

$$2. (1) \vec{\beta} = k_1 \vec{\alpha}_1 + k_2 \vec{\alpha}_2 + k_3 \vec{\alpha}_3 + k_4 \vec{\alpha}_4$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 = k_1 + k_2 + k_3 + k_4 \\ 2 = k_1 + k_2 - k_3 - k_4 \\ 1 = k_1 - k_2 + k_3 - k_4 \\ 1 = k_1 - k_2 - k_3 + k_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = \frac{5}{4} \\ k_2 = \frac{1}{4} \\ k_3 = -\frac{1}{4} \\ k_4 = -\frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

3. 证: $\because \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关

\therefore 不存在不全为 0 的 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r 使

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

又 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性相关

$$\therefore k_1 \vec{\alpha}_1 + k_2 \vec{\alpha}_2 + \dots + k_r \vec{\alpha}_r + k_{r+1} \vec{\beta} = \vec{0}$$

且 $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r, k_{r+1}$ 不全为 0

① $\vec{\beta}$ 为零向量, 则 $\vec{\beta}$ 一定可由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性表示

② $\vec{\beta} \neq \vec{0}$ 则 $k_{r+1} = 0$ 则 $k_1 \vec{\alpha}_1 + \dots + k_r \vec{\alpha}_r = \vec{0}$

\therefore 不成立

b. $k_{r+1} \neq 0$

$$\vec{\beta} = -\frac{k_1}{k_{r+1}} \vec{\alpha}_1 - \frac{k_2}{k_{r+1}} \vec{\alpha}_2 - \dots - \frac{k_r}{k_{r+1}} \vec{\alpha}_r$$

5. 证

$$\vec{\alpha}_1 = (1, t_1, t_1^2, \dots, t_1^{n-1})$$

$$\vec{\alpha}_2 = (1, t_2, t_2^2, \dots, t_2^{n-1})$$

...

$$\vec{\alpha}_r = (1, t_r, t_r^2, \dots, t_r^{n-1})$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_r = 0 \\ t_1 k_1 + t_2 k_2 + \dots + t_r k_r = 0 \\ \dots \\ t_1^{n-1} k_1 + t_2^{n-1} k_2 + \dots + t_r^{n-1} k_r = 0 \end{cases}$$

k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r 有非零解的必要条件是系数矩阵 $|A| = 0$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} t_1 & t_2 & \dots & t_r \\ t_1^2 & t_2^2 & \dots & t_r^2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ t_1^{n-1} & t_2^{n-1} & \dots & t_r^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq r} (t_i - t_j) \text{ 又 } t_i \text{ 与 } t_j \text{ 互不相同.}$$

$$\therefore |A| \neq 0$$

即 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r 无非零解

$\Rightarrow \alpha_i$ 线性无关