

第四章 线性方程组

1. 把下列矩阵化为行最简形矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 (1) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2+(-2)r_1 \\ r_3+(-3)r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 \div (-1) \\ r_3 \div (-2)}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 \div 3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 + 3r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 + (-2)r_2 \\ r_1 + r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 \times 2 + (-3)r_1 \\ r_3 + (-2)r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_3 + r_2 \\ r_1 \div 2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + 3r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -3 & 4 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_2 - 3r_1 \\ \sim \\ r_3 - 2r_1 \\ r_4 - 3r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 6 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 10 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_2 \div (-4) \\ \sim \\ r_3 \div (-3) \\ r_4 \div (-5) \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_1 - 3r_2 \\ \sim \\ r_3 - r_2 \\ r_4 - r_2 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & -3 & -7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_1 - 2r_2 \\ \sim \\ r_3 - 3r_2 \\ r_4 - 2r_2 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & -8 & 8 & 9 & 12 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & 8 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_2 + 2r_1 \\ \sim \\ r_3 - 8r_1 \\ r_4 - 7r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2 \\ \sim \\ r_2 \times (-1) \\ r_4 - r_3 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_2 + r_3 \\ \sim \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2. 在秩是 r 的矩阵中, 有没有等于 0 的 $r-1$ 阶子式? 有没有等于 0 的 r 阶子式?

解 在秩是 r 的矩阵中, 可能存在等于 0 的 $r-1$ 阶子式, 也可能存在等于 0 的 r 阶子式.

例如, $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$R(\alpha) = 3$ 同时存在等于 0 的 3 阶子式和 2 阶子式.

3. 从矩阵 A 中划去一行得到矩阵 B , 问 A, B 的秩的关系怎样?

解 $R(A) \geq R(B)$

设 $R(B) = r$, 且 B 的某个 r 阶子式 $D_r \neq 0$. 矩阵 B 是由矩阵 A 划去一行得

到的, 所以在 A 中能找到与 D_r 相同的 r 阶子式 $\overline{D_r}$, 由于 $\overline{D_r} = D_r \neq 0$, 故而 $R(A) \geq R(B)$.

4. 求作一个秩是 4 的方阵, 它的两个行向量是 $(1, 0, 1, 0, 0), (1, -1, 0, 0, 0)$

解 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 为五维向量, 且 $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 1, 0, 0)$,

$\alpha_2 = (1, -1, 0, 0, 0)$, 则所求方阵可为 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \\ \alpha_5 \end{pmatrix}$, 秩为 4, 不妨设

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_3 = (0, 0, 0, x_4, 0) \\ \alpha_4 = (0, 0, 0, 0, x_5) \text{ 取 } x_4 = x_5 = 1 \\ \alpha_5 = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0) \end{cases}$$

故满足条件的一个方阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

5. 求下列矩阵的秩, 并求一个最高阶非零子式:

(1) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix};$ (2) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & -3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 & -3 \\ 7 & 0 & 5 & -1 & -8 \end{pmatrix};$

(3) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 8 & 3 & 7 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & 7 & -5 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 (1)} \quad & \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 - 3r_1 \\ r_3 - r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{秩为2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{二阶子式} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -4.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(2)} \quad & \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & -3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 & -3 \\ 7 & 0 & 5 & -1 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 - r_2 \\ r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 - 7r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -4 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 11 & 9 & -5 \\ 0 & -21 & 33 & 27 & -15 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{r_3 - 3r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -4 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 11 & 9 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{秩为2.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{二阶子式} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -7.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(3)} \quad & \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 8 & 3 & 7 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & 7 & -5 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 - 2r_4 \\ r_2 - 2r_4 \\ r_3 - 3r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 + 3r_1 \\ r_3 + 2r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 16 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 14 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2 \\ r_4 \leftrightarrow r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{秩为3} \\ & \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3 \div 14 \\ r_4 \div 16}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{r_4 - r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{三阶子式} \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 7 & -5 \\ 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 70 \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

6. 求解下列齐次线性方程组：

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0, \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - x_3 - 3x_4 = 0, \\ 5x_1 + 10x_2 + x_3 - 5x_4 = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4 = 0, \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - 7x_4 = 0, \\ 4x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + 6x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 - 7x_4 = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(4) \begin{cases} 3x_1 + 4x_2 - 5x_3 + 7x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 3x_3 - 2x_4 = 0, \\ 4x_1 + 11x_2 - 13x_3 + 16x_4 = 0, \\ 7x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 对系数矩阵实施行变换:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{3} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 即得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{4}{3}x_4 \\ x_2 = -3x_4 \\ x_3 = \frac{4}{3}x_4 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故方程组的解为 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ -3 \\ \frac{4}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 对系数矩阵实施行变换:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 6 & -1 & -3 \\ 5 & 10 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 即得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_2 + x_4 \\ x_2 = x_2 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故方程组的解为 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(3) 对系数矩阵实施行变换:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & -7 \\ 4 & 1 & -3 & 6 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 即得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故方程组的解为 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

(4) 对系数矩阵实施行变换:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & -5 & 7 \\ 2 & -3 & 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 11 & -13 & 16 \\ 7 & -2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{17} & \frac{13}{17} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{19}{17} & \frac{20}{17} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{17}{17} & \frac{17}{17} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即得 } \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{3}{17}x_3 - \frac{13}{17}x_4 \\ x_2 = \frac{19}{17}x_3 - \frac{20}{17}x_4 \\ x_3 = x_3 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故方程组的解为 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{17} \\ \frac{19}{17} \\ \frac{17}{17} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{13}{17} \\ -\frac{20}{17} \\ \frac{17}{17} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

