习 题 四

$$\Re: 3\boldsymbol{a}_{1} + 2\boldsymbol{a}_{2} - \boldsymbol{a}_{3} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

2. 设 $\alpha = (6,1,-1,0)^{\mathrm{T}}$, $\beta = (0,2,-1,3)^{\mathrm{T}}$, 求向量 γ , 使得 $2\alpha + 3\gamma = \beta$.

$$\mathfrak{M}: \ \gamma = \frac{1}{3} (\beta - 2\alpha) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} - 2 \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -12 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 1/3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

3. 将向量 α 表示成 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 的线性组合.

(1)
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

(2)
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解: (1) 令 $a = x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + x_3 a_3 + x_4 a_4$, 即

$$\mathbf{a} = (\mathbf{a}_{1}, \ \mathbf{a}_{2}, \ \mathbf{a}_{3}, \ \mathbf{a}_{4}) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \\ x_{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

求解得 $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T = (1, 0, -1, 0)^T$, 即 $a = a_1 - a_3$.

(2) $\diamondsuit a = x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + x_3 a_3 + x_4 a_4$, \square

求解得 $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)^T = (5/4, 1/4, -1/4, -1/4)^T$, 即

$$a = \frac{5}{4}a_1 + \frac{1}{4}a_2 - \frac{1}{4}a_3 - \frac{1}{4}a_4.$$

4. 判别下列向量组的线性相关性:

(1)
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix};$$

(2)
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix};$$

(3)
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} ax \\ bx \\ cx \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} ay \\ by \\ cy \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} az \\ bz \\ cz \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sharp \neq a,b,c,x,y,z \, \text{全} \, \pi \, \text{为} \, \$;$$

解: (1) 方法一: 对矩阵 $A = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ 做初等行变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - \frac{5}{2}r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

因为R(A) = 2 < 3, 所以 a_1 , a_2 , a_3 线性相关.

方法二: 因为

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

所以 a_1 , a_2 , a_3 线性相关.

(2) 对矩阵 $A = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ 做初等行变换

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 2 & 1 \\
2 & -4 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-2r_1]{r_3+r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 3 \\
0 & 1 & 3 \\
0 & -2 & -4
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-2r_2]{r_3+r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & 6 \\
0 & 0 & -10
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4+\frac{5}{3}r_3]{r_4+\frac{5}{3}r_3}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 3 \\
0 & 0 & 6 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix},$$

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因为R(A)=3,所以 a_1 , a_2 , a_3 线性无关.

(3) 方法一: 对矩阵 $A = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ 做初等行变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} ax & ay & az \\ bx & by & bz \\ cx & cy & cz \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 + \frac{b}{a_1}} \begin{pmatrix} ax & ay & az \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{a}r_1} \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为R(A)=1<3,所以 a_1 , a_2 , a_3 线性相关.

方法二: 因为

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} ax & ay & az \\ bx & by & bz \\ cx & cy & cz \end{vmatrix} = abc \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ x & y & z \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

所以 a_1 , a_2 , a_3 线性相关.

5. 设有向量组
$$\mathbf{A}$$
: $\mathbf{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 2 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 以及向量 $\mathbf{\gamma} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ b \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 问 a, b 为何

值时,

- (1) 向量y不能由向量组A线性表示;
- (2) 向量 γ 能由向量组A线性表示,且表示式唯一;
- (3) 向量 γ 能由向量组A线性表示,且表示式不唯一,并求其表示式.

解: $\diamondsuit \gamma = x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + x_3 a_3$, 即

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 10 & 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ b \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为系数行列式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 10 & 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(a+4),$$

所以, 当 $|A|=-(a+4)\neq 0$, 即 $a\neq -4$ 时, 上述方程组有唯一解.

