

2019 秋经济学双学位线性代数 B 期中试题解答

2019 年 11 月 10 日

请注意所有答案和解答写在空白答题纸上, 标明大题号和小题号

一、填空题(本题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)。

(1) 若 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 的排列 $p_1 p_2 p_3 5 p_4 p_5$ 是奇排列, 则 $(-1)^{\tau(p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4 p_5)} = \underline{1}$.

(2) 若 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b \\ 0 & a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} & 0 \\ c & 0 & \cdots & 0 & d \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$, $|B| = 1$, 则 $|A| = \underline{ad - bc}$.

(3) 设 $\alpha = (1, 0, -1)$, $A = \alpha' \alpha$, n 为正整数, 则 $|I - A^n| = \underline{1 - 2^n}$.

(4) 设三阶矩阵 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, $|A| = 10$, $B = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 9\alpha_3)$, 则 $|B| = \underline{20}$.

(5) 若 $n(n > 2)$ 阶矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a & \cdots & a \\ a & 1 & a & \cdots & a \\ a & a & 1 & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a & a & a & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩为 $n - 1$, 则 $a = \underline{\frac{1}{1 - n}}$.

(6) 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 而 $3\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + t\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3$ 线性相关, 则 $t = \underline{-2}$.

(7) 若 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 $\text{rank}(A'A) = \underline{2}$.

(8) 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & a & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & a \end{pmatrix}$, $\text{rank}(A^*) = 1$, 则 $a = \underline{-4}$.

(9) A, B 都是3阶矩阵, $|A|=3, |B|=2, |A^{-1}+B|=2$, 则 $|A+B^{-1}| = \underline{3}$.

(10) 齐次线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 + 5x_4 + 6x_5 = 0, \\ 2^2x_1 + 3^2x_2 + 4^2x_3 + 5^2x_4 + 6^2x_5 = 0, \\ 2^3x_1 + 3^3x_2 + 4^3x_3 + 5^3x_4 + 6^3x_5 = 0. \end{cases}$$

基础解系向量个数 = 2.

二、选择题(本题共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分。每小题给出的四个选项中, 只有一项是符合题目要求的)。

(1) 若方程组
$$\begin{cases} -x_2 + 2x_3 = 3, \\ 3x_2 + tx_3 = -9, \\ 8x_1 + 9x_2 + 10x_3 = 2, \end{cases}$$
 有无穷多个解, 则 [A]

(A) $t = -6$ (B) $t = 6$ (C) $t = -2$ (D) $t = 2$

(2) 设 A, B 是3阶矩阵, $|A^{-1}|=2, |B^{-1}|=3$, 则 $|A^*B^{-1} - A^{-1}B^*| = [B]$

(A) 36 (B) $\frac{1}{36}$ (C) -6 ((D) 6

(3) 设 $A = (a_{ij})_m, E_{ij}$ 是 m 阶基本矩阵, $1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq m$, 则 $(E_{ij}A)(i, j) = [C]$

(A) a_{ii} (B) a_{ij} (C) a_{jj} (D) a_{ji}

(4) 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 是 n 维列向量组, A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵则 [A].

(A) 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性相关, 则 $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_s$ 线性相关

(B) 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性相关, 则 $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_s$ 线性无关

(C) 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关, 则 $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_s$ 线性相关

(D) 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关, 则 $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_s$ 线性无关

(5) 设 A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, B 是 $n \times m$ 矩阵, 则 [B]

(A) 当 $m > n$ 时, $|AB| \neq 0$ (B) 当 $m > n$ 时, $|AB| = 0$

(C) 当 $m < n$ 时, $|AB| \neq 0$ (D) 当 $m < n$ 时, $|AB| = 0$

(6) 设 A, B 是两个 n 阶矩阵, 满足 $(AB)^2 = E$, 则 [D] 成立。

(A) $AB = E$ 或 $AB = -E$ (B) $|A||B|=1$ (C) $AB = BA$ (D) $(BA)^2 = E$.

(7) 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 是 n 维向量组, $\text{rank}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) = r$, 则 [B] 不正确

(A) 如果 $r = n$, 则任何 n 维向量都可用 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性表示

(B) 如果 $r = s$, 任何 n 维向量都可用 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 唯一线性表示

(C) 如果任何 n 维向量都可用 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性表示, 则 $r = n$

(D) 如果 $r < n$, 则存在 n 维向量不能用 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性表示

(8) A, B, C 均为 n 阶矩阵, 若 $AB = C$, 且 A 满秩, 则 [C]

(A) 矩阵 C 的行向量组与矩阵 A 的行向量组等价

(B) 矩阵 C 的列向量组与矩阵 A 的列向量组等价

(C) 矩阵 C 的行向量组与矩阵 B 的行向量组等价

(D) 矩阵 C 的列向量组与矩阵 B 的列向量组等价

(9) 设 A, B 是两个 n 阶矩阵, 则 [B] 成立.

