线性代数练习题(4)详细解答

1. 填空题

(1)
$$\left|3A^{-1}-2A^*\right| = \left|3A^{-1}-2\cdot2A^{-1}\right| = \left|-A^{-1}\right| = (-1)^3\left|A^{-1}\right| = -\frac{1}{|A|} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
. 故填 $-\frac{1}{2}$.

(2)
$$(A^*)^* = |A^*|(A^*)^{-1} = |A|A^{-1}|(|A|A^{-1})^{-1} = |A|^n |A^{-1}||A|^{-1}A$$

$$= |A|^n |A|^{-1} |A|^{-1} A = |A|^{n-2} A$$
. $\text{this} |A|^{n-2}$.

(3)
$$\begin{vmatrix} A_3 - 2A_1 \\ 3A_2 \\ A_1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A_3 \\ 3A_2 \\ A_1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} A_3 \\ A_2 \\ A_1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \begin{vmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ A_3 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \begin{vmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ A_3 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \begin{vmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ A_3 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \begin{vmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ A_3 \end{vmatrix} = 6.$$
 故填 6.

(4) 方程组有唯一解
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 系数行列式不等于零. 方程组
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3(k+1)y = 8 \\ (k+2)y + z = 3(k+1) \text{ 的系数} \\ 4kx + z = 7 \end{cases}$$

行列式为
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3(k+1) & 0 \\ 0 & k+2 & 1 \\ 4k & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(2k+1)(3k+2)$$
,所以当 $k \neq -\frac{1}{2}$ 且 $k \neq -\frac{2}{3}$ 时,方程

组有唯一解. 故填 $k \neq -\frac{1}{2}$ 且 $k \neq -\frac{2}{3}$.

(5) 齐次线性方程组有非零解
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 系数行列式等于零.方程组
$$\begin{cases} ax+y+z=0\\ x+by+z=0 \end{cases}$$
 的系数行列
$$x+2by+z=0$$

式为
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & b & 1 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -b(a-1)$$
,所以当 $a = 1$ 或 $b = 0$ 时,方程组有非零解.故填 $a = 1$ 或

b=0.

2.
$$\mathbf{M}$$
: \mathbf{H} $\exists A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3$,

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$
, $A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$, $A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1$,

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$
, $A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3$, $A_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2$,

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$
, $A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 3$, $A_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$,

所以

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^* = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3. 解: 由于
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$
,

$$D_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2, \quad D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \quad D_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 5,$$

所以

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{2}{3}$$
, $x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{1}{3}$, $x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = \frac{5}{3}$,

即

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{2}{3}, \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{3}, \\ x_3 = \frac{5}{3}. \end{cases}$$

4. 证明:设三直线 ax + by + c = 0, bx + cy + a = 0, cx + ay + b = 0交于一点 (x_0, y_0) ,

则
$$\begin{cases} ax + by + cz = 0 \\ bx + cy + az = 0 \text{ 有非零解}(x_0, y_0, 1), \text{ 故} \\ cx + ay + bz = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

即

$$-\frac{1}{2}(a+b+c)[(a-b)^2+(b-c)^2+(c-a)^2]=0,$$

由于三条直线不同,故a,b,c不全相等,所以a+b+c=0.