $\mathbf{B}_1 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, $\mathbf{B}_2 = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$.

① 由 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)\mathbf{A}$, 即得 $\mathbf{B}_2 = \mathbf{B}_1\mathbf{A}$,

$$\text{于是, } (\mathbf{B}_1, \mathbf{B}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -5 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{A})$$

$$\text{则基 } \mathbf{B}_1 \text{ 到基 } \mathbf{B}_2 \text{ 的过渡矩阵 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -5 & 2 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

② 两种方法: 已知 $\alpha_{\mathbf{B}_2} = (1,1,2)^T$

$$\text{方法 1: } \alpha = \mathbf{B}_2 \alpha_{\mathbf{B}_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix},$$

又有 $\alpha = \mathbf{B}_1 \alpha_{\mathbf{B}_1}$, 则求解该方程组

$$(\mathbf{B}_1, \alpha) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{array} \right),$$

则 α 在基 \mathbf{B}_1 下的坐标向量 $\alpha_{\mathbf{B}_1} = (10, -7, 6)^T$.

$$\text{方法 2: 因为 } \alpha_{\mathbf{B}_1} = \mathbf{A} \alpha_{\mathbf{B}_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -5 & 2 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ -7 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix},$$

则 α 在基 \mathbf{B}_1 下的坐标向量 $\alpha_{\mathbf{B}_1} = (10, -7, 6)^T$.

3. 已知 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ a & 4 & b \\ -3 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 是可角化的, $\lambda = 2$ 是 \mathbf{A} 的二重特征值, 求 a, b .

解: 对特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2$, 特征矩阵为 $2\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -a & -2 & -b \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix};$

\mathbf{A} 可角化, 则方程组 $(2\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})x = 0$ 的基础解系包含的向量个数为 2,

$$\text{即 } 3 - r(2I - A) = 2 \Rightarrow r(2I - A) = 1;$$

$$\text{方法 1: } (2I - A) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2-a & 0 & -2-b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{从而 } \begin{cases} 2-a=0 \\ -2-b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=2 \\ b=-2 \end{cases};$$

$$\text{方法 2: } (2I - A) \text{ 的任一 2 阶子式均为 } 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -a & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow a=2 \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -b \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow b=-2 \end{cases}.$$

$$4. \text{ 设 } n \text{ 阶方阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + \lambda_1 & a_1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_1 \\ a_2 & a_2 + \lambda_2 & a_2 & \cdots & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_3 & a_3 + \lambda_3 & \cdots & a_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & a_n & a_n & \cdots & a_n + \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } |A|.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } & \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + \lambda_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 + \lambda_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 + \lambda_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n + \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + \lambda_1 & a_2 + 0 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ a_1 + 0 & a_2 + \lambda_2 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ a_1 + 0 & a_2 + 0 & a_3 + \lambda_3 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 + 0 & a_2 + 0 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 + 0 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ a_1 & a_2 + \lambda_2 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ a_1 & a_2 + 0 & a_3 + \lambda_3 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 + 0 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & a_2 + 0 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ 0 & a_2 + \lambda_2 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ 0 & a_2 + 0 & a_3 + \lambda_3 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_2 + 0 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 + \lambda_3 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ a_1 & \lambda_2 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ a_1 & 0 & a_3 + \lambda_3 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & 0 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} \\ &+ \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & a_2 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & a_3 + \lambda_3 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_2 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 + \lambda_3 & \cdots & a_n + 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 + 0 & \cdots & a_n + \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

= ...

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_1 & \lambda_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_1 & 0 & \lambda_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & \lambda_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} \\ + \cdots + \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_{n-1} & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \cdots \lambda_{n-1} \lambda_n + a_2 \cdot (-1)^{2+2} \lambda_1 \lambda_3 \cdots \lambda_{n-1} \lambda_n \\ + a_3 \cdot (-1)^{3+3} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_4 \cdots \lambda_{n-1} \lambda_n + \cdots + a_n \cdot (-1)^{n+n} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \cdots \lambda_{n-1} \\ + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \cdots \lambda_{n-1} \lambda_n$$

$$= a_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \cdots \lambda_{n-1} \lambda_n + \lambda_1 a_2 \lambda_3 \cdots \lambda_{n-1} \lambda_n \\ + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 a_3 \cdots \lambda_{n-1} \lambda_n + \cdots + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \cdots \lambda_{n-1} a_n + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3 \cdots \lambda_{n-1} \lambda_n$$

$$= (1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{\lambda_i}) \prod_{j=1}^n \lambda_j$$

四、证明题(共 2 题, 每题 6 分, 共 12 分)

1. 设 P 是一个 m 阶可逆矩阵, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 是一组 m 维向量, $n \leq m$.

证明: 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 则 $P\alpha_1, P\alpha_2, \cdots, P\alpha_n$ 也线性无关.

证: 设 $k_1 P\alpha_1 + k_2 P\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n P\alpha_n = 0$

$$\Rightarrow P(k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n \alpha_n) = 0, P \text{ 可逆}$$

则有 $k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n \alpha_n = 0$, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关,

所以, $k_1 = k_2 = \cdots = k_n = 0$;

从而 $P\alpha_1, P\alpha_2, \cdots, P\alpha_n$ 也线性无关.

