

一、填空题(共 6 题, 每题 3 分, 共 18 分)

1. 向量 $\alpha = (3, 1, 4)^T$, $\beta = (2, -1, 0)^T$, $\gamma = (1, -2, -1)^T$, 则 $\alpha - 2\beta + 3\gamma = (\quad)$.

解: $\alpha - 2\beta + 3\gamma = (3, 1, 4)^T - 2(2, -1, 0)^T + 3(1, -2, -1)^T = (2, -3, 1)^T$

2. 设 A 为 m 阶方阵, B 是 n 阶方阵, 且 $\begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{vmatrix} = a \neq 0$, $\begin{vmatrix} O & B \\ A & O \end{vmatrix} = b$,

则 $\frac{b}{a} = (\quad)$.

解: $a = \begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{vmatrix} = |A| \cdot |B|$; $b = \begin{vmatrix} O & B \\ A & O \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{mn} |A| \cdot |B|$, 则 $\frac{b}{a} = (-1)^{mn}$.

3. 设 $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $|A| = (\quad)$.

解: 由已知得, $A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (2\alpha_1, \alpha_2, -\alpha_3)$

即 $\begin{cases} A\alpha_1 = 2\alpha_1 \\ A\alpha_2 = \alpha_2 \\ A\alpha_3 = -\alpha_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A$ 的特征值为 2, 1, -1, 则 $|A| = -2$.

4. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 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 (\quad) .

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

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 $\xi = (1, -2, 1, 0)^T$;

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.

5. 设 3 阶实对称方阵 A 满足 $A^2 = A$, 且 $r(A) = 2$, 则 $|A + I| = (\quad)$.

解: 设 A 的特征值为 λ , 则 $A^2 - A$ 的特征值为 $\lambda^2 - \lambda$;

而 $A^2 - A = O$, 于是 $\lambda^2 - \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$ 或 1 ;

A 是 3 阶实对称矩阵, 则 $A \sim \Lambda$;

对 $\lambda = 0$, 齐次线性方程组 $(0I - A)x = 0$, 即 $Ax = 0$;

其基础解系包含的向量个数为 $3 - r(A) = 3 - 2 = 1$,

则 $\lambda = 0$ 是单特征值, 从而 $\lambda = 1$ 是 2 重特征值;

于是, A 的特征值为 $0, 1, 1$;

从而 $A + I$ 的特征值为 $\lambda + 1$, 即 $1, 2, 2$;

则 $|A + I| = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 = 4$.

6. 设实二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 4x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + bx_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3$ 是正定的,

则 b 的取值范围是 (\quad) .

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

则 A 的顺序主子式均大于 0:

$$|A_3| = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & b \end{vmatrix} = 2(2b - 1) > 0 \Rightarrow b > \frac{1}{2}.$$

二、选择题(共 6 题, 每题 3 分, 共 18 分)

1. 设 A 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, B 为 $n \times p$ 矩阵, 则下列条件中, 不能推出线性方程组

$(AB)x = 0$ 有非零解的是 (B) .

(A) $m < p$ (B) $m < n$ (C) $n < p$ (D) $r(B) < p$

解: AB 为 $m \times p$ 矩阵, $(AB)x = 0$ 有非零解 $\Leftrightarrow r(AB) < p$;

$$r(AB) \leq \begin{cases} r(A) \leq \begin{cases} m \\ n \end{cases}, \text{ 所以 } m < p, \text{ 或 } n < p, \text{ 或 } r(B) < p \text{ 都可以.} \\ r(B) \leq \begin{cases} n \\ p \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

2. 设 $A = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A^{2019} = (\text{A})$.

(A) $-\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$; (B) $\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2019} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$;

(C) $-\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{2019}$; (D) $\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2019} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{2019}$

解: $A = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \alpha\beta^T$, 这里 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta^T = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

则 $\beta^T \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = -1$,

$$\begin{aligned} A^k &= \underbrace{AA \cdots AA}_{k \text{ 个}} = \underbrace{(\alpha\beta^T)(\alpha\beta^T) \cdots (\alpha\beta^T)(\alpha\beta^T)}_{k \text{ 个}} \\ &= \alpha \underbrace{(\beta^T \alpha)(\beta^T \alpha) \cdots (\beta^T \alpha)}_{(k-1) \text{ 个}} \beta^T = \alpha^T (-1)^{k-1} \beta = (-1)^{k-1} A, \end{aligned}$$

则 $A^{2019} = (-1)^{2019-1} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

3. 设 α 为 n 维列向量, $\alpha^T \alpha = 1$, $B = I - 2\alpha\alpha^T$, 则下列说法错误的是 (D).

