

中国科学技术大学 2012—2013 学年第一学期

线性代数 (B1) 期中考试

1. (30分) 填空题.

- (1) 已知向量 $a = (1, -1, 1)$, $b = (0, 3, 6)$, 则 $a \cdot b = 3$.
 - (2) $A(1, 2, 3)$, $B(2, 1, 4)$, $C(1, 5, 9)$, $D(2, 2, 2)$, 则 $\triangle ACD$ 的面积为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$, 四面体 $ABCD$ 的体积为 $\frac{2}{3}$.
 - (3) 两平面 $3x - 4y + 12z + 25 = 0$ 和 $15x - 20y + 60z - 5 = 0$ 之间的距离为 $\frac{24}{13}$.
 - (4) 以 $\begin{cases} x = 5z \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$ 为母线, 以 Oz 轴为旋转轴的旋转面方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = 25z^2$.
 - (5) 经过点 $(1, 2, 3)$ 且垂直于平面 $x + 2y + 3z + 5 = 0$ 和 $2x + y + 2z + 6 = 0$ 的平面方程为 $x + 4y - 3z = 20$.
 - (6) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2^3$.
 - (7) 已知 3 阶实方阵 A 的伴随矩阵 $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.
 - (8) $c = 3$ 时, 直线 $x - c = \frac{y-3}{2} = z-2$ 和 $x+2y = 2z$ 相交.
 - (9) 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{4 \times 4}$, 若 $a_{21} = a_{22} = a_{23} = a_{24} > 0$, 且 $A^* = A^T$, 则 $a_{21} = \frac{1}{2}$.
2. (10分) 若对可逆矩阵 A 作下列初等变换后得到 (可逆) 矩阵 B , 那么相应地, B^{-1} 是由 A^{-1} 经怎样的变换得到的? 并说明理由.
- (1) 互换 A 的第 i 列与第 j 列. (2) 用非零数 λ 乘 A 的第 i 列. (3) 将 A 的第 i 列 μ 倍加到第 j 列上.
3. (12分) 已知三张平面 $\Pi_1: \lambda x + y + z + 1 = 0$, $\Pi_2: x + \lambda y + z + 2 = 0$, $\Pi_3: x + y - 2z + 3 = 0$. 试就参数 λ 讨论它们的位置关系, 并作示意图.
4. (12分) 求直线 $\begin{cases} 2x - y + z + 2 = 0 \\ x + 2y + 4z - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 和 $\begin{cases} x + 2y - 1 = 0 \\ y - z + 2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 之间的距离 d .
5. (14分) (1) 设 A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, B 是 $n \times m$ 矩阵, $d_1 = \det(I_m - AB)$, $d_2 = \det(I_n - BA)$, $r_1 = \text{rank}(I_m - AB)$, $r_2 = \text{rank}(I_n - BA)$, $d = \begin{vmatrix} I_m & A \\ B & I_n \end{vmatrix}$ 和 $r = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} I_m & A \\ B & I_n \end{pmatrix}$. 求 d 与 d_1 和 d_2 , 以及 r 与 r_1 和 r_2 的关系.
- (2) 求 $m+1$ 阶方阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a_m \\ b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_m & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的行列式 d_0 和秩 r_0 .
6. (12分) 试证明: 对于任意 n 阶方阵 A 均有 $\text{rank}(I_n + A) + \text{rank}(I_n - A) \geq n$, 且等号成立当且仅当 $A^2 = I_n$.
7. (10分) 设 A 是行满秩的 $n \times (n+1)$ 矩阵, 若齐次线性方程组 $Ax = 0$ 的解为 $x = (x_1, \dots, x_{n+1})^T$. 试证明: $x_i = (-1)^{n+i} c_i d_i$, 其中 c 是任意常数, d_i 是矩阵 A 删去第 i 列后得到的 n 阶子矩阵的行列式, $i = 1, \dots, n+1$.

1. (1) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 3$.

(2) $\vec{AC} = (0, 3, 6)$, $\vec{AD} = (1, 0, -1)$, $\vec{AB} = (1, -1, 1)$

$$S_{\triangle ACD} = \frac{1}{2} |\vec{AC} \times \vec{AD}| = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |(-3, 6, -3)| = \frac{3\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$S_{四面体} = \frac{1}{6} |\vec{AD} \times \vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}| = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (-9 - 3) = 2$$