当a=-4时,对增广矩阵做初等行变换

$$(A \mid b) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & b \\ 10 & 5 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 & 2b \\ 10 & 5 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3+\frac{5}{2}r_1]{-\frac{r_2+r_1}{r_3+\frac{5}{2}r_1}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -4 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2b+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3/2 & 3/2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3-r_2]{\frac{2}{3}r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -4 & -2 & 0 & 2b+2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2b+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2b \end{array} \right),$$

当-2b≠0, 即b≠0时, R(A)=2<R(A|b)=3, 方程组无解. 当b=0时,

R(A) = R(A|b) = 2,方程组有无穷多解,其通解为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k \\ -(2k+1) \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

综上所述, 当 $a \neq -4$ 时, 向量 γ 能由向量组A线性表示, 且表示式唯一;

当a=-4,b=0时,向量 γ 能由向量组A线性表示,且表示式不唯一,通用表示式是 $\gamma=ka_1-(2k+1)a_2+a_3$, $k\in R$;

当a=-4, b≠0时, 向量 γ 不能由向量组A线性表示.

6. 证明: 若 α_1 , α_2 ,线性无关,则 α_1 + α_2 , α_3 - α_4 ,也线性无关.

7. 证明: $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$, $\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, $\alpha_3 + \alpha_1$ 线性无关的充要条件是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

$$(x_1 + x_2 - x_3)(a_1 + a_2) + (-x_1 + x_2 + x_3)(a_2 + a_3) + (x_1 - x_2 + x_3)(a_1 + a_3) = 0.$$

由 $a_1 + a_2$, $a_2 + a_3$, $a_3 + a_2$ 的线性无关性知 $x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0$, 求解得唯一解 $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$, 因此 a_1 , a_2 , a_3 线性无关.

(充分性 <=) 令
$$x_1(a_1+a_2)+x_2(a_2+a_3)+x_3(a_3+a_1)=0$$
, 那么

$$(x_3 + x_1)a_1 + (x_1 + x_2)a_2 + (x_2 + x_3)a_3 = 0.$$

由 a_1, a_2, a_3 的线性无关性知, $x_3 + x_1 = x_1 + x_2 = x_2 + x_3 = 0$, 求解得唯一解

 $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$, 所以 $a_1 + a_2$, $a_2 + a_3$, $a_3 + a_1$ 线性无关.

方法二: 依题意知

$$[a_1+a_2, a_2+a_3, a_3+a_1] = [a_1, a_2, a_3]C$$

其中
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
. 因为 $|C| = 2 \neq 0$,即 C 为可逆矩阵,所以

$$R(a_1+a_2,a_2+a_3,a_3+a_1)=R([a_1,a_2,a_3]C)=R(a_1,a_2,a_3),$$

因此 $a_1 + a_2, a_2 + a_3, a_3 + a_1$ 线性无关的充要条件是 a_1, a_2, a_3 线性无关.

方法三: 令
$$\begin{cases} b_1 = a_1 + a_2, \\ b_2 = a_2 + a_3, \\ b_3 = a_3 + a_1, \end{cases}$$
 求解得
$$\begin{cases} a_1 = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 - b_2 + b_3), \\ a_2 = \frac{1}{2}(-b_1 + b_2 + b_3), \\ a_3 = \frac{1}{2}(b_1 + b_2 - b_3), \end{cases}$$

即向量组 b_1, b_2, b_3 和 a_1, a_2, a_3 可以相互表示,故二者等价,所以

$$R(a_1+a_2,a_2+a_3,a_3+a_1)=R(b_1,b_2,b_3)=R(a_1,a_2,a_3),$$

因此 $a_1 + a_2, a_3 + a_3, a_3 + a_1$ 线性无关的充要条件是 a_1, a_2, a_3 线性无关.

8. 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \mathbf{L}\alpha_s$ 为n维非零向量,A为n阶方阵,若

$$A\alpha_1 = \alpha_2, A\alpha_2 = \alpha_3, \mathbf{L}, A\alpha_{s-1} = \alpha_s, A\alpha_s = \mathbf{0}$$

证明: $a_1, a_2, L a_s$ 线性无关.

证明:因为 $a_s \neq 0$,所以 a_s 线性无关.

