

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2. A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } (A|E) = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3 - 5r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 & -18 & -5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3 - 6r_2]{r_1 + 2r_2} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 & -6 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1 + 2r_2} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 & -6 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore P \text{ 为 } \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$PA \text{ 为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

17. 非齐次线性方程组为

$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = \lambda \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = \lambda^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{系数矩阵为 } \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

利用克拉默法则:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 \rightarrow r_1 + 2]{r_1 + r_2 + r_3} (\lambda+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_1]{r_2 - r_1} (\lambda+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-1)^2 (\lambda+2)$$

若 $|A| \neq 0$ 即 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq -2$ 时有唯一解

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时 增广矩阵为 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

故化为行阶梯为 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - x_2 - x_3 \\ x_2 = c_1 \\ x_3 = c_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{故 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - c_1 - c_2 \\ x_2 = c_1 \\ x_3 = c_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

18. 该方程的增广矩阵为 $(A:B) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix}$

原矩阵 $\xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & \lambda \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_1]{r_2 + 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 2\lambda - 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & \lambda^2 - \lambda \end{pmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 2\lambda - 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (\lambda-1)(\lambda+2) \end{pmatrix}$

若要使该方程有解 $R(A) = R(A:B)$ 故

$$(\lambda-1)(\lambda+2) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ 或 } -2$$

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时 $\begin{cases} x_2 = c \\ x_3 = c \end{cases}$ 故 $x_2 = c$ $x_1 = 1 + c$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda = -2$ 时 $\begin{cases} x_3 = c \\ x_2 = c + 2 \end{cases}$ 故 $x_2 = c + 2$ $x_1 = c + 2$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

22. 由性质八 矩阵的秩 $R(A) = R(A, E_m)$

A 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵故 $R(A) \leq m$

$$m = R(E_m) \leq R(A, E_m) = R(A)$$

$$\therefore R(A) = m$$

习题四:

$$4. \quad a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & a \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \underline{r_1 - ar_3} \\ \underline{r_2 - r_3} \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1+a & 1-a^2 \\ 0 & a+1 & -1-a \\ 1 & -1 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{将行列式按列展开则有} & \quad (1+a)(-1-a) - (a+1)(1-a^2) \\ & = (1+a)[-1-a-1+a^2] = (a+1)^2(a-2) \end{aligned}$$

当行列式为0时线性相关故有:

$$(a+1)^2(a-2)=0 \Rightarrow a=-1 \text{ 或 } a=2 \text{ 时相关}$$

10. 方法一: 设有 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r 使得:

$$x_1 b_1 + x_2 b_2 + \dots + x_r b_r = 0$$

$$\text{即 } x_1 a_1 + x_2(a_2 + a_1) + \dots + x_r(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_r) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_r)a_1 + (x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_r)a_2 + \dots + x_r a_r = 0$$

$\because a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r$ 线性无关 则:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_r = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_r = 0 \\ \vdots \\ x_r = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ x_r = 0 \end{cases}$$

故 $x_1 b_1 + x_2 b_2 + \dots + x_r b_r$ 将零解
故线性无关

$$\text{方法二: } (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_r) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

右侧矩阵为一个上三角矩阵 K 故 $|K| = 1 \neq 0$.

即 K 为可逆阵 由矩阵秩的性质可知

$$R(AK) = R(A) \text{ 故 } R(A) = r$$

又 $\because (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r)$ 为线性无关 $\Rightarrow R(A) = r$

$\therefore R(B) = r$ 且 (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_r) 为线性无关

$$\text{且} \quad (b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_r) = (a_1, a_1 + a_2, \dots, a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_r)$$

$$\underbrace{-c_1}_{(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r)} \underbrace{c_3 - c_2 - c_1}_{\dots} \underbrace{c_r - c_{r-1} - \dots - c_1}_{\dots}$$

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r) \quad \therefore \text{可知 } R(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_r) = r$$

故可知 b_1, b_2, \dots, b_r 线性无关

(3) 由已知关系可以写出等式如下:

$$(b_1, b_2, b_3) = (a_1, a_2, a_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3]{r_2 + r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_3 = \frac{1}{2} r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) = 0$$

