## 1、设有两个向量组

(I): 
$$\alpha_1 = (1,1,1)^T$$
,  $\alpha_2 = (0,1,1)^T$ ,  $\alpha_3 = (1,4,5)^T$ 

(
$$\Pi$$
):  $\beta_1 = (1,1,2)^T$ ,  $\beta_2 = (0,3,4)^T$ ,  $\beta_3 = (3,3,a)^T$ ,

己知 I 不能由 I 线性表示。

- (1)求a的值;
- (2)将I用I线性表示

$$det[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] = 1 \neq 0$$

(II) 线性相关,否则,

$$\alpha_i, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$$

线性相关,则(II)可以表出(I)。

# 1、解:

# (1) Ⅰ不能由Ⅱ,故Ⅱ线性相关

$$det[\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3] = 0 \Rightarrow a = 6$$

(2) 
$$\beta_1 = \alpha_3 - 3\alpha_2$$
$$\beta_2 = \alpha_3 - \alpha_1$$
$$\beta_3 = 3\alpha_3 - 9\alpha_2$$

# 2、试将向量 $\beta$ 用向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性表示,其

$$\mathbf{\dot{\mu}} \ \beta = (1,2,1,1)^T \ , \ \alpha_1 = (1,1,1,1)^T \ , \ \alpha_2 = (1,1,-1,-1)^T$$

$$\alpha_3 = (1,-1,1,-1)^T \ , \ \alpha_4 = (1,-1,-1,1)^T \ .$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5/4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1/4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \beta = \frac{5}{4}\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{4}\alpha_2 - \frac{1}{4}\alpha_3 - \frac{1}{4}\alpha_4$$

3、设向量
$$\beta = (-1,0,1,b)^T$$
,  $\alpha_1 = (3,1,0,0)^T$ 

$$\alpha_2 = (2,1,1,-1)^T \alpha_3 = (1,1,2,a-3)^T$$

问a,b取何值时,  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示? 并求出 此表达式。

$$\mathbf{H}: \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a - 3 & b \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a - 3 & b \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a - 3 & b \end{bmatrix}$$

- 4、下列命题是否正确?如正确,给出证明;如不正确,举出反例:
- (1)若向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_m$  线性相关,则其中每个向量都可由该组中其余m-1个向量线性表示;

不正确,反例: 
$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 4、下列命题是否正确?如正确,给出证明;如不正确,举出反例:
- (2)若向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_m$  中存在一个向量不能由该组中其余m-1个向量线性表示,则该向量组线性无关。

不正确,反例: 
$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 4、下列命题是否正确?如正确,给出证明;如不正确,举出反例:
- (3)齐次线性方程组 Ax = 0 只有零解的充要条件是 A的列向量组线性无关。

4、下列命题是否正确?如正确,给出证明;如不正确,举出反例:

(4)对于实向量
$$x = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots \alpha_n)^T$$
,则 $x^T x \ge 0$   
而且  $x^T x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ 

**正确** 
$$x^T x = \alpha_1^2 + \dots + \alpha_n^2 \ge 0$$
  $x^T x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \alpha_1^2 = \dots = \alpha_n^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0$ 

# **5**、 $\lambda$ 取何值时,向量组 $\alpha_1 = (\lambda, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$

$$\alpha_2 = (-\frac{1}{2}, \lambda, -\frac{1}{2})$$
  $\alpha_2 = (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \lambda)$  线性相关?

解:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -1/2 & \lambda \\ -1/2 & \lambda & -1/2 \\ \lambda & -1/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -1/2 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda + 1/2 & -1/2 - \lambda \\ 0 & -1/2 - \lambda & -1/2 + 2\lambda^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & -1/2 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda + 1/2 & -1/2 - \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & -1 - \lambda + 2\lambda^2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (2\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \vec{x} \quad \lambda = 1$$

6、设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n$ 是一组n维列向量,证明:向量

组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n$  线性无关的充分必要条件是行列式

$$\mathsf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_1^T \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1^T \alpha_n \\ \alpha_2^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_2^T \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_2^T \alpha_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \alpha_1 & \alpha_n^T \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_n^T \alpha_n \end{bmatrix} \neq \mathbf{0}$$

$$A = [\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n] \in R^{n \times n}$$

