

# 模拟试卷一 参考答案

## 一、填空题

$$1. \lambda = \frac{2}{5}; \quad 2. 3(x-1) - (y-1) + (z-1) = 0; \quad 3. 72;$$

$$4. A^4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 6 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad 5. t = 5; \quad 6. t > n; \quad 7. A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix};$$

## 二、计算题

1.

$$\because \tau = (4, 2, 1), n = (2, -3, -2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \theta &= \arcsin \frac{|\tau \cdot n|}{|\tau| \cdot |n|} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n-2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n-2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -2(n-2)! \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\because A^3 - 3A^2 + 3A - E = O$$

$$\therefore A^3 - 3A^2 + 3A = (A^2 - 3A + 3E)A = E$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = A^2 - 3A + 3E$$

4. 已知向量组  $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 3, 4)$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (2, 3, 4, 5)$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (3, 4, 5, 6)$ ,  $\alpha_4 = (4, 5, 6, 7)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A &= \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

该向量组的一组极大线性无关组.

三、

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = (0.5, -0.5, 0.5, -0.5)^T$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 = (1, 0, -1, 0)^T$$

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\beta_1}{\|\beta_1\|} = \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{\beta_2}{\|\beta_2\|} = \left( \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$\gamma_3 = \frac{\beta_3}{\|\beta_3\|} = \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \right)$$

四、

方法 1: 做  $\pi_1: 3(x+1) - 4y + (z-4) = 3x - 4y + z - 1 = 0$ .

$$\text{将 } L: \begin{cases} x = t - 1 \\ y = t + 3 \\ z = 2t \end{cases} \text{ 代入平面 } \pi, \text{ 得 } t = 16.$$

$$\text{将 } t = 16 \text{ 代入 } L: \begin{cases} x = t - 1 \\ y = t + 3 \\ z = 2t \end{cases}, \text{ 得点 } B(15, 19, 32).$$

$$\text{利用 } A, B, \text{ 所求直线方程为: } \frac{x+1}{16} = \frac{y}{19} = \frac{z-4}{28}$$

方法 2: 作  $\pi_1: 3(x+1) - 4y + (z-4) = 3x - 4y + z - 1 = 0$ .

作过  $L$  的平面束方程:  $2x - z + 2 + \lambda(2y - z - 6) = 0$ .

将  $A$  代入平面束方程得:  $\lambda = -\frac{2}{5}$ ,  $\pi_2: 10x - 4y - 3z + 22 = 0$ .

所求直线方程为:  $\begin{cases} 3x - 4y + z - 1 = 0 \\ 10x - 4y - 3z + 22 = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\text{五、 } f_A(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & \lambda - 4 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 5)^2(\lambda - 4) = 0, \text{ 得}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 5, \lambda_3 = -4.$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 5 \text{ 时, } 5E - A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{正交化、单位化, 得 } e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \\ \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{\sqrt{45}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{45}} \\ \frac{-5}{\sqrt{45}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$\lambda_3 = -4$  时,

$$-4E - A = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -8 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得 } \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 单位化得 } e_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 取 } C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{4}{\sqrt{45}} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{-2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{45}} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{-5}{\sqrt{45}} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } C^{-1}AC = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

注：如果取  $\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $e_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $e_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{4}{3\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{六、} \because \det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & k \\ -1 & k & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 + 3k - k^2 = (4-k)(1+k)$$

$\therefore$  (1)  $k \neq 4, k \neq -1$  时, 有唯一解;

(2)  $k = -1$  时,

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix},$$

则  $R(\tilde{A}) = 3 > R(A) = 2$ , 无解;

(3)  $k = 4$  时,

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 16 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 & 20 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

则  $R(\tilde{A}) = R(A) = 2 < n = 3$ , 有无穷多解;

因此, 通解  $\mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$

七、证明:

设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta$  线性相关, 则存在不全为零的数  $k_1, \dots, k_m, k_0$  使得

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_m \alpha_m + k_0 \beta = \theta.$$

因为  $\beta \neq \theta$ , 并且与  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  正交, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
(\boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\theta}) &= (\boldsymbol{\beta}, k_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \cdots + k_m \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m + k_0 \boldsymbol{\beta}) \\
&= k_1 (\boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1) + \cdots + k_m (\boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m) + k_0 (\boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) \\
&= 0 + k_0 (\boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

得  $k_0 = 0$ . 所以  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m$  不全为零, 使得  $k_1 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \cdots + k_m \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m = \boldsymbol{\theta}$ , 即  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$

线性相关. 矛盾! 所以  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m, \boldsymbol{\beta}$  线性无关.

