

线性代数期中试卷 答案 (2021.4.24)

一. 简答与计算题(本题共6小题, 每小题8分, 共48分)

1. 计算 $A_{11} + M_{12} - M_{13}$, 此处 A_{ij} 是元素 a_{ij} 的代数余子式, M_{ij} 是 a_{ij} 的余子式, $D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$.

解: $A_{11} + M_{12} - M_{13} = 1 \times A_{11} - 1 \times A_{12} - 1 \times A_{13} + 0 \times A_{14} + 0 \times A_{15}$
 $= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 7.$

解法二: $A_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5, M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1, M_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1,$
 故 $A_{11} + M_{12} - M_{13} = 7$.

2. 计算 A^{2021} , 此处 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

解: $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} (1, -1, 2, 1) = \alpha\beta^T$, 因为 $\beta^T\alpha = 0$, 故有

$A^{2021} = (\alpha\beta^T)^{2021} = \alpha(\beta^T\alpha) \cdots (\beta^T\alpha)\beta^T = \alpha \times 0 \times 0 \cdots \times 0 \times \beta^T = O$.
 解法二: $A^2 = O$, 故 $A^{2021} = A^2 A^{2019} = O$.

3. A 与 B 是 3 阶方阵, $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 7 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, C = BA$, 求 $c_{11} + c_{22} + c_{33}$.

解: 因为 $|AB| = 57 \neq 0$, 故 $|B| \neq 0$, 从而 B 可逆. 于是有 $AB = B^{-1}(BA)B = B^{-1}CB$, 即 $C \sim AB$, 故迹相同, 于是 $c_{11} + c_{22} + c_{33} = \text{tr}(AB) = 8$.

解法二: 由 $\begin{pmatrix} AB & A \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & O \\ -B & E \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ O & O \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & O \\ -B & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ O & BA \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{vmatrix} E & O \\ -B & E \end{vmatrix} = 0$,

知 $\begin{pmatrix} AB & A \\ O & O \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $\begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ O & BA \end{pmatrix}$ 相似, 故有特征多项式相等, 即

$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda E - AB & -A \\ O & \lambda E \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda E & -A \\ O & \lambda E - BA \end{vmatrix}$, 得到 $\lambda^3 |\lambda E - AB| = \lambda^3 |\lambda E - BA|$,

于是 $|\lambda E - AB| = |\lambda E - BA|$, 即 AB 与 BA 的特征值相同, 迹也相同.

故 $c_{11} + c_{22} + c_{33} = \text{tr}(C) = \text{tr}(AB) = 6 + (-1) + 3 = 8$.

4. 计算 $(A^*)^*$, 此处 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

解: 易知 $|A| = 4, A^* = |A|A^{-1}, |A^*| = |A|^3|A^{-1}| = |A|^2 = 16$,

则 $(A^*)^* = |A^*|(A^*)^{-1} = 16(|A|A^{-1})^{-1} = 16|A|^{-1}A = 4A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 8 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$.

解法二: $|A^*|A = A(A^*A^{**}) = (AA^*)A^{**} = |A|A^{**}, |A| = 4, |A^*| = |A|^2 = 16$, 故 $(A^*)^* = 4A$.

5. 计算矩阵 X 使得 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

$$\text{解: } X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ -6 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解法二: 令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 矩阵方程为 } AXB = C.$$

$$\text{先解 } AY = C, \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cccc} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5/4 & -3/4 & 1/4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3/2 & 3/2 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3/4 & -5/4 & 3/4 & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

$$\text{得 } Y = \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & -3/4 & 1/4 & 0 \\ -3/2 & 3/2 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 3/4 & -5/4 & 3/4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ 再解 } XB = Y,$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5/4 & 1/2 & 3/4 & 3/4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -3/2 & 0 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3/4 & -1/2 & 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3/4 & -1/2 & 1/4 & 1/4 \end{array} \right). \text{ 得 } X = \begin{pmatrix} 5/4 & 1/2 & 3/4 & 3/4 \\ -3/2 & 0 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ 3/4 & -1/2 & 1/4 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

6. $A = (a_{ij})_{3 \times 3}$, $r(A) = 1$, α_1, α_2 与 α_3 是 $Ax = b$ 的三个解向量, $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = (1, -1, 3)^T$,

$\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = (0, -2, 1)^T$, $\alpha_3 + \alpha_1 = (3, 0, 4)^T$, 求 $Ax = b$ 的通解.

