

2004 年苏州大学高等代数考研试题及答案

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一 (15') 求满足下列条件的 X

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 1 & -1 \\ \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

二 (15') 设 P 是一个数域, $p(x)$ 是 $P[x]$ 中次数大于 0 的多项式,

证明: 如果对于任何多项式 $f(x), g(x)$, 由 $p(x) \mid f(x)g(x)$ 可以推出 $p(x) \mid f(x)$ 或 $p(x) \mid g(x)$, 那么 $p(x)$ 是不可约多项式。

证明: 假设 $p(x)$ 是可约多项式, 则存在 $p_1(x), p_2(x)$

使得 $p(x) = p_1(x)p_2(x)$, 且 $\partial(p_i(x)) < \partial(p(x)), i=1, 2$

取 $f(x) = p_1(x), g(x) = p_2(x)$, 因此 $f(x)g(x) = p(x)$

则 $p(x) \mid f(x)g(x)$

但 $p(x)$ 不整除 $f(x)$ 且不整除 $g(x)$ 与题设矛盾!

所以 $p(x)$ 是不可约多项式

三 (25') 设 σ 是数域 P 上的 n 维向量空间 V 的一个线性变换, $\sigma^2 = \sigma$, 证明:

(1) $\sigma^{-1}(0) = \{\alpha - \sigma(\alpha) \mid \alpha \in V\}$

(2) $V = \sigma^{-1}(0) \oplus \sigma(V)$

(3) 如果 τ 是 V 的线性变换, $\sigma^{-1}(0)$, $\sigma(V)$ 都是 τ 的不变子空间, 则有 $\sigma\tau = \tau\sigma$

证明: (1) $\forall \alpha \in V$, 则 $\sigma(\alpha - \sigma(\alpha)) = \sigma(\alpha) - \sigma^2(\alpha) = \sigma(\alpha) - \sigma(\alpha) = 0$

则 $\alpha - \sigma(\alpha) \in \sigma^{-1}(0) \Rightarrow \sigma^{-1}(0) \supseteq \{\alpha - \sigma(\alpha) \mid \alpha \in V\}$

又取 $\beta \in \sigma^{-1}(0)$, $\sigma^2(\beta) = 0, \beta = \beta - \sigma(\beta) \Rightarrow \beta \in \{\alpha - \sigma(\alpha) \mid \alpha \in V\}$

$\Rightarrow \sigma^{-1}(0) \subseteq \{\alpha - \sigma(\alpha) \mid \alpha \in V\}$

所以 $\sigma^{-1}(0) = \{\alpha - \sigma(\alpha) \mid \alpha \in V\}$

(2) $\forall \alpha \in V$, 则 $\alpha - \sigma(\alpha) \in \sigma^{-1}(0)$

$\alpha = \alpha - \sigma(\alpha) + \sigma(\alpha) \in \sigma^{-1}(0) + \sigma(V)$

即 $V = \sigma^{-1}(0) + \sigma(V)$

任取 $\beta \in \sigma^{-1}(0) \cap \sigma(V)$, 则 $\sigma(\beta) = 0$

$\forall \alpha \in V$, 使得 $\beta = \sigma(\alpha)$

从而 $\beta = \sigma(\alpha) = \sigma^2(\alpha) = \sigma(\sigma(\alpha)) = \sigma(\beta) = 0$

所以 $\sigma^{-1}(0) \cap \sigma(V) = \{0\}$

因此 $V = \sigma^{-1}(0) \oplus \sigma(V)$

(3) 因为 $\sigma^{-1}(0)$, $\sigma(V)$ 是 τ 的不变子空间

$\forall \alpha \in \sigma^{-1}(0)$, $\beta \in \sigma(V)$, $\gamma \in V$, 且 $\gamma = \alpha + \beta$

$\tau(\alpha) \in \sigma^{-1}(0)$, $\tau(\beta) \in \sigma(V)$, $\sigma(\tau(\alpha)) = 0$, $\sigma(\tau(\beta)) = \tau(\beta)$