将行列记作 $K \quad R(K) = 2$

$$R(B) = R(AK) \leq \min\{R(A), R(K)\} = 2$$

故 $R(B) \leq 2$ 即小于 3

$\therefore b_1, b_2, b_3$ 线性相关

4 (2) 设 I 的系数矩阵为 A, II 的系数矩阵为 B

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 A $\xrightarrow{r_1-r_2}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ B $\xrightarrow{r_1+r_2}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

对 A 有 $x_3 = a_1, x_4 = -a_2$

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = -x_4 = -a_2$$

$$x_2 = x_4 = -a_2$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = a_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

对 B 有 $x_3 = b_1, x_4 = b_2$

$$x_1 = -x_4 = -b_2$$

$$x_2 = x_3 - x_4 = b_1 - b_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = b_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -a_2 = -b_2 \\ a_2 = b_1 - b_2 \\ a_1 = b_1 \\ a_2 = b_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = b_1 \\ a_2 = b_2 \\ a_2 = \frac{1}{2}b_1 \end{cases}$$

故令 $b_2 = c$ 则可得 $a_1 = 2c, a_2 = c, b_1 = 2c, b_2 = c$

代入解中可得

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 2c \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

28. 非齐次方程的通解 = 对应齐次方程的通解 + 非齐次一个特解
对非齐次方程的解由性质3可知

$$\text{对应齐次方程的解为 } x_1 = \eta_1 - \eta_2, \quad x_2 = \eta_1 - \eta_3$$

又由性质1可知 $x = \xi_1$ 与 $x = \xi_2$ 都为解 则 $x = \xi_1 + \xi_2$ 也为解

$$\therefore x = (\eta_1 - \eta_2) + (\eta_1 - \eta_3) \text{ 也为解}$$

$$\text{即 } x = 2\eta_1 - (\eta_2 + \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为基础解系}$$

$$\therefore \text{通解} = 0 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

32. 若 $\eta^*, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 是线性相关的

又 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{n-r} 是基础解系 故线性无关

$\therefore \eta^*$ 可由 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{n-r} 线性表示

又 ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{n-r} 对应齐次方程的基础解系 故知:

η^* 是 $Ax=0$ 齐次方程的一个解

又题中已知 η^* 是非齐次线性方程一解 故矛盾

故 $\eta^*, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性无关

(2) 对 $\eta^*, \eta^* + \xi_1, \dots, \eta^* + \xi_{n-r}$ 该向量组中的元素

都可以用向量组 $\eta^*, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 线性表示

$$\text{故 } R(A) = R(B) = n - r$$

故也线性无关

习题五:

6. (2) 设矩阵 A 为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ 特征向量为 λ , 特征值为 λ

由题可知 $A \cdot x = \lambda x \Leftrightarrow A x - \lambda x = 0$

$(A - \lambda E) x = 0$. 有非零解的条件为 $|A - \lambda E| = 0$

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + (-r_2)} \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & \lambda+1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 + r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & 3 \\ 3 & 6-\lambda & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (-1-\lambda)[(3-\lambda)(6-\lambda) - 9] = (-1-\lambda)(18 - 9\lambda + \lambda^2 - 9) \\ &= (-1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 9\lambda + 9) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = -1, \lambda_3 = 9$$

故当 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 时代入可得

$A \cdot x = 0$. 由

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 - r_1 - r_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 + r_2 \\ r_2 \div (-3)}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore 基础解系为 $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 故 $k_1 P_1$ 为当 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 时的特征向量

当 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 时 $\Rightarrow (A + E)x = 0$ $A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{原式} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 7 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{2r_2 - 3r_1 \\ r_3 - r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \div 5} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故可得基础解系为 $P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 故 $k_2 P_2$ 为 λ_2 取 -1 时的特征向量

$\lambda_3 = 9$ 时

$$A - 9E = \begin{pmatrix} -8 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -8 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 + r_2 \\ r_2 + r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & -5 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 + r_1 \\ r_3 + r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故可得基础解系为 $P_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 故 $k_3 P_3$ 为 $\lambda_3 = 9$ 时的特征向量