

9. 证明 = 向量组为 $\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_s$

不妨设任意线性无关组为 $\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n (n \leq s)$

$$\text{则有 } k_1 \vec{\alpha}_1 + k_2 \vec{\alpha}_2 + \dots + k_n \vec{\alpha}_n = 0 \quad (1)$$

其中 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n$ 必全为 0.

而线性无关组中缺失的向量不妨设为

$\vec{\alpha}_{n+1}, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_r$

$$\text{其 } k_{n+1} \vec{\alpha}_{n+1} + k_{n+2} \vec{\alpha}_{n+2} + \dots + k_r \vec{\alpha}_r = 0. \quad (2)$$

其中 $k_{n+1} = k_{n+2} = \dots = k_r$

(1) + (2)

$$k_1 \vec{\alpha}_1 + k_2 \vec{\alpha}_2 + \dots + k_r \vec{\alpha}_r = 0.$$

且 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = \dots = k_r$ 证毕

(10.1) 假设 $\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2$ 线性相关

则 $\exists k_1, k_2$ 不同时为 0, 使 $k_1 \vec{\alpha}_1 + k_2 \vec{\alpha}_2 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = 0 \\ 3k_2 - k_1 = 0 \\ 2k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ 4k_1 + 2k_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = 0$$

与假设矛盾. $\therefore \vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2$ 线性无关

2)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 & 14 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

\therefore 秩为 3.

$\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_4$

$$k_1 \vec{\alpha}_1 + k_2 \vec{\alpha}_2 + k_3 \vec{\alpha}_4 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_3 = 0 \\ -k_1 + 3k_2 - k_3 = 0 \\ 2k_1 + k_2 + 2k_3 = 0 \\ 4k_1 + 2k_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$$

$\therefore \vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_4$ 为极大线性无关组.

(11.2) 与 (10.2) 一样秩为 3.

$\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_4$ 为极大线性无关组.

16. 证 = 充分性 = $|a_{ij}| \neq 0$.

\Rightarrow 原式有唯一解

b_1, \dots, b_n 不全为 0 时应用克拉默法则

$$b_1 = b_2 = \dots = b_n = 0 \quad x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0.$$

必要性: ① $b_1 = b_2 = \dots = b_n = 0$.

只有零解 $\Rightarrow |a_{ij}| \neq 0$

有非零解 $\Rightarrow |a_{ij}| = 0$.

② b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n 不全为 0.

$|a_{ij}| \neq 0$ 有唯一解.

$|a_{ij}| = 0$ 无解

$\therefore |a_{ij}| \neq 0$ 证毕.

19. (3)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 14 & 12 & 6 & 8 & 2 \\ 6 & 10 & 4 & 21 & 9 & 17 \\ 7 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 35 & 30 & 15 & 20 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ -11 & 3 & -3 & -5 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{秩为 2.}$$

$$(15) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{秩为 5.}$$

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则有 $k_1\vec{\alpha}_1 + k_2\vec{\alpha}_2 + \dots + k_n\vec{\alpha}_n = 0$

其中 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n$ 全为 0.

而线性无关组中缺失的向量不妨设为

$\vec{\alpha}_{n+1}, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_r$

其 $k_{n+1}\vec{\alpha}_{n+1} + k_{n+2}\vec{\alpha}_{n+2} + \dots + k_r\vec{\alpha}_r = 0$

其中 $k_{n+1} = k_{n+2} = \dots = k_r$

① + ②

$k_1\vec{\alpha}_1 + k_2\vec{\alpha}_2 + \dots + k_r\vec{\alpha}_r = 0$

且 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = \dots = k_r$ 证毕

(10.1) 假设 $\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2$ 线性相关

则 $\exists k_1, k_2$ 不同时为 0, 使 $k_1\vec{\alpha}_1 + k_2\vec{\alpha}_2 = 0$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = 0 \\ 3k_2 - k_1 = 0 \\ 2k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ 4k_1 + 2k_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = 0$$

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\therefore 秩为 3.

$\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_4$

$k_1\vec{\alpha}_1 + k_2\vec{\alpha}_2 + k_3\vec{\alpha}_4 = 0$

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$\therefore \vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_4$ 为极大线性无关组.

(11.2) 与 (10.2) 一样秩为 3.

$\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \vec{\alpha}_4$ 为极大线性无关组

(i) $l = s$ 自为极大线性无关组

(ii) $l < s$. 但 $a_{l+1}, a_{l+2}, \dots, a_s$ 中任意向量加入 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_l 后成为线性相关组. \Rightarrow 原式有唯一解 $\Rightarrow |a_{ij}| \neq 0$.

(iii) $l < s$. $a_{l+1}, a_{l+2}, \dots, a_s$ 中有向量加入 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_l 中 T 为线性无关. b_n 不全为 0. 时应应用克拉默法则.

再从 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_l 中 $b_i = b_{i+1} + b_n$ 开始 $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0$.

若 T 属 $O(1)$ 必要性: ① $b_1 = b_2 = \dots = b_n = 0$.

可再扩大 只有零解 $\Rightarrow |a_{ij}| \neq 0$

但不可不有非零解 $\Rightarrow |a_{ij}| = 0$.

最后属于 ② b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n 不全为 0.

(c) 或 (i) $|a_{ij}| \neq 0$ 有唯一解. $|a_{ij}| \neq 0$

$|a_{ij}| = 0$ 无解

$\therefore |a_{ij}| \neq 0$ 证毕.

19. (3)

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$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 6 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ -11 & 2 & -3 & -5 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

秩为 2.

11. (5)

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

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

秩为 5.