(A) 如果 A, B 都可逆, 则 $AB = BA$

(B) 如果 AB 是非零数量矩阵, 则 $AB = BA$

(C) 如果 $A^*B = BA^*$, 则 $AB = BA$

(D) 如果 $(AB)^2 = A^2B^2$, 则 $AB = BA$

(10) 当 $B = \begin{bmatrix} A \end{bmatrix}$ 时, $(0, 1, -1)'$ 和 $(1, 0, 2)'$ 构成 $BX = 0$ 的基础解系.

(A) $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 10 & -5 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$ (B) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (C) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ (D) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

三、计算题(本题共 5 小题, 每小题 10 分, 满分为 50 分)

(1)(i) 求 n 阶行列式
$$\begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a+b & a \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}.$$

(ii) 求上述行列式当 $a = 2, b = 1, n = 10$ 时的值.

$$\text{解(i)} D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a+b & a \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} = (a+b)D_{n-1} - abD_{n-2}. (\text{递推公式3分})$$

$$D_1 = a+b, D_2 = (a+b)^2 - ab = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - ab = a^2 + ab + b^2.$$

$$\text{我们要证 } D_n = \sum_{i=0}^n a^i b^{n-i} = \begin{cases} \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a-b}, & (2\text{分}) \\ (n+1)a^n. & (1\text{分}) \end{cases}$$

$n=1$ 时 $D_1 = a+b$, 等式成立.

设等式当 $n < k$ 时成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned} D_k &= (a+b)D_{k-1} - abD_{k-2} \\ &= (a+b) \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a^i b^{k-1-i} - ab \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} a^i b^{k-2-i} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a^{i+1} b^{k-1-i} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a^i b^{k-i} - \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} a^{i+1} b^{k-1-i} \\ &= a^k b + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} a^i b^{k-i} = \sum_{i=0}^k a^i b^{k-i}, \end{aligned}$$

即等式对于 $n=k$ 也成立. 故等式对于所有正整数成立. (证明2分)

$$\text{(ii)} D_{10} = \frac{2^{11} - 1^{11}}{2-1} = 2047. (2\text{分})$$

(2) 设3维列向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 满足

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + 2\gamma_1 - \gamma_2 = 0, \\ 3\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \gamma_1 - \gamma_3 = 0, \\ -\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 - \gamma_2 + \gamma_3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

已知 $|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = a$, 求 $|\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3|$.

解

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + 2\gamma_1 - \gamma_2 = 0, (1) \\ 3\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \gamma_1 - \gamma_3 = 0, (2) \\ -\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 - \gamma_2 + \gamma_3 = 0. (3) \end{cases}$$

(2)+(3)

$$3\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \gamma_1 - \gamma_2 = 0, (4)$$

(1)-(4)

$$-2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \gamma_1 = 0,$$

$$\begin{cases} \gamma_1 = 2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2, \\ \gamma_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + 2\gamma_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + 4\alpha_1 - 4\alpha_2 = 5\alpha_1 - 4\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, (3分) \\ \gamma_3 = \gamma_2 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 5\alpha_1 - 4\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 \\ \gamma_3 = 5\alpha_1 - 3\alpha_2. \end{cases}$$

$$(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 5 \\ -2 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. (3分)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 & 5 \\ -2 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(-6 + 10) = -4. (2分)$$

$$|\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3| = |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3|(-4) = -4a. (2分)$$

(3) 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关, $\beta_i = \alpha_i + \alpha_{i+1}, i = 1, \dots, s-1, \beta_s = \alpha_s + \alpha_1$. 求向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 的秩.

