一填空

$$1 \quad \frac{-\frac{512}{81}}{2} \quad 2, \quad \underline{\text{n-2}} \quad 3, \quad \underline{2} \quad 4, \quad \underline{1, 1, 5} \text{ detB} = \underline{5} \quad 5, \\ k(0,0,1)^{\text{T}} + (0.5,0.5,1)^{\text{T}} 6, \quad -\frac{2003A + 1998E}{1982}$$

7,
$$t > -2$$
 8, $-\frac{1}{8}$ 9, $(\underline{1,0,0})^T$ 10, $-\underline{(A-7E)/31}$ 11, $\underline{0}$ 12, $-\sqrt{2} < t < \sqrt{2}$ 13, $\underline{192}$

14,
$$\underline{4}$$
 15, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2k & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 16 $\underline{2m-n}$ 17 $\underline{}$ 18 $\underline{}$ 19 $\underline{}$ 20 $\underline{}$ ($A-2E$) 21 $\underline{-3} < t < 1$

22 0, 0, 3 23
$$\underline{\eta = k(1,1,2)^T + (1,2,1)^T}$$
 24.160 25.-2 26.27 27. $\underline{\frac{3}{2}E - \frac{1}{2}A}$

28.
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 29.-9 30. 1, $-\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ 31. $-\sqrt{3} < \lambda < \sqrt{3}$ 32.

$$(-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}n!$$
 33. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 34. $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ 35. $r(A) = r(Ab) = n$

36.
$$\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right)$$
 37.AB 38.0 39.AB=BA 40.1 或-1 41. $t > \frac{3}{5}$

二 判断

$$1 \checkmark 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \checkmark 6 \times 7 \times 8 \checkmark 9 \times 10 \times$$
 四 计算

1
$$D_n = (-1) \square \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \square (n-1)!$$
 $(\mathbb{R}(-1)^{n+1} \frac{(n+1)!}{2} \mathbb{R} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2} (n+1)!)$

$$2 A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 7 & -1 & 9 \\ 1 & 10 & -2 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 6 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 9 & -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{13}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

 a_1, a_2 是向量组 a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 的一个极大线性无关组

$$\mathbb{H} a_3 = \frac{4}{3}a_1 - \frac{1}{3}a_2, a_4 = \frac{13}{3}a_1 + \frac{2}{3}a_2$$

3 解:
$$(A-2E)B = A$$

因为
$$|A-2E|$$
 = $\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ = $2 \neq 0$, $(A-2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A-2E)^* = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

所以
$$B = (A - 2E)^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

4

解: (1) 因为
$$\left|\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2},\alpha_{3}\right|=\begin{vmatrix}1&2&0\\3&-1&4\\2&1&7\end{vmatrix}=-37\neq0$$
,所以 $\alpha_{1},\alpha_{2},\alpha_{3}$ 线性无关,

故 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 是 R^3 中的一组基

(2)
$$\Leftrightarrow \beta = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3$$
, $\bigoplus \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = 7\\ 3x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 = -8\\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 7x_3 = -9 \end{cases}$

$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & -1 & 4 & -8 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -4/7 & 29/7 \\ 0 & 0 & 37/7 & -74/7 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \cancel{\text{## }} \cancel{\text{## }} x_1 = 1, \ x_2 = 3, \ x_3 = -2$$

所以 β 在基 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 下的坐标为(1, 3, -2)

$$5 \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 7 & 1 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & p \\ 2 & 3 & q & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & q-1 & p-2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p-2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & q-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & p-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) $p \neq 2$ 时, $r(A) < r(\overline{A})$,方程组无解;

(2)
$$p = 2, q \neq 1$$
时, $r(A) = r(\overline{A}) = 3$,方程组有唯一解,其解是 $x_1 = -1$, $x_2 = 2$, $x_3 = 0$;

$$p=2,q=1$$
时, $r(A)=r(\overline{A})=2<3$,方程组有无穷多解

这时
$$\overline{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
,同解方程 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -1 - 2x_3 \\ x_2 = 2 + x_3 \end{cases}$,通解为 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

