2017 级线性代数 (期中卷) 参考答案

一、填空题:

1. 18 2.
$$\frac{5}{2}$$
 3. 0 4. $(a_2a_3-b_2b_3)(a_1a_4-b_1b_4)$ 5. 3 6. $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

7,
$$-\frac{16}{3}$$
 8, 2 9, $a \neq -\frac{1}{2} \coprod a \neq 1$ 10, $\frac{1}{2} (A + 2E)$

解: 从最后一行开始,后行减去前行

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_i - c_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

12. **解** 利用行列式展开定理,构造一个等值的n+1行列式,其中第一列元素根据行列式的特点确定,即

原式=
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ x_1 & x_1 + y_1 & x_1 & \cdots & x_1 \\ x_2 & x_2 & x_2 + y_2 & & x_2 \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ x_n & x_n & x_n & \cdots & x_n + y_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_j + (-1) \cdot c_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ x_2 & 0 & y_2 & & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ x_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & y_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{x_{i}}{y_{i}} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ x_{1} & y_{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & y_{n} \end{vmatrix} = (1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{x_{i}}{y_{i}}) y_{1} y_{2} \cdots y_{n}. \quad (10 \, \%)$$

13.解 由题设

$$a_{11} = 2, a_{12} = m, a_{13} = k, a_{14} = 3;$$

 $M_{11} = 1, M_{12} = 1, M_{13} = 1, M_{14} = 1;$
 $A_{31} = 3, A_{32} = 1, A_{33} = 4, A_{34} = 2,$

则有 $A_{11}=1, A_{12}=-1, A_{13}=1, A_{14}=-1$. 据行列式展开定理及其推论有

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13} + a_{14}A_{14} = 1 \\ a_{11}A_{31} + a_{12}A_{32} + a_{13}A_{33} + a_{14}A_{34} = 0 \end{cases}, (8 \%)$$

即

$$\begin{cases} 2 \times 1 + m \times (-1) + k \times 1 + 3 \times (-1) = 1 \\ 2 \times 3 + m \times 1 + k \times 4 + 3 \times 2 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

解得
$$\begin{cases} m = -4 \\ k = -2 \end{cases}$$
 (10 分)

14. 解 因为
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$
,所以 $AA^* = A^*A = 4E$.

用 A 左乘表达式 $A^*X=A^{-1}+2X$ 的两边,得 4X=E+2A,(5分) 从而

$$X = (4E - 2A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(2E - A)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (10 \%)$$

15. **解** 因为方程组的系数行列式
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 + \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 + \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda + 3)$$
,所以当

 $\lambda \neq 0$ 且 $\lambda \neq -3$ 时,方程组有唯一解. (4分)

$$D_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 + \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda^{2} & 1 & 1 + \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^{3} + 2\lambda;$$

$$D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda^{2} & 1 + \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 2\lambda^{2} - \lambda;$$

$$D_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 + \lambda & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & 1 + \lambda^{2} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^{4} + 2\lambda^{3} - \lambda^{2} - \lambda$$

所以
$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{-\lambda^2 + 2}{\lambda(\lambda + 3)} = ; x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{2\lambda - 1}{\lambda(\lambda + 3)} = ; x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = \frac{\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 - \lambda - 1}{\lambda(\lambda + 3)}$$
. (10 分)

- 16. **证明** (1) 设|A| = 0,若A = O,则 A^* = O,当然有 $|A^*|$ = 0,若 $A \neq O$,则可以利用等式 $AA^* = AA^T = |A/E$ 得到 $A^*A = O$,考虑齐次线性方程组 $A^*X = O$,由于 $A^*A = O$,且 $A \neq O$,故方程组 $A^*X = O$ 有非零解,从而有 $|A^*|$ = 0. (5分)
- (2) 由(1)只要证明 $|A| \neq 0$ 的情形. 事实上,当 $|A| \neq 0$ 时,由 $AA^* = AA^T = |A| E$ 可得 $|A| \cdot |A^*| = |A|^n$,两边同除以 |A|,则有结论 $|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$ 成立. (10 分)