(A) B 是对称阵 (B) B 是可逆阵 (C) B 是正交阵 (D) B 是对角阵

解: $B^T = I - 2\alpha\alpha^T = B \Rightarrow B$ 是对称阵;

$$B^T B = (I - 2\alpha\alpha^T)(I - 2\alpha\alpha^T) = I - 4\alpha\alpha^T + 4\alpha\alpha^T\alpha\alpha^T = I,$$

则 B 是正交阵, 也是可逆阵.

4. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m (\alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}^n, i = 1, \dots, m, m > 2)$ 线性相关, 说法正确的是 (C).

(A) 对任意常数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m , 均有 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0$.

(B) 任意 k 个向量 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_k}$ 线性相关.

(C) 对任意 $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta$ 线性相关.

(D) 任意 k 个向量 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_k}$ 线性无关.

解: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性相关, 即存在不全为零的数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m ,

$$\text{使得 } k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0$$

$$\text{于是, } 0\beta + k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0$$

且 $0, k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m$ 不全为零, 则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta$ 线性相关.

5. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 A 与 B (B).

(A) 合同且相似; (B) 合同但不相似; (C) 不合同但相似; (D) 既不合同也不相似

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

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

A 与 B 有相同的正惯性指数 2, 相同的负惯性指数 0;

则 A 与 B 合同, 但是不相似, 因为相似矩阵的特征值相同.

6. 设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在正交变换 $x = Py$ 下的标准型为 $2y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$, 其中 $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$; 若 $Q = (\alpha_1, -\alpha_3, \alpha_2)$, 则 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在正交变换 $x = Qy$ 下的标准型为 (A).

(A) $2y_1^2 - y_2^2 + y_3^2$

(B) $2y_1^2 + y_2^2 - y_3^2$

(C) $2y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$

(D) $2y_1^2 + y_2^2 + y_3^2$

$$\text{解: } P^T A P = P^{-1} A P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix}, P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$$

$$\text{则有} \begin{cases} A\alpha_1 = 2\alpha_1 \\ A\alpha_2 = 1\alpha_2 \\ A\alpha_3 = -\alpha_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow A(-\alpha_3) = (-1)(-\alpha_3);$$

$$\text{又 } Q = (\alpha_1, -\alpha_3, \alpha_2), \text{ 于是 } Q^T A Q = Q^{-1} A Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

则 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 在正交变换 $x = Qy$ 下的标准形为 $2y_1^2 - y_2^2 + y_3^2$.

三、计算题(共 4 题, 第 1, 2 题每题 8 分, 第 3, 4 题每题 6 分, 共 28 分)

$$1. \text{ 计算 } n \text{ 阶行列式 } \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解: 行列式} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2D_n,$$

$$\text{这里 } D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{n \text{ 阶}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_n}} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \textcolor{red}{1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1 \text{ 阶}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{c_n - c_1}} 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + D_{n-1} = 2 \cdot 2^{n-2} + D_{n-1}$$

由此可得, $D_n = 2^{n-1} + D_{n-1} = 2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} + D_{n-2} = \cdots$

$$= 2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} + \cdots + 2^1 + D_1$$

$$= 2^{n-1} + 2^{n-2} + \cdots + 2^1 + 1 = 2^n - 1$$

所以, 原行列式 $= 2D_n = 2(2^n - 1) = 2^{n+1} - 2$.

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

$\alpha_4 = (-1, -2, 1, -1)^T$, $\alpha_5 = (1, 4, 5, 9)^T$; 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 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & -1 & 7 & -1 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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 $\alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$; $\alpha_5 = 4\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_4$.

3. 已知 \mathbb{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

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

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

(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 $(1, 3, 1)^T$, 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 $\mathbf{B}_2 = \mathbf{B}_1\mathbf{A}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是, } (\mathbf{B}_1, \mathbf{B}_2) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{A}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则基 } \mathbf{B}_1 \text{ 到基 } \mathbf{B}_2 \text{ 的过渡矩阵 } \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

② 两种方法: 已知 $\alpha_{B_2} = (1, 3, 1)^T$

$$\text{方法 1: } \alpha = \mathbf{B}_2 \alpha_{B_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

又有 $\alpha = \mathbf{B}_1 \alpha_{B_1}$, 则求解该方程组

$$(\mathbf{B}_1, \alpha) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right),$$

则 α 在基 \mathbf{B}_1 下的坐标向量 $\alpha_{B_1} = (3, 1, -2)^T$.

$$\text{方法 2: 因为 } \alpha_{B_1} = \mathbf{A} \alpha_{B_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

则 α 在基 \mathbf{B}_1 下的坐标向量 $\alpha_{B_1} = (3, 1, -2)^T$.