八、证明: 已知  $\mathbf{A}$  是正定矩阵, 所以  $\mathbf{A}$  的特征值  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$  都是正数, 并且存在正交矩阵  $\mathbf{C}$ , 使得

$$\mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & & \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix}^2 = (\sqrt{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}})^2,$$

所以  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{C} \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}} \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}}^T = (\mathbf{C} \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}})(\mathbf{C} \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}})^T = \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{P}$ , 其中  $\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{C} \sqrt{\boldsymbol{\Lambda}})^T$  可逆.

已知  $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{P}$ , 并且  $\mathbf{P}$  可逆. 则二次型  $f = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{P} \mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{P} \mathbf{x})^T (\mathbf{P} \mathbf{x})$ , 因为  $\mathbf{P}$  可逆, 所以  $\mathbf{x} \neq \boldsymbol{\theta} \Rightarrow \mathbf{P} \mathbf{x} \neq \boldsymbol{\theta}$ , 所以  $f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{P} \mathbf{x})^T (\mathbf{P} \mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{P} \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{P} \mathbf{x}) > 0$ . 故  $f$  正定, 即  $\mathbf{A}$  是正定矩阵。

## 模拟试卷二 参考答案

### 一、选择题

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

### 二、填空题

1. 2      2.  $\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{2} & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix}$       3. 6      4. -1      5.  $r(A) = m$

### 三、计算题

1.  $\mathbf{s} = (2, 2, 1)$ ,  $\mathbf{n} = (3, -2, -1)$ ,

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{|\mathbf{s} \cdot \mathbf{n}|}{\|\mathbf{s}\| \|\mathbf{n}\|} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{14}}, \quad \varphi = \arcsin \frac{1}{3\sqrt{14}}.$$

2. 解法一:  $\mathbf{n}_1 = (1, 1, -2)$ ,  $\mathbf{n}_2 = (1, 2, -3)$ ,  $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = (1, 1, 1)$ .

所求直线为:  $x - 3 = y - 4 = z - 5$ .

解法二: 易知已知直线上的两点为  $(0, -1, 0)$  和  $(1, 0, 1)$ ,  $\mathbf{s} = (1, 1, 1)$ , 所求直线为:  
 $x - 3 = y - 4 = z - 5$ .

3.  $(A - E)\mathbf{B} = A^2 - E = (A - E)(A + E)$ . 又  $(A - E)$  可逆, 得

$$\mathbf{B} = (A + E) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

4.  $\begin{vmatrix} 103 & 100 & 204 \\ 199 & 200 & 395 \\ 301 & 300 & 600 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 100 & 4 \\ -1 & 200 & -5 \\ 1 & 300 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 100 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & -5 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2\,000$

5.  $(\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} r = 3.$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  或  $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  为原向量组的极大无关组.

$$\alpha_3 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2.$$

四、

(1) 由题意可得,  $AX=0$  有非零解, 从而

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda+1) = 0,$$

于是  $\lambda=1$  或  $\lambda=-1$ .

当  $\lambda=1$  时, 因为  $R(A) \neq R(A:b)$ , 所以  $AX=b$  无解, 舍去.

$$\text{当 } \lambda=-1 \text{ 时, } (A:b) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1:a \\ 0 & -2 & 0:1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1:1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1:\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0:-\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0:a+2 \end{pmatrix} = B.$$

因为  $AX=b$  有解, 所以  $a=-2$ .

$$(2) \text{ 当 } \lambda=-1, a=-2 \text{ 时, } B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1:\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0:-\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0:0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 所以 } AX=b \text{ 的通解为}$$
$$X = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

其中  $k$  为任意常数.

五、 $|\lambda E - A| = \lambda^2(\lambda-3)$ , 所以特征值  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 3$ .

$$\text{由 } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0, \text{ 得 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \text{ 由 } \lambda_3 = 3, \text{ 得 } \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{正交化, 得 } \alpha_1 = \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \xi_2 - \frac{(\xi_2, \alpha_1)}{(\alpha_1, \alpha_1)} \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

单位化, 得  $\beta_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\|\alpha_1\|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$

最后令  $Q = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3), A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$

#### 四、证明题

1. 设  $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = \theta$  (式①)

用  $A$  左乘两边, 并由  $A\alpha_1 = -\alpha_1, A\alpha_2 = \alpha_2$ , 得  $-k_1\alpha_1 + (k_2 + k_3)\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = \theta$  (式②)

①-②得:  $2k_1\alpha_1 - k_3\alpha_2 = \theta$

因为  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  是  $A$  的分别属于不同特征值的特征向量, 所以  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性无关, 从而  $k_1 = k_3 = 0$ .