### 证明:

令矩阵  $A = [\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n]$ 则向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$  由于

$$A^{T}A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1}^{T} \\ \alpha_{2}^{T} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n}^{T} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1} & \alpha_{2} \dots \alpha_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1}^{T}\alpha_{1} & \alpha_{1}^{T}\alpha_{1} & \dots & \alpha_{1}^{T}\alpha_{n} \\ \alpha_{2}^{T}\alpha_{1} & \alpha_{2}^{T}\alpha_{1} & \dots & \alpha_{2}^{T}\alpha_{1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n}^{T}\alpha_{1} & \alpha_{n}^{T}\alpha_{1} & \dots & \alpha_{n}^{T}\alpha_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A|^2 = |A^T||A| = D$$

故  $|A| \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow D \neq 0$  所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n$  线性无关

$$\Leftrightarrow D \neq 0$$

# 7、判断下列向量组的线性相关性:

(1) 
$$\alpha_1 = (6,2,4,-9)^T$$
  $\alpha_2 = (3,1,2,3)^T \alpha_3 = (15,3,2,0)^T$ 

(2) 
$$\alpha_1 = (2, -1, 3, 2)^T \alpha_2 = (-1, -2, 1, -1)^T \alpha_3 = (15, 3, 2, 0)^T$$

(3) 
$$\alpha_1 = (1, -a, 1, 1)^T$$
  $\alpha_2 = (1, 1, -a, 1)^T$   $\alpha_3 = (1, 1, 1, -a)^T$ 

解: (1)
 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 & 4 & -9 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 15 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $\Rightarrow$ 
 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -8 & -15 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -15 \end{bmatrix}$ 
 $\Rightarrow$ 
 无关

(2) 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 15 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ⇒  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -27 & 17 & -15 \end{bmatrix}$  ⇒ **无关**

# 9、利用定理4.2.2证明: 若r维向量组

$$\alpha_j = (\alpha_{1j}, \alpha_{2j}, \dots, \alpha_{rj})^T, j = 1, 2, \dots, s$$

线性无关,则对 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\ldots,\alpha_s$ 中每个向量在相同位

置上任意添加分量所得的r+1维向量组

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}_j = (\alpha_{1j}, \alpha_{2j}, \dots, \alpha_{rj}, \alpha_{r+1,j})^T, j = 1, 2, \dots, s$$

也线性无关,并说出此命题的逆否命题。

证明:

由题知齐次线性方程组  $x_1\alpha_1 + ... + x_s\alpha_s = 0$  只有零解

设添加分分量后的向量组为  $\beta_1, \dots \beta_s$ ,对应的齐次线性方程组为  $x_1\beta_1+\dots+x_s\beta_s=0$ , 比之前方程组多了一个方程。若关于  $\alpha$  的方程只有零解,则关于  $\beta$  的方程也只有零解。故线性无关。

逆否命题:线性相关的向量组,去掉若干个分量仍线性相关

10、设向量  $\beta$  可由向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_m$ 线性表示,

但  $\beta$  不能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_{m-1}$ 线性表示。证明:

 $\alpha_m$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_{m-1}, \beta$  线性表示。

证明: 由题知  $\beta = k_1 \alpha_1 + \ldots + k_m \alpha_m$ 

若  $k_m = 0$  , 则  $\beta$  能由  $\alpha_1$  ,  $\alpha_2$  , ... ,  $\alpha_{m-1}$  线性表示 , 与题设

矛盾,故  $k_m \neq 0$ 

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\beta}{k_{m}} = \frac{k_{1}}{k_{m}} \alpha_{1} + \dots + \alpha_{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_{m} = \frac{\beta}{k_{m}} - \frac{k_{1}}{k_{m}} \alpha_{1} - \dots - \frac{k_{m-1}}{k_{m}} \alpha_{m-1}$$

11、设向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关,而向量组

 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性无关,问

- (1)  $\alpha_1$  是否由  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示? 为什么?
- (2)  $\alpha_4$  是否由 $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示? 为什么?
- 解: (1)  $\alpha_1$  能由  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表出,因为已知  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$  线性无关,所以  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性无关,又因为  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性相关,得证。
  - (2)  $\alpha_4$  不能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表出。

