

(20) (本题满分 10 分)

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(I) 求 $|A|$

(II) 已知线性方程组 $Ax=b$ 有无穷多解, 求 a , 并求 $Ax=b$ 的通解.

【解析】: (I)
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + a \times (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 1 - a^4$$

(II)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & -a^2 & 0 & 1 & -a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a^3 & 1 & -a-a^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-a^4 & -a-a^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

可知当要使得原线性方程组有无穷多解, 则有 $1-a^4=0$ 及 $-a-a^2=0$, 可知 $a=-1$.

此时, 原线性方程组增广矩阵为
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 进一步化为行最简形得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

可知导出组的基础解系为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 非齐次方程的特解为 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 故其通解为 $k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

线性方程组 $Ax=b$ 存在 2 个不同的解, 有 $|A|=0$.

即: $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+1) = 0$, 得 $\lambda=1$ 或 -1 .

当 $\lambda=1$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 显然不符, 故 $\lambda=-1$.

(21)(本题满分 10 分)三阶矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$, A^T 为矩阵 A 的转置, 已知 $r(A^T A) = 2$,

且二次型 $f = x^T A^T A x$.

(1) 求 a

(2) 求二次型对应的二次型矩阵, 并将二次型化为标准型, 写出正交变换过程.

【解析】: (1) 由 $r(A^T A) = r(A) = 2$ 可得,

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = a+1=0 \Rightarrow a=-1$$

(2) $f = x^T A^T A x = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= 2x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 4x_2x_3$$

则矩阵 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$|\lambda E - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda-2)(\lambda-6) = 0$$

解得 B 矩阵的特征值为: $\lambda_1=0; \lambda_2=2; \lambda_3=6$

对于 $\lambda_1=0$, 解 $(\lambda_1 E - B)X = 0$ 得对应的特征向量为: $\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

对于 $\lambda_2 = 2$, 解 $(\lambda_2 E - B)X = 0$ 得对应的特征向量为: $\eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

对于 $\lambda_3 = 6$, 解 $(\lambda_3 E - B)X = 0$ 得对应的特征向量为: $\eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

将 η_1, η_2, η_3 单位化可得:

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \alpha_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$$