$\sigma\tau(\gamma) = \sigma(\tau(\gamma)) = \sigma(\tau(\alpha + \beta)) = \sigma(\tau(\alpha) + \tau(\beta)) = \sigma(\tau(\beta)) = \tau(\beta)$

$\sigma(\alpha) = 0$, $\sigma(\beta) = \beta$

$\tau\sigma(\gamma) = \tau(\sigma(\gamma)) = \tau(\sigma(\alpha + \beta)) = \tau(\sigma(\alpha) + \sigma(\beta)) = \tau(\beta)$

从而 $\sigma\tau(\gamma) = \tau\sigma(\gamma) \Rightarrow \sigma\tau = \tau\sigma$

四 (20) 设 σ 是数域 P 上的向量空间 V 的一个线性变换, α_1 是 σ 属于特征值 λ 的特征向量, 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 满足关系

$$(\sigma - \lambda E) \alpha_{i+1} = \alpha_i, \quad i=1, 2$$

证明: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$

证明: 因为 $(\sigma - \lambda E) \alpha_{i+1} = \alpha_i$

所以 $\sigma(\alpha_{i+1}) = \alpha_i + \lambda \alpha_{i+1}, \quad i=1, 2$

$$\text{设 } k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_s \alpha_s = 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^s k_i \alpha_i = 0$$

$$\sigma(k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_s \alpha_s) = 0$$

$$k_1 \sigma(\alpha_1) + \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} k_{i+1} \sigma(\alpha_{i+1}) = 0, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, s-1$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda k_1 \alpha_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} k_{i+1} \alpha_i + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} k_{i+1} \alpha_{i+1} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \sum_{i=1}^s k_i \alpha_i + \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} k_{i+1} \alpha_i = 0, \text{ 由于 } \sum_{i=1}^s k_i \alpha_i = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} k_{i+1} \alpha_i = 0$$

$$\text{So, } k_2 \alpha_1 + k_3 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_s \alpha_{s-1} = 0$$

$$\sigma(k_2 \alpha_1 + k_3 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_s \alpha_{s-1}) = 0$$

$$\text{重复上述过程可得 } k_3 \alpha_1 + k_4 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_s \alpha_{s-2} = 0$$

继续重复上述过程, 我们有 $k_s \alpha_1 = 0$, 因为 α_1 显然不为 0, 所以 $k_s = 0$

$$\text{从而我们有 } k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_{s-1} \alpha_{s-1} = 0$$

$$\text{再继续上面步骤, 可得 } k_{s-1} \alpha_1 = 0 \Rightarrow k_{s-1} = 0$$

$$\text{由归纳法得 } k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_s = 0$$

因此 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关

五(20)用正交线性替换三元二次型

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 - 2x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 + 4x_1x_3 + 8x_2x_3$$

为标准型,并给出所用的正交线性替换.

解: 设A为二次型矩阵, $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{令 } |\lambda E - A| = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda + 7) = 0$$

$$\lambda_{1,2} = 2, \lambda_3 = -7$$

对应于 $\lambda_{1,2} = 2$ 的特征向量为 $\xi_1 = (0, 1, 1), \xi_2 = (2, 0, 1)$

对应于 $\lambda_3 = -7$ 的特征向量为 $\xi_3 = (1, 2, -2)$

正交化

$$\text{令 } \alpha_1 = (0, 1, 1)$$

$$\alpha_2 = \xi_2 - \frac{(\alpha_1, \xi_2)}{(\alpha_1, \alpha_1)} \alpha_1 = (2, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\alpha_3 = (1, 2, -2)$$

$$\text{从而令 } C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 2 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{从而 } C'AC = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } X = CY$$

$$\text{则 } f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = X'AX = (CY)'A(CY) = Y'C'ACY = 2y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 - 7y_3^2$$

六(15) 设 A, B 为两个 n 阶方阵, $r(A) = r(B) = n-1$, 其中 $n > 1$

齐次线性方程组 $AX=0$ 与 $BX=0$ 同解, 证明: A^* 的非零列与 B^* 的非零列的非零列成比例, 其中 A^*, B^* 分别是 A, B 的伴随矩阵.

