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已知  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{r-1}$  都是  $n$  维向量, 下列命题中错误的是

(A) 如果  $\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{r-1} \\ \beta_{r-1} \end{bmatrix}$  线性相关, 则  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{r-1}, \alpha_s$  线性相关.

(B) 如果秩  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{r-1}) = r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{r-1})$ , 则  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性相关.

(C) 如果  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性相关, 且  $\alpha_s$  不能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{r-1}$  线性表出, 则  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{r-1}$  线性相关.

(D) 如果  $\alpha_s$  不能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{r-1}$  线性表出, 则  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性无关.

[ ]

**【分析】** 当  $\alpha_s$  不能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{r-1}$  线性表出时, 并不能保证每一个向量  $\alpha_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, s-1)$  都不能用其余的向量线性表出. 例如,  $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (2, 0, 0)^T, \alpha_3 = (0, 0, 3)^T$ , 虽然  $\alpha_3$  不能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性表出, 但  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  是线性相关的. 所以 (D) 不正确.

关于 (A), 由  $\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{r-1} \\ \beta_{r-1} \end{bmatrix}$  线性相关  $\xrightarrow{\text{定理 3.2 推论 4}}$   $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{r-1}$  线性相关  $\xrightarrow{\text{定理 3.2 推论 3}}$   $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{r-1}, \alpha_s$  线性相关.

关于 (B),  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) \leq r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{r-1})$   
 $= r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{r-1}) \leq s-1 < s.$

或者, 由  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{r-1}) = r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{r-1})$  知  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  可由  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{r-1}$  线性表出, 据定理 3.5 亦知  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性相关.

对于 (C), 由于  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性相关, 故存在不全为 0 的  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s$  使得  $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$ . 此时必有  $k_s = 0$ , 否则  $\alpha_s$  可由  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{r-1}$  线性表出. 于是  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{r-1}$  不全为 0, 而  $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_{r-1}\alpha_{r-1} = 0$ , 即  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{r-1}$  必线性相关.

2、已知  $n$  维向量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关, 证明  $3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, 4\alpha_3 - 5\alpha_1$  线性无关

【证】 (用定义, 重组)

$$\text{设 } k_1(3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2) + k_2(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3) + k_3(4\alpha_3 - 5\alpha_1) = \mathbf{0}, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{即 } (3k_1 - 5k_3)\alpha_1 + (2k_1 + k_2)\alpha_2 + (-k_2 + 4k_3)\alpha_3 = \mathbf{0}. \quad (2)$$

由于  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关, 故

$$\begin{cases} 3k_1 - 5k_3 = 0, \\ 2k_1 + k_2 = 0, \\ -k_2 + 4k_3 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{因为 } \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & -5 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 22 \neq 0, \text{ 齐次方程组 (3) 只有零解}$$

$$k_1 = 0, k_2 = 0, k_3 = 0.$$

故向量组  $3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, 4\alpha_3 - 5\alpha_1$  线性无关.

【证法二】 (用秩) 令  $\beta_1 = 3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \beta_3 = 4\alpha_3 - 5\alpha_1$ , 则

$$[\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3] = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -5 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{因为矩阵 } \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -5 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 可逆, 所以 } r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3, \text{ 即 } \beta_1,$$

$\beta_2, \beta_3$  线性无关, 亦即  $3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, 4\alpha_3 - 5\alpha_1$  线性无关.

3、已知向量  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ , 试用  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示  $\beta$ .

$$\text{解: 设 } \beta = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3, \text{ 即 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} x_1 + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} x_2 + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} x_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

求解上述方程组, 方程组的增广矩阵为

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{r_2-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-3r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow[r_1-r_2]{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1/2]{r_3/2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

解得方程组得解  $x_1 = 2, x_2 = -2, x_3 = 1$ , 线性表示为  $\beta = 2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ .