

## 一、填空题:

$$1. \text{ 记 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } |A| = D = -2, \text{ 而 } \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix} = |(A^*)^T| = |A^*| = |A|^2 = 4$$

$$2. \text{ 消去变量 } z, \text{ 得投影柱面 } x^2 + 2y^2 = 16, \text{ 所求投影曲线为 } \begin{cases} x^2 + 2y^2 = 16 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$3. \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 6 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right), \text{ 所求坐标是 } (-1, 1, 2)$$

$$4. n - r(A) = 1, \text{ 又由题设知, } A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = O, \text{ 故所求基础解系是 } \xi = (1, 1, -1, -1)^T$$

$$5. \because B^{-1} - I \text{ 的特征值为: } \frac{1}{3} - 1, \frac{1}{4} - 1, \frac{1}{5} - 1, \therefore |B^{-1} - I| = -\frac{2}{5}$$

## 二、选择题:

$$1. \because B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore |B| = |A| \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5, \text{ 选 } (B)$$

2. 选 (D)

3. 选 (A)

4. 选 (A)

5. 选 (A)

三、解:  $\because (A + 2E)X = B$ , 又  $|A + 2E| = 2 \neq 0$ , 故  $A + 2E$  可逆,  $X = (A + 2E)^{-1}B$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} (A + 2E | B) &= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & -2 & -6 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \\ &\left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -3 & -2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 2 & 0 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 16 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -8 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{array} \right) \\ \text{所以, } X &= \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 3 \\ -8 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{四、解: } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{最简阶梯形}) \end{aligned}$$

所以,  $r(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_5) = 3$ , 向量组  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_5$  线性相关,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  为其一个极大线性无关组, 且有  $\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$ ;  $\alpha_5 = 0\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ .

五、解:  $\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 \\ 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^2(\lambda+3),$

$\therefore$  (1) 当  $\lambda \neq 0$  且  $\lambda \neq -3$  时, 方程组有唯一解;

(2) 当  $\lambda = -3$  时,  $r(\tilde{A}) \neq r(A)$ , 方程组无解;

(3) 当  $\lambda = 0$  时,  $r(\tilde{A}) = r(A) = 1 < 3$ , 方程组有无穷多解, 此时同解方程组为

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 3, \text{ 故所求通解 } X = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意实数.}$$

六、解: 过直线  $L$  的平面束方程:  $x + 2y - z + 1 + \lambda(x - y + z - 1) = 0$ , 整理得:

$$(1+\lambda)x + (2-\lambda)y + (-1+\lambda)z + 1-\lambda = 0$$

由题目假设,  $(1+\lambda) \cdot 1 + (2-\lambda) \cdot (-1) + (-1+\lambda) \cdot 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{2}{3}$

所求平面方程是:  $5x + 4y - z + 1 = 0$ .

七、解: 二次型对应矩阵为  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5+b=4+a \\ 2a-2=4b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=1 \\ b=0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 4, \lambda_3 = 0$  是  $A$  的三个特征值,

$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 同解方程组为 } \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_2 \\ x_3 = -x_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \xi_1 = (-1, 1, -1)^T$$

$$A - 4E = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \xi_2 = (1, 2, 1)^T$$

$$A - 0E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \xi_3 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$$

$\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$  属于不同特征值, 故已经正交, 单位化后, 令  $P = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$  为所求.

八、证明:  $(\Rightarrow) \because A$  是正交矩阵,  $\Rightarrow A^T A = E$ ,

$$\therefore (A\alpha, A\beta) = \alpha^T A^T A \beta = \alpha^T \beta = (\alpha, \beta)$$

$(\Leftarrow)$  若  $(A\alpha, A\beta) = \alpha^T A^T A \beta = (\alpha, \beta)$ , 则  $A^T A = E$ , 即  $A$  为正交矩阵.