令 $x_{s-1}a_{s-1}+x_sa_s=0$,则 $A(x_{s-1}a_{s-1}+x_sa_s)=0$,即 $x_{s-1}a_s=0$. 因为 $a_s\neq 0$,所以 $x_{s-1}=0$,因此 x_{s-1} ,为。线性无关.

假设 a_{s-k+1} , \mathbf{L} , a_{s-1} , a_s (0 < k < s) 线性无关. 令 $x_{s-k}a_{s-k}$ + \mathbf{L} + $x_{s-1}a_{s-1}$ + x_sa_s = 0, 则 $A(x_{s-k}a_{s-k} + x_{s-k+1}a_{s-k+1} + \mathbf{L} + x_sa_s)$ = 0,即 $x_{s-k}a_{s-k+1} + \mathbf{L} + x_{s-1}a_s + 0$ = 0.由 a_{s-k+1} , \mathbf{L} , a_s 的线性无关性知 x_{s-k} = \mathbf{L} = x_{s-1} = 0,进而由 x_sa_s = 0得 x_s = 0,所以

 $a_{s-k}, a_{s-k+1}, L, a_{s-1}, a_{s}$ 线性无关.

9. 如果 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 线性相关,但其中任意 3 个向量都线性无关,证明必存在一组全不为零的数 k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4 ,使得 $k_1a_1 + k_2a_2 + k_3a_3 + k_4a_4 = 0$.

证明: 因为 a_1 , a_2 , a_3 , a_4 线性相关,所以存在一组<u>不全为零</u>的数 k_1 , k_2 , k_3 , k_4 ,使得 $k_1a_1+k_2a_2+k_3a_3+k_4a_4=0$. 下面证 k_1 , k_2 , k_3 , k_4 <u>均不为零</u>. 假设 $k_1=0$,那么 $k_2a_2+k_3a_3+k_4a_4=0$. 由 a_2 , a_3 , a_4 的线性无关性知 $k_2=k_3=k_4=0$,所以 $k_1=k_2=k_3=k_4=0$,这与 k_1 , k_2 , k_3 , k_4 <u>不全为零</u>矛盾,因此 $k_1\neq 0$. 同理可证, $k_2\neq 0$, $k_3\neq 0$, $k_4\neq 0$. 所以必存在一组全不为零的数 k_1 , k_2 , k_3 , k_4 , 使得 $k_1a_1+k_2a_2+k_3a_3+k_4a_4=0$.

10. 问 a 取什么值时下列向量组线性相关?

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ a \end{pmatrix}.$$

解:方法一: 若 a_1 , a_2 , a_3 线性相关,则矩阵 $A = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ 的秩R(A) < 3,所以

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

求解得a = -1或a = 2.

方法二: 若 a_1 , a_2 , a_3 线性相关,则矩阵 $A=\left(a_1,a_2,a_3\right)$ 的秩R(A)<3. 对矩阵 A 做初等行变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{3} \leftrightarrow r_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & a \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ a & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{2} - r_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & a \\ 0 & a+1 & -(a+1) \\ 0 & a+1 & 1-a^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_{3} - r_{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & a \\ 0 & a+1 & -(a+1) \\ 0 & 0 & (1+a)(2-a) \end{pmatrix},$$

因为R(A) < 3, 所以a+1=0或(1+a)(2-a)=0, 求解得a=-1或a=2.

11. 设A 是 $n \times m$ 矩阵,B 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵,其中n < m. E 是n 阶单位矩阵,若AB = E,证明B 的列向量线性无关.

证明: 因为

$$n = R(E) = R(AB) \le R(B) \le n$$
,

所以R(B)=n. 又因为B是 $m\times n$ 矩阵, 所以B的列向量线性无关.

12. 设 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \mathbf{L}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n \in \mathbf{R}^n$,证明:向量组 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \mathbf{L}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n$ 线性无关当且仅当任一 \boldsymbol{n} 维实向量均可由 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \mathbf{L}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n$ 线性表示.