反证法: 设  $\alpha_4$  能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表出。即有  $\lambda_1$ ,  $\lambda_2$ ,  $\lambda_3$  使得  $\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 \lambda_1 + \alpha_2 \lambda_2 + \alpha_3 \lambda_3$  ,由 (1) 知,有  $\alpha_1 = l_2 \alpha_2 + l_3 \alpha_3$  ,代入上 式有:  $\alpha_4 = (\lambda_2 + \lambda_1 l_2)\alpha_2 + (\lambda_3 + \lambda_1 l_3)\alpha_3$ 

即  $\alpha_4$  可由  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,从而与  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,  $\alpha_4$  线性无关矛盾。从而得证。

# 12、设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_m (m \ge 3)$ 线性无关,证

明: 向量组 
$$\beta_1 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \ldots + \alpha_m$$
,  $\beta_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \ldots + \alpha_m$ ,

..., 
$$\beta_m = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + ... + \alpha_{m-1}$$
 线性无关。

#### 证明:

设存在 
$$k_1, ..., k_n$$
 使得  $k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + ... + k_m\beta_m = 0$ 

$$\Rightarrow (k_2 + k_3 + \dots + k_m)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_3 + \dots + k_m)\alpha_2 + \dots + (k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_{m-1})\alpha_m = 0$$

将k看成系数矩阵为D的解 
$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 |D| ≠ 0 方程组只有零解  $\Rightarrow$  线性无关

13、设  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  为3维向量组,A为3阶矩阵,证

明:向量组  $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3$  线性无关 $\Leftrightarrow$  A可逆且

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关。

#### 证明:

今存在  $k_1, k_2, k_3$  使得  $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = 0$ 左乘A得  $k_1A\alpha_1 + k_2A\alpha_2 + k_3A\alpha_3 = 0 \Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$   $\Rightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关。  $|A||\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3| \neq 0$   $|\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_3| \neq 0$  $\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0$  A可逆。

 $\leftarrow$  存在  $k_1, k_2, k_3$  使得

 $k_1 A \alpha_1 + k_2 A \alpha_2 + k_3 A \alpha_3 = 0$  **左乘**  $A^{-1}$  得  $k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3 = 0 \implies k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$  $\Rightarrow A \alpha_1, A \alpha_2, A \alpha_3$  **线性无关。**  14、设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关,向量 $\beta$ 不能由

向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示, 证明:

- (1)向量组  $\beta$ ,  $\alpha_1 + \beta$ ,  $\alpha_2 + \beta$ ,  $\alpha_3 + \beta$  线性无关;
- (2)对任意常数x, y, z, 向量组

 $\alpha_1 - x\alpha_2, \alpha_2 - y\alpha_3, \alpha_3 - z\alpha_1$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow$  xyz  $\neq 1$ 

(1)证明:假设存在  $k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4$  不全为零。使得

$$k_1\beta + k_2(\alpha_1 + \beta) + k_3(\alpha_2 + \beta) + k_4(\alpha_3 + \beta) = 0$$
  
$$(k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4)\beta + k_2\alpha_1 + k_3\alpha_2 + k_4\alpha_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta = -\frac{k_2\alpha_1 + k_3\alpha_2 + k_4\alpha_3}{k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4}$$
 与题设矛盾,故线性无关

14、 (2) 证明  

$$\Leftrightarrow (\alpha_1 - x\alpha_2 \ \alpha_2 - y\alpha_3 \ \alpha_3 - z\alpha_1) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -z \\ -x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -y & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) A$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k_{1}(\alpha_{1} - x\alpha_{2}) + k_{2}(\alpha_{2} - y\alpha_{3}) + k_{3}(\alpha_{3} - z\alpha_{1}) = 0$$

$$(k_{1} - k_{3}z)\alpha_{1} + (k_{2} - k_{1}x)\alpha_{2} + (k_{3} - k_{2}y)\alpha_{3} = 0$$

$$(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3})A\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$$

#### 由线性无关可得:

$$|A| = xyz - 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow xyz \neq 1$$

15、设A为nxm矩阵,B为mxn矩阵,I为n阶单位矩阵,其中n<m,若AB=I,证明:B的列向量组线性无关。

证明: 设 
$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots \alpha_n)^T$$
 ,  $B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$  假设存在  $k_1, k_2, \dots k_n$  使得  $k_1b_1 + k_2b_2 + \dots + k_nb_n = 0$    
左乘A有  $k_1Ab_1 + k_2Ab_2 + \dots + k_nAb_n = 0$    
而  $Ab_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_i$    
故  $k_1e_1 + k_2e_2 + \dots + k_ne_n = 0$    
而  $e_1, e_2 \dots e_n$  线性无关  $\Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = 0$ 