代入①得  $k_2\alpha_2 = \theta$ , 又  $\theta_2 \neq \theta$ , 所以  $k_2 = 0$ , 故  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关.

2.  $X^T(A+B)X = X^TAX + X^TBX > 0, (X \neq \theta).$



## 模拟试卷三 参考答案

### 一、选择题

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

### 二、填空题

1.  $\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})$               2.  $\arcsin \frac{7\sqrt{6}}{18}$               3. 5 400;  
4. 2 或 -1              5. 0, 4              6. 2              7.  $-3 < a < 1$

### 三、

1. 解: 设平面为  $Ax + By + cz + D = 0$ , 平面过原点, 则  $D = 0$ .

平面过  $(6, -3, 2)$ , 则  $6A - 3B + 2C = 0$ .

法向量  $\mathbf{n} = (A, B, C) \perp (4, -1, 2)$ , 则  $4A - B + 2C = 0$ .

得出  $A = B = -\frac{2}{3}C$ .

所求平面方程为  $2x + 2y - 3z = 0$ .

2. 解: 过  $M$  与已知直线垂直的平面  $\Pi$  为:

$$3(x - 2) + 2(y - 1) - (z - 3) = 0$$

再求已知直线与平面的交点  $N$ .

$$\text{令 } \frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{2} = -z = t \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 3t - 1, \\ y = 2t + 1, \\ z = -t, \end{cases} \text{ 代入平面方程得 } t = \frac{3}{7}, \text{ 交点为 } N\left(\frac{2}{7}, \frac{13}{7}, -\frac{3}{7}\right),$$

所求直线的方向向量为  $\overrightarrow{MN} = \left(-\frac{12}{7}, \frac{6}{7}, -\frac{24}{7}\right)$ .

所求直线方程为  $\frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z-3}{4}$ .

3.  $(A - 2E)X = A$ ,  $|A - 2E| \neq 0$ , 则  $A - 2E$  可逆,  $X = (A - 2E)^{-1}A$

$$(A - 2E, E) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(A-2E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即 } X = (A-2E)^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 解: 摆成列向量作初等行变换:

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

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

5. 解: (1)  $|A| = 1 - a^4 = (1+a^2)(1-a^2)$ .

(2) 由  $|A|=0$  知,  $a=1$  或  $a=-1$ .

$$\text{当 } a=1 \text{ 时, } (A, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为  $R(A) \neq R(A, \beta)$ , 所以  $(1, 0, 1)$  方程无解,  $a=1$  舍去.

$$\text{当 } a=-1 \text{ 时, } (A, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

所以通解为  $X = k(0, 0, 1, 1)^T + (0, -1, 0, 0)^T$ .

$$6. \text{ 解: } |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & \lambda-2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2(\lambda-4) = 0, \text{ 得}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1, \lambda_3 = 4.$$

当  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$  时, 解方程组  $(E - A)X = 0$ , 解得属于 1 的两个线性无关的特征向量为  $\alpha_1 = (-1, 1, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$ .

正交化, 令  $\beta_1 = \alpha_1$ ,  $\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)}\beta_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(1, 1, -2)^T$ .

单位化: 取  $\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1, 1, 0)^T$ ,  $\eta_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(-1, -1, 2)^T$ .

当  $\lambda_3 = 4$  时, 解方程  $(4E - A)X = 0$ , 解得属于 4 的特征向量为  $\alpha_3 = (1, 1, 1)^T$ .

单位化, 取  $\eta_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)^T$ . 则正交阵  $P = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}$ , 对角阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

四、

1. 证明: 用反证法, 假设  $\eta, \eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$  线性相关, 由于基础解系  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$  是线性无关的可知,  $\eta$  可由  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$  线性表示, 从而  $\eta$  是  $AX = 0$  的解, 这与条件矛盾, 所以  $\eta, \eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$  线性无关.

2. 证明: 因为  $A$  是  $n$  阶正定矩阵, 所以  $A$  的特征值全大于 0,  $\lambda_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

$A + E$  的  $n$  个特征值  $1 + \lambda_i > 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

$|A + E| = (1 + \lambda_1)(1 + \lambda_2) \cdots (1 + \lambda_n) > 1$ .