2. 设向量组 α_1, α_2 是线性无关的, 且都与非零向量 β 正交;

证明: 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta$ 是线性无关的.

证: 已知 $\begin{cases} (\alpha_1, \beta) = 0 \\ (\alpha_2, \beta) = 0 \end{cases}$, 设 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k\beta = 0$ (*)

则 $k_1(\alpha_1, \beta) + k_2(\alpha_2, \beta) + k(\beta, \beta) = 0 \Rightarrow k(\beta, \beta) = 0$, 而 $\beta \neq 0$

于是 $(\beta, \beta) \neq 0$, 从而 $k = 0$, 代入(*)

得到 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 = 0$, α_1, α_2 线性无关, 所以 $k_1 = k_2 = 0$;

由此可知, 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta$ 是线性无关的.

五、解方程组 (共 1 题, 14 分)

讨论 a, b 取何值时, 线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 - 5x_4 = 3 \\ x_2 + (a-1)x_3 + bx_4 = b-3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + (b-2)x_4 = b+3 \end{cases}$$

无解, 有无穷多解, 有唯一解; 并在有无穷多解时求其通解.

解: 增广矩阵 $(A, \beta) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & a-1 & b & b-3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & b-2 & b+3 \end{array} \right)$

$\xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-3 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b-1 & b+2 \end{array} \right) = (U, d)$

原方程组 $Ax = \beta$ 与 $Ux = d$ 同解, 则

①当 $|U| = (a-3)(b-1) \neq 0$, 即 $a \neq 3$, 且 $b \neq 1$ 时, 原方程组有唯一解;

②当 $b = 1$ 时, 增广矩阵 $(A, \beta) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-3 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right)$

出现矛盾方程，故原方程组无解；

③当 $a = 3$ ，且 $b \neq 1$ 时，增广矩阵 $(A, \beta) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 6-3b \end{array} \right)$

1) 当 $6 - 3b \neq 0$ ，即 $b \neq 2$ 时，出现矛盾方程，故原方程组无解；

2) 当 $b = 2$ 时，增广矩阵 $(A, \beta) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$

取 x_3 为自由未知量，

令 $x_3 = 0$ ，得方程组 $Ax = \beta$ 的一个特解 $x_0 = (14, -9, 0, 4)^T$ ；

令 $x_3 = 1$ ，得 $Ax = 0$ 的一个基础解系 $\xi = (0, -2, 1, 0)^T$ ；

则原方程组的一般解为

$$x = x_0 + k\xi = (14, -9, 0, 4)^T + k(0, -2, 1, 0)^T, \quad k \text{ 任意.}$$

综上所述， $\begin{cases} \text{当 } a \neq 3, \text{ 且 } b \neq 1 \text{ 时，方程组有唯一解；} \\ \text{当 } b = 1 \text{ 或 } a = 3, \text{ 且 } b \neq 2 \text{ 时，方程组无解；} \\ \text{当 } a = 3, \text{ 且 } b = 2 \text{ 时，方程组有无穷多解.} \end{cases}$

六、化二次型为标准型（共 1 题，14 分）

二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + cx_2^2 + x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 - 2x_2x_3$ 的秩为 1，

(1) 求 c 的值；

(2) 用正交变换法，将二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 化为标准型，并写出相应的正交矩阵.

解：二次型对应的矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & c & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

(1) 由已知，得 $r(A) = 1 \Rightarrow c = 1$ ；从而 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(2) A \text{ 的特征多项式 } |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda - 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda - 3),$$

A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \lambda_3 = 3$;

①对特征值 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$, 由 $(\lambda_1 I - A)x = 0 \Leftrightarrow Ax = 0$

$$\text{即 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0, \text{ 得基础解系 } \begin{cases} \xi_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T \\ \xi_2 = (-1, 0, 1)^T \end{cases}$$

1) 正交化: 取 $\beta_1 = \xi_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T$;

$$\text{令 } \beta_2 = \xi_2 - \frac{(\xi_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right)^T,$$

2) 单位化: 令 $\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_1\|} \beta_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)^T$;

$$\eta_2 = \frac{1}{\|\beta_2\|} \beta_2 = \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^T;$$

③对于特征值 $\lambda_3 = 3$, 由 $(\lambda_3 I - A)x = 0$,

$$\text{即 } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0, \text{ 得基础解系为 } \xi_3 = (1, -1, 1)^T,$$

$$\text{单位化得: } \eta_3 = \frac{1}{\|\xi_3\|} \xi_3 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^T;$$

$$\text{③记矩阵 } Q = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } Q \text{ 为正交矩阵,}$$

$$\text{且使得 } Q^T A Q = Q^{-1} A Q = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix};$$

④令 $x = (x_1, x_2, x_3)^T, y = (y_1, y_2, y_3)^T$, 做正交变换 $x = Qy$,

原二次型就化成标准形 $x^T A x = y^T (Q^T A Q) y = 3y_3^2$.

