

复旦大学计算机科学技术学院

2022-2023 学年第一学期《线性代数》期中考试试卷

课程代码: COMP120004.03 考试形式: 闭卷 2022 年 11 月
(本试卷答卷时间为 100 分钟, 答案必须写在试卷上, 做在草稿纸上无效。)

专业: _____ 学号: _____ 姓名: _____ 成绩: _____

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	总分
得分	10	10	10	10	20	20	20	100

一、(10 分) 使用初等行变换将矩阵化为最简阶梯型矩阵:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -18 & 5 & 0.5 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -15 & 1 & -1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 2.3 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -15 & 1 & -1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -9.1 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -15 & 0 & -1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -15 & 0 & -1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9.1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{秩为} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -15 & 0 & -1.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9.1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & -7 & -21 \\ -1 & 3 & -5 & 6 & 11 & 31 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -4 & -9 & -21 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 & -5 & -8 & -27 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & -7 & -21 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & 4 & 10 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -4 & -9 & -21 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 6 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & -7 & -21 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 & 4 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & +1 & 0 & +1 & +1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

二、(10 分) 求齐次线性方程组的基础解系及通解:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 3x_4 - x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 + 6x_3 + 3x_4 - 4x_5 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 + 4x_4 - 7x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

系数矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 6 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

对其进行初等行变换得

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & 6 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 10 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ 基础解系为

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

通解为 $X = t_3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t_4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t_5 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t_6 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

三、(10 分) 计算 n 阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_1 = 2 \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \quad D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 14$$

$$\text{当 } n > 3 \text{ 时, } D_n = 2D_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot 2 \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \\ = 2D_{n-1} + 2$$

$$\text{由 } D_n = (1+\sqrt{3})D_{n-1} - (1-\sqrt{3})D_{n-2}$$

$$\therefore D_{n+2} = 2(D_{n-1} + 2)$$

$$\therefore D_{n+2} = 2^{n-3}(D_3 + 2) = 2^1 \cdot 2$$

$$\therefore D_n = 2^{n-1} - 2$$

又 $n=1, 2, 3$ 时, 上式也成立

$$\therefore D_n = 2^{n-1} - 2 \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$$

四、(10分) 设向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 3, 2)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1, a, 3)^T$ 为 \mathbb{R}^3 的一个基, $\beta = (1, 1, 1)^T$ 在该基下的坐标为 $(b, c, 1)^T$ 。

(I) 求 a, b, c ;

(II) 证明: $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta$ 为 \mathbb{R}^3 的一个基, 并求 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta$ 到 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的过渡矩阵。

(I) 依题意
$$\begin{cases} b+c+1=1 \\ 2b+3c+a=1 \\ b+2c+3=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{解得} \begin{cases} a=3 \\ b=2 \\ c=-2 \end{cases}$$

(II) ~~设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$~~ $\alpha_2 = (1, 3, 2)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1, 3, 3)^T$, $\beta = (1, 1, 1)^T$

设 $k_1\alpha_2 + k_2\alpha_3 + k_3\beta = (0, 0, 0)^T$ ($k_i \in \mathbb{R}$)

则有
$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ 3k_1 + 3k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ 2k_1 + 3k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

系数矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\det(A) = 7 \neq 0$

~~$\text{rank}(A) = 3$~~

$\therefore k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$

$\therefore \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta$ 线性无关

对 \mathbb{R}^3 中任意向量 $\gamma = (x, y, z)^T$

$\exists \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix}$

设 x', y', z' 满足

$\gamma = x'\alpha_2 + y'\alpha_3 + z'\beta$

则 $A \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = 3$

\therefore 该方程有唯一解

$\therefore \gamma$ 可由 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta$ 唯一表示

$\therefore \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta$ 是 \mathbb{R}^3 的一个基。

设 $(\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta)M = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$

