2018-2019-02 期中试题参考答案

一、填空题与单项选择题(共30分,每小题5分)

1.
$$a = -3$$
或 1: 2. $-\frac{2}{3}$: 3.
$$\begin{bmatrix} -5^{m-1} & 3 \cdot 5^{m-1} & 0 & 0 \\ -2 \cdot 5^{m-1} & 6 \cdot 5^{m-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3m \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
; (若只有一个十对角块工

确,给3分)

4. B; 5. A; 6. D.

二、(17分)解 对方程组的增广矩阵 A 施行初等行变换,

当b=4时, $r(\tilde{A})=r(A)=3<4$,方程组有无穷多解.此时10 分

$$\tilde{A} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -7 & 0 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

三、(12分)解法1

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1+a \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2+a & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n-1+a & \cdots & n-1 & n-1 \\ n+a & n & \cdots & n & n \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{ \begin{vmatrix} c_{j}-c_{1} \\ j=2,3,\dots,n \end{vmatrix}}_{c_{j}-c_{1}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \\ 2 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ n+a & -a & \cdots & -a & -a \end{vmatrix}$$
.....4 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

$$\frac{r_{n} - r_{1} + r_{2} + \dots + r_{n-1}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{0}{2} -$$

解法2
$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1+a \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2+a & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n-1+a & \cdots & n-1 & n-1 \\ n+a & n & \cdots & n & n \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} r_i - ir_1 \\ i = 2, 3, \dots, n \\ i = 2, 3, \dots, n \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1+a \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & -2a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & -(n-1)a \\ a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -na \end{vmatrix} \cdots \dots 4$$
 \(\frac{1}{2}\)

$$\frac{c_{n} + nc_{1} + (n-1)c_{2} + \dots + 2c_{n-1}}{0 \quad 0 \quad \dots \quad a \quad 0}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & a + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\
0 & 0 & \dots & a & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & a & \dots & 0 & 0 \\
a & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & a + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \\
0 & 0 & \dots & a & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & a & \dots & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$$

解法3

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1+a \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2+a & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n-1+a & \cdots & n-1 & n-1 \\ n+a & n & \cdots & n & n \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{r_{1}+r_{2}+\cdots+r_{n}}_{p_{1}+p_{2}+\cdots+p_{n}} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{n(n+1)}{2}+a & \frac{n(n+1)}{2}+a & \cdots & \frac{n(n+1)}{2}+a & \frac{n(n+1)}{2}+a \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2+a & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n-1+a & \cdots & n-1 & n-1 \\ n+a & n & \cdots & n & n \end{vmatrix}}_{n+a} + \underbrace{n(n+1)}_{2}+a & \cdots & \underbrace{n($$

$$\frac{c_{j} - c_{n}}{\overline{j} = 1, 2, \dots, n-1} \begin{vmatrix}
0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + a \\
0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 2 \\
\vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & a & \cdots & 0 & n-1 \\
a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a^{n-1} \left(a + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right). \qquad 12 \ \%$$

四、(18分)解法1

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A}^* \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & | & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & | & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & | & 2 & 5 \\ -1 & -1 & | & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-3+2)(6-5) = -1, \qquad \dots 2 \text{ f}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A|^3 = |A'| = -1 \Rightarrow |A| = -1.$$

$$B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}
 可逆, $B_1^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 可逆, $B_2^{-1} = -\frac{1}{5}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ … 16 分(每个逆矩阵 1 分)$$

式1分,结果1分)

五、(14分)解

(1)
$$\beta = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_1 + 2k_2 \\ 8k_1 \\ 9k_1 + k_2 \\ 5k_1 + 9k_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\exists \text{Pr} k_{1+k_2} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{ is } \text{Pr} \text{ is } \text{$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & 1 & 2 \\
0 & -16 & k - 24 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}
\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & 1 & 2 \\
0 & 0 & k + 8 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$
......12 $\frac{1}{12}$

必有 k+8≠0, 因此k≠-8.

解法 2 α_1,α_2,γ 线性无关当且仅当齐次方程组 $k_1\alpha_1+k_2\alpha_2+k_3\gamma=0$ 只有零解,必有r(A)=3、

因为r(A)=3,所以 $k\neq -8$.

·····14 分

六、(9分)证法1

又因为
$$A-B-E$$
 可逆,所以 $r(AB)=r(-A(A-B-E))=r(-A)=r(A)$4 分