

第3章  $n$ 维向量

## §3.2 向量组的线性相关性

1. 设  $\beta = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3$ , 即  $\beta = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\tilde{A} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = -1, x_2 = -2, x_3 = 4, \quad \therefore \beta = -\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3.$$

2. 当  $|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| \neq 0$ , 即  $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & x & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow 7x \neq 35 \Rightarrow x \neq 5$  时, 向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性

无关.

3. (1)  $\because |(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 & 14 \\ 1 & 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ , 故  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关.

(2)  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 故  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相

关.

4. (1)  $\because (2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3, 5\alpha_3 + \alpha_1) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无

关, 而  $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 22 \neq 0 \Rightarrow A$  可逆, 故向量组  $2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3, 5\alpha_3 + \alpha_1$  线性

无关.

(2)  $\because (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_1) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

$$\text{而 } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow A \text{ 不可逆, 故向量组 } \alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_1 \text{ 线性相关.}$$

5. (1)  $\because \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关, 而  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关,  $\Rightarrow \alpha_1$  可以由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示.

(2) 若  $\alpha_4$  能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示, 又  $\alpha_1$  可以由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示,  $\Rightarrow \alpha_4$  可以由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示,  $\Rightarrow \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性相关, 与题设矛盾, 故  $\alpha_4$  不能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示.

### § 3.3 向量组的最大无关组与向量组的秩

$$1. (1) (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3, \text{ 最大线性无关组}$$

就是向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  本身.

$$(2) (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 8 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -9 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -14 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{2} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{行简化阶梯形}), \quad \text{故向量组的秩为 } 2, \text{ 该向}$$

量组线性相关, 它的一个最大线性无关组:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$ , 且有  $\alpha_3 = \frac{3}{2}\alpha_1 - \frac{7}{2}\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$ .

$$2. (\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow r(\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 2,$$

$\Rightarrow r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \leq 3$ ,  $\because \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性表示,  $\Rightarrow$

$r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) \leq r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \leq 3$ , 故  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  线性相关.

3.  $\because r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha_4$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示  $\Rightarrow$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5 - \alpha_4 \text{ 与 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5 \text{ 等价} \Rightarrow r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5 - \alpha_4) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5) = 4$$

$$4. \because \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \text{ 线性无关, 而 } \alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 \Rightarrow r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 2,$$

又  $\beta_3$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示  $\Rightarrow \beta_3$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性表示, 即  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_3$  线性相关,

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & b \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow b = 5, \text{ 再由 } r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = 2 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow a = 15.$$

5.  $\because \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  可以由  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$  线性表示, 又  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$  也可以由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性表示,

故两向量组等价, 而等价向量组具有相同的秩, 因此, 由  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$  的线性无关

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关.

### § 3.5 向量的内积与正交性

$$1. \alpha + \beta = (1, 2, 1)^T, \quad \alpha - \beta = (1, 0, -1)^T, \text{ 则有 } (\alpha + \beta, \alpha - \beta) = 0, \text{ 所以, } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$2. (1) \quad \beta_1 = \alpha_1, \quad \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\beta_1, \alpha_2)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 1\right)^T // (1, -1, 2)^T,$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\beta_1, \alpha_3)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\beta_2, \alpha_3)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)^T // (-1, 1, 1)^T,$$

(2) 单位化, 得:

$$\varepsilon_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0\right)^T; \quad \varepsilon_2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^T; \quad \varepsilon_3 = \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^T.$$

3.  $\because A$  是正交矩阵, 则有  $AA^T = E$ , 即

$$\begin{pmatrix} a^2 + \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a+b) & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a+b) & b^2 + \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a^2 + \frac{1}{2} = 1, \quad b^2 + \frac{1}{2} = 1, \quad a+b=0.$$

$$\text{所以, } \begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ b = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}.$$

4. 证明:  $\because A$  是正交矩阵  $\Rightarrow A^T = A^{-1}$ , 而  $(A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^{-1}$ , 又  $A^* = |A|A^{-1}$ ,

$$\therefore (A^*)^T = (|A|A^{-1})^T = |A|(A^{-1})^T = \frac{1}{|A|}(A^{-1})^{-1} = (|A|A^{-1})^{-1} = (A^*)^{-1}, \quad (\text{这里利用了}$$

$$|A| = \pm 1 = \frac{1}{|A|}) , \text{ 故 } A^* \text{ 也是正交矩阵.}$$

### 第3章 总习题

一、判断题:

1. 向量组  $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (0, 0, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T$  线性相关, 但  $\alpha_1$  不能由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示.

