

一、填空题:

$$1. D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 3a_{11} & 4a_{11} & -a_{13} \\ 3a_{21} & 4a_{21} & -a_{23} \\ 3a_{31} & 4a_{31} & -a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 3a_{11} & -a_{12} & -a_{13} \\ 3a_{21} & -a_{22} & -a_{23} \\ 3a_{31} & -a_{32} & -a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 0 + 3D = 6$$

$$2. \because A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot (1, 2, 3), \therefore A^n = 7^{n-1} A$$

3. P 、 Q 均为初等方阵, PA 相当于对 A 做初等行变换, AQ 相当于对 A 做初等列变换,

$$\text{则 } P^{2008}AQ^{2009} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2007 & 2008 & 2009 \end{pmatrix} Q^{2009} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2009 & 2008 & 2007 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4. k_1 + k_2 + \cdots + k_r = 1, \quad 5. \text{秩为 } 3 \quad 6. \text{坐标是 } (1, 1, 1) \quad 7. \sqrt{56}$$

$$8. \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

9. A 有特征值 $\lambda_1 = 2$, $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$, 对于二重特征值 $\lambda = 1$,

$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{欲使 } 3 - r(A - E) = 2 \Rightarrow a = 0$$

10. $k > 1$ 或 $k < -2$

二、计算下列各题:

1. 解: $\because (A - B)X(A - B) = I$, 又 $|A - B| = 1 \neq 0$, 故 $A - B$ 可逆, $X = [(A - B)^{-1}]^2$,

$$(A - B \mid I) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{所以, } X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. \text{解: } \because \begin{vmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda+3),$$

\therefore (1) 当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, $r(\tilde{A}) = r(A) = 1 < 3$, 方程组有无穷多解, 此时 β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 表示, 且表示法不唯一;

(2) 当 $\lambda = -3$ 时, $r(\tilde{A}) \neq r(A)$, 方程组无解; 此时 β 不能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 表示.

3. 解: 由于 $r(A) = 3$, 故对应齐次线性方程组基础解系只有一个解,

记 $\xi = 2\eta_3 - (\eta_1 + \eta_2) = (5, 4, -3, 6)^T$, 则 ξ 即为对应齐次线性方程组的基础解系, 故所求通解是 $X = k\xi + \eta_3$, 其中 k 为任意实数.

4. 解: 二次型对应矩阵为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $|A - \lambda E| = (-\lambda - 1)^2(-\lambda + 2)$

$\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -1$ 是 A 的三个特征值,

$$A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \xi_1 = (1, 1, 1)^T$$

$$A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \xi_2 = (-1, 1, 0)^T, \quad \xi_3 = (-1, 0, 1)^T,$$

将 ξ_2, ξ_3 正交化, 单位化后, 令 $X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} Y$,

标准形为 $f = 2y_1^2 - y_2^2 - y_3^2$.

三、解: 设所求直线方程为 $L: \frac{x-1}{l} = \frac{y-1}{m} = \frac{z-1}{n}$, 则

$$L \text{ 与 } L_1 \text{ 相交} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ l & m & n \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow l - 2m + n = 0,$$

$$L \text{ 与 } L_2 \text{ 相交} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ l & m & n \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow m - n = 0,$$

所以, $l:m:n = 1:1:1$, $L: \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{1}$

四、证明: 设 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 = 0$ (1)

两边左乘 A : $A(k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2) = k_1\lambda_1\alpha_1 + k_2\lambda_2\alpha_2 = 0$ (2)

(2) $-\lambda_1(1)$: $k_2(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)\alpha_2 = 0$, $\because \lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2, \alpha_2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow k_2 = 0$,

代入 (1), $\because \alpha_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow k_1 = 0$, $\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2$ 线性无关.