7. 求解下列非齐次线性方程组:

$$(1) \begin{cases} 4x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 2, \\ 3x_1 - 1x_2 + 2x_3 = 10, \\ 11x_1 + 3x_2 = 8; \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} 2x + 3y + z = 4, \\ x - 2y + 4z = -5, \\ 3x + 8y - 2z = 13, \\ 4x - y + 9z = -6; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} 2x + y - z + w = 1, \\ 4x + 2y - 2z + w = 2, \\ 2x + y - z - w = 1; \end{cases} \quad (4) \begin{cases} 2x + y - z + w = 1, \\ 3x - 2y + z - 3w = 4, \\ x + 4y - 3z + 5w = -2; \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 对系数的增广矩阵施行行变换,有

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 10 \\ 11 & 3 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -3 & -8 \\ 0 & -10 & 11 & 34 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$R(A) = 2$ 而 $R(B) = 3$, 故方程组无解.

(2) 对系数的增广矩阵施行行变换:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 & -5 \\ 3 & 8 & -2 & 13 \\ 4 & -1 & 9 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

即得 $\begin{cases} x = -2z - 1 \\ y = z + 2 \\ z = z \end{cases}$ 亦即 $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(3) 对系数的增广矩阵施行行变换:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

即得 $\begin{cases} x = -\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{2} \\ y = y \\ z = z \\ w = 0 \end{cases}$ 即 $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(4) 对系数的增广矩阵施行行变换:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 & 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -3 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{7} & \frac{9}{7} & -\frac{5}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{6}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{5}{7} & \frac{9}{7} & -\frac{5}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

即得 $\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{7}z + \frac{1}{7}w + \frac{6}{7} \\ y = \frac{5}{7}z - \frac{9}{7}w - \frac{5}{7} \\ z = z \\ w = w \end{cases}$ 即 $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{5}{7} \\ \frac{1}{7} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{7} \\ -\frac{9}{7} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{7} \\ -\frac{5}{7} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

8. λ 取何值时,非齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = \lambda, \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = \lambda^2 \end{cases}$$

(1)有唯一解; (2)无解; (3)有无穷多个解?

解 (1) $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$, 即 $\lambda \neq 1, -2$ 时方程组有唯一解.

(2) $R(A) < R(B)$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda & \lambda(1 - \lambda) \\ 0 & 0 & (1 - \lambda)(2 + \lambda) & (1 - \lambda)(\lambda + 1)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

由 $(1 - \lambda)(2 + \lambda) = 0, (1 - \lambda)(\lambda + 1)^2 \neq 0$

得 $\lambda = -2$ 时,方程组无解.

(3) $R(A) = R(B) < 3$, 由 $(1 - \lambda)(2 + \lambda) = (1 - \lambda)(\lambda + 1)^2 = 0$,
得 $\lambda = 1$ 时,方程组有无穷多个解.

9. 非齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} -2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = -2, \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = \lambda, \\ x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = \lambda^2 \end{cases}$$

当 λ 取何值时有解? 并求出它的解.

$$\text{解 } B = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -\frac{2}{3}(\lambda-1) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (\lambda-1)(\lambda+2) \end{pmatrix}$$

方程组有解, 须 $(1-\lambda)(\lambda+2)=0$ 得 $\lambda=1, \lambda=-2$

$$\text{当 } \lambda=1 \text{ 时, 方程组解为 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda=-2 \text{ 时, 方程组解为 } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$10. \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} (2-\lambda)x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 1, \\ 2x_1 + (5-\lambda)x_2 - 4x_3 = 2, \\ -2x_1 - 4x_2 + (5-\lambda)x_3 = -\lambda-1, \end{cases}$$

问 λ 为何值时, 此方程组有唯一解、无解或有无穷多解? 并在有无穷多解时求解.

$$\text{解 } \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 5-\lambda & -\lambda-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{初等行变换 } \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{5-\lambda}{2} & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{(1-\lambda)(10-\lambda)}{2} & \frac{(1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $|A| \neq 0$, 即 $\frac{(1-\lambda)^2(10-\lambda)}{2} \neq 0 \quad \therefore \lambda \neq 1 \text{ 且 } \lambda \neq 10$ 时, 有唯一解.

当 $\frac{(1-\lambda)(10-\lambda)}{2} = 0$ 且 $\frac{(1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)}{2} \neq 0$, 即 $\lambda=10$ 时, 无解.

当 $\frac{(1-\lambda)(10-\lambda)}{2}=0$ 且 $\frac{(1-\lambda)(4-\lambda)}{2}=0$, 即 $\lambda=1$ 时, 有无穷多解.

此时, 增广矩阵为
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

原方程组的解为
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k_1, k_2 \in R)$$

11. 试利用矩阵的初等变换, 求下列方阵的逆矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 (1)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{2} & 2 & -\frac{9}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{7}{6} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

故逆矩阵为
$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{7}{6} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad & \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
& \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 5 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
& \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\
& \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \\
& \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \\
& \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{pmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

故逆矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 & -10 \end{pmatrix}$

12. (1) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 X 使 $AX = B$;

(2) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 X 使 $XA = B$.

解

$$(1) (A|B) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 4 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -15 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 12 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore X = A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 2 \\ -15 & -3 \\ 12 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \left(\begin{array}{c} A \\ B \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 2 & 1 & & & \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & & & \\ -3 & 3 & -4 & & & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & & & \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & & & \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{初等列变换}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & & & \\ \hline 2 & -1 & -1 & & & \\ -4 & 7 & 4 & & & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore X = BA^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$