故线性无关

# 15、设A为nxm矩阵,B为mxn矩阵,I为n阶单位矩阵,其中n<m,若AB=I,证明:B的列向量组线性无关。 n=r(I)=r(AB)<=r(B)<=n

- 1. k阶子式来判定
- 2. 齐次线性方程组判定
- 3. 线性相关和线性无关判定

$$r(A+B) \le r(A) + r(B)$$
  
 $r(AB) \le min\{r(A), r(B)\}$   
 $AB = 0 \Rightarrow r(A) + r(B) \le n$   
 $\begin{cases} n, & ifr(A) = n \\ 1, & ifr(A) = n-1 \\ 0, & ifr(A) \le n-2 \end{cases}$ 

# 16、设向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\ldots,\alpha_r$ 线性无关,向量组

$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$$
 可由向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$  线性表示:

$$\beta_j = b_{1j}\alpha_1 + b_{2j}\alpha_2 + \dots + b_{rj}\alpha_r, j = 1, 2, \dots, s$$

# 写成矩阵形式就是

$$[\beta_1 \beta_1 \dots \beta_s] = [\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_r] B,$$

其中,矩阵 $B = (b_{ij})_{r \times s}$ . 试证: 向量组  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow$  r(B)=s.特别当s=r时,有:  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow$  det(B)  $\neq$  0.

$$A_{n\times s}=K_{n\times r}B_{r\times s}$$

证明:记 K = 
$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r)$$
 A =  $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s)$ 有
$$A_{n \times s} = K_{n \times r} B_{r \times s}$$

必要性: 设向量组A线性无关,知R(A)=s,又由A=KB,知

$$R(A) \leq R(KB) \leq \min\{r(K), r(B)\} \leq r(B) \leq s$$

$$s = R(A) \le R(B) \le s$$

即R(B)=s, 当s=r时,  $\Leftrightarrow$  det(B) $\neq$  0.

充要性:设R(B)=s,要证A组线性无关,由于

$$\mathbf{A}x = 0 \Leftrightarrow K\mathbf{B}x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow K\mathbf{y} = 0,$$
 **K线性无关**  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}$   $\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{y} = 0, \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$   $\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{x} = 0$ 

#### 故线性无关

# 17、设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 无关,试利用上题的结论

# 判断下列向量组的线性相关性:

(1) 
$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$$
,  $\beta_2 = 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3$ ,  $\beta_3 = 4\alpha_3 - \alpha_1$ 

(2) 
$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$$
,  $\beta_2 = 2\alpha_1 - 3\alpha_2 + 22\alpha_3$ ,  $\beta_3 = 3\alpha_1 + 5\alpha_2 - 5\alpha_3$ 

解: (1) 
$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) B$$

由于r(B)=3,故向量组线性无关

(2) 
$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & 5 \\ 1 & 22 & -5 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) B$$

由于r(B)=2<3,故向量组线性相关

# 1、设A为n阶方阵,k为正整数, $\alpha$ 为齐次线性方程

组  $A^k x = 0$  的解向量,但  $A^{k-1} \alpha \neq 0$ ,证明:

向量组  $\alpha, A\alpha, \ldots, A^{k-1}\alpha$  线性无关。

证明: 假设存在  $k_1, k_2, \dots k_k$  使得  $k_1 \alpha + k_2 A \alpha + \dots + k_k A^{k-1} \alpha = 0$ 

**左乘** $A^{k-1}$ 得  $k_1A^{k-1}\alpha + k_2A^k\alpha + \dots + k_kA^{2k-2}\alpha = 0$ 

由于  $A^k x = 0$ 

所以  $k_1 A^{k-1} \alpha = 0$  由于  $A^{k-1} \alpha \neq 0 \Rightarrow k_1 = 0$   $\Rightarrow k_2 A \alpha + \ldots + k_k A^{k-1} \alpha = 0$ 

左乘  $A^{k-1}$  , 同理可得:  $k_1 = k_2 = \ldots = k_k = 0$  得证。