

答案

一、填空题

1. $(x-y)^{n-1} [x + (n-1)y]$ 2. $\frac{8}{9}$

3. $\lambda^3(\lambda+4)$ 4. $(12 \ 0 \ -12)$ 5. α_1, α_2 (或者任取两个向量构成的向量组)

二、选择题

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

三、求过点 $A(-3, 0, 1)$ 且平行于平面 $\pi_1: 3x - 4y - z + 5 = 0$ 又与直线 $L_1: \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z+1}{-1}$ 相交的直线 L 的方程

解: L_1 的参数方程为: $\begin{cases} x = 2t \\ y = t + 1 \\ z = -t - 1 \end{cases}$

设 L 与 L_1 的交点为 $M(2t, t+1, -t-1)$, 则 $\vec{AM} = (2t+3, t+1, -t-2)$,

π_1 的法向量 $\mathbf{n} = (3, -4, -1)$

$\vec{AM} \perp \mathbf{n} \Rightarrow 3(2t+3) + (-4)(t+1) + (-1)(-t-2) = 0$

即 $t = -\frac{7}{3}$, 则 $\vec{AM} = \left(-\frac{5}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right)$, L 的方向向量可取为 $\mathbf{s} = (-5, -4, 1)$

则 L 的方程为: $\frac{x+3}{-5} = \frac{y}{-4} = \frac{z-1}{1}$

四、设 A 是 n 阶非零实矩阵, 满足 $A^* = A^T$, 证明: (1) $|A| > 0$ (2) 如果 $n > 2$, 则 $|A| = 1$

证明: 已知 $A^* = A^T$, 即 $(A_{ij})_{n \times n}^T = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}^T$, 也是 $A_{ij} = a_{ij}$

(1) $|A| = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{in} = a_{i1}^2 + a_{i2}^2 + \cdots + a_{in}^2 (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$

又因为 $A \neq 0$, 即 A 有非零元素, 可记为 a_{kj} , 而 $a_{k1}^2 + a_{k2}^2 + \cdots + a_{kn}^2 > 0$, 所以 $|A| > 0$

(2) $AA^T = AA^* = |A|E$

两边取行列式, 得 $|A|^2 = |A|^n |E| \Rightarrow |A|^{n-2} = 1 \Rightarrow |A| = 1$ (因为 $|A| > 0$)

五、解: 由 $A^*X = A^{-1} + X$ 得

$$X = (A^* - E)^{-1}A^{-1} = (AA^* - A)^{-1} = (|A|E - A)^{-1}$$

$$\text{又 } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2, \text{ 故}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{六、解: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^6 = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^2 \right)^3 = (10E_2)^3 = 10^3 E_2, \quad \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^6 \right)^{-1} = 10^{-3} E_2,$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^6 = (E_3 + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix})^6 = \sum_{i=0}^6 C_6^i E_3^{6-i} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^i = E_3^6 + 6E_3^5 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^6 \right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(A^6)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 10^{-3} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10^{-3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$