

2016 级《线性代数与几何(A)》

一、选择和填空题

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
答案	-	16	$\sqrt{2}$	C	C	C	C	$n!$	6	z

- 在四阶行列式中, $a_{12}a_{31}a_{43}a_{24}$ 所在项的符号是 “+” 还是 “-”? 【填入上表】
- 设 A 为三阶方阵, 已知 $|A| = -2$, 则 $||A|A| =$ 【填入上表】.
- 以 $A(1,2,3), B(2,3,4), C(2,3,6)$ 为顶点的三角形的面积为 【填入上表】.
- 设 n 阶矩阵 A, B 均可逆, 则 $\left| -2 \begin{pmatrix} A^T & O \\ O & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \right| =$ 【填入上表】.

A. $-2|A||B|^{-1}$
B. $-2|A^T||B|$

C. $(-2)^{2n}|A||B|^{-1}$
D. $(-2)^n|A||B|^{-1}$
- 若 A 为 n 阶可逆矩阵, 则伴随矩阵 $(-A)^* =$ 【填入上表】.

A. A^*
B. $-A^*$
C. $(-1)^{n-1}A^*$
D. $(-1)^nA^*$
- 设 $\alpha = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)^T, \beta = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)^T$ 均为非零向量, 且 $\alpha^T \beta = 0$, 又记 $A = \beta \alpha^T$, 则秩 $R(A^2) =$ 【填入上表】.

A. $n-1$
B. n
C. 0
D. 1
- 设 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + kx_2^2 + k^2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2$ 为正定二次型, 则 k 的取值范围是 【填入上表】.

A. $k < 1$
B. $k \leq 1$
C. $k > 1$
D. $k \geq 1$
- 设 n 阶矩阵 A 有特征值 $0, 1, \dots, n-1$, 且与 B 相似, 则行列式 $|B+E| =$ 【填入上表】.
- 设三阶矩阵 A 的一个特征值为 2, 对应的特征向量 $\alpha = (1, 1, 1)^T$, 则 A 的 9

个元素之和为【填入上表】.

10. 曲面 $\frac{x^2+y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 是曲线绕哪个坐标轴旋转而成的? 【填入上表】

二、完成下列各题 (共 6 题, 每题 5 分, 共 30 分)

1. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & -7 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 求行列式 $|AB|$.

$$\text{解: } |AB| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & -7 \\ -2 & 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & -6 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

注: 也可 $QR(AB) \leq \min\{R(A), R(B)\} = 2 < 3(AB \text{ 的阶数})$, $\therefore |AB| = 0$

2. 计算行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b+a & c+2a & d+3a \\ a & b+2a & c+3a & d+4a \\ a & b+3a & c+4a & d+5a \end{vmatrix}$.

$$\text{解: 原式} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b+a & c+2a & d+3a \\ 0 & a & a & a \\ 0 & a & a & a \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

3. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$, 求解 $AX = E - X$.

解: $(A+E)X = E \Rightarrow X = (A+E)^{-1}E = (A+E)^{-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} (A+E)E &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 7 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 11 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (\text{注:} \end{aligned}$$

所用变换为行变换)

$$\therefore X = (A + E)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 4 & -3 \\ 4 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

4. 设 4 维向量组: $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 1, 2)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (2, -3, 1, -1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1, -1, 2, -3)^T$,

$\alpha_4 = (1, -2, -1, 2)^T$. 求其一个极大无关组

$$\text{解: } \because A = (\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-2r_1]{\begin{matrix} r_2+r_1 \\ r_3-r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_2]{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4+5r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

$\therefore R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = R(B) = 3$, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为其一个极大无关组.

5. 设 $L_1: \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y-1}{4} = \frac{z+2}{-1}$, $L_2: \frac{x-3}{1} = \frac{y+2}{3} = \frac{z-5}{-2}$,

求过点(1,1,1)且与这两条直线垂直的直线方程.

解: 直线 L_1, L_2 的方向向量分别为 $\vec{s}_1 = (2, 4, -1)$, $\vec{s}_2 = (1, 3, -2)$,

所求直线的方向向量可取为 $\vec{s} = \vec{s}_1 \times \vec{s}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (-5, 3, 2)$,

故所求直线方程为: $\frac{x-1}{-5} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-1}{2}$

6. 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 且 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, $\beta_2 = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$,

$\beta_3 = 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, 证明 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关.

解: 法 1 设 $\lambda_1\beta_1 + \lambda_2\beta_2 + \lambda_3\beta_3 = 0$, 即

$$(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3)\alpha_1 + (2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 3\lambda_3)\alpha_2 + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)\alpha_3 = 0,$$

由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 得

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 + 2\lambda_3 = 0 \\ 2\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 3\lambda_3 = 0 \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad Q \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0, \therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$$

故 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关.

$$\text{法 2} \quad (\beta_1 \beta_2 \beta_3) = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$Q \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0, \therefore \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{可逆}.$$

由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 得 $R(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$, 故 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关.

三、完成下列各题 (共 2 题, 每题 15 分, 共 30 分)

$$1. \text{ 设线性方程组 } \begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 = -1 \\ x_1 + (\lambda - 1)x_2 + \lambda x_3 = 2 \\ 5x_1 + (\lambda - 9)x_2 - 4x_3 = -2 \end{cases},$$

问当 λ 取何值时: (1)有唯一解? (2)无解? (3)有无穷多解? 并求通解.

解

$$B = (A \ b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda - 1 & \lambda & 2 \\ 5 & \lambda - 9 & -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - 5r_1]{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda + 1 & \lambda + 1 & 3 \\ 0 & \lambda + 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda + 1 & \lambda + 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 当 $\lambda \neq -1, 0$ 时方程组有唯一解;

(2) 当 $\lambda = -1$ 时

$$B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \Rightarrow R(B) \neq R(A), \text{ 无解};$$

(3) 当 $\lambda=0$ 时, $B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1+2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 5 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 3 \end{cases},$$

选 x_3 为自由未知量, 通解 $X = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, (k \in R)$

2. 设三阶实对称矩阵 A 的特征值为 $6, 3, 3$, 对应特征值 6 的特征向量

$p_1 = (2, 1, 2)^T$. (1) 求正交矩阵 P 及对角阵 B 使 $P^T A P = B$; (2) 求 A .

解: 设特征值 3 的特征向量为 $(a, b, c)^T$, 由实对称阵不同特征值的特征向量正交有

$$2a + b + 2c = 0$$

取正交的基础解系 (特征向量) $p_2 = (2, -2, -1)^T$, $p_3 = (1, 2, -2)^T$, 则取

$$P = \frac{1}{3}(p_1 \ p_2 \ p_3), \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

P 为正交阵 且 $P^T A P = B$;

$$\begin{aligned} A &= P B P^T = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & & \\ & 3 & \\ & & 3 \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 10 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 13 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$