

Linear Algebra 07

时间: 2022年5月19日

1. 解方程组.

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 + x_5 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 - 2x_5 = 1 \\ 4x_1 - 10x_2 + 5x_3 - 5x_4 + 7x_5 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - 14x_2 + 7x_3 - 7x_4 + 11x_5 = -1 \end{cases}$$

[解答]

1. 解方程组, 本题基础题,

注意最终的解表示成自由变量的线性组合的形式.

首先由系数矩阵和列向量 \vec{b} 构成系数矩阵.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -10 & 5 & -5 & 7 & 1 \\ 2 & -14 & 7 & -7 & 11 & -1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & 3 & -3 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -18 & 9 & -9 & 15 & -3 \\ 0 & -18 & 9 & -9 & 15 & -3 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -\frac{5}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

自由变量 x_3, x_4, x_5 , 化为简化阶梯型矩阵.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + (-x_3) + x_4 - 2x_5 = 1 \\ 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 - \frac{5}{3}x_5 = \frac{1}{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_3 + \frac{5}{3}x_5 = \frac{2}{3} \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2}x_3 - \frac{1}{2}x_4 + \frac{5}{6}x_5 + \frac{1}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3}x_5 + \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2}x_3 - x_4 + \frac{5}{6}x_5 + \frac{1}{6} \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_5 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

这样写便可以, 当然也可以化简为简化阶梯型求解.

对增广矩阵作初等变换化为阶梯型, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{A} &= \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 2 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -10 & 5 & -5 & 7 & 1 \\ 2 & -14 & 7 & -7 & 11 & -1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -10 & 5 & -5 & 7 & 1 \\ 2 & -14 & 7 & -7 & 11 & -1 \end{array} \right] \\ &\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & 3 & -3 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -18 & 9 & -9 & 15 & -3 \\ 0 & -18 & 9 & -9 & 15 & -3 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & -3 & 3 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

由于 $r(A) = r(\overline{A})$ 方程组有解, 其同解的线性方程组是
移项, 得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 - 2x_5 = 1 \\ 6x_2 - 3x_3 + 3x_4 - 5x_5 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 = 1 + x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5 \\ 6x_2 = 1 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 + 5x_5 \end{cases}$$

(1) 先求特解 α , 只要取 $x_3 = x_4 = x_5 = 0$ 即可, 于是

$$\alpha = \left[\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{6}, 0, 0, 0 \right]^T.$$

(2) 再求出组的基础解系 (需把方程组的常数项换成零), 得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5 \\ 6x_2 = 3x_3 - 3x_4 + 5x_5 \end{cases}$$

此时 $n - r(A) = 5 - 2 = 3$, x_3, x_4, x_5 是自由变量.

$$\text{令 } x_3 = 1, x_4 = 0, x_5 = 0, \text{ 得 } \eta_1 = \left[0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 0, 0 \right]^T.$$

$$\text{令 } x_3 = 0, x_4 = 1, x_5 = 0, \text{ 得 } \eta_2 = \left[0, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, 1, 0 \right]^T.$$

$$\text{令 } x_3 = 0, x_4 = 0, x_5 = 1, \text{ 得 } \eta_3 = \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{6}, 0, 0, 1 \right]^T,$$

故方程组的通解是 $\alpha + k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + k_3\eta_3$ (k_1, k_2, k_3 为任意常数).

解题要点: 本题主要考察线性方程组的基本解题步骤.

2. 求解下列矩阵 X .

$$X \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

[解答]

2. 我们知道 $XA=B \Rightarrow XAA^{-1}=BA^{-1}$

法① 求解 BA^{-1} , 要求 A 的逆, 较为麻烦.

法② 取转置 $(XA)^T=B^T \Rightarrow A^T X^T=B^T \Rightarrow (A^T)^{-1} A^T X^T = (A^T)^{-1} B^T \Rightarrow X^T = (A^T)^{-1} B^T$

我们知道在单位矩阵化简过程中: $[A:B] \rightarrow [I:A^{-1}B]$

我们类比: $[A^T:B^T] \rightarrow [I:A^T X^T]$

$$[A^T:B^T] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & -1 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & -1 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{15} & \frac{2}{15} & \frac{2}{15} & \frac{1}{15} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$R \mid X^T = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

将矩阵方程 $XA=B$ 两边同时取转置, 化成 $A^T X^T = B^T$, 通过有限次初等行变换将 $(A^T, B^T) \rightarrow (I, Y)$, 则 $X = Y^T$ 是所求的解 BA^{-1} .

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & -1 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{2(1)+(2)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \xrightarrow{-\frac{3}{5}(2)+(3), -5(3)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2(3)+(2)} \\
 & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 5 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{5}(2), -2(2)+(1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & X = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

3.

将二次型 $2x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 - 2x_2x_3$ 通过正交变换化为标准形, 并写出所用正交变换.