2. 向量组  $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (0, 0, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T$  线性相关, 向量组  $\beta_1 = (0, 0, 0)^T$ ,  $\beta_2 = (0, 1, 0)^T$ ,  $\beta_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T$  也线性相关, 但  $\alpha_1 + \beta_1 = (1, 0, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 + \beta_2 = (0, 1, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_3 + \beta_3 = (0, 0, 2)^T$  线性无关.

3. 向量组  $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (0, 0, 1, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_4 = (0, 0, 0, 0)^T$ , 向量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性无关, 而  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  线性相关, 但  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  不是该向量组的极大线性无关组,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  是极大线性无关组.

4. 向量组  $\alpha_1 = (1, 0)^T$ ,  $\alpha_2 = (0, 1)^T$  与向量组  $\beta_1 = (1, 1)^T$ ,  $\beta_2 = (0, -1)^T$ ,  $\beta_3 = (-1, 0)^T$  等价, 但个数并不相等.

二、填空题:

1.  $t = 3$

2.  $r = 2$

3.  $r(A) \geq r(B)$

三、单项选择题:

1. (B)

2. (B)

3. (C)

4. (A)

5. (B)

6. (D)

四、计算题:

$$1. (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2$  是一组极大线性无关组,  $\alpha_3 = 2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ ;  $\alpha_4 = -\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$ .

五、证明题:

$$1. (3) \quad \because (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \dots, \beta_{n-1}, \beta_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

而  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关, 又

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + (-1)^{n+1} = \begin{cases} 2 & n=2k+1 \\ 0 & n=2k \end{cases}$$

故当  $n$  为奇数时, 向量组  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \dots, \beta_{n-1}, \beta_n$  线性无关;

当  $n$  为偶数时, 向量组  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \dots, \beta_{n-1}, \beta_n$  线性相关.

此题的 (1) 和 (2) 可仿照这种方法进行.

2.  $\because$  向量组  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性表示  $\Rightarrow r(\beta_1, \beta_2) \leq r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ , 又  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  线性无关,

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性无关.

而  $(\beta_1, \beta_2) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$ , 且向量组  $\beta_1, \beta_2$  和向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  均线性无关,  $\Rightarrow$

矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$  可逆,  $\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0$ , 即  $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$ .

3. (1)  $\because H^T = (E - 2\alpha\alpha^T)^T = E - 2(\alpha\alpha^T)^T = E - 2\alpha\alpha^T = H$ , 即  $H$  是对称矩阵.

(2)  $\because \alpha$  是  $n$  维单位列向量, 有  $\alpha^T \alpha = 1$ , 因此, 我们有

$$HH^T = HH = E - 4\alpha\alpha^T + 4\alpha\alpha^T\alpha\alpha^T = E - 4\alpha\alpha^T + 4\alpha(\alpha^T\alpha)\alpha^T = E$$

即  $H$  是正交矩阵.

$$4. (\Rightarrow) \because AA^T = E \Rightarrow (A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2) = (A\alpha_1)^T(A\alpha_2) = \alpha_1^T(A^T A)\alpha_2 = \alpha_1^T\alpha_2 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2).$$

( $\Leftarrow$ ) 若  $(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2)$ , 而  $(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2) = (A\alpha_1)^T(A\alpha_2) = \alpha_1^T(A^T A)\alpha_2$ , 这样就

有  $\alpha_1^T(A^T A)\alpha_2 = \alpha_1^T\alpha_2 \Rightarrow A^T A = E$ , 即  $A$  是正交矩阵.