

2013-2014 秋 线性代数 (A卷)

- (1. (1) -1 ; (2) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, c \in \mathbb{R}$; (3) $\pm i$ (各2重)
 (4) $I + (e^t - 1)P$ (5) $\{0\}$).

2. (1) 错; 加法不封闭.

(2) 对; A 行满秩, 则 AA^T 可逆, $AA^T y = b$ 有解.

(3) 对; $P_c A = A, A P_R = A$.

(4) 错; 例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $C(A) = C(B) = \mathbb{R}^2$
 $C(A^T) \quad C(B^T)$
 $N(A) = N(B) = \{0\} = N(A^T) = N(B^T)$.

(5) 对; $Ax = b$ 有解 $\Leftrightarrow r(A; b) = r(A) = n \Rightarrow (A; b)$ 奇异
 反之, $(A; b)$ 奇异, A 的列无关 $\Rightarrow b \in C(A)$.

3. $(A; P) \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} (I_3; A^{-1}P)$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1}P = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -3 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. $A \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} a & a & a & a \\ 0 & b-a & b-a & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & c-b & c-b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d-c \end{pmatrix}$ A 有4个主元
 $\Rightarrow a \neq 0, b \neq a, c \neq b, d \neq c$.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ 1 & 1 & & \\ \color{red}{1} & \color{red}{1} & 1 & \\ \color{red}{1} & \color{red}{1} & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & a & a & a \\ 0 & b-a & b-a & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & c-b & c-b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d-c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5. A = I_5 + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 1 \ \dots \ 1)$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 1 \ \dots \ 1)$ 有 5 个特征值, $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 0, \lambda_5 = 5$.

$\Rightarrow A$ 有 5 个特征值, $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_4 = 1, \lambda_5 = 6$.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{adj} A \quad |A| = \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_5 = 6$$

$$(A^{-1})_{1,3} = \frac{1}{6} C_{31} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

6. (a) P 的 7 个特征值: $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 1, \lambda_5 = \lambda_6 = \lambda_7 = 0$

(b) 关于特征值 1, 特征子空间 = S
 关于特征值 0, 特征子空间 = S^\perp

(c) u_0 在 S 上投影为 v_1 , 在 S^\perp 上投影为 v_2
 则 $u(t) = v_1 e^{-t} + v_2 \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} u(t) = v_2$

7. (1) 令 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad C(B) = C(A)$

投影 $p = B(B^T B)^{-1} B^T b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

(2) $\hat{x} = (B^T B)^{-1} B^T b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

(3) 矩阵可逆, 列空间 = \mathbb{R}^3 , 投影 $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

8. 令 $\lambda_3 = -1$ 的特征向量为 $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } a + b + c &= 0 \\ 2a + 2b + c &= 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(答案不唯一)