[解答]

3. 二次型 \rightarrow 正交变换 \rightarrow 标准型

$$x = Py \quad ay_1^2 + by_2^2 + cy_3^2 \quad \text{求 } y = Py$$

$$\text{解: } f(x) = x^T A x = [x_1, x_2, x_3] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{求解矩阵 } A \text{ 的特征值 } \det(\lambda E - A) &= \det \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -\lambda & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -\lambda-1 & 2\lambda-\lambda^2+1 \\ 0 & -\lambda-1 & 1-\lambda \\ 1 & -1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda-1 & 2\lambda-\lambda^2+1 \\ -\lambda-1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (-\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2\lambda-\lambda^2+1 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2\lambda+\lambda^2-1 \\ \lambda^2-3\lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

故特征值为 $-1, 0, 3$.

$$\lambda_1 = -1 \text{ 时, } A - \lambda E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_3 = 0, x_1 = x_2, \text{ 则 } \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_2 = 0 \text{ 时, } A - \lambda E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} -x_3 \\ x_3 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = x_3 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_3 = 3 \text{ 时, } A - \lambda E = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x_3}{2} \\ -x_3 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{x_3}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

特征向量为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 特征向量均正交, 现在单位化即可

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } P = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = P\vec{y} \Rightarrow \vec{x}^T A \vec{x} = (P\vec{y})^T A (P\vec{y}) = \vec{y}^T P^T A P \vec{y} = \vec{y}^T D \vec{y}$$

$$= [y_1, y_2, y_3] \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = 3y_1^2 - y_2^2$$

★ 标准型

注意本题的求解步骤

$$\text{二次型矩阵 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 由特征多项式}$$

$$|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \lambda - 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda),$$

得到 A 的特征值是 $3, -1, 0$.

对 $\lambda = 3$, 由 $(3E - A)x = 0$, 即 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, 解得 $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 2)^T$.

类似地, 对 $\lambda = -1, \alpha_2 = (1, 1, 0)^T$; $\lambda = 0$ 时, $\alpha_3 = (-1, 1, 1)^T$. 特征值无重根, 仅需单位化:

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\|\alpha_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{\|\alpha_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \frac{\alpha_3}{\|\alpha_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}. \text{构造正}$$

$$\text{交矩阵 } C = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix}, \text{那么令 } x = Cy, \text{二次型 } x^T A x = 3y_1^2 - y_2^2 \text{ 为所求标准}$$

形.

4. 设 $\alpha_i = [a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{in}]^T (i = 1, 2, \dots, r, r < n)$ 是 n 维实向量, 且 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关. 已知 $\beta = [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n]^T$ 是线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = 0 \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ a_{r1}x_1 + a_{r2}x_2 + \dots + a_{rn}x_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

的非零解向量, 试判断向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r, \beta$ 的线性相关性.

[解答]

4. 证明: 我们采用定义法完成本题.

要证明: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r, \beta$ 线性无关.

则应证明 $c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2 + \dots + c_r\alpha_r + c_{r+1}\beta = \vec{0}$ 仅有平凡解. $\dots \Leftrightarrow$

要证: 即 $c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_r = c_{r+1} = 0$

由于 β 为齐次方程组的非零解, 有

$$\begin{cases} \beta^T \alpha_1 = 0 & \dots (1) \\ \beta^T \alpha_2 = 0 & \dots \\ \vdots \\ \beta^T \alpha_r = 0 & \dots (r) \end{cases} \quad \beta^T = [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n] \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} \\ \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{13} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{1n} \end{bmatrix}$$

我们将 (1) 式左乘 β^T .

$$\text{则有 } c_1\beta^T \alpha_1 + \dots + c_r\beta^T \alpha_r + c_{r+1}\beta^T \beta = 0.$$

$$\text{则 } \beta^T \alpha_i = 0. \text{ 则 } c_{r+1}\beta^T \beta = 0$$

$$\text{由于 } \beta \neq 0, \text{ 则有 } \beta^T \beta = [b_1, \dots, b_n] \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} = b_1^2 + \dots + b_n^2 > 0, \text{ 故有 } c_{r+1} = 0.$$

$$\text{代入 (1) 式, 有 } c_1\alpha_1 + \dots + c_r\alpha_r = \vec{0}.$$

$$\text{由于 } \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r \text{ 线性无关, 则 } c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_r = 0$$

故向量组线性无关. 证毕.

如果不是线性无关, 我们也可以定义证明不是线性无关.

$$(\text{用定义, 同乘}) \text{ 设 } k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r + l\beta = 0$$

因为 β 为齐次方程组的非零解, 有

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}b_1 + a_{12}b_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}b_n = 0 \\ a_{21}b_1 + a_{22}b_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}b_n = 0 \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ a_{r1}b_1 + a_{r2}b_2 + \cdots + a_{rn}b_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

即 $\beta^T \alpha_1 = 0, \beta^T \alpha_2 = 0, \cdots, \beta^T \alpha_r = 0$.

用 β^T 左乘 (1) 式两端, 并把 $\beta^T \beta_i = 0$ 代入, 得

$$l\beta^T \beta = 0, \quad (2)$$

因为 $\beta \neq 0$, 有 $\beta^T \beta = b_1^2 + b_2^2 + \cdots + b_n^2 > 0$, 故必有 $l = 0$, 代入 (1) 式, 得

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \cdots + k_r \alpha_r = 0, \quad (3)$$

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关, 由 (3) 知

$$k_1 = 0, k_2 = 0, \cdots, k_r = 0$$

从而向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r, \beta$ 线性无关.

解题要点: 本题主要考察用定义证明线性相关性.