则 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

五、(20 分) 已知 A, B 为 n 阶矩阵, 证明:

$$\text{rank}(A - ABA) = \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(I_n - BA) - n$$

$$\text{证 } C = I_n - BA$$

$$\text{则原式} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(AC) = \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(C) - n$$

$$\text{作分块阵 } \begin{pmatrix} C & 0 \\ I & A \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{对其作初等变换得 } \begin{pmatrix} C & 0 \\ I & A \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -AC \\ I & A \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -AC \\ I & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -AC \\ I & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} C & 0 \\ I & A \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore n + \text{rank}(AC) \geq \text{rank}(C) + \text{rank}(A)$$

$$\text{即 } \text{rank}(AC) \geq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(C) - n$$

$$\text{又 } n + \text{rank}(AC) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} C & 0 \\ I & A \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{即需证 } \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} I_n - BA & 0 \\ I & A \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank}(I_n - BA) + \text{rank} A$$

$$\text{设 } \text{rank}(A) = m$$

$$\text{则 } \exists P, Q \text{ 使 } PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad PA = A' = \begin{pmatrix} A'_1 & A'_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A'Q = \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } P = \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & P_2 \\ P_3 & P_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_3 & A_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & Q_2 \\ Q_3 & Q_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{其中 } P_1, A_1, Q_1 \text{ 为 } m \times m \text{ 阵}$$

$$\text{对 } A \text{ 作一系列初等行变换 } P, \text{ 使 } PA = A', \text{ 且 } A' \text{ 有 } n-m \text{ 行全为 } 0$$

$$\text{再对 } A' \text{ 作一系列初等列变换 } Q, \text{ 使 } A'Q = \begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{设 } \text{rank} A = m \quad \text{令 } A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_3 & A_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } \text{rank} A_1 = m$$

$$\text{取 } P = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -A_1^{-1}A_2 & I \end{pmatrix} \quad Q = \begin{pmatrix} I & -A_1^{-1}A_2 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore A_4 - A_1 A_1^{-1} A_2 = 0$$

$$\text{设 } P_1 Q_1 = K \quad \text{且 } P_1 C Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} I_k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} C & 0 \\ I & A \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} I_k & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x_1 & x_2 & I_{m-k} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} I_k & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_{m-k} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{其中 } x_4 = P_1 Q_1 - \begin{pmatrix} I_k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 为右下方 } (m-k) \times (n-k) \text{ 子块}$$

$$\text{又 } P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ -A_1^{-1}A_2 & I \end{pmatrix} \quad Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} I & -A_1^{-1}A_2 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-P_1 A_2 Q_1$$

$$\therefore P_1 Q_1 - \begin{pmatrix} I_k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{即 } \text{rank} x_4 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} I_n - BA & 0 \\ I & A \end{pmatrix} = k + m + \text{rank} A + \text{rank}(I_n - BA)$$

$$\therefore \text{原式成立}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A-ABA & 0 \\ 0 & I_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} A-ABA & A \\ 0 & I_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & A \\ BA-I_n & I_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} A & A \\ BA & I_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ BA & I_n - BA \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & I_n - BA \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore r(A-ABA) + r(I_n)$$

$$= r(A) + r(I_n - BA)$$

证毕

六、(20 分) 计算 n 阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & x_2 & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & z & x_3 & \cdots & y & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ z & z & z & \cdots & x_{n-1} & y \\ z & z & z & \cdots & z & x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_1 = x_1$$

$$D_2 = x_1 x_2 - yz$$

$\frac{y}{z} \neq 1$

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & x_2 & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & z & x_3 & \cdots & y & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ z & z & z & \cdots & x_{n-1} & y \\ z & z & z & \cdots & z & x_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y & \cdots & y & 0 \\ z & x_2 & \cdots & y & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ z & z & \cdots & x_{n-1} & 0 \\ z & z & \cdots & z & x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - y & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & y \\ z - y & x_2 - y & 0 & \cdots & 0 & y \\ z - y & z - y & x_3 - y & \cdots & 0 & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ z - y & z - y & z - y & \cdots & x_{n-1} - y & y \\ z - y & z - y & z - y & \cdots & z - y & y \end{vmatrix} + (x_n - y) D_{n-1}$$

