

1. $-\frac{16}{27}$ 2. $-\frac{1}{6}A + \frac{1}{2}E$ 3. 线性相关 4. 55 5. 2

二. 解: $(A|E) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2]{r_3+r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$

$\xrightarrow[r_3 \leftrightarrow r_1]{r_2-2r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_2+3r_3]{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -\frac{7}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{array} \right)$

$\xrightarrow[r_3 \leftrightarrow r_2]{r_1+r_2-2r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -\frac{11}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -\frac{7}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{array} \right) \therefore A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -\frac{11}{5} & \frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ 1 & -\frac{7}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}$

三. 解: $\left(\begin{array}{ccccc} -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_2-r_1]{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_4+r_2]{r_3-r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right)$

$\xrightarrow[r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4]{\frac{1}{3}r_4, -r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_2-2r_3]{r_1+r_2+r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$

秩为3, 且 a_1, a_2, a_4 为一组最大无关组

设 $a_3 = k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2 + k_3 a_4$, 解得 $k_1=1, k_2=1, k_3=0$

设 $a_5 = b_1 a_1 + b_2 a_2 + b_3 a_4$, 解得 $b_1=1, b_2=2, b_3=1$

$\therefore a_3 = a_1 + a_2, a_5 = a_1 + 2a_2 + a_4$

最大无关组为 $\{a_1, a_2, a_4\}$, $a_3 = a_1 + a_2, a_5 = a_1 + 2a_2 + a_4$

四、解：增广矩阵为

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & -5 & 15 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 & 12 & t \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-r_1 \\ r_3-3r_1 \\ r_4-r_1}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & -5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 & 9 & t-1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3+2r_2 \\ r_4+3r_2}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & t+5 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_1-r_2 \\ r_2-\frac{1}{2}r_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}r_4}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 2 & \frac{2}{3}-\frac{2}{3}t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{t+5}{3} \end{array} \right)$$

当 $-5t+2=0$ 且 $\frac{2}{3}-\frac{2}{3}t \neq 0$ 时，即 $s=2$ 且 $t \neq 1$ 时，方程无解

当 $-5t+2 \neq 0$ 时，即 $s \neq 2$ 时，方程有唯一解

当 $-5t+2=0$ 且 $\frac{2}{3}-\frac{2}{3}t=0$ 时，方程有无穷解

此时增广矩阵化为 即 $s=2$ 且 $t=1$ 时

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1-r_2 \\ r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1-4r_3 \\ r_2+r_3}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$\therefore x_1 = -8, x_4 = 2, \text{ 令 } x_3 = c, \text{ 则 } x_2 = 3-2c$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 3-2c \\ c \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

五、解：特征方程 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & \lambda-1 & -\lambda \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ \lambda-1 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} + \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix}$

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

\therefore 特征值为 $\lambda = -1$ 与 $\lambda = 1$ (二重)

当 $\lambda = -1$ 时， $(-E - A) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & -\lambda \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-r_1 \\ r_3-r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -\lambda+2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩为 2

故特征空间维数为 $3-2=1$ ，与 $\lambda = -1$ 的重数相等

A 可对化 $\Leftrightarrow (A - E)K = 0$ 的基础解系含 2 个向量

$$\Leftrightarrow R(A - E) = 3 - 2 = 1$$

当 $\lambda=1$ 时, $(E-A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & -x \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_3+r_1 \\ r_2+r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -x-2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

当 $-x-2=0$ 时 即 $x=-2$ 时. 秩为 1, "特征空间维数为 2, 等于 $\lambda=1$ 的重数"

当 $x \neq -2$ 时. 矩阵 A 可对角化

六. 证明 设 $x_1 b_1 + x_2 b_2 + x_3 b_3 = 0$ (2分)

即 $x_1 a_1 + x_2 (a_1 + a_2) + x_3 (a_1 + a_2 + a_3) = 0$

即 $(x_1 + x_2 + x_3) a_1 + (x_2 + x_3) a_2 + x_3 a_3 = 0$ (4分)

$\because a_1, a_2, a_3$ 线性无关

$\therefore x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \quad x_2 + x_3 = 0 \quad x_3 = 0$ (6分)

解得 $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$ (8分)

$\therefore b_1, b_2, b_3$ 线性无关

得分

七、(共 1 小题, 每小题 8 分, 共 8 分)

设 a_1, a_2, a_3 为 4 元非齐次线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 的 3 个解向量, 且 $R(A) = 3$,

$$a_1 + a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad a_2 + a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{求该方程组的通解。}$$

$$n - R(A) = 4 - 3 = 1$$

则 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系中含 1 个向量 (2分)

且 $(a_1 + a_2) - (a_2 + a_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为 $Ax = 0$ 的解

则 $Ax = 0$ 的一个基础解系为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (4分)

$\frac{1}{2}(a_1 + a_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ 为 $Ax = b$ 的解 (6分)

或 $\frac{1}{2}(a_2 + a_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 为 $Ax = b$ 的解

或者其它形式的解, 这里结果不唯一

则该方程组的通解为

$$x = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad c \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (8分)$$

得分

九、(共 1 小题, 每小题 13 分, 共 13 分)

设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 求正交矩阵 P 和对角阵 Λ , 使得 $P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$.

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 7-\lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 7-\lambda & 3-\lambda & 2 \\ 7-\lambda & 2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 7-\lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ = (7-\lambda)(1-\lambda)^2$$

$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1 \quad \lambda_3 = 7$

(3分)

$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$

$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_1 = -x_2 - x_3$

$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{(5分)}$

$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = +\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{(7分)}$

$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{(9分)}$

$\lambda_3 = 7$

$A - 7E = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & -6 & 6 \\ 0 & 6 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$x_1 = x_3 \quad x_2 = x_3 \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{(10分)}$
 $\gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{(11分)}$

$P = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{(12分)}$

$P^{-1}AP = \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{(13分)}$