(k 为任意常数)

6 解:

$$\overline{A} = \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \vdots & 1 \\
1 & 3 & 6 & 1 & \vdots & 3 \\
1 & 5 & 10 & -1 & \vdots & 5 \\
3 & 5 & 10 & 7 & \vdots & a
\end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \vdots & 1 \\
0 & 2 & 4 & -2 & \vdots & 2 \\
0 & 4 & 8 & -4 & \vdots & 4 \\
0 & 2 & 4 & -2 & \vdots & a - 3
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \vdots & 1 \\
0 & 2 & 4 & -2 & \vdots & 2 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & a - 5 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0
\end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & \vdots & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & \vdots & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & a - 5 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

- (1) *a* ≠ 5 时,无解。
- (2) 当 a=5时,方程组有解,特解 $\gamma_0=(0,1,0,0)$, ^T 其导出的基础解系为 $\eta_1=(0,-2,1,0)^T=(-4,1,0,1)^T$,原方程组的全部解为 $X=\gamma_0+k_1\eta_1+k_2\eta_2,k_1,k_2$ 为任意常数。

7 解: 矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 则 $|\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 5)$

故 A 的特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 1$, $\lambda_2 = 2$, $\lambda_3 = 5$

 $\lambda_1 = 1$ 时,解(E-A)x = 0 得特征向量 $\xi_1 = (0,-1,1)^T$,单位化 $\eta_1 = (0,-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^T$ $\lambda_2 = 2$ 时,解(2E-A)x = 0 得特征向量 $\xi_2 = (1,0,0)^T$,单位化 $\eta_2 = (1,0,0)^T$ $\lambda_3 = 5$ 时,解(5E-A)x = 0 得特征向量 $\xi_2 = (0,1,1)^T$,单位化 $\eta_3 = (0,\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^T$ 所以正交变

换
$$x = Py = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} y$$
,使得

$$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = y_1^2 + 2y_2^2 + 5y_3^2$$
.

8 $|\lambda E - A| = \lambda(\lambda - 2)^2$,所以 A 的 4 特征值为 $\lambda_1 = 0, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$ 。 对应与特征于 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 的特征向量 $(1,0-1)^T$, 标准正交化 $a_1 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},0,-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^T$; 对应于特征值 $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 2$ 的特征向量 $(1,01)^T$, $(0,1,0)^T$, 标准正交化, $a_2 = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},0,\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^T$,

$$a_3 = (0,1,0)^T$$
.

由此可得正交矩阵
$$Q = (a_1, a_2, a_3) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 1\\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

使得
$$Q^{-1}AQ = Q^TAQ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = A$$
为对角矩阵。

$$A^{10} = QA^{10}Q^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2^9 & 0 & 2^9 \\ 0 & 2^{10} & 0 \\ 2^9 & 0 & 2^9 \end{bmatrix}$$

9 解:记以 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 为列向量的矩阵为A,则

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2+a & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3+a & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4+a \end{vmatrix} = (10+a)a^{3}.$$

于是当|A|=0,即a=0或a=-10时, $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 线性相关.

当 a=0 时,显然 α_1 是一个极大线性无关组,且 $\alpha_2=2\alpha_1,\alpha_3=3\alpha_1,\alpha_4=4\alpha_1$; 当 a=-10 时,

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -8 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & -7 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix},$$

由于此时 A 有三阶非零行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} -9 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -8 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -400 \neq 0$,所以 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 为极大线性无

关组,且
$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 = 0$$
,即 $\alpha_4 = -\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3$.

10 解:

(I) 因为矩阵 A 的各行元素之和均为 3,所以

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

则由特征值和特征向量的定义知, $\lambda=3$ 是矩阵 A 的特征值, $\alpha=(1,1,1)^{\rm T}$ 是对应的特征向量. 对应 $\lambda=3$ 的全部特征向量为 $k\alpha$,其中 k 为不为零的常数.

