

中国科学技术大学 2013—2014 学年第一学期 线性代数 (B1) 期中考试

1. (4分 × 5 = 20分) 填空题.

- (1) 已知  $A(1, 2, 3), B(2, 2, 2), C(1, 5, 9), D(2, 1, 4)$ , 则四面体  $ABCD$  的体积为 \_\_\_\_.
- (2) 经过点  $(1, 2, 3)$  且垂直于两平面  $2x + y + 2z + 6 = 0$  和  $x + 2y + 3z + 5 = 0$  的平面方程为 \_\_\_\_.
- (3) 当  $c =$  \_\_\_\_ 时, 两直线  $x = 2y = 2z$  和  $x - c = \frac{y-3}{2} = z - 2$  相交.
- (4) 设  $n(n \geq 2)$  阶方阵  $A$  的伴随矩阵为  $A^*$ , 行列式  $\det A = 2$ , 则  $\det A^* =$  \_\_\_\_.
- (5) 已知 3 阶方阵  $A$  的伴随矩阵  $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 则  $A =$  \_\_\_\_.

2. (5分 × 4 = 20分) 判断题 (判断下列命题是否正确, 并简要给出理由).

- (1) 若空间三个向量  $a, b, c$  不共面则  $a + b + c, a - b + c, a + 2b + 4c$  也不共面.
- (2) 对空间任意三个向量  $a, b, c$ , 必有  $(a \times b) \times c = (a \times c) \times b$ .
- (3) 若齐次线性方程组  $AX = 0$  有非零解, 则非齐次线性方程组  $AX = b (b \neq 0)$  必有无穷多组解.
- (4) 若  $A, B$  均为  $n$  阶方阵, 则  $\det(A \cdot B) = \det A \cdot \det B$ .

3. (10分) 若矩阵  $A$  经一次初等变换 (1, 2 或 3) 后得到矩阵  $B$ ; 那么, 相应地,  $A^T$  能否由  $B^T$  经初等变换得到? 如果能,  $A^T$  是由  $B^T$  经怎样的初等变换得到的?

4. (10分) 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $\det A$  和  $A^k (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ .

5. (15分) 已知三张平面  $\Pi_1: \lambda x + y + z + 1 = 0, \Pi_2: x + \lambda y + z + 2 = 0, \Pi_3: x + y - 2z + 3 = 0, \lambda$  为参数; 试就参数  $\lambda$  讨论其位置关系, 并作示意图.

6. (15分) 求直线  $L_1: x - 1 = y = z$  绕  $L_2: x = y = 0$  旋转一周所得旋转面的参数方程和一般方程, 指出此曲面的类型并作示意图.

7. (15分) 试证明: 对于任意  $n$  阶方阵  $A$  均有  $\text{rank } A + \text{rank}(2I_n - A) \geq n$ , 且等号成立的充分必要条件是  $A^2 = 2A$ .

8. (15分) 试证明:

- (1)  $\text{rank } A^* = \begin{cases} n, & \text{rank } A = n \\ 1, & \text{rank } A = n - 1 \\ 0, & \text{rank } A \leq n - 2 \end{cases}$ ;
- (2)  $(A^*)^* = (\det A)^{n-2} \cdot A (n \geq 2)$ .

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

$V = \frac{1}{6} |\vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} \cdot \vec{AD}| = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} (3 + 3) = 1$

(2)  $\vec{n}_1 = (2, 1, 2), \vec{n}_2 = (1, 2, 3)$   
 $\vec{n} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-1, -4, 3)$   
 $-1(x-1) - 4(y-2) + 3(z-3) = 0$   
 $-x - 4y + 3z = 0$

(3)  $\begin{cases} x = t \\ y = \frac{t}{2} \\ z = \frac{t}{2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = v + t \\ y = 2v + 3 \\ z = v + 2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} z = -1 + t, C = 3 \\ 2v + 3 = v + t, v = t - 3 \\ \frac{t}{2} = 1, t = 2 \end{cases}$

(4)  $|A| = 2, AA^* = |A|I$   
 $|A| |A^*| = |A|^n, \det(A^*) = |A|^{n-1} = 2^{n-1}$

(5)  $A^* A = |A|I$   
 $|A^*| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 4, |A|^2 = |A^*|, |A| = \pm 2$

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

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

2. (1)  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$

$\lambda_1 \vec{a} + \lambda_2 \vec{b} + \lambda_3 \vec{c} = \vec{0}, \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$   
 $\mu_1(\vec{a} - \vec{b} + \vec{c}) + \mu_2(\vec{a} - \vec{b} + \vec{c}) + \mu_3(\vec{a} + 2\vec{b} + 4\vec{c}) = \vec{0}$   
 $(\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3)\vec{a} + (\mu_1 - \mu_2 + 4\mu_3)\vec{b} + (\mu_1 + \mu_2 + 4\mu_3)\vec{c} = \vec{0}$   
 $\begin{cases} \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \mu_3 = 0 \\ \mu_1 - \mu_2 + 4\mu_3 = 0 \\ \mu_1 + \mu_2 + 4\mu_3 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\mu_1 = 0, \mu_2 = 0, \mu_3 = 0, \therefore$  也线性无关.