4. 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ a & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & -3 & b \end{pmatrix}$ 是可对角化的, $\lambda = 2$ 是 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 $2I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -a & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 2-b \end{pmatrix}$;

A 可对角化, 则方程组 $(2I - A)x = 0$ 的基础解系包含的向量个数为 2,

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

$$\text{方法 1: } (2I - A) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2-a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5-b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{从而 } \begin{cases} 2-a=0 \\ 5-b=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=2 \\ b=5 \end{cases};$$

$$\text{方法 2: } (2I - A) \text{ 的任一 2 阶子式均为 } 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -a & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow a=2 \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2-b \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow b=5 \end{cases}.$$

四、证明题(共 1 题, 共 8 分)

设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关, 并且

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \dots, \beta_m = \alpha_m + \alpha_1;$$

证明: 当 m 为偶数时, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 线性相关;

当 m 为奇数时, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 线性无关.

证: 两种方法:

$$(1) \text{ 记 } \beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}, \alpha_m) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{m-1}, \alpha_m) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \cdots, \alpha_{m-1}, \alpha_m) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \cdots,$$

$$\beta_{m-1} = \alpha_{m-1} + \alpha_m = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \cdots, \alpha_{m-1}, \alpha_m) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\beta_m = \alpha_m + \alpha_1 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \cdots, \alpha_{m-1}, \alpha_m) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

于是 $\mathbf{B} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \cdots, \beta_{m-1}, \beta_m)$

$$= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \cdots, \alpha_{m-1}, \alpha_m) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{AC},$$

其中 $\mathbf{A} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \cdots, \alpha_{m-1}, \alpha_m)$, 又 $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关, 则秩 $(\mathbf{A}) = m$;

$$m \text{ 阶矩阵 } \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 且 } |\mathbf{C}| = 1 + (-1)^{m-1} = \begin{cases} 2, & m \text{ 为奇数} \\ 0, & m \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

①若 m 为奇数, 则 $|\mathbf{C}| \neq 0$, 即 \mathbf{C} 可逆;

$$\text{秩}\{\beta_1, \cdots, \beta_m\} = \text{秩}(\mathbf{B}) = \text{秩}(\mathbf{AC}) = \text{秩}(\mathbf{A}) = m;$$

此时, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_m$ 线性无关;

②若 m 为偶数, 则 $|\mathbf{C}| = 0 \Rightarrow \text{秩}(\mathbf{C}) < m$;

$$\text{秩}\{\beta_1, \cdots, \beta_m\} = \text{秩}(\mathbf{B}) = \text{秩}(\mathbf{AC}) \leq \text{秩}(\mathbf{C}) < m;$$

此时, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_m$ 线性无关.

(2) 当 m 为偶数时, $\beta_1 - \beta_2 + \beta_3 - \cdots + (-1)^{m+1}\beta_m = 0$,

所以, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 线性相关;

当 m 为奇数时, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 等价,

所以, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 线性无关.

五、解方程组 (共 1 题, 14 分)

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

无解、有无穷多解、有唯一解, 并且在有无穷多解时写出方程组的通解.

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

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

原方程组 $Ax = \beta$ 与 $Ux = d$ 同解, 则

①当 $|U| = -2(a-2)(b-1) \neq 0$, 即 $a \neq 2$, 且 $b \neq 1$ 时, 原方程组有唯一解;

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

出现矛盾方程, 故原方程组无解;

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

六、二次型 (共 1 题, 14 分)

已知二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x^T Ax$, 利用正交变换法可化为标准型 $y_1^2 + y_2^2$,

相应的正交矩阵 Q 的第三列为 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^T$;

(1) 写出 A 的全部特征值;

(2) 求出二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$.

解:

(1) 二次型 $x^T Ax$ 在正交变换 $x = Qy$ 下的标准形为 $y_1^2 + y_2^2$,

则 $Q^{-1}AQ = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 即 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 0$;

且 $\eta_3 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^T$ 是 $\lambda_3 = 0$ 对应的标准正交的特征向量;

(2) 设向量 $\alpha = (t_1, t_2, t_3)^T$ 是特征值 1 对应的特征向量, A 是实对称矩阵,

则 $(\alpha, \eta_3) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t_1 + t_3 = 0$, 解此方程:

得基础解系 $\begin{cases} \xi_1 = (0,1,0)^T \\ \xi_2 = (-1,0,1)^T \end{cases}$, 单位化得 $\begin{cases} \eta_1 = (0,1,0)^T \\ \eta_2 = (-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^T \end{cases}$,

则 η_1, η_2 是特征值 1 对应的标准正交的特征向量;

①取正交矩阵 $Q=(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$,

则 $Q^{-1} = Q^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} & 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$, 于是 $A = Q\Lambda Q^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$.

②二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x^T A x = \frac{1}{2} x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} x_3^2 - x_1 x_3$.