

习题三补充讲解(1)

3 证 易知若 x 满足 $Ax = \theta$, 必有 $A^T Ax = A^T \theta = \theta$. 反之若 x 满足 $A^T Ax = \theta$, 设 $Ax = y = (y_1, \dots, y_m)^T$, 则 $y^T y = x^T A^T Ax = 0$, 故 $y = \theta$, 即 $Ax = \theta$. 故同解

6 证 “ \Rightarrow ” $\sum_{i=1}^n b_i = (x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3) + \dots + (-2x_1 + x_2 + x_n) = 0$

“ \Leftarrow ” $(A \ b) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & & b_1 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & & 1 & -2 & b_{n-1} \\ -2 & 1 & & 1 & b_n \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & & b_1 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & & 1 & -2 & b_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & & b_1 \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & & 1 & -2 & b_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right),$

而 $\left| \begin{array}{cc} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{array} \right| \neq 0$, 可得 $r(A) = n-1$, 故 $r(A) = r((A, b))$, 方程组有解