

Bài 1. Hệ vector sau có phải hệ sinh of \mathbb{R}^3 hay ko?

$$u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Giải:

Ta xét ptinh vector.

$$x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{vs } a_1, a_2, a_3 \text{ bđ } \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 + 2x_4 = a_1 \\ x_2 + x_4 = a_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = a_3 \end{cases}$$

\Rightarrow Có ma trận

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & -2 & 2 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & a_2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & a_3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_3 - R_1 \rightarrow R_3} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & -2 & 2 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & a_2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 & a_3 - a_1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_1 \\ R_3 - 2R_2 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array} \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 & a_1 + a_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 & a_3 - a_1 - 2a_2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{R_3}{3} \rightarrow R_3} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 & a_1 + a_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{-a_1 - 2a_2 + a_3}{3} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_1 + 2R_3 \rightarrow R_1} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{5}{3} & a_1 + a_2 + \frac{2}{3}(-a_1 - 2a_2 + a_3) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{-a_1 - 2a_2 + a_3}{3} \end{array} \right]$$

Vì \mathbb{R}^3 có chột & cột hệ số tự do \rightarrow hptinh luôn có $n_0 \Rightarrow$ Hpt luôn có n_0
 $\{ \text{số chột} < \text{số ẩn} \} \Rightarrow$ hpt có n_0 pđ + số lđ x_4 $\forall a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

Vậy hệ vector $\{u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4\}$ là hệ sinh of \mathbb{R}^3