## 2020-2021 学年第二学期《几何与线性代数》期中试卷(A卷)

## 参考答案,仅供参考

一、填空(共18分,每题3分)

2. 
$$t_1 = -1$$
,  $t_2 = 4$ 

2. 
$$t_1 = -1$$
,  $t_2 = 4$  3.  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y-2}{-3} = \frac{z+1}{0}$ 

4. 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2^{20} & -20 \times 2^{19} & -570 \times 2^{18} \\ 2^{20} & 60 \times 2^{19} \\ 2^{20} \end{bmatrix}$$
 5. 8 6.  $AB = BA$ 

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二、选择(共12分,每小题3分)

三、计算(共20分,每小题8分)

$$1. \ \text{两直线的方向向量分别为} \ v_1 = (1,-2,1) \ , \quad v_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

两直线的夹角余弦  $\cos \theta = \frac{|v_1 \cdot v_2|}{\|v_1\|\|v_2\|} = \frac{1}{2}$ , 夹角为  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

2. 所求平面法向量为
$$\vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} - \vec{j} + \vec{k}$$
,平面方程为 $x - y + z - 2 = 0$ 

$$3. \ 3A - 2B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 5 & 7 & -11 \\ 3 & -13 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad AB^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & -7 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad 4. \quad 2^{2k-1} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

四、(本题 10 分)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & a & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & b \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-3 & b-4 \end{bmatrix}$$

若a-3≠0即a≠3,则原方程有唯一解:

若 a-3=0 且  $b-4\neq 0$  即 a=3 且  $b\neq 4$ ,则原方程有唯一解;

 $\ddot{a}_{a-3} = 0 \, \exists \, b-4=0 \, \exists \, a=3 \, \exists \, b=4 \,$ ,则原方程有无穷多解:

五、(本题 10 分)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 10 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{If } \bigvee \left\{ \begin{aligned} x_1 &= -1 \\ x_2 &= \frac{1}{2} \\ x_3 &= \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned} \right.$$

## 六、(本题 12 分)

两平面的单位法向量的和差分别为 $\bar{n}_1 + \bar{n}_2 = \frac{1}{3}(3,0,-1), \quad \bar{n}_1 - \bar{n}_2 = \frac{1}{3}(1,-4,3)$ ,

过两平面的平面束方程为(2x-2y+z-1)+k(x+2y-2z+2)=0

$$\mathbb{P}(2+k)x + (2k-2)y + (1-2k)z + 2k - 1 = 0,$$

$$2k-2=0 \Rightarrow k=1$$
 ,  $\frac{2+k}{1} = \frac{2k-2}{-4} \Rightarrow k=-1$  带入平面東得:  $3x-z+1=0$  和  $x-4y+3z-3=0$ 

## 七、(本题 18分)

(1) 
$$\frac{A\alpha = \vec{b}}{A\beta = \vec{b}} \Rightarrow A(\alpha - \beta) = \vec{0}, \quad \text{if if } \gamma_i^T(\alpha - \beta) = 0 \text{ if } \gamma_i \bullet (\alpha - \beta) = 0$$

$$(\sum_{i}^{m}k_{i}\gamma_{i})\bullet(\alpha-\beta)=\sum_{i}^{m}k_{i}(\gamma_{i}\bullet(\alpha-\beta))=0\ ,\ \text{ if } \bigvee\sum_{i}^{m}k_{i}\gamma_{i}\perp(\alpha-\beta)$$

(2) 
$$(\alpha)_{\beta} \frac{\beta}{\|\beta\|} = \|\alpha\| \cos(\widehat{\alpha,\beta}) \frac{\beta}{\|\beta\|} = \frac{\|\alpha\| \|\beta\| \cos(\widehat{\alpha,\beta})}{\|\beta\|^2} \beta = \frac{\alpha \cdot \beta}{\beta \cdot \beta} \beta$$

代入数值得,
$$(\alpha)_{\beta} \frac{\beta}{\|\beta\|} = \frac{1}{9}(-4,2,4)$$