解

设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关, $\beta_i = \alpha_i + \alpha_{i+1}, i=1, \dots, s-1, \beta_s = \alpha_s + \alpha_1$. 判断 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 是线性相关还是线性无关.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \dots, \beta_{s-1}, \beta_s) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{s-1}, \alpha_s) A. (4分)$$

$$|A| = 1 + (-1)^{s+1} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当 } s \text{ 是偶数,} \\ 2, & \text{当 } s \text{ 是奇数.} \end{cases} (2分)$$

当 n 是偶数, $|A| = 0, A_{11} = 1, \text{rank}(A) = s-1, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关, $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{s-1}, \alpha_s)$ 满秩, $\text{rank}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \dots, \beta_{s-1}, \beta_s) = \text{rank}(A) = s-1. (2分)$

当 n 是奇数, $|A| = 2, \text{rank}(A) = s, \text{rank}(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \dots, \beta_{s-1}, \beta_s) = \text{rank}(A) = s. (2分)$

(4) 讨论当 p, t 为何值时, 方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 6x_3 + 4x_4 = -1, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + px_3 + 7x_4 = -1, \\ x_1 - x_2 - 6x_3 - x_4 = t \end{cases}$$

无解, 有解? 有解时写出全部解.

解.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 6x_3 + 4x_4 = -1, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + px_3 + 7x_4 = -1, \\ x_1 - x_2 - 6x_3 - x_4 = t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & p & 7 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -6 & -1 & t \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & p+6 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & -4 & t \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & p+8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & t+2 \end{pmatrix} = B. (2分)$$

$t \neq -2$ 时无解; (1分)

$t = -2$ 时有解. (1分)

$t = -2$ 时,若 $p = -8$, (3分) (特解1分, 基础解系 (2分))

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -4 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

同解方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 4x_3 - x_4 - 1, \\ x_2 = -2x_3 - 2x_4 + 1. \end{cases}$$

令 $x_3 = x_4 = 0$ 得特解 $\xi_0 = (-1, 1, 0, 0)^T$.

$$\text{导出组} \begin{cases} x_1 = 4x_3 - x_4, \\ x_2 = -2x_3 - 2x_4. \end{cases}$$

令 $(x_3, x_4) = (1, 0)$ 和 $(0, 1)$ 得基础解系

$$\eta_1 = (4, -2, 1, 0), \eta_2 = (-1, -2, 0, 1).$$

全部解是

$\xi = \xi_0 + c_1\eta_1 + c_2\eta_2$, c_1, c_2 是任意常数.

$t = -2$ 时,若 $p \neq -8$,

(3分特解1分, 基础解系 2分)

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & p+8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

特解 $\xi_1 = (-1, 1, 0, 0)$, 基础解系 $\eta_3 = (-1, -2, 0, 1)$,

全部解 $\xi = \xi_1 + c\eta_3$, c 为任意常数.

(5) 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A^*X = A^{-1} + 2X$, 求 $X \cdot \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

解

已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A^*X = A^{-1} + 2X$, 求 X .

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times 2 = 4 \neq 0, A \text{ 可逆}, \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$A(A^*X) = A(A^{-1} + 2X)$ 与原矩阵方程同解.

$$(AA^*)X = E + 2AX,$$

$$|A|EX = E + 2AX, \quad (2 \text{ 分})$$

$$4EX = E + 2AX,$$

$$(4E - 2A)X = E, \quad (1 \text{ 分})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5 \text{ 分})$$

四、证明题(本题共 1 个小题, 满分为 10 分)。

设 n 个未知数的非齐次方程组 (I): $AX = \beta$ 有解, $\text{rank}(A) = r$. 证明:

(1) (I) 有 $n - r + 1$ 个线性无关的解;

(2) (I) 的任意 $n - r + 2$ 个解都线性相关.

证明

(1) 设 (I) 特解 ξ_0 , 导出组基础解系 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$. $\xi_0, \eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$ 线性无关, 否则线性相关, 由于 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$ 线性无关, ξ_0 可以由 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$ 线性表出将是导出组的解, 矛盾. 故 $\xi_0, \eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$ 线性无关. (3分)

$$\begin{cases} \xi_0 = \xi_0, \\ \xi_1 = \xi_0 + \eta_1, \\ \vdots \\ \xi_{n-r+1} = \xi_0 + \eta_{n-r}. \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}, |A| = 1, \xi_0, \eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r} \text{ 线性无关, 故}$$

$\xi_0, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关. (2分)

(2) 设 $\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots, \zeta_{n-r+2}$ 是 (I) 的 $n - r + 2$ 个解.

$$\zeta_i = \xi_0 + c_1 \eta_1 + c_2 \eta_2 + \cdots + c_{n-r} \eta_{n-r} \quad (3分)$$

$$= (1 - c_1 - c_2 - \cdots - c_{n-r}) \xi_0 + c_1 (\xi_0 + \eta_1) + c_2 (\xi_0 + \eta_2) + \cdots + c_{n-r} (\xi_0 + \eta_{n-r}),$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n - r + 2 > n - r + 1,$$

故 $\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots, \zeta_{n-r+2}$ 线性相关. (2分)