

西安交通大学本科生课程考试试题标准答案与评分标准

课程名称: 线性代数与解析几何 (A 卷) 课时: 56/64 考试时间: 2017 年 1 月 9 日

一、单选题 (每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1. C; 2. C; 3. D; 4. B; 5. D.

二、填空题 (每小题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1. 1; 2. $\frac{1}{3}(2I-A)$; 3. -3; 4. 椭圆; 5. $2\sqrt{7}$.

三、解: (1) 设 l 的方向向量 $s = (m, n, p)$, 则由 $l // \pi_1$ 可得 $s \perp n_1 = (3, -4, -1)$,

$$\text{故 } 3m - 4n - p = 0.$$

记 $s_1 = (2, 1, -1)$, 由 $A(-3, 0, 1) \in l, B(0, 1, -1) \in l_1$ 且 l 与 l_1 相交, 可得 s, s_1, \overline{AB} 共面, 故

$$[s, s_1, \overline{AB}] = \begin{vmatrix} m & n & p \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 即 } -m + n - p = 0.$$

(2) 解方程组 $\begin{cases} 3m - 4n - p = 0 \\ -m + n - p = 0 \end{cases}$ 可得, $m = -5p, n = -4p$, 令 $p = 1$, 则

$$s = (-5, -4, 1).$$

$$(3) \text{ 直线 } l: \frac{x+3}{-5} = \frac{y}{-4} = \frac{z-1}{1}.$$

四、证: 令 $k_1(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + k_2(3\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3) + k_3(\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = 0$, 即

$$(k_1 + k_3)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + 3k_2 - 2k_3)\alpha_2 + (2k_2 + k_3)\alpha_3 = 0,$$

$$\text{由于 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 线性无关, 故 } \begin{cases} k_1 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 3k_2 - 2k_3 = 0, \\ 2k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{因 } D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 9 \neq 0, \quad (3 \text{ 分}) \quad \text{故齐次方程组只有零解, 即 } k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0,$$

故 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, 3\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3, \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

五、解: (1) 对方程组的增广矩阵做行初等变换

$$\bar{A} = (A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & 1 - \lambda^2 & a - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda^2 & a - \lambda + 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

因 $Ax = b$ 存在两个不同的解, 所以 $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) < 3$. 故 $\lambda = -1, a = -2$.

$$(2) \text{ 当 } \lambda = -1, a = -2 \text{ 时, } \bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{故可得} \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{3}{2} + x_3 \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + 0x_3 \end{cases}.$$

令 $x_3 = 0$, 可得 $x_1 = \frac{3}{2}, x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$, 故 $\eta = \frac{1}{2}(3, -1, 0)^T$ 为该方程组的一个特解;

令 $x_3 = 1$, 可得 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 0$, 故 $\xi = (1, 0, 1)^T$ 为对应齐次方程组的一个基础解系.

故该方程组的通解为 $x = \eta + k\xi = \frac{1}{2}(3, -1, 0)^T + k(1, 0, 1)^T, \forall k$.

六、解: 因 $A\alpha_i = i\alpha_i (i=1, 2, 3)$, 即 $A\alpha_1 = 1\alpha_1, A\alpha_2 = 2\alpha_2, A\alpha_3 = 3\alpha_3$, 故

$$A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, 2\alpha_2, 3\alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为 3 阶方阵 A 的三个不同特征值对应的特征向量, 故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关,

从而矩阵 $P = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 可逆,

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所以

$$A = P \text{diag}(1, 2, 3) P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

七、解: (1) 二次型的矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & a \\ 0 & a & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 因二次型正定, 故

$$D_1 = 2 > 0, D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 > 0, D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & a \\ 0 & a & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2(9 - a^2) > 0, \text{ 故 } -3 < a < 3. \text{ 又 } a > 0,$$

故 $0 < a < 3$.

