命题教师: 命题小组

Ko

考试日期: 2020年7月6日 考试科目:线性代数 四 总分 \equiv 题号 评分 风器人

- . 填空题(每小题 4 分,共 40 分)
- 1. 已知3阶行列式 D 中第3列元素依次为1,3,-2,且对应的代数余子式依次为 3,-2,1, 则行列式 D= <u>| x3+3×(-2)+(-2)×|</u>=-5
- 2. 设A和B为3阶方阵,且|A|=2, |B|=4, 则 $|2A^TB^{-1}|=2^3|A7/|B^{-1}|=8|A|\cdot \frac{1}{|B|}=4$
- 3. 设2阶矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $A^* \neq A$ 的伴随矩阵,则 $AA^* = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ 以 $AA^* = |A|E = 6E$
- 4. 设 n 阶方阵 A 和 B 满足 $A^2+A-4E=0$, E 为 n 阶 的 单位矩阵,则 $(A+2E)^{-1}=$ => (A+2E)(±(A-E))=E ~(A+2E)===(A-E)
- 5. 设向量组 $\alpha_1 = (2,1,1)^T, \alpha_2 = (-1,2,7)^T, \alpha_3 = (1,2,\lambda)^T$ 线性相关,则 キー 解: |2-1 | =0 => カーよ解: (2-1 1) とう(0-5-3) (0-5-3)
- 以线性相关小秩<3 故入-5=0 6. 设A,B均为满秩的n阶方阵,则r(AB) =_____.
- 7. 设A为3阶矩阵.将A的第2行加到第1行,得B.设 $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A^{N+2} \to B$ B = PA (用矩阵A和P表示). $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ AP: 193F AS: 193F
- 8. 设 η_1 , η_2 , η_3 是4元非齐次线性方程组Ax = b的三个解向量,且 $\eta_1 = (1,2,3,4)^T$ 和 $\eta_2 + \eta_3 = (2,0,-2,0)^T$. 若秩r(A) = 3,则4元非齐次线性方程组Ax = b的通 解x="AX=0通解"+"AX=b特解"= K(0,1,2,2)"+(1,2,3,4)"
- : い n-Y(A)= 4-3= | ハ AX= の通解形式 为 k3 , 3 + の 2019 級线性代数 (A) 巻 第1页共4页

由A(元十元-2元)=了扫一边部知识于一工一(学)是AX=的解 六可取了=(=),了是AX=它的非零解。

9. 设矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

 $|A| = \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_3 = 0$
 $|A| = 2 \cdot (|A|)^{2+2} \cdot |A| = 2(|A|) = 0 = 0 = 0$
 $|A| = 2 \cdot (|A|)^{2+2} \cdot |A| = 2(|A|) = 0 = 0 = 0$

10. 设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 2x_3^2 - 2tx_2x_3$ 为正定二次型,则参数 t 的取

A=(1000) (2-t) (0-t2) (0-t2) =4-t270

二 计算题 (20 分)

12. (10 分) 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 满足 $2AX = BX + C$, 求2阶矩阵 X .

解-:
$$X=(2A-B)^{\dagger}C$$

 $2A-B=\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
 $= (2A-B)^{\dagger} = +\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\sim X=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

解=:
$$(2A-B,C)=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

 $\sharp AX=B: (A,B) \xrightarrow{Y} (E,X)$

求 XA=B: (XA)^T=B^T⇒) A^TX^T=B^T 由(A^T, B^T)→ (E, X^T) 将 X^T 再 轻置 即为 X



三. 解答题 (22分)

13. (10 分) 设4维向量组
$$A: \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (0,1,2,0)^T, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (2,1,-3,3)^T, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (2,1,-1,4)^T$$

 $\alpha_{4} = (0,4,2,-3)^{T}$. (1) 求向量组 A 的秩; (2) 求向量组 A 的一个最大无关组;

(3) 将其余向量用该最大无关组线性表示。

· Y(A)=3,一最大天美级为司,灵,灵,且d=4司+3司-3司

14. (12 分) 当
$$a$$
 和 b 为何值时,非齐次线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + ax_3 = -1 \\ 2x_1 - 4x_3 = b \end{cases}$$

(1) 有唯一解; (2) 无解; (3) 有无穷多解? 在有无穷多解时, 求其通解.

解-:
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (a+b) \cdot (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2(a+b)$$

②
$$a=-b$$
 H, $(A,B)=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & -6 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 & b \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & D & -2 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & bt2 \end{pmatrix}$

解二:
$$(A,\overline{P}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 & b \end{pmatrix}$$
 \longrightarrow $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -20 & 12 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & -20 & 12 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$ \longrightarrow 2019 级线性代数 (A) 卷 第 3 页共 4 页

① -20-12+0即 a + -6时,Y(A)= Y(A, 厚)=3= 积泰代数,故治程组有唯一解

②若 a=6, b+2则 Y(A)=2 +Y(A)=3 二此时分程组无解

③若 a=-6, b=-2, 则由 r(A)=r(A, B)=2<3知 经组有 稀 由 x,+x,-2x3=0=)(2)=x(3)



四. 综合题 (18分)

15. (12 分) 设二次型
$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 2x_1x_3$$
. (1) 求二次型

的矩阵A; (2) 求A的特征值和特征向量; (3) 求一个正交变换x = Py,

化二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ 为标准形.

解:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\pm |A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 + \lambda & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$$

①将
$$\lambda_{1}=0$$
代 $\lambda: (A-\lambda E) \times =0 \Rightarrow A \times =0$,由 $A=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 即 对 $\sum_{X_{1}=0}^{X_{1}-X_{2}=0} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} X_{1}=k \\ X_{2}=0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_{1}=k \\ X_$

②将
$$\lambda_2 = 2$$
代 λ : $(A - \lambda E)X = 0 \Rightarrow (A - 2E)X = 0$,由 $(A - 2E) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
对 $\{X_1 + X_2 = 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = | X_1 = | X_2 = 0 \} = \{X_1 = | X_2 = 0 \} = \{X_2 = 0 \} = \{X_1 = | X_2 = 0 \} = \{X_2 = 0 \} = \{X_1 = | X_2 = 0 \} = \{X_2 = 0 \} =$

八对应加州特征向量为第=(字),全部特征向量为太影

③将为=3代入:
$$(4-\lambda E) \times = 0 \Rightarrow (A-3E) \times = 0$$
,由 $A-3E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 &$

做知什化于为标准形的好产+252+353=252+353



16. (6分) 已知向量组 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 线性无关.证明:向量组 $\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$, $\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3$, $\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_1$ 也线性无关.

证明:由从(司+2页)+为(豆+2页)+为(豆+2页)=司 =)(X+2为)司+(2X+X)豆+(2X+X3)或=司 以司,豆,或线性无关

へ { X1+2X3=0 2X1+X2=0(*) 又(*) 糸菱行列式= | 102 | =9+0 2X2+X3=0 へ(*) 名有季解即以=2=X3=0

故 . . . -

2019 级线性代数 (A) 卷 第 4页共 4 页

考试科目: 线性代数 考试日期: 2019 年 月 日 命题教师: 命题小组

题号	_	=	Ξ	四	总分
评分					
阅卷人					

一、填空题 (每题 4 分, 共 40 分):

- 3.设三阶可逆矩阵 A满足 |A|=2,则 $|3A^{-1}A^{\bullet}|=3\frac{3}{|A^{\bullet}|}|A^{*}|=27|A^{\bullet}|\cdot |IA|A^{\bullet}|=27|A^{\bullet}|\cdot 2^{3}\cdot |A^{\bullet}|$ $=27\times8\times 4\pi\cdot 4\pi=54$
- 5. 设 A, B 均为 n 阶可逆方阵,则 $-\begin{pmatrix} A^T & 0 \\ 0 & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{(-1)^{2n} \cdot |A^T| |B^T| |A^T| |B^T|}{|B^T|} = |A| \cdot \frac{1}{|B|}$
- 6.方程 $x_1 + x_2 x_3 x_4 = 0$ 的基础解系中必含有4-Y(A)=4-1=3个线性无关的解向量;

7. 若向量组
$$\alpha_1 = (1,1,1+\lambda), \alpha_2 = (1,1+\lambda,1), \alpha_3 = (1+\lambda,1,1)$$
 的秩为 1, 则 $\lambda =$ ______; $(\alpha_1^T,\alpha_2^T,\alpha_3^T) = 0 \Rightarrow | \frac{1}{1+\lambda}, \frac{1}{1+\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow (\lambda+3)\lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 0, -3$ $(\lambda+3)\lambda^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda$

2018 级线性代数章节测试试卷 第 1 页 共 4 页

- 9. 若向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s$ 的秩为 r_1 ,向量组 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\cdots,\beta_t$ 的秩为 r_2 ,若两个向量组等价,则 r_1 与 r2之间的关系为 /1=/2 ;
- 10. 若二次型 $f = x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + ax_3^2 2x_2x_3$ 正定,则 a 的取值范围是 _

11. 解方程
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2-x^2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 5 & 9-x^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0. (10 分)$$

12. 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求解矩阵方程 $A^{-1}XA = 6A + XA$ 。(10分)

考试科目:线性代数 考试日期: 2018-6-19 命题教师: 集体命题

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得分 一、填空题(40分,每空4分)

1、已知
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 2$$
,则 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 2a_{21} - 3a_{31} & 2a_{21} \\ a_{13} & 2a_{23} - 3a_{33} & 2a_{23} \\ a_{12} & 2a_{22} - 3a_{32} & 2a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & -3\alpha_{31} & 2\alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{13} & -3\alpha_{33} & 2\alpha_{23} \\ \alpha_{12} & -3\alpha_{32} & 2\alpha_{22} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{13} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{31} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{32} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{32} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{22} \end{vmatrix} = (-b) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \\ \alpha_{21}$

2、设三行列式 D=1, D 的第 3 列元素依次为 1, k, -3 ,对应的余子式依次为 k, -2, 1 ,则

4、设三阶可逆矩阵
$$A$$
 的逆矩阵 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$,则 $A^{*} = \frac{|A| \cdot A^{-1}}{|A| \cdot |A|} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ = $-\frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

5、设
$$A,B,C$$
均为三阶万阵,且 $|A|=1$, $|B|=-2$, $|C|=-3$,则 $|-A^TB^{-1}C|=\underline{(4)^3}$ $|AT|$ $|B^{\dagger}|$ $|C|=-3$ 6、设方阵 A,B 可逆,则 $\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & B^{\dagger} \\ A^{\dagger} & O \end{pmatrix}$; 设 $\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} X & Y \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}$ 由 $\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}$ = $\begin{pmatrix} C &$

8、设向量组
$$\alpha_1 = (1+\lambda,1,1)^T, \alpha_2 = (1,1+\lambda,1)^T, \alpha_1 = (1,1,1+\lambda)^T$$
的秩为 2,则

10、设二次型 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 2x_1^2 + tx_2^2 + tx_3^2 + 4x_1x_2$ 正定,则 t 的取值范围

为 ______.
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t \end{pmatrix}$$
 正定: 270/ $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & t \end{vmatrix}$ 70 , $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t \end{vmatrix}$ 70 => t>2