(3) $3x - 4y + 12z + 25 = 0$, $15x - 20y + 60z - 5 = 0$

$$3x - 4y + 12z - 1 = 0$$

$$= \frac{|25 \times 12 - 13|}{13} = \frac{24}{13}$$

$\vec{n} = (3, -4, 12)$
 $|\vec{n}| = \sqrt{9+16+144} = 13$

(4) $(3, 0, 1)$, $r = 5$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 25$$

$$25z^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

(5) $\vec{n}_1 = (1, 2, 3)$, $\vec{n}_2 = (2, 1, 2)$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (1, 4, -3)$$

$$(1-1) + 4(4-2) - 3(2-3) = 0$$

$$x + 4y - 3z = 0$$

(6) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= 1 \times (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \times (-1)^0 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -1 \times 8 + 2 \times (4 - 4 - 4) = -16$$

(7) $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $AA^* = |A|I$

$$(A^*)^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A^*| = 4, |A| = \pm 2$$

$A = |A| \times (A^*)^{-1}$, $(A^*)^{-1} = \frac{(A^*)^*}{|A^*|} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(8) $x = t + c, y = 2t + b, z = t + v$

$$x = t, y = \frac{1}{2}t, z = \frac{1}{2}t$$

$$u + c = v, -t + c = 2, c = 3$$

$$2u + 3 = \frac{1}{2}v \Rightarrow u + 1 = \frac{1}{4}v, u = -1, v = 2$$

$$u + 2 = \frac{1}{2}v$$

(9) $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix}$, $A^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} & a_{41} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} & a_{42} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} & a_{43} \\ a_{14} & a_{24} & a_{34} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix}$

$$A_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = -a_{11} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ 1 & a_{32} & a_{42} \\ 1 & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{vmatrix} = a_{12}$$

2. (1) $A S_{ij} = B, S_{ij}^{-1} A^T = B^{-1}, S_{ij} A^T = B^T$
 交换着 r 和 j 行.

(2) $A D_i \vec{u} = B, D_i \vec{u} \vec{u}^{-1} A^T = B^T, D_i \vec{u} A^T = B^T$
 着 i 行乘 $\frac{1}{a}$.

(3) $A \vec{T}_j \vec{u} = B, \vec{T}_j \vec{u} \vec{u}^{-1} A^T = B^{-1}, \vec{T}_j \vec{u} A^T = B^T$
 着 j 行乘 (-1) 加到着 i 行上.

3. $\vec{n}_1 = (\lambda, 1, 1), \vec{n}_2 = (1, \lambda, 1), \vec{n}_3 = (1, 1, -2)$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -2\lambda^2 + 2 - \lambda + 2 - \lambda = -2\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 4$$

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

$\lambda = -2$ 时, $\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3$ 共面.

$\lambda = 1$ 时, \vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2 平行, \vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2 平行, 与 \vec{n}_3 相交

3. (1) $d = \begin{vmatrix} I_m & A \\ B & I_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & I_n - BA \end{vmatrix} = \det(I_n - BA) = d_2$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} I_m - AB & A \\ 0 & I_n \end{vmatrix} = \det(I_m - AB) = d_1$$

$r = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} I_m & A \\ B & I_n \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \left(\begin{pmatrix} I_m & A \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_m & A \\ B & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right) = r_1 + r_2 = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & I_n - BA \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \text{rank} \left(\begin{pmatrix} I_m & A \\ B & I_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I_m & -A \\ 0 & I_n \end{pmatrix} \right) = r_1 + r_2 = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ B & I_n - BA \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore r = r_1 + r_2 = r_1 + r_2 = d_1 + d_2$

(2) $\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_2, \vec{n}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & I_n - BA \end{pmatrix}$

$$d_0 = \det(I_m - BA) = \det(1 - \beta_{1m} \times \alpha_{m1}) = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^m \beta_j \alpha_j$$

$$r_0 = m + \text{rank}(1 - \beta_{1m} \times \alpha_{m1}) = m + r$$

6. $\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} I_m + A & 0 \\ 0 & I_n - A \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} I_m + A & 0 \\ 0 & I_n - A \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_m + A & 0 \\ 0 & I_n - A \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_m & A - I_m \\ 0 & I_n - A \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_m & -I_m \\ 0 & I_n - A \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & I_n - A \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_m & A \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_m & A \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A^2 = I_m$ 时, $\begin{pmatrix} I_m & -I_m \\ 0 & I_n - A^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & I_n - I_m \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & I_n - I_m \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} I_m + A & 0 \\ 0 & I_n - A \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_m & A - I_m \\ 0 & I_n - A \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_m & -I_m \\ 0 & I_n - A \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & I_n - A \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & I_n - A \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{rank}(I_m + A) + \text{rank}(I_n - A) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & I_n - A \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = m$$

7. $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1m} & a_{1(m+1)} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2m} & a_{2(m+1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mm} & a_{m(m+1)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \\ x_{m+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m+1} a_{ij} x_j = 0$$