(2) 记 $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $|A| = 2(9 - a^2) = 1 \times 2 \times 5 = 10$, 故 $a = \pm 2$, 又 $a > 0$, 故 $a = 2$,

此时 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$

$$I - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \zeta_1 = (0, 1, -1)^T \text{ 为 } \lambda_1 = 1 \text{ 对应的特征向量.}$$

$$2I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \zeta_2 = (1, 0, 0)^T \text{ 为 } \lambda_2 = 2 \text{ 对应的特征向量.}$$

$$5I - A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \zeta_3 = (0, 1, 1)^T \text{ 为 } \lambda_3 = 5 \text{ 对应的特征向量.}$$

将 $\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \zeta_3$ 单位化, 可得 $\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 1, -1)^T, \eta_2 = (1, 0, 0)^T, \eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 1, 1)^T,$

故所用的正交变换矩阵为

$$C = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

八、题一解: (1) $[\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3] = [\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3] \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

因为 $\det \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = -2 \neq 0$, 所以 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 等价,

故 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 也是 V 的基.

(2) 基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 到基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的过渡矩阵 $C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$,

所以 T 在基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 下的矩阵

$$B = C^{-1}AC = \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 5 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 15 & -11 & 5 \\ 20 & -15 & 8 \\ 8 & -7 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 24 & 48 \\ -12 & -10 & -24 \\ -12 & -12 & -21 \end{pmatrix}.$$

题二解: $[x^2 + x, x^2 - x, x + 1] = [1, x, x^2] \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$

所以, 由基 (I) 到基 (II) 的过渡矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$

由 f 在基 (I) 下的坐标 $x = (2, 4, 4)^T$, 得 f 在基 (II) 下的坐标为

$$y = A^{-1}x = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

或: 令 $f = 4x^2 + 4x + 2 = a(x^2 + x) + b(x^2 - x) + c(x + 1)$, 比较两端同次幂的系数, 得

$$\begin{cases} a + b = 4 \\ a - b + c = 4 \\ c = 2 \end{cases}, \text{ 解得 } a = 3, b = 1, c = 2. \text{ 故 } f \text{ 在基 (II) 下的坐标为 } y = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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九、证: (必要性):

设 $\lambda_i (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 为 A 的 n 个不同的特征值, 则存在可逆矩阵 P , 使得

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda_1.$$

(1) 由 $AB=BA$ 可得, $(P^{-1}AP)(P^{-1}BP) = (P^{-1}BP)(P^{-1}AP)$, 记 $C = P^{-1}BP$, 则有

$$\Lambda_1 C = C \Lambda_1,$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix},$$

亦即

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 c_{11} & \lambda_1 c_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_1 c_{1n} \\ \lambda_2 c_{21} & \lambda_2 c_{22} & \cdots & \lambda_2 c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda_n c_{n1} & \lambda_n c_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda_n c_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 c_{11} & \lambda_2 c_{12} & \cdots & \lambda_n c_{1n} \\ \lambda_1 c_{21} & \lambda_2 c_{22} & \cdots & \lambda_n c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \lambda_1 c_{n1} & \lambda_2 c_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda_n c_{nn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

比较两边对应位置元素可得, $\lambda_i c_{ij} = \lambda_j c_{ij} \Leftrightarrow (\lambda_i - \lambda_j) c_{ij} = 0$.

由 $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j (j \neq i)$ 可得, $c_{ij} = 0 (j \neq i)$, 故

$$P^{-1}BP = C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & & & \\ & c_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & c_{nn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 记 $P=(p_1,p_2,\cdots,p_n)$, 若 $p_i(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 也是 B 的特征向量, 则有

$$Bp_i=\mu_i p_i(i=1,2,\cdots,n),$$

即

$$BP=B(p_1,p_2,\cdots,p_n)=(p_1,p_2,\cdots,p_n)\begin{pmatrix}\mu_1 & & \\ & \mu_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \mu_n\end{pmatrix}=P\Lambda_2,$$

从而

$$P^{-1}ABP=(P^{-1}AP)(P^{-1}BP)=\Lambda_1\Lambda_2=\Lambda_2\Lambda_1=(P^{-1}BP)(P^{-1}AP)=P^{-1}BAP,$$

由此可得

$$AB=BA.$$