解: 因为 $r(A) = 1$ 且 $Ax = b$ 的有3个未知量, 故 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系含两个解向量, 易知

$\beta_1 = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) - (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) = (1, 1, 2)^T$, $\beta_2 = (\alpha_3 + \alpha_1) - (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = (2, 1, 1)^T$

是方程组 $Ax = 0$ 的解且线性无关, 故是基础解系. 再令 $\eta = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = (\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})^T$ 有 $A\eta = b$,

故 $Ax = b$ 的通解为: $\eta + k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2$, $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{R}$.

$$\text{解法二: } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 解得 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0.5 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1.5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -0.5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为 $r(A) = 1$, 故 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_3 - \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 为 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系,

故 $Ax = b$ 的通解为: $\alpha_1 + k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2$, $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{R}$.

二.(10分) 设有三个互异的实数 t_1, t_2, t_3 , 计算次数不超过2的(插值)多项式 $f(t) = a_0 + a_1t + a_2t^2$,

使得 $f(t_1) = f(t_2) = 0, f(t_3) = 1$. 这样的多项式是否唯一? 为什么?

解: 次数不超过2的多项式 $f(t)$ 满足 $f(t_1) = f(t_2) = 0, f(t_3) = 1$, 且 t_1, t_2, t_3 互异. 则有方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1 & t_1^2 \\ 1 & t_2 & t_2^2 \\ 1 & t_3 & t_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 记为 } Ax = b.$$

因为 $|A| = (t_2 - t_1)(t_3 - t_1)(t_3 - t_2) \neq 0$, 由克莱姆法制, 方程组有唯一解:

$$a_0 = \frac{t_1 t_2}{(t_3 - t_1)(t_3 - t_2)}, a_1 = -\frac{t_1 + t_2}{(t_3 - t_1)(t_3 - t_2)}, a_2 = \frac{1}{(t_3 - t_1)(t_3 - t_2)},$$

故有唯一多项式 $f(t) = \frac{1}{(t_3 - t_1)(t_3 - t_2)} t^2 - \frac{t_1 + t_2}{(t_3 - t_1)(t_3 - t_2)} t + \frac{t_1 t_2}{(t_3 - t_1)(t_3 - t_2)}$ 满足条件.

解法二: 次数不超过2的多项式 $f(t)$ 满足 $f(t_1) = f(t_2) = 0, t_1 \neq t_2$, 故有形式 $f(t) = c(t - t_1)(t - t_2)$,

又由 $f(t_3) = 1$, 可得 $f(t) = \frac{1}{(t_3 - t_1)(t_3 - t_2)}(t - t_1)(t - t_2)$.

这样的多项式是唯一的, 因为 $f(t)$ 的系数 a_0, a_1, a_2 必定满足下列方程组:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1 & t_1^2 \\ 1 & t_2 & t_2^2 \\ 1 & t_3 & t_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 记为 } Ax = \beta, \text{ 则有 } |A| = (t_2 - t_1)(t_3 - t_1)(t_3 - t_2) \neq 0, \text{ 由克莱姆法制,}$$

方程组有唯一解: a_0, a_1, a_2 , 即多项式是唯一的.

三.(12分) 给定矩阵 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5)$ 与向量 β , (1) 计算 $B = (b_{ij})_{5 \times 5}$ 使得 $AB = 0$ 且 $r(A) + r(B) = 5$ (7分); (2) 判断 $Ax = \beta$ 解的存在性, 如有解则计算其通解(5分).

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ -2 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ -11 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 13 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解: } (A, \beta) = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ -4 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 13 \\ -2 & 6 & 1 & -11 & 3 & 3 \\ -5 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 9 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & -0.2 & 0 & 0 & -2.04 \\ 0 & 1 & 0.1 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.92 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0.6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right). \quad (*)$$

(1) 从(*)可得: $r(A) = 3, \gamma_1 = (0.2, -0.1, 1, 0, 0)^T, \gamma_2 = (0, -0.5, 0, 0, 1)^T$ 为 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系, 令 $B = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, 0, 0, 0)$, 则有 $AB = O$ 且 $r(A) + r(B) = 5$.

