

## 第一题

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

将对 A 所做的行变换应用到  $\bar{A}$ , 可以求解  $Ax = b$

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 6 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

整理为方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_5 = 3 \\ x_2 - 2x_5 = 0 \\ x_3 = t \quad (t \in \mathbb{R}) \\ x_4 - x_5 = -1 \\ x_5 = s \quad (s \in \mathbb{R}) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解集 } S = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^5 \mid x = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, s, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

## 第二题

(1) 将  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  写为矩阵 X

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{7}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

X 的非零行有两行, 即  $\text{rank}(X) = 2 < n$

因此,  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  线性相关。

(2) 将  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  写为矩阵 X

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$X$  的非零行有三行, 即  $\text{rank}(X) = 3 = n$

因此,  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  线性无关。

### 第三题

$$(1) \text{ 求解 } A_{\Phi} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 解得 } A_{\Phi} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) 对  $A_{\Phi}$  做初等行变换

$$A_{\Phi} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{11}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A_{\Phi}$  的非零行有三行, 即  $\text{rank}(A_{\Phi}) = 3$

$$(3) \ker(A_{\Phi}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid A_{\Phi}x = 0\}$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(A_{\Phi}) + \dim \ker(A_{\Phi}) = n = 3$$

$$\therefore \dim \ker(A_{\Phi}) = 0$$

从而  $\ker(A_{\Phi}) = \{0\}$

$$\text{Im}(A_{\Phi}) = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^4, \quad \dim \text{Im}(A_{\Phi}) = 3.$$

### 第四题

( $\Rightarrow$ ) 充分性:

若  $Ax = b$  有唯一解, 则解存在, 故  $b \in \text{Im}(A)$ , 从而有  $\text{rank}([A \mid b]) = \text{rank}(A)$

又因为解唯一, 有  $|A| = 0 \rightarrow \dim \ker(A) = 0$ , 由秩—零度定理  $\dim \ker(A) + \text{rank}(A) = n$ , 得  $\text{rank}(A) = n$

综上,  $\text{rank}([A \mid b]) = \text{rank}(A) = n$

( $\Leftarrow$ ) 必要性:

若  $\text{rank}([A \mid b]) = \text{rank}(A) = n$ , 则由  $\text{rank}([A \mid b]) = \text{rank}(A)$  可以确定方程组有解

其次  $\text{rank}(A) = n$  由秩—零度定理推出  $\dim \ker(A) = 0$ , 故解至多一个  
综上, 解存在且至多一个, 故解唯一

命题得证

## 第五题

若  $T$  为线性映射, 则  $T$  需满足两点:

$$(1) T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \end{pmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} + T \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2) T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x \\ \lambda y \end{pmatrix} = \lambda T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

对于 (1), 有:

$$T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3(x_1 + x_2) - (y_1 + y_2) \\ y_1 + y_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3x_1 - y_1 \\ y_1 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3x_2 - y_2 \\ y_2 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} + T \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

对于 (2), 有:

$$T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x \\ \lambda y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3\lambda x - \lambda y \\ \lambda y \\ \lambda x \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} 3x - y \\ y \\ x \end{pmatrix} = \lambda T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}.$$

综上,  $T$  为线性映射, 验证完毕