证明: (=>) 只需证明对任意的向量 b, 方程组 $x_1a_1 + x_2a_2 + \mathbf{L} + x_na_n = b$ 都有解. 因为向量组 $a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_n$ 线性无关,所以

$$n = R(a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_n) \le R(a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_n, b) \le n$$

所以 $R(a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_n) = R(a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_n, b)$, 因此方程组 $x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + \mathbf{L} + x_n a_n = b$ 有(唯一)解,即 b 可由 $a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_n$ 线性表示(且表示式唯一).

(<=)令 e_i 为第i个n维单位向量.因为任意的向量均可由 a_1 , a_2 ,L, a_n 线性表示,所以向量组 e_1 , e_2 ,L, e_n 可以由向量组 a_1 , a_2 ,L, a_n 线性表示,因此

$$R(e_1, e_2, \mathbf{L}, e_n) \leq R(a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_n),$$

又因为 $R(e_1, e_2, \mathbf{L}, e_n) = n$ 且 $R(a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_n) \le n$,所以 $R(a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_n) = n$,即向量组 $a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_n$ 线性无关.

13. 若向量组 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3$ 可由向量组 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 线性表示为 $\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 \end{cases}$,证明 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_3 = -\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$

向量组 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 和向量组 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3$ 等价.

证明: 依题意知

$$(b_1, b_2, b_3) = (a_1, a_2, a_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$(a_1, a_2, a_3) = (b_1, b_2, b_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{pmatrix},$$

即向量组 a_1, a_2, a_3 可由向量组 b_1, b_2, b_3 线性表示.又因为向量组 b_1, b_2, b_3 可由向量组 a_1, a_2, a_3 线性表示,所以向量组 b_1, b_2, b_3 和向量组 a_1, a_2, a_3 等价.

14. 求下列各向量组的秩及其一个极大无关组,并把其余向量用该极大无关组线性表示.

(1)
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix};$$

(2)
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -5 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -4 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix};$$

(3)
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{4} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{5} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

解: (1) 对矩阵 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$ 做初等行变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-r_2 \\ -r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2 \\ r_2 + r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以,向量组 a_1,a_2,a_3,a_4 的极大无关组为 a_1,a_2,a_3 ,且 $a_4=-3a_1+5a_2-a_3$.

(2) 对矩阵 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$ 做初等行变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -4 \\ 3 & -6 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{2}-2r_{1} \atop r_{3}-r_{1} \atop r_{4}-3r_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -9 & -5 \\ 0 & -9 & -5 \\ 0 & -18 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{3}-r_{2} \atop r_{4}-2r_{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -9 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{9}r_{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5/9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{1}-4r_{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -11/9 \\ 0 & 1 & 5/9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以,向量组 a_1, a_2, a_3 的极大无关组为 a_1, a_2 ,且 $a_3 = -\frac{11}{9}a_1 + \frac{5}{9}a_2$.

(3) 对矩阵 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5)$ 做初等行变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 - 2r_3} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以,向量组 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5 的极大无关组为 a_1, a_2, a_3 ,且 $a_4 = a_1 + 3a_2 - a_3$, $a_5 = -a_2 + a_3$.

15. 设 $A: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \mathbf{L}, \alpha_s$ 和 $B: \beta_1, \beta_2, \mathbf{L}, \beta_t$ 为两个同维向量组,秩分别为 r_1 和 r_2 ,向量组 $C = A \cup B$ 的秩为 r_3 . 证明: $\max\{r_1, r_2\} \le r_3 \le r_1 + r_2$.

证明:因为 $C=A\cup B$,所以 a_1,a_2,L,a_s 可以由向量组C线性表示,因此

$$r_1 = R(A) \le R(C) = r_3.$$

同理可得 $r_2 = R(B) \le R(C) = r_3$,因此 $r_3 \ge \max\{r_1, r_2\}$.又因为

 $r_3 = R(a_1, \mathbf{L}, a_s, b_1, \mathbf{L}, b_t) \le R(a_1, \mathbf{L}, a_s) + R(b_1, \mathbf{L}, b_t) = r_1 + r_2,$

所以, $\max\{r_1, r_2\} \le r_3 \le r_1 + r_2$.

