

习题

P.157 19.(3);20.(3),(4);22.;23.;26.;

思考

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

\therefore 向量组的一个极大无关组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$, 其中 $\alpha_2 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_3$

1.

$\because 4 - r(A) = 2$

\therefore 方程组的导出组的基础解系所含解个数为2, 分别设为 $\gamma_1 - \gamma_2, \gamma_1 - \gamma_3$

\therefore 该方程的一般解为 $\gamma = \gamma_1 + k_1(\gamma_1 - \gamma_2) + k_2(\gamma_1 - \gamma_3)$

$$\therefore \text{即 } \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.

(1)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & -4 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore r(A) = 2 < 4$, 方程组有无穷组解, 基础解系有 $4 - 2 = 2$ 个向量

\therefore 取 x_2 和 x_4 为未知变量

$$\therefore x_1 = x_2 - x_4, x_3 = -4x_4$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得到一个基础解系 } \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{方程组的所有解为 } \eta = k_1 \eta_1 + k_2 \eta_2$$

(2)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -3 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -4 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x_1 - x_2 + x_4 = 1, x_3 + 4x_4 = 3$$

$$\therefore \text{方程组的一个特解 } \lambda_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{方程组的导出组与第(1)问相同}$$

$$\therefore \text{方程通解 } \lambda = \lambda_0 + k_1 \eta_1 + k_2 \eta_2$$

P157

19.(3)

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & b & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-ab & 1-a & 4-3a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & b & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-ab & 1-a & 4-3a \end{bmatrix}$$

当 $b = 0$ 时, 易知无解, 舍去

当 $b \neq 0$ 时,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & b & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-ab & 1-a & 4-3a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{b} \\ 0 & 0 & 1-a & 4-3a+b-\frac{1}{b} \end{bmatrix}$$

若 $a = 1$,

则需 $4 - 3a + b - \frac{1}{b} = 1 + b - \frac{1}{b} \neq 0$

即 $b^2 + b - 1 \neq 0, b \neq \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$

此时 $x_1 + x_3 = 2, x_2 = \frac{1}{b}$

若 $a \neq 1$,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{b} \\ 0 & 0 & 1-a & 4-3a+b-\frac{1}{b} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 - \frac{4b-3ab+b^2-1}{b-ab} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{b} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{4b-3ab+b^2-1}{b-ab} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore x_1 = 2 - \frac{4b-3ab+b^2-1}{b-ab}, x_2 = \frac{1}{b}, x_3 = \frac{4b-3ab+b^2-1}{b-ab}$$

20.

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 7 & -5 & -5 & 5 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ & = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -13 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore r = 4 < 5$, 方程组有无限组解, 基础解系有1个向量

$$\therefore \text{取 } x_5 \text{ 为自由变量, 令 } x_5 = 1, \text{ 得到基础解系 } \eta_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ \frac{8}{3} \\ \frac{13}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ 方程组的所有解 $\eta = k\eta_0$

(4)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

∴ $r = 3 < 5$, 方程组有无限组解, 基础解系有2个向量

取 x_3 和 x_5 为自由变量, 令 $\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{得到基础解系 } \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{5}{4} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ 方程组的所有解为 $\eta = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2$

22.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3-a \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 5-b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b-2 \end{bmatrix}$$

∴ 当 $a = 0, b = 2$ 时有解

∴ 此时 $r = 2$, 导出组的基础解系有 $5 - 2 = 3$ 个向量

$$\therefore \text{方程组的一个解 } \lambda_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{设 } x_3, x_4, x_5 \text{ 为自由变量, } \begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{导出组基础解系的三个向量为 } \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{方程的所有解为 } \lambda = \lambda_0 + k_1 \eta_1 + k_2 \eta_2 + k_3 \eta_3$$

23.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & a_4 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & a_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^5 a_i \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\therefore \text{要使方程组有解, 则 } \sum_{i=1}^5 a_i = 0$$

$$\therefore r = 4, \text{导出组的基础解系有1个向量}$$

$$\therefore \text{令 } x_5 = 0, \text{则方程组的一个特解为 } \lambda_0 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 \\ a_2 + a_3 + a_4 \\ a_3 + a_4 \\ a_4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{令 } x_5 = 1, \text{则导出组基础解系的一个解为 } \eta_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{方程组的一般解为 } \lambda = \lambda_0 + k \eta_0$$

26.

$$\because \eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_t \text{ 是线性方程组的解}$$

$$\therefore \eta_2 - \eta_1, \eta_3 - \eta_1, \dots, \eta_t - \eta_1 \text{ 是导出组的基础解系的解}$$

$\therefore \eta_1 + u_2(\eta_2 - \eta_1) + u_3(\eta_3 - \eta_1) + \cdots + u_t(\eta_t - \eta_1)$ 也是方程组的解

$$\because \sum_{i=1}^t u_t = 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^t u_i \eta_i \text{也是一个解}$$