## 模拟试卷四 参考答案

### 一、填空题

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$                       2. -4                      3. 1, -2                      4. 1, -1                      5. **E**

### 二、选择题

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

### 三、计算题

1. 解:  $\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 & -5 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3} & -\frac{5}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 解: 所求平面法向量可取  $\vec{n} = (1, 0, 0) \times (5, 1, -3) = (0, 3, 1)$

由于平面过原点, 故平面方程为

$$0 \cdot (x - 0) + 3(y - 0) + 1 \cdot (z - 0) = 0 \Rightarrow 3y + z = 0$$

3. 解:  $(\overline{BA}, \overline{BC}, \overline{BD}) = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -1 & -2 \\ -4 & 1 & 1 \\ -7 & -5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -15$

$$V_{ABCD} = 15 / 6$$

4. 解:  $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & x & y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & x & y \end{vmatrix} = A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{13} = 1$

5. 解: 将向量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \beta$  排出一个  $4 \times 5$  的矩阵

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & a+2 & 4 & b+3 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & a+8 & 5 \end{array}\right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

(1)  $a \neq -1$  时有唯一的表达时,

$$\beta = -\frac{2b}{a+1}\alpha_1 + \frac{a+b+1}{a+1}\alpha_2 + \frac{b}{a+1}\alpha_3.$$

(2)  $a \neq -1$ ,  $b \neq 0$  时,  $\beta$  不能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性表出.

(3)  $a = -1$ ,  $b = 0$  时,  $\beta$  能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性表出, 但不唯一, 即

$$\beta = (-2k_1 + k_2)\alpha_1 + (1 + k_1 - 2k_2)\alpha_2 + k_1\alpha_3 + k_2\alpha_4.$$

6. 解: 作矩阵  $P = (x, Ax, A^2x)$ , 因为向量组  $x, Ax, A^2x$  线性无关, 所以  $P$  可逆, 且有

$$AP = A(x, Ax, A^2x) = (Ax, A^2x, A^3x) = (Ax, A^2x, 3Ax - 2A^2x)$$

$$= (x, Ax, A^2x) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = PB$$

其中  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $A = PBP^{-1}$ , 即  $A$  与  $B$  相似有相同的特征值, 由

$$|\lambda E - B| = \lambda(\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 3), \text{ 所以 } A \text{ 的特征值为 } 0, 1, -3$$

7.

解: 根据  $F_{n+1} = F_n + F_{n-1}$  有  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(1) \text{ 由已知 } \begin{pmatrix} F_{n+1} \\ F_n \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} F_n \\ F_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = A^2 \begin{pmatrix} F_{n-1} \\ F_{n-2} \end{pmatrix} = \cdots = A^n \begin{pmatrix} F_1 \\ F_0 \end{pmatrix} = A^n \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

为了算  $A^n$ , 将  $A$  相似对角化

$$|\lambda E - A| = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 1, \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}, \lambda_2 = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$(\lambda_1 E - A)x = 0 \text{ 的一个基础解系为 } \xi_1 = \left(1, -\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^T;$$

$$(\lambda_2 E - A)x = 0 \text{ 的一个基础解系为 } \xi_2 = \left(1, \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}\right)^T;$$

$$\text{令 } P = (\xi_1, \xi_2), \text{ 则 } P^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} & -1 \\ \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = A$$

由递推关系：
$$F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[ \left( \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} \right)^n - \left( \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right]$$

#### 四、证明题

1. 证明：因为  $\mathbf{A}$  和  $\mathbf{B}$  都是  $n$  阶正定矩阵

所以对于任意的非零向量  $\mathbf{X} \neq 0$ ，都有  $\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} > 0$ ， $\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{X} > 0$

则对于任意非零向量  $\mathbf{X}$ ，都有

$$\mathbf{X}^T (\mathbf{A} + 4\mathbf{B}) \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} + 4\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{B} \mathbf{X} > 0$$

故  $\mathbf{A} + 4\mathbf{B}$  也是正定矩阵，得证.

2. 证明：若有常数  $k_1, k_2$  使得  $k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 = 0$ ，则  $\mathbf{A}(k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2) = 0$ ，即

$$\lambda_1 k_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 k_2 \alpha_2 = 0$$

以上两式消去  $\alpha_1$ ，有  $(\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)k_2 \alpha_2 = 0$ ，

由于  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ ，所以  $k_2 = 0$ ；同理  $k_1 = 0$ 。

故得证.