16. 设向量组A线性无关,向量组B: β_1 , β_2 , L, β_r 能由向量组A: α_1 , α_2 , L, α_s 线性表示为 $(\beta_1,\beta_2,L,\beta_r)=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,L,\alpha_s)K$,其中K是 $s\times r$ 矩阵.证明向量组B线性无关的充分必要条件是矩阵K的秩R(K)=r.

证明: (必要性) 因为向量组 B 线性无关, 所以

$$r = R(B) = R(AK) \le R(K) \le r$$

因此R(K) = r.

(充分性) 若R(K) = r, 则

$$R(B) = R(AK) \ge R(A) + R(K) - s = R(K) = r$$
,

又因为 $R(B) = R(AK) \le R(K) = r$, 所以R(B) = r, 即向量组B线性无关.

复习题四

- 1. 设向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性相关,而 $\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 线性无关,则:
- (1) α_1 能否由 $\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 线性表示? 理由是什么?
- (2) $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_4$ 能否由 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$ 线性表示? 理由是什么?

解: (1) 能. 因为 a_2 , a_3 , a_4 线性无关,所以 a_2 , a_3 也线性无关,又因为向量组 a_1 , a_2 , a_3 线性相关,所以 a_1 可由 a_2 , a_3 线性表示,即存在数 x_2 , x_3 使得 $a_1 = x_2 a_2 + x_3 a_3$. 令数 $x_4 = 0$,则 $a_1 = x_2 a_2 + x_3 a_3 + x_4 a_4$,即 a_1 可以由 a_2 , a_3 , a_4 线性表示.

(2) 不能. 令

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

很显然,向量组 a_1, a_2, a_3 线性相关,而 a_2, a_3, a_4 线性无关,但是 a_4 不能由 a_1, a_2, a_3 线性表示.

2. 设向量组 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \mathbf{L}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_s$ 线性无关, $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \mathbf{L}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_s = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_s + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$,请分析向量组 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \mathbf{L}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_s$ 的线性相关性.

解: 记矩阵

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{s},$$

 $\diamondsuit x_1 \boldsymbol{b}_1 + x_2 \boldsymbol{b}_2 + \mathbf{L} + x_s \boldsymbol{b}_s = 0, \ \mathbb{M}$

$$(\boldsymbol{b}_1, \boldsymbol{b}_2, \boldsymbol{L}, \boldsymbol{b}_s) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \boldsymbol{M} \\ x_s \end{pmatrix} = (\boldsymbol{a}_1, \boldsymbol{a}_2, \boldsymbol{L}, \boldsymbol{a}_s) D \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \boldsymbol{M} \\ x_s \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

因为 a_1, a_2, L, a_s 线性无关, 所以

$$D\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \mathbf{M} \\ x_s \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$

因为

$$|D| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ s & 0 & 0 &$$

所以,当s为奇数时, $|D|=1+(-1)^{1+s}=2\neq 0$,所以 $x_1=x_2=\mathbf{L}=x_s=0$,即向量组 b_1,b_2,\mathbf{L},b_s 线性无关.

当 s 为偶数时, $|D|=1+(-1)^{1+s}=0$,所以 (x_1,x_2,\mathbf{L},x_s) 有非零解,即向量组 b_1,b_2,\mathbf{L},b_s 线性相关.

3. 设A 是n 阶矩阵,且存在正整数k,使方程组 $A^kX=0$ 有解向量 α ,且已知 $A^{k-1}\alpha \neq 0$,试证明: α , $A\alpha$, $A^2\alpha$, L, $A^{k-1}\alpha$ 线性无关.

证明:因为 $A^{k-1}a \neq 0$,所以 $A^{k-i}a \neq 0$ (i=1,L,k),且 $A^{k-1}a$ 线性无关.

$$A(x_{k-2}A^{k-2}a + x_{k-1}A^{k-1}a) = x_{k-2}A^{k-1}a + x_{k-1}A^{k}a = x_{k-2}A^{k-1}a = 0$$

所以 $x_{k-2} = 0$, 即向量组 $A^{k-2}a$, $A^{k-1}a$ 线性无关.

