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$$\text{五、} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & p & 7 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -6 & -1 & t \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & p+6 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & -4 & t \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & p+8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & t+2 \end{array} \right)$$

(1) $t \neq -2$ 时无解

(2) $t = -2$ 时有解.

1° $t = -2$ 且 $p = -8$ 时.

$$(A|b) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -4 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 2$$

∴ 导出组基础解系有 $4-2=2$ 个向量.

$$\vec{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX=b \text{ 的特解 } \vec{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ $AX=b$ 的通解为 $\vec{\eta} + C_1 \vec{\xi}_1 + C_2 \vec{\xi}_2$

2° $t = -2$ 且 $p \neq -8$ 时.

$$(A|b) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -4 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

∴ 导出组 $AX=0$ 的

基础解系为

$$\vec{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$AX=b$ 的特解

$$\vec{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ $AX=b$ 的通解
为 $\vec{\eta} + C_1 \vec{\xi}_1$



六. 将 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 代入第1个方程. $1-p+t-1=0$

$$t=p$$

$$1x_1 + px_2 + px_3 + x_4 = 0$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 0$$

$$3x_1 + (2+p)x_2 + (4+t)x_3 + 4x_4 = 1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & p & p & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 2+p & 4+p & 4 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & p & p & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-2p & 1-p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-2p & 4-2p & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$1^\circ \quad 1-2p \neq 0 \quad \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & p & p & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \quad \therefore \text{齐次组 } AX=0 \text{ 的基础解系}$$

$$\vec{\xi} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX=b \text{ 的一个特解 } \vec{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore AX=b$ 的通解为 $\vec{\eta} + C\vec{\xi}$

2° 当 $p = \frac{1}{2}$ 时,

$$(A|b) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

\therefore 齐次组 $AX=0$ 的基础解系

$$\vec{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX=b \text{ 的特解 } \vec{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore AX=b$ 的通解为 $\vec{\eta} + C_1\vec{\xi}_1 + C_2\vec{\xi}_2$

