## 2.3-2.4 作业习题

- **1.**  $R^3$  中的向量 $\alpha_1 = (3, 1, 0), \alpha_2 = (6, 3, 2), \alpha_3 = (1, 3, 5)$  组成向量组S.
- (1) 证明S是R<sup>3</sup>的基.
- (2) 求向量 $\beta = (2, -1, 2)$ 在基S下的坐标.
- (3) 求自然基向量 $\varepsilon_1 = (1,0,0), \varepsilon_2 = (0,1,0), \varepsilon_3 = (0,0,1)$  在基S下的坐标.
- **2.** 证明向量 $\alpha_1 = (1,1,1,1), \alpha_2 = (0,1,-1,-1), \alpha_3 = (0,0,1,-1), \alpha_4 =$ (0,0,0,1) 组成 $R^4$ 的一组基, 并求这组基到自然基的过渡矩阵P.
- 3. 给定 $R^4$ 中的向量 $\varepsilon_1 = (1,0,0,0), \ \varepsilon_2 = (0,1,0,0), \ \varepsilon_3 = (0,0,1,0),$  $\varepsilon_4 = (0,0,0,1), \ \eta_1 = (2,1,-1,1), \ \eta_2 = (0,3,1,0), \ \eta_3 = (5,3,2,1), \ \eta_4 = (0,0,0,1), \ \eta_{10} = (0,0,0,1), \ \eta_{11} = (0,0,0,1), \ \eta_{12} = (0,0,0,1), \ \eta_{13} = (0,0,0,1), \ \eta_{14} = (0,0,0,1), \ \eta_{15} = (0,$ (6,6,1,3), 证明向量组 $S = \{\eta_1,\eta_2,\eta_3,\eta_4\}$  是 $R^4$ 的一组基,并求一非零向 量 $\xi = (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$ , 使其在基S和自然基 $\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4\}$  下具有相同的坐标.
  - 4. 求由以下每个小题中的向量生成的子空间的维数,并求出一组基.
- (1)  $\alpha_1 = (6, 4, 1, -1, -2), \alpha_2 = (1, 0, 2, 3, 4), \alpha_3 = (1, 4, -9, -16, 22), \alpha_4 = (1, 0, 2, 3, 4), \alpha_5 = (1, 0, 2, 3, 4), \alpha_6 = (1, 0, 2, 3, 4), \alpha_8 = (1,$ (7, 1, 0, -1, 3);
- (2)  $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 2, 4), \alpha_2 = (0, 3, 1, 2), \alpha_3 = (3, 0, 7, 14), \alpha_4 = (1, -1, 2, 0), \alpha_5 = (1, -1, 2, 4), \alpha_6 = (1, -1, 2, 4), \alpha_{10} = (1, -1, 2, 4), \alpha_{11} = (1, -1, 2, 4), \alpha_{12} = (1, -1, 2, 4), \alpha_{13} = (1, -1, 2, 4), \alpha_{14} = (1, -1, 2, 4), \alpha_{15} = (1, -1,$ (2, 1, 5, 6).
  - 5. 求下列每个齐次线性方程组的一个基础解系,并用它表示出全部解.

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 + 5x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_3 - 2x_4 - 3x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 4x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 + 2x_5 = 0 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 7x_4 - 4x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 - 6x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 - x_3 - 2x_4 - 3x_5 = 0$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 4x_5 = 0$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 + 2x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 + 2x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$-x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 + ix_4 - 4x_5 = 0$$
$$x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 - 6x_5 = 0$$

6. 已知非齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = -1 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 - x_4 = -1 \\ ax_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 + bx_4 = 1 \end{cases}$$

有三个线性无关的解向量. 求 a, b 的值及方程组的通解.

7. 令 $V = \{(a,b)|a,b \in \mathbf{R}\}$ ,定义加法 $(a_1,b_1) \bigoplus (a_2,b_2) = (a_1+a_2,b_1b_2)$ ;数乘 $k \circ (a_1,b_1) = (ka_1,kb_1), k \in \mathbf{R}$ . 问: V对于规定的加法" $\bigoplus$ "和数乘"o"运算是否构成**R**上的线性空间?若不能构成线性空间,可否对数乘运算做下修改,使V的某个子集构成一个线性空间?

8. 在数域F上的线性空间V中, $a,b \in F$ , $\alpha,\beta,\gamma \in V$ ,求证:

- (1)  $\alpha + \beta = \gamma \Leftrightarrow \alpha = \gamma \beta$ ;
- (2)  $a(\alpha \beta) = a\alpha a\beta$ ;  $(a + b)(\alpha + \beta) = a\alpha + a\beta + b\alpha + b\beta$ ;
- (3)  $(a-b)\alpha = a\alpha b\alpha$ ;  $(a-b)(\alpha \beta) = a\alpha a\beta b\alpha + b\beta$ .

9. (1) 复数域C看成是实数域R上的线性空间时,C的维数是多少,并找出它的一组基; (2) 复数域C看成是复数域C上的线性空间时,C的维数是多少,并找出它的一组基.

**10.** 设V是数域F 上的n维线性空间,W是V 的一个m维子空间( $m \le n$ ), $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\ldots,\alpha_m$ 是W的一组基,求证:它必可扩充为V的一组基。确切地说,必可找到V中n-m个元素 $\alpha_{m+1},\ldots,\alpha_n$ ,使得元素组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\ldots,\alpha_m$ , $\alpha_{m+1},\ldots,\alpha_n$  构成V的一组基.