(2) 从(*)还能得到 $Ax = \beta$ 的一个特解 $\eta = (-2.04, 0.92, 0, 0.6, 0)^T$, 则 $Ax = \beta$ 有解,

且通解为: $\eta + k_1\gamma_1 + k_2\gamma_2, \quad k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{R}$.

$$\text{解法二: (1) } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ -2 & 6 & 1 & -11 & 3 \\ -5 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -0.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0.1 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

可得: $r(A) = 3, \gamma_1 = (0.2, -0.1, 1, 0, 0)^T, \gamma_2 = (0, -0.5, 0, 0, 1)^T$ 为 $Ax = 0$ 的基础解系, 令 $B = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, 0, 0, 0)$, 则有 $AB = O$ 且 $r(A) + r(B) = 5$.

$$(2) (A, \beta) = \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ -4 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 13 \\ -2 & 6 & 1 & -11 & 3 & 3 \\ -5 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 9 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & -0.2 & 0 & 0 & -2.04 \\ 0 & 1 & 0.1 & 0 & 0.5 & 0.92 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0.6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right).$$

可得 $Ax = \beta$ 有解, $\eta = (-2.04, 0.92, 0, 0.6, 0)^T$ 为方程组的一个特解,

故通解为: $\eta + k_1\gamma_1 + k_2\gamma_2, \quad k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{R}$.

四.(10分) 给定 $A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ 与 $\beta \in \mathbf{R}^m, A^T A = A^T \beta$ 称为 $Ax = \beta$ 的法方程组, 证明:

(1) 法方程组必有解(4分); (2) 当 A 列满秩时, 法方程组有唯一解(4分);

(3) 当 $r(A) = r(A, \beta)$ 时, $A^T Ax = A^T \beta$ 与 $Ax = \beta$ 同解(2分).

证: (1) $r(A^T A) \leq r(A^T A, A^T \beta) = r(A^T (A, \beta)) \leq r(A^T) = r(A)$.

又由 $Ax = 0 \Rightarrow A^T Ax = 0$, 及 $A^T Ax = 0 \Rightarrow x^T A^T Ax = (Ax)^T (A) = 0 \Rightarrow Ax = 0$,

知 $Ax = 0$ 与 $A^T Ax = 0$ 同解, 故有 $r(A) = r(A^T A)$.

于是有 $r(A^T A) \leq r(A^T A, A^T \beta) \leq r(A) = r(A^T A)$, 即 $r(A^T A) = r(A^T A, A^T \beta)$, 法方程组有解.

(2) 由(1)的证明知 $r(A^T A) = r(A) = n$, 故 $A^T A$ 列满秩, 故法方程组有唯一解.

(3) 当 $r(A) = r(A, \beta)$ 时, $Ax = \beta$ 有解, 易知 $Ax = \beta$ 的解也是 $A^T Ax = A^T \beta$ 的解,

设 η 为 $Ax = \beta$ 的特解, 则也是 $A^T Ax = A^T \beta$ 的特解. 设 γ 为 $A^T Ax = A^T \beta$ 的任意解,

则有 $A^T A(\gamma - \eta) = 0$, 由于 $Ax = 0$ 与 $A^T Ax = 0$ 同解, 故有 $A\gamma = A\eta = \beta$,

于是 $A^T Ax = A^T \beta$ 的解也是 $Ax = \beta$ 的解, 故 $Ax = \beta$ 与 $A^T Ax = A^T \beta$ 同解.

证法二: (1) 设 $r(A) = r$, 则有 $A = PQ^T$, 其中 $P \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times r}, Q \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times r}, r(P) = r(Q) = r$.

P 列满秩, 由施密特正交化定理可知 P 的列可组合出标准正交向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$,

于是有 r 阶对角元非零的上三角矩阵 M 使得 $PM = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r)$, 显然 M 可逆,

$$\text{故 } r(P^T P) = r(M^T P^T P M) = r\left(\begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_r^T \end{pmatrix} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r)\right) = r(E_r) = r = r(P), \text{ 即 } P^T P \text{ 可逆.}$$

考虑 $A^T Ax = A^T \beta$, 即 $QP^T PQ^T x = QP^T \beta = Q\gamma$,

由于 $r(P^T PQ^T, \gamma) \leq$ 增广矩阵行数 r , 而 $r(P^T PQ^T) = r((P^T P)Q^T) = r(Q^T) = r(Q) = r$,

故 $r(P^T PQ^T, \gamma) = r(P^T PQ^T)$, 即方程组 $P^T PQ^T x = \gamma$ 有解,

于是 $QP^T PQ^T x = Q\gamma$ 也有解, 即 $A^T Ax = A^T \beta$ 有解.