又由题设知 $A\alpha_1=0, A\alpha_2=0$,即 $A\alpha_1=0\cdot\alpha_1, A\alpha_2=0\cdot\alpha_2$,而且 α_1,α_2 线性无关,所以 $\lambda=0$ 是矩阵 A 的二重特征值, α_1,α_2 是其对应的特征向量,对应 $\lambda=0$ 的全部特征向量为 $k_1\alpha_1+k_2\alpha_2$,其中 k_1,k_2 为不全为零的常数.

(II) 因为 A 是实对称矩阵,所以 α 与 α_1,α_2 正交,所以只需将 α_1,α_2 正交.取 $\beta_1=\alpha_1$,

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\left(\alpha_2, \beta_1\right)}{\left(\beta_1, \beta_1\right)} \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{-3}{6} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

再将 α , β ₁, β ₂单位化,得

$$\eta_{1} = \frac{\alpha}{|\alpha|} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{pmatrix}, \eta_{2} = \frac{\beta_{1}}{|\beta_{1}|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}, \eta_{3} = \frac{\beta_{2}}{|\beta_{2}|} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix},$$

令 $Q = [\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3]$,则 $Q^{-1} = Q^{T}$,由A是实对称矩阵必可相似对角化,得

$$Q^{\mathsf{T}}AQ = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \Lambda.$$

(III) 由(II)知
$$Q^{T}AQ = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \Lambda$$
,所以

$$A = Q\Lambda Q^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$Q^{\mathrm{T}} \left(A - \frac{3}{2} E \right)^{6} Q = \left[Q^{\mathrm{T}} \left(A - \frac{3}{2} E \right) Q \right]^{6} = \left(Q^{\mathrm{T}} A Q - \frac{3}{2} E \right)^{6}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & & \\ & \frac{3}{2} & \\ & & \frac{3}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^6 & & \\ & \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^6 & & \\ & & \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^6 \end{bmatrix} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^6 E,$$

则
$$\left(A - \frac{3}{2}E\right)^6 = Q\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^6 EQ^{\mathsf{T}} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^6 E$$
.

11 解:① 设 α , α , α , α 是方程组的 3 个线性无关的解, 则 α 2- α 1, α 3- α 1 是 AX=0 的两个线性无关的解. 于是 AX=0 的基础解系中解的个数不少于 2, 即 4-r(A1) \geq 2, 从而 r(A1) \leq 2.

又因为 A 的行向量是两两线性无关的, 所以 $r(A) \ge 2$.

两个不等式说明 r(A)=2.

② 对方积组的增广钻阵作初笔行变换。

$$(\pmb{A}|\,\pmb{\beta}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & -1 & -1 \\ a & 1 & 3 & b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4-2a & 4a+b-5 & 4-2a \end{pmatrix} \ ,$$

由r(A)=2 得出 a=2 h=-3 代入后继续作初笔行变换。

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

得同解方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 - 2x_3 + 4x_4, \\ x_2 = -3 + x_3 - 5x_4, \end{cases}$$

求出一个特解 $(2, -3, 0, 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$ 和 **AX**=0 的基础解系 $(-2, 1, 1, 0)^{\mathsf{T}}$, $(4, -5, 0, 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$. 得到方程组的通解: $(2, -3, 0, 0)^{\mathsf{T}} + \mathbf{c}_1 (-2, 1, 1, 0)^{\mathsf{T}} + \mathbf{c}_2 (4, -5, 0, 1)^{\mathsf{T}}$, \mathbf{c}_1 , \mathbf{c}_2 任意.

12 解: 设有 x_1, x_2, x_3 , 使得 $x_1\beta_1 + x_2\beta_2 + x_3\beta_3 = 0$,

因为
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$$
线性无关,故
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + 5x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0, \\ 3x_1 + 7x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

又
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
,方程组有非零解,所以 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性相关。

五 1 证明:

$$\overline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a_n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{subarray}{c} \hat{\mathbb{R}} i \not \ni \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{R}} k \not \vdash \lim \mathbb{E}[1, \dots, n-1] \\ \hat{\mathbb{$$

组有解,充分必要条件是 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i = 0$