(2) 验证

$(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \times \vec{c} = \vec{b}(\vec{c} \cdot \vec{c}) - \vec{a}(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c})$   
 $(\vec{a} \times \vec{c}) \times \vec{b} = \vec{c}(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}) - \vec{a}(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{c})$

(3) 验证

$A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$  有非零解,  $A$  不可逆 / 行, 列, 0.  
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x_2 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{无解}$

(4)  $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$

$A\vec{b} \rightarrow (c_{ij}) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}$   
 $\det(A\vec{b}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k} b_{kj} & \dots & \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1n} b_{kn} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nk} b_{kj} & \dots & \sum_{k=1}^n a_{nn} b_{kn} \end{pmatrix}$   
 $= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{11}b_{12} & \dots & a_{1n}b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}b_{11} & a_{n1}b_{12} & \dots & a_{nn}b_{1n} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix} (a_{11} + a_{12} + \dots + a_{1n})$   
 $= \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} = \det B \det A$

3.  $AT = B, T^{-1}A^T = B^T, A^T = (T^{-1})^T B^T$

- 1:  $A$  按行作  $B^T$  变换得到  $A^T$ .
- 2: 按着  $i$  行  $\times \lambda$  得  $B^T$  着  $i$  列  $\times \frac{1}{\lambda}$  得  $A^T$ .
- 3:  $A \times r_i \rightarrow r_j$  得  $B^T$   $C_i \rightarrow C_j$  得  $A^T$ .

4.  $\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

$= (-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \times 4 + (-2) \times (-1) \times (-1) \times 4 = -16$

$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \dots + B^T$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $= I + B + B^T$

$A^k = \sum_{i=0}^k C_k^i (I + B + B^T)^i B^{k-i}$   
 $B^k \neq 0, \therefore B^i B^{k-i} \neq 0$   
 $A^k = B^{k-1} + (I + B)^k = B^{k-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} C_k^i B^i$

5. (1) 证

(2) 证

$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 2I_n - A \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ A & 2I_n - A \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A - \frac{1}{2}A & 0 \\ A & 2I_n - A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}A & 0 \\ A & 2I_n - A \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & 2I_n - A \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}A & 0 \\ A & 2I_n - A \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2I_n \end{pmatrix} = n$   
若  $A = 0$  时  $\vec{0}$

$A^2 = 0, A^2 - 2A = 0, A(A - 2I) = 0$   
 $A = 0$  或  $A = 2I, \text{rank}(2I - A) = n$

8. (1)  $\text{rank } A = n, A$  可逆

$A^* A = |A|I, A^* = |A|(A^{-1})^T, \text{rank } A^* = n$   
 $\text{rank } A < n, A$  不可逆.  
 $\text{rank } A = n - 1$ , 存在  $(n-1)$  阶不为零的子式.  
 $\therefore A^*$  中存在一行中不为零的元素.  
 $\therefore \text{rank } A^* = 1$ .

$\text{rank } A \leq n - 2$ , 存在  $(n-2)$  阶不为零的子式.  
 $\therefore A^*$  中存在  $(n-2)$  阶子式不为零,  $A^*$  元素不全为 0.  
 $\therefore \text{rank } A^* = 0$ .

(2)  $A A^* = |A|I$

$|A| |A^*| = |A|^n, |A^*| = |A|^{n-1}$   
 $A^* (A^*)^* = |A^*|I = |A|^{n-1}I$   
 $A$  可逆,  $|A| \neq 0, |A| A^{-1} (A^*)^* = |A|^{n-1}I$   
 $\therefore (A^*)^* = |A|^{n-1} A$   
 $A$  不可逆,  $\text{rank } A = n - 1, \text{rank } A^* = 1$   
 $(A^*)^* = 0 \Rightarrow A = |A|^{n-1} A$   
 $\text{rank } A \leq n - 2, A^* = 0$   
 $(A^*)^* = 0 \Rightarrow A = |A|^{n-1} A$