题目:设

$$a_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, a_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, b_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, b_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, b_{3} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

证明向量组 a_1, a_2 与 b_1, b_2, b_3 等价

解答: 记 $A = (a_1, a_2), B = (b_1, b_2, b_3),$ 若要证明 $a_1, a_2 与 b_1, b_2, b_3$ 等价只需证明 R(A) = R(B) = R(A, B)

将矩阵 (A,B) 化成阶梯形,

由此 R(A) = R(B) = R(A, B)

从而向量组 a_1, a_2 与 b_1, b_2, b_3 等价

题目: 判别下列向量组的线性相关性:

(1)
$$\alpha_1 = (1,0,0,1)^T, \alpha_2 = (0,1,0,3)^T, \alpha_3 = (0,0,1,4)^T$$

(2)
$$\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 3, 5)^T, \alpha_2 = (4, 1, 0, 2)^T, \alpha_3 = (5, 10, 15, 25)^T$$

(3)
$$\alpha_1 = (1,0,0)^T, \alpha_2 = (0,1,0)^T, \alpha_3 = (0,0,1)^T, \alpha_4 = (1,1,2)^T$$

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解答:

- (1) 因为 $e_1 = (1,0,0)^T$, $e_2 = (0,1,0)^T$, $e_3 = (0,0,1)^T$ 线性无关,所以 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性无关。
- (2) 因为 $\alpha_3 = 5\alpha_1$, 故 α_1 , α_3 线性相关,从而 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 线性相关。
- (3) 4个3维向量一定线性相关,故 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 线性相关。

题目: 若 $a_1 = (1,3,4,-2)^T$, $a_2 = (2,1,3,t)^T$, $a_3 = (3,-1,2,0)^T$ 线性相关, 求 t

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解答:设 $x_1a_1 + x_2a_2 + x_3a_3 = 0$,按分量写出,即有

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \\ -2x_1 + tx_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

对系数矩阵 $[a_1,a_2,a_3]$ 作初等行变换,有

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & t & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 \\ 0 & t+4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & t+4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_1, a_2, a_3$$
 线性相关 \Leftrightarrow $[a_1, a_2, a_3]$ $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$ 有非零解 \Leftrightarrow 秩 $r(a_1, a_2, a_3) < 3$

$$6 - 2(t + 4) = 0$$
, $\exists I t = -1$

若 $\alpha_1 = [1,2,3,1]^T$, $\alpha_2 = [1,1,2,-1]^T$, $\alpha_3 = [2,6,a,5]^T$, $\alpha_4 = [3,4,7,-1]^T$ 线性相关, 求 a

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解答: 4个4维向量计算行列式,有

$$|\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2},\alpha_{3},\alpha_{4}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & a & 7 \\ 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & a - 6 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & a - 6 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

说明 $\forall a, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 恒线性相关.

已知向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关,向量组 $\alpha_1 + a\alpha_2, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, a\alpha_1 - \alpha_3$ 线性相关,求 a

已知向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 向量组 $\alpha_1 + a\alpha_2, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, a\alpha_1 - \alpha_3$ 线性相关, 求 a 解答:

$$\diamondsuit$$
 $\boldsymbol{\beta}_1 = \alpha_1 + a\alpha_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3 = a\alpha_1 - \alpha_3,$ 有

$$(\boldsymbol{\beta}_1, \boldsymbol{\beta}_2, \boldsymbol{\beta}_3) = (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ a & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

由课件 ppt 中的例 4 可知这两个向量组线性无关的充要条件是系数矩阵的秩为 3,即系数矩阵 K 可逆, $|K| \neq 0$,则若两个向量组线性相关,则有 |K| = 0,从而

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ a & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a+1 & a \\ a & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = a^2 + a - 2 = 0$$

故 a = 1 或 a = -2

设A为 $n \times m$ 矩阵,B为 $m \times n$ 矩阵,n < m且AB = E。证明B的列向量组线性无关。

设 A 为 $n \times m$ 矩阵, B 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, n < m 且 AB = E 。证明 B 的列向量组线性无关。

证明:

因为 AB=E,所以r(AB)=r(E)=n,

又因为 $r(AB) \leq r(B) \leq n$, 所以r(B) = n

设 $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n),$

则 $x_1\beta_1 + x_2\beta_2 + \cdots + x_n\beta_n = 0$ 只有0解

即 $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_n = 0$,由定义可知, B的列向量线性无关