## 模拟试卷五 参考答案

### 一、填空题

1.  $2x + y - 3z + 12 = 0$       2. 4      3. 0      4.  $\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \sqrt{3} \\ -\sqrt{3} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$       5. 有解

### 二、选择题

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

### 三、计算题

1. 解: 三个平面的方程组成的三元一次线性方程组的系数矩阵  $A$ ,  
增广矩阵  $\tilde{A}$ ,  $R(A) = 2$ ,  $R(\tilde{A}) = 3$ ,

因此方程组无解. 从而三个平面没有公共点.

由于  $\Pi_1$  与  $\Pi_2$  的一次项不成比例, 因此  $\Pi_1$  与  $\Pi_2$  相交;

由于  $\Pi_1$  与  $\Pi_3$  的一次项成比例, 但常数项不与它们成比例, 因此  $\Pi_1$  与  $\Pi_3$  平行.

2. 解: 设所对应的特征向量为  $\alpha = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ , 由  $(\alpha, \alpha_1) = 0$  得  $x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0$ .

此方程组对应得基础解系为  $\xi_1 = (-1, 1, 0)^T$ ,  $\xi_2 = (1, 0, 1)^T$ , 所以属于特征值  $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$

的所有特征向量为  $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $k_1, k_2$  不全为 0.

3. 解:

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 & -10 & 13 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 7 & 13 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -10 & 13 \\ 7 & 13 & -3 \\ 0 & -5 & 10 \end{vmatrix}, \\ &= - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -10 & -7 \\ 7 & 13 & 23 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(-5) \cdot (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -7 \\ 7 & 23 \end{vmatrix} = 100 \end{aligned}$$

4. 解:

$$\tilde{A} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta), \quad A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3), \quad |A| = -(a+4).$$

(1) 当  $a \neq -4$  时,  $|A| \neq 0$ ,  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  唯一表示.

$$\beta = -\frac{3b}{a+4}\alpha_1 - \frac{a+10b+4ab+4}{a+4}\alpha_2 + (5b+1)\alpha_3.$$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } a = -4 \text{ 时, } \tilde{A} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1+2b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3b \end{array} \right).$$

$$(i) \text{ 当 } a = -4, b = 0 \text{ 时, } \beta \text{ 可由 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 表示, 但不唯一; } \tilde{A} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1/2 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

其对应得非齐次方程组的通解为  $c(-1/2, 1, 0)^T + (-1/2, 0, 1)$ .

$$\beta = -\frac{-1-c}{2}\alpha_1 + c\alpha_2 + \alpha_3.$$

(ii) 当  $a = -4, b \neq 0$  时,  $\beta$  不可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  表示.

5. 解: 矩阵方程两边同时右乘  $A$ ,  $AX = X + kA$ . 从而  $(A - E)X = kA$ .

已知  $A - E$  可逆, 因此  $X = k(A - E)^{-1}A$ .

6. 解: 二次型对应的矩阵为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & a \\ 0 & a & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

则存在正交矩阵  $Q$  使得

$$Q^T A Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

即  $A$  的特征值为 1, 2, 5.

$$|\lambda E - A| = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 9 - a^2) = 0.$$

$$A \text{ 有特征值 } 1, 1, -6 + 9 - a^2 = 4 - a^2 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2 \ (a > 0).$$

当  $\lambda_1 = 1$  时,  $(E - A)x = 0$  得 1 个线性无关的特征向量

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 单位化 } \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, -1, 1)^T.$$

当  $\lambda_2 = 2$  时,  $(2E - A)x = 0$  得 1 个线性无关的特征向量

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 单位化 } \gamma_2 = (1, 0, 0)^T.$$

当  $\lambda_3 = 5$  时,  $(5E - A)x = 0$  得 1 个线性无关的特征向量

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 单位化 } \gamma_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 1, 1)^T.$$

故  $Q = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3)$ .



#### 四、证明题

1. 证明:

$$|\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{A}||\mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{E}| = (-1)|(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{E})^T| = -|\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{E}|$$

故  $\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{0}$  , 得证.

2. 证明: 设存在常数  $k_1, k_2, k_3$  使得  $k_1(3\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + k_2(5\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3) + k_3(4\alpha_3 - 7\alpha_1) = 0$  ,  
则  $(3k_1 - 7k_3)\alpha_1 + (-k_1 + 5k_2)\alpha_2 + (2k_2 + 4k_3)\alpha_3 = 0$  , 由于  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关, 所以

$$\begin{cases} 3k_1 - 7k_3 = 0 \\ -k_1 + 5k_2 = 0 \\ 2k_2 + 4k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

这个齐次线性方程组的系数行列式为  $74 \neq 0$  , 因此  $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$  . 故向量组  $3\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, 5\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_3, 4\alpha_3 - 7\alpha_1$  线性无关.