

15. 由题, 不妨把 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 都设为基向量.

$$\vec{\alpha}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{\alpha}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{\alpha}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -3 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{\alpha}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解 } l_1 \vec{\alpha}_1 + l_2 \vec{\alpha}_2 + l_3 \vec{\alpha}_3 + l_4 \vec{\alpha}_4 = 0$$

$$\text{等同解 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -7 & 9 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 5 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} l_1 - 3l_2 + 5l_3 - 2l_4 = 0 \\ -5l_2 + 7l_3 - 3l_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} l_1 = -\frac{1}{3}l_2 + l_3 \\ l_4 = -\frac{5}{3}l_2 + \frac{7}{3}l_3 \\ l_2 = l_2 \\ l_3 = l_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} l_1 \\ l_2 \\ l_3 \\ l_4 \end{bmatrix} = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{5}{3} \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \frac{7}{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

20. 3) 若方程组有解, 则系数矩阵的秩等于增广矩阵的秩.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & b & 1 \\ 1 & z & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1-a & b-1 & 0 \\ 1-a & z & b-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1-a & b-1 & 0 \\ 1-a & z & b-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= b(b-a) \neq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & z & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1-ab & 1-a & 4-3a \\ 0 & b & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{b} \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{b} \\ x_3 = 2 + \frac{1}{1-a} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 + x_4 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{矛盾无解.}$$

$$a=1$$

$$b=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$b \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{增广矩阵秩为3, 矛盾.}$$

$$22. 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & -4 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 - 4x_4 = 0 \\ -x_2 - 4x_3 + 3x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ -3x_3 + 2x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ -2x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_4 + 7x_5 \\ x_2 = x_4 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ x_4 = x_4 \\ x_5 = -2x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$r_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore r = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 & 7 \\ 4 & 11 & -13 & 16 \\ 7 & -2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 17 & -19 & 20 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{3}{17}x_3 + \frac{13}{17}x_4 \\ x_2 = \frac{19}{17}x_3 - \frac{20}{17}x_4 \\ x_3 = x_3 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$r = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{17} \\ \frac{19}{17} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{13}{17} \\ -\frac{20}{17} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$b) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 5 & 5 & 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{5}{6}x_4 \\ x_2 = -\frac{7}{6}x_4 \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{6}x_4 \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$r_0 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{6} \\ -\frac{7}{6} \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad k \in \mathbb{R}$$

24. $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & a_4 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a_5 \end{pmatrix}$ 必要性 = 易知 $|A| = 0$

2) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sum a_i \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & a_4 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a_5 \end{pmatrix}$

2) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sum a_i \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & a_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & a_5 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩为 4.

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩为 4.

∴ 方程组有解.
充分性 =

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sum a_i \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & a_4 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a_5 \end{pmatrix}$ 有解, 秩为 4.
不能少 $\sum a_i = 0$ 展开得到

$\begin{cases} x_1 = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 \\ x_2 = a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 \\ x_3 = a_3 + a_4 + a_5 \\ x_4 = a_4 + a_5 \\ x_5 = a_5 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} x_1 = x_5 \\ x_2 = x_5 \\ x_3 = x_5 \\ x_4 = x_5 \end{cases}$

26. 由题: $\vec{\alpha}_1, \vec{\alpha}_2, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n$ 线性无关, 秩为 n .
没有基础解系, 必然 $r \leq n$. 取原方程组的基础解系 $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$.

用 $n-r$ 个数 $C_1, 0, \dots, 0, C_2, 0, \dots, 0$ 代自由未知量.
 $\eta_1 = (C_1, \dots, C_r, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$ 放在一起 η_i 可表示.
 $\eta_2 = (C_2, \dots, C_r, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$ $\therefore \eta_i$ 是极大线性无关组, $\lambda \neq 0$ 或 -1 或 -2 .
秩为 $n-r$ 时, λ 也是极大线性无关组, 复与 η_i 等价.

设 $\eta = (C_1, \dots, C_r, C_{r+1}, C_{r+2}, \dots)$ 是方程组的一个解.
 $\eta = C_{r+1} \cdot \eta_1 + C_{r+2} \cdot \eta_2 + \dots$
比较 η 与上式后 $n-r$ 个数, 自由未知量相同, 解一样.

又 $(n-r)$ 个解线性无关.
∴ 都是基础解系.

27. 证.
① 线性方程组是齐次线性方程组, 易知解的线性组合仍为解.

② 不是齐次线性方程组.

$\vec{\alpha}_1 \cdot \vec{\eta}_{11} + \vec{\alpha}_2 \cdot \vec{\eta}_{12} + \dots + \vec{\alpha}_n \cdot \vec{\eta}_{1n} = \vec{a}_1$

$\vec{\alpha}_1 \cdot \vec{\eta}_{21} + \vec{\alpha}_2 \cdot \vec{\eta}_{22} + \dots + \vec{\alpha}_n \cdot \vec{\eta}_{2n} = \vec{a}_2$
代入 $u_1 \eta_1 + u_2 \eta_2 + \dots + u_t \eta_t$.

$\vec{\alpha}_1 (u_1 \eta_{11} + u_2 \eta_{21} + \dots + u_t \eta_{t1}) + \vec{\alpha}_2 (u_1 \eta_{12} + u_2 \eta_{22} + \dots + u_t \eta_{t2}) + \dots + u_t \eta_{tn} = \vec{a}_i$

$\Rightarrow u_1 (\vec{\alpha}_1 \eta_{11} + \vec{\alpha}_2 \eta_{12} + \dots + \vec{\alpha}_n \eta_{1n}) + u_2 (\vec{\alpha}_1 \eta_{21} + \vec{\alpha}_2 \eta_{22} + \dots + \vec{\alpha}_n \eta_{2n}) + \dots = \vec{a}_i$
可用平法清晰表示

$u_1 \vec{a}_1 + u_2 \vec{a}_2 + \dots + u_t \vec{a}_t = \vec{a}_i$
 $\vec{a}_i (u_1 + u_2 + \dots + u_t) = \vec{a}_i$

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

$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -\lambda & -\lambda \\ \lambda-1 & -3 & \lambda-1 \\ \lambda+1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)\lambda(\lambda+2)$

3) $\lambda = -1$
 $\begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 + 2 \\ x_2 = x_2 \\ x_3 = -\frac{5}{3}x_2 - \frac{5}{3} \end{cases} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -\frac{10}{3} \end{bmatrix}$