证明: since $r(A) = r(B) = n-1$

so, $r(A^*) = r(B^*) = 1$

because, $AA^* = |A|E = 0, BB^* = |B|E = 0$

$\Rightarrow A^*$ 的列向量是 $AX=0$ 的解, B^* 的列向量是 $BX=0$ 的解

For, $AX=0$ 与 $BX=0$ 同解

设 α 是 A^* 的非零列, β 是 B^* 的非零列

$\Rightarrow \alpha = k\beta$

七(15) 设 σ, τ 是 n 维欧氏空间 V 的线性变换, 对任意 $\alpha, \beta \in V$, 都有 $(\sigma(\alpha), \beta) = (\alpha, \tau(\beta))$, 证明: σ 的核等于 τ 的值域的正交补

证明: $\forall \alpha \in \ker \sigma$, so, $\sigma(\alpha) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (\alpha, \tau(\beta)) = (\sigma(\alpha), \beta) = (0, \beta) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \alpha \in \tau^\perp(V) \Rightarrow \ker \sigma \subseteq \tau^\perp(V) \dots \dots \dots (1)$

and, $\forall \beta \in \tau^\perp(V), \Rightarrow (\beta, \tau(\beta)) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (\sigma(\beta), \beta) = (\beta, \tau(\beta)) = 0 \Rightarrow \sigma(\beta) = 0 \Rightarrow \beta \in \ker \sigma$,

$\Rightarrow \tau^\perp(V) \subseteq \ker \sigma \dots \dots \dots (2)$

According(1) and (2) We Can See

$\tau^\perp(V) = \ker \sigma$

八(15) 设 M 是数域 P 上的 n 阶方阵 ($n > 1$), $f(x), g(x) \in P[x]$ 且 $(f(x), g(x)) = 1$
 $A = f(M), B = g(M), W, W_1, W_2$ 分别是方程组 $ABX = 0, AX = 0, BX = 0$ 的解
 空间, 证明: c .

证明: (1) $\forall \alpha_1 \in W_1, \alpha_2 \in W_2$

$$A\alpha_1 = 0 \Rightarrow f(M)\alpha_1 = 0 \Rightarrow AB\alpha_1 = f(M)g(M)\alpha_1 = g(M)f(M)\alpha_1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 \in W \Rightarrow W_1 \subseteq W$$

同样 $W_2 \subseteq W$

$$\Rightarrow W_1 + W_2 \subseteq W$$

(2) because, $(f(x), g(x)) = 1$, so, $\exists u(x), v(x) \in P[x]$

$$u(x)f(x) + v(x)g(x) = 1 \Rightarrow u(M)f(M) + v(M)g(M) = E$$

$$\forall \alpha \in W_1 \cap W_2, A\alpha = 0, B\alpha = 0, \Rightarrow f(M)\alpha = 0, g(M)\alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (u(M)f(M) + v(M)g(M))\alpha = E\alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow W_1 \cap W_2 = \{0\}$$

(3) since, $W_1 + W_2 \subseteq W$

$$\text{so, } \dim(W_1 + W_2) \leq \dim(W)$$

$$\text{Also, } W_1 \cap W_2 = \{0\} \Rightarrow \dim(W_1 + W_2) = \dim(W_1) + \dim(W_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(W_1) + \dim(W_2) \leq \dim(W) \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

$$\text{Still, } r(A) + r(B) \leq n + r(AB)$$

$$\Rightarrow n - \dim(W_1) + n - \dim(W_2) \leq n + n - \dim(W)$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(W_1) + \dim(W_2) \geq \dim(W) \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

From, (1) and (2),

$$\dim(W_1) + \dim(W_2) = \dim(W)$$

$$\text{also, } W_1 \cap W_2 = \{0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow W_1 \cap W_2 = \{0\}$$