$\frac{y}{z} = 0$ 时 $D_n = 0 + (x_n - y) D_{n-1}$

$$= (x_n - y) (x_{n-1} - y) D_{n-2}$$

$$= \cdots = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i - y)$$

$\frac{y}{z} \neq 0$ 时

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - z & y - z & \cdots & y - z & y \\ 0 & x_2 - z & \cdots & y - z & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & x_{n-1} - z & y \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & y \end{vmatrix} + (x_n - y) D_{n-1}$$

$$\therefore D_n = y \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i - z) + (x_n - y) D_{n-1} \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore |D_n^T| = |D_n| \quad \therefore |D_n| = |D_n^T| = z \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i - y) + (x_n - z) D_{n-1} \quad (2)$$

联立 (1)(2) 得 $D_{n-1} = \frac{y \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i - z) - z \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i - y)}{y - z}$

$\therefore D_n = \frac{y \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - z) - z \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y)}{y - z}$ (当 $y=0$ 时也成立)

$\frac{y}{z} = 1$

令 $a = y$

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x_1 - a & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a & \cdots & x_{n-1} - a & 1 \\ 0 & a & \cdots & a & x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ -a & x_1 - a & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a & \cdots & \cdots & x_{n-1} - a & 1 \\ -a & a & \cdots & a & x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a) + a \sum_{i=1}^n \prod_{j \neq i} (x_j - a)$$

综上: 当 $y \neq z$ 时

$$D_n = \frac{y \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - z) - z \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y)}{y - z}$$

当 $y = z$ 时

$$D_n = \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - y) + y \sum_{i=1}^n \prod_{j \neq i} (x_j - y)$$

七、(20 分) 已知线性方程组:

(I)
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1,2n}x_{2n} = 0 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2,2n}x_{2n} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{n,2n}x_{2n} = 0 \end{cases}$$

的一个基础解系为:

$(b_{11}, b_{12}, \dots, b_{1,2n})^T, (b_{21}, b_{22}, \dots, b_{2,2n})^T, \dots, (b_{n1}, b_{n2}, \dots, b_{n,2n})^T$ n 个

试写出下面线性方程组的通解, 并说明理由:

(II)
$$\begin{cases} b_{11}y_1 + b_{12}y_2 + \cdots + b_{1,2n}y_{2n} = 0 \\ b_{21}y_1 + b_{22}y_2 + \cdots + b_{2,2n}y_{2n} = 0 \\ \vdots \\ b_{n1}y_1 + b_{n2}y_2 + \cdots + b_{n,2n}y_{2n} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1,2n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2,2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{n,2n} \end{pmatrix}$$

A 为 $n \times 2n$ 矩阵

\therefore 方程组的基础解系中有 n 个解

$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = 2n - n = n$

$\therefore \alpha_i = (a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{i,2n})$ 线性无关 $(i=1, 2, \dots, n)$

\therefore 基础解系中的 n 个向量 $\beta_i = (b_{i1}, b_{i2}, \dots, b_{i,2n})^T$ 线性无关

\therefore (II) 方程组的系数矩阵 $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1,2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{n,2n} \end{pmatrix}$ 秩为 n

\therefore (II) 方程组基础解系有 n 个解

$AB_i = 0$

$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \end{pmatrix} \beta_j = 0 \quad (1 \leq j \leq n)$

$\therefore \beta_i^T \alpha_j^T = 0$

$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n^T \end{pmatrix} \alpha_j^T = 0 \quad (1 \leq j \leq n)$

即 $B \alpha_j^T = 0$

$\therefore \alpha_j^T$ 均为 $BX=0$ 的解

α_j^T 共 n 个, 且线性无关

\therefore 方程组的基础解系为 $\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_n^T$

\therefore 所求通解为 $x = t_1 \alpha_1^T + t_2 \alpha_2^T + \cdots + t_n \alpha_n^T$, 其中 $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n \in \mathbb{R}$

$$X = t_1 \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{12} \\ \vdots \\ a_{1,2n} \end{pmatrix} + t_2 \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{2,2n} \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + t_n \begin{pmatrix} a_{n1} \\ a_{n2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n,2n} \end{pmatrix} \quad (t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n \in \mathbb{R})$$