

分章测试题（4）详细解答

1. -3 .

2. (1) (D); (2) (D); (3) (C); (4) (D); (5) (A).

3. 解: 取 $\xi = 2\xi_1 - (\xi_2 + \xi_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$,

则方程组的通解为: $\mathbf{x} = k\xi + \xi_1, (k \in R)$, 即 $\mathbf{x} = k \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, (k \in R)$.

4. 解: 由 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a-3 & -2 & b \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & a & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a-3 & -2 & b \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & a-3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & 0 & b+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a-1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 知

(1) 当 $a \neq 1$ 时, $R(A) = R(A, \mathbf{b}) = 4$, 方程组有唯一解;

(2) 当 $a = 1, b \neq -1$ 时, $R(A) = 2, R(A, \mathbf{b}) = 3$, 方程组无解;

(3) 当 $a = 1, b = -1$ 时, $R(A) = R(A, \mathbf{b}) = 2 < 4$, 方程组有无穷多解,

$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数}).$

5. 解: 由 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & a+2 & 4 & b+3 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & a+8 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 2 & b+1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & a+5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{知}$$

(1) 当 $a = -1, b \neq 0$ 时, β 不能表为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 的线性组合;

(2) 当 $a \neq -1$ 时, β 有 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 的唯一线性表示式. 此时,

$$\text{有 } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta) \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2b/(a+1) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & (a+b+1)/(a+1) \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & b/(a+1) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{故 } \beta = -\frac{2b}{a+1}\alpha_1 + \frac{a+b+1}{a+1}\alpha_2 + \frac{b}{a+1}\alpha_3.$$

6. 证明: 设有 $x_1(\gamma_1 - \gamma_0) + x_2(\gamma_2 - \gamma_0) + \cdots + x_{n-r}(\gamma_{n-r} - \gamma_0) = \mathbf{0}$, 则

$$(-x_1 - x_2 - \cdots - x_{n-r})\gamma_0 + x_1\gamma_1 + x_2\gamma_2 + \cdots + x_{n-r}\gamma_{n-r} = \mathbf{0},$$

由 $\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \cdots, \gamma_{n-r}$ 线性无关, 知 $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_{n-r} = 0$,

故 $\gamma_1 - \gamma_0, \gamma_2 - \gamma_0, \cdots, \gamma_{n-r} - \gamma_0$ 线性无关. 由于 $\gamma_0, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \cdots, \gamma_{n-r}$ 是非齐次线性方程组

$Ax = b$ 的解, 故 $\gamma_1 - \gamma_0, \gamma_2 - \gamma_0, \cdots, \gamma_{n-r} - \gamma_0$ 是导出组 $Ax = \mathbf{0}$ 的 $n-r$ 个线性无关解.

而 $R_S = n - R(A) = n - r$ (其中 S 是 $Ax = \mathbf{0}$ 的解空间), 故 $\gamma_1 - \gamma_0, \gamma_2 - \gamma_0, \cdots, \gamma_{n-r} - \gamma_0$

是导出组 $Ax = \mathbf{0}$ 的一个基础解系.