下面用归纳假设证明. 假设 A^ia , L, $A^{k-1}a$ (i=1, L, k-2) 线性无关,令 $x_{i-1}A^{i-1}a+x_iA^ia+L+x_{k-2}A^{k-2}a+x_{k-1}A^{k-1}a=0$,则

$$A(x_{i-1}A^{i-1}a + x_iA^ia + \mathbf{L} + x_{k-2}A^{k-2}a + x_{k-1}A^{k-1}a)$$

$$= x_{i-1}A^{i}a + x_{i}A^{i+1}a + \mathbf{L} + x_{k-2}A^{k-1}a + x_{k-1}A^{k}a$$

$$= x_{i-1}A^{i}a + x_{i}A^{i+1}a + \mathbf{L} + x_{k-2}A^{k-1}a = 0$$

所以 $x_{i-1} = x_i == \mathbf{L} = x_{k-2} = 0$, 进而有 $x_{k-1} = 0$, 所以 $A^{i-1}a, A^ia, \mathbf{L}, A^{k-1}a$ 线性无关.

综上所证, a, Aa, A^2a , L, $A^{k-1}a$ 线性无关.

4. 设
$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} + \mathbf{L} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n} \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{3} + \mathbf{L} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n} \\ \mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}\mathbf{L} \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{n} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} + \mathbf{L} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n-1} \end{cases}$$
, 证明向量组 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2}, \mathbf{L}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{n}$ 与向量组 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2}, \mathbf{L}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_{n}$ 等

价.

证明: 因为

$$(b_1, b_2, \mathbf{L}, b_n) = (a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_n) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ 1 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

且

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ 1 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ 1 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n (n-1) \neq 0$$

所以

$$(a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_n) = (b_1, b_2, \mathbf{L}, b_n) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ 1 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1},$$

因此,向量组 a_1,a_2,L,a_n 与向量组 b_1,b_2,L,b_n 可以相互表示,故二者等价.

- 5. 设向量组 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{L}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_s$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{L}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_t$ 为两个 \boldsymbol{n} 维向量组,且 $\boldsymbol{R}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{L}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_s)$ 等于 $\boldsymbol{R}(\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{L}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_t)$ 都等于 \boldsymbol{r} ,则(D).
 - (A) 两个向量组等价;
 - (B) 当 s=t 时,两个向量组等价;
 - (C) $R(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \mathbf{L}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_n, \boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \mathbf{L}, \boldsymbol{\beta}_n) = r$;
- (D) 当 a_1, a_2, L, a_s 能 被 $\beta_1, \beta_2, L, \beta_t$ 线 性 表 示 时 , $\beta_1, \beta_2, L, \beta_t$ 也 可 以 被 a_1, a_2, L, a_s 线性表示.

6. 设向量组A的秩与向量组B相同,且向量组A可由向量组B线性表示,证明向量组A与向量组B等价.

证明:因为向量组A的秩与向量组B相同,不失一般性,设向量组A与向量组B的极大无关组分别为 $A_0: a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_r 与 B_0: b_1, b_2, \mathbf{L}, b_r$.又因为向量组A可由向量组B线性表示,所以存在r阶系数矩阵X使得

$$(a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_r) = (b_1, b_2, \mathbf{L}, b_r) X$$
.

因为

$$r = R(a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_r) = R((b_1, b_2, \mathbf{L}, b_r)X) \le R(X) \le r$$

所以X可逆, 假设其逆矩阵为 X^{-1} , 则

$$(b_1, b_2, \mathbf{L}, b_r) = (a_1, a_2, \mathbf{L}, a_r) X^{-1},$$

即向量组B可由向量组A线性表示.

综上所述, 向量组A和向量组B可相互线性表示, 故二者等价.

7. 设 $A \cap B$ 都是 $m \times n$ 矩阵,证明: $R(A+B) \le R(A/B) \le R(A) + R(B)$.

证明: $R(A+B) \le R(A+B|B) = R(A|B) \le R(A) + R(B)$.