(3) 因为 $r(A) = r(A, \beta)$, 故 $Ax = \beta$ 有解, 设为 x_0 , 则 $\beta = Ax_0$. 假设 x 满足 $A^T Ax = A^T \beta$, 则 $(Ax - \beta)^T (Ax - \beta) = (A(x - x_0))^T (Ax - \beta) = (x - x_0)^T A^T (Ax - \beta) = 0$, 故 $Ax - \beta = 0$, 即 x 满足 $Ax = \beta$, 反之显然, 故同解.

五.(10分) $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), B = A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n^T \end{pmatrix}, C = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \alpha_2 \beta_2^T + \dots + \alpha_k \beta_k^T \quad (k < n),$

(1) 证明 C 为投影矩阵, 即 $C^2 = C$ (5分); (2) 写出 $Cx = 0$ 的一个基础解系 (5分).

解: (1) 易知 $C = A \begin{pmatrix} E_k & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} B$, 故有 $C^2 = A \begin{pmatrix} E_k & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} (BA) \begin{pmatrix} E_k & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} B = A \begin{pmatrix} E_k & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} B = C$.

(2) $Cx = A \begin{pmatrix} E_k & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} Bx = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E_k & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} Bx = \begin{pmatrix} E_k & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} y = 0,$

解得 $y = e_{k+1}, e_{k+2}, \dots, e_n$ 为基础解系.

因为 $y = Bx$, 故 $x = Ay$, 于是 $Ae_{k+1}, Ae_{k+2}, \dots, Ae_n$ 即 $\alpha_{k+1}, \alpha_{k+2}, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为 $Cx = 0$ 的一组基础解系.

解法二: (1) 因为 $BA = A^{-1}A = E$, 而 $BA = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \alpha_1 & \beta_1^T \alpha_2 & \dots & \beta_1^T \alpha_n \\ \beta_2^T \alpha_1 & \beta_2^T \alpha_2 & \dots & \beta_2^T \alpha_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \beta_n^T \alpha_1 & \beta_n^T \alpha_2 & \dots & \beta_n^T \alpha_n \end{pmatrix},$

故有 $\beta_i^T \alpha_j = \delta_{ij}, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} C^2 &= (\alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \alpha_2 \beta_2^T + \dots + \alpha_k \beta_k^T) \times (\alpha_1 \beta_1^T + \alpha_2 \beta_2^T + \dots + \alpha_k \beta_k^T) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_i \beta_i^T \alpha_j \beta_j^T = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \beta_i^T \alpha_i \beta_i^T = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \beta_i^T = C. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 当 $j = k+1, k+2, \dots, n$ 时有 $\beta_i^T \alpha_j = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$,

故有 $C\alpha_j = \alpha_1 \beta_1^T \alpha_j + \alpha_2 \beta_2^T \alpha_j + \dots + \alpha_k \beta_k^T \alpha_j = 0$. 又因为 A 可逆, 故 A 的列 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 非零且线性无关, 故 $\alpha_{k+1}, \alpha_{k+2}, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为 $Cx = 0$ 的 $n-k$ 个线性无关解.

注意到 $r(C) = r(BCA) = r(B(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k, 0, \dots, 0)) = r \begin{pmatrix} E_k & \\ & O \end{pmatrix} = k,$

故知 $\alpha_{k+1}, \alpha_{k+2}, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为 $Cx = 0$ 的基础解系.

六.(10分) $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, B = (b_{ij})_{n \times k}, AB = O, r(A) + r(B) = n$, B 与 $C = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_k)$ 列等价,

证明 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_k$ 的极大无关组给出 $Ax = 0$ 的一个基础解系.

证: 因为 $AB = O, r(A) + r(B) = n$, 故 B 的极大无关的列可以作为 $Ax = 0$ 的一组基础解系,

即 $Ax = 0$ 的所有解可由 B 的列表示. 又因为 B 与 $C = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_k)$ 列等价,

故 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_k$ 的极大无关组也可以表示 $Ax = 0$ 的所有解, 再有极大无关组的无关性可得 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_k$ 的极大无关组给出 $Ax = 0$ 的一个基础解系.

证法二: 因为 B 与 $C = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_k)$ 列等价, 故存在矩阵 $P = (p_{ij})_{k \times k}$ 使得 $C = BP$,

且 B 与 C 的列秩相等, 即 $r(B) = r(C)$.

由 $AC = ABP = OP = O$, 且 $r(A) + r(C) = r(A) + r(B) = n$,

知 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_k$ 的极大无关组给出 $Ax = 0$ 的一个基础解系.