

参考答案

一、填空题

1. -15 2. $(-4)^{n-1}A$ 3. $x-3y+z+2=0$ 4. n 5. $(-1)^{n^2}a^{-n}$ 或 $(-1)^n a^{-n}$

二、选择题

1. A 2. D 3. B 4. D 5. A.

三、解: $L: \begin{cases} x = -1 + 3t \\ y = 1 + 2t \\ z = -t \end{cases}$

设过 M_0 与 L 垂直相交的直线为 L_0 .

L_0 与 L 的交点为 $P_0(-1+3t_0, 1+2t_0, -t_0)$.

L_0 的方向向量为 $\overrightarrow{P_0M_0} = (3t_0-3, 2t_0, -t_0-3)$.

$$\because L_0 \perp L, \therefore 3(3t_0-3) + 2 \times (2t_0) + (-1) \times (-t_0-3) = 0$$

解得 $t_0 = \frac{3}{7}$, $\therefore L_0$ 的方程为

$$\frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-3}{4}.$$

四、解: $\alpha\alpha^T = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= (E - \alpha^T\alpha)(E + 2\alpha^T\alpha) \\ &= E - \alpha^T\alpha + 2\alpha^T\alpha - 2\alpha^T\alpha\alpha^T\alpha \\ &= E + \alpha^T\alpha - 2(\alpha\alpha^T)\alpha^T\alpha \\ &= E + \alpha^T\alpha - \alpha^T\alpha \\ &= E \end{aligned}$$

五、解: 因为 $2A^{-1}B = B - 4E$, 两边乘 A 得

$$2B = AB - 4A = A(B - 4E)$$

$$B - 4E = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |B - 4E| \neq 0$$

$B - 4E$ 可逆

$$(\mathbf{B} - 4\mathbf{E} \mid \mathbf{E}) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -3 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$(\mathbf{B} - 4\mathbf{E})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{A} = 2\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B} - 4\mathbf{E})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{8} & -\frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

六、证：(1) $A \neq 0$, $1 \leq R(A) = R(\alpha\alpha^T) \leq R(\alpha) = 1$. (C 卷有)

$$\therefore R(A) = 1$$

(2)解 1: 因为 $\alpha^T \alpha = (1 \ 0 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = 2$, $A^n = (\alpha\alpha^T)^n = (\alpha^T \alpha)^{n-1}(\alpha\alpha^T) = 2^{n-1}\alpha\alpha^T$.

$$|kE_3 + A^n| = |kE_3 + 2^{n-1}\alpha\alpha^T| = \left| kE_3 + 2^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 0 \ -1) \right|$$

$$= k^2 \left| kE_1 + 2^{n-1} (1 \ 0 \ -1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right|$$

$$= k^2 |k + 2^{n-1} + 2^{n-1}|$$

$$= k^2(k + 2^n)$$

解 2: $|kE_3 + A^n| = \left| \begin{pmatrix} k & & \\ & k & \\ & & k \end{pmatrix} + 2^{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \left| \begin{matrix} k+2^{n-1} & 0 & -2^{n-1} \\ 0 & k & 0 \\ -2^{n-1} & 0 & k+2^{n-1} \end{matrix} \right|$

$$= k^2(k + 2^n)$$

七、证：因 $B - E$ 可逆，

$$(B - E)(B - E)^{-1} = (B - E)(A^T - E) = BA^T - A^T - B + E = E$$

故 $B = (B - E)A^T$, $|B| = |B - E| |A^T| \neq 0$

即 B 可逆.