

2024 河海大学《几何与线性代数》答案

一. 填空: (36 分)

$$1. 7(\vec{i} + \vec{j} + \vec{k}); \quad 2. -\frac{3}{2}; \quad 3. 0; \quad 4. \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 8 & 12 \\ 5 & 10 & 15 \\ 6 & 12 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5. -\frac{125}{54}; \quad 6. \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}; \quad 7. a = -2, b = 2; \quad 8. k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (k \neq 0)$$

$$9. k = 2, \lambda = 1; \quad 10. x = 0, y = 4; \quad 11. 1, 1 + \sqrt{3}, 1 - \sqrt{3}; \quad 12. -\frac{4}{5} < t < 0$$

二. 计算

$$1 (6 \text{ 分}) . \text{ 设平面为 } \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1, \quad V = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} |abc| = \frac{1}{6} |abc| = 1,$$

$$\text{两平面平行, 则 } \frac{1/a}{6} = \frac{1/b}{1} = \frac{1/c}{6}, \text{ 则 } a:b:c = 1:6:1$$

$$\text{则 } a = 1, b = 6, c = 1 \text{ 或者 } a = -1, b = -6, c = -1$$

$$\text{平面方程为 } 6x + y + 6z = 6 \text{ 或者 } 6x + y + 6z = -6$$

$$2 (6 \text{ 分}) . \text{ 设公垂线与两直线的交点坐标分别为 } P(t_1, 2t_1, 3t_1), \quad Q(t_2 + 1, t_2 - 1, t_2 + 2)$$

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} = (t_2 - t_1 + 1, t_2 - 2t_1 - 1, t_2 - 3t_1 + 2),$$

$$\text{两直线方向向量外积为 } s_1 \times s_2 = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1, 2, -1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} \parallel s_1 \times s_2 \Rightarrow \frac{t_2 - t_1 + 1}{-1} = \frac{t_2 - 2t_1 - 1}{2} = \frac{t_2 - 3t_1 + 2}{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{1}{2}, t_2 = \frac{1}{3}, \quad P(\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}), \quad Q(\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{7}{3})$$

$$\text{异面直线方程为 } \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{1} = \frac{y - 1}{-2} = \frac{z - \frac{3}{2}}{1}$$

3. (6 分)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & b_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n & -\sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i$$

4. (6 分) $B = 6(E - A)^{-1}A$ 或者 $6(A^{-1} - E)^{-1}$

代入数值，计算得 $B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

5. (6 分)，三平面联立，构成一个方程组
$$\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2 \\ a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3 \end{cases}$$

由图可知该方程组有无数解，

(此处能联想到方程组)

故系数矩阵的秩等于增广矩阵的秩且小于未知数个数 $r \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{pmatrix} < 3$ ，

三平面不平行、不重合，故 $r \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{pmatrix} > 1$ ，故 $r \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{pmatrix} = 2$ ，

6. (6 分)

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$R(A) = 3$ ，极大无关组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ ， $\alpha_4 = -\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$

7. (9 分) 设 $b = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

(1)表示方法唯一，则由 Cramer's rule, $|A| = |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = -c - 4 \neq 0, \Rightarrow c \neq -4$

(2)当 $c = -4$, $(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & d \\ 10 & 5 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$

则 $c = -4, d \neq 0$ 时无解，不能表出

(3) $c = -4, d = 0$ 时, $(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 10 & 5 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

等价方程组为 $\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 = -1 \\ x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$, 通解为 $x = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ -1-2t \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (t \in R)$,

故 $b = t\alpha_1 - (1+2t)\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \quad (t \in R)$

8. (9 分)

(1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-3)\lambda^2 = 0, \lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0,$

$\lambda_1 = 3$ 时, 解方程组 $(3E - A)x = 0 \Rightarrow Ax = 0 \Rightarrow \xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$

$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$ 时, 解方程组 $(0E - A)X = 0$ 为等价方程组, 特征向量为

$$\xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{施密特正交化}} \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{单位化得 } \gamma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3}/3 \\ \sqrt{3}/3 \\ \sqrt{3}/3 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{6}/6 \\ -\sqrt{6}/6 \\ \sqrt{6}/3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{则正交阵 } P = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3}/3 & -\sqrt{2}/2 & -\sqrt{6}/6 \\ \sqrt{3}/3 & \sqrt{2}/2 & -\sqrt{6}/6 \\ \sqrt{3}/3 & 0 & \sqrt{6}/3 \end{pmatrix},$$

三、证明题

1. (5分). 证: A 正定, 则对于任给的 $x \neq 0$ 其对应的二次型 $f = x^T A x > 0$ 总成立,

取 $x = e_i = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)^T \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$

则 $f = e_i^T A e_i = a_{ii} > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

2. (5分)

下面证明方程组 $Ax = 0$ 和 $A^T A x = 0$ 同解。

一方面, 若 ξ 是 $Ax = 0$ 的解, 即 $A\xi = 0$ 。显然 $A^T A \xi = 0$ 。

另一方面, 若 ξ 是 $A^T A x = 0$ 的解, 即 $A^T A \xi = 0$ 。则

$\xi^T A^T A \xi = \|A\xi\|^2 = 0 \Rightarrow A\xi = 0$ 。根据解空间的维数, 有

$n - R(A) = n - R(A^T A)$, 故结论成立。