

## 第二节 向量组的秩

1. 判断题. (正确的在括号里打“√”, 错误的打“×”)

(1) 若向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性相关, 则任一向量  $\alpha_i (1 \leq i \leq m)$  可由其余向量线性表出.  
( × )

**【解题过程】** 若向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性相关, 则其中某一个向量  $\alpha_i (1 \leq i \leq m)$  可由其余向量线性表出.

(2) 对任意一组不全为零的数  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$ , 有  $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + \lambda_m \alpha_m = 0$ , 则向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性相关. ( √ )

**【解题过程】** 向量组线性相关的定义: 存在一组不全为零的数  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$ , 有  $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + \lambda_m \alpha_m = 0$ , 则向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性相关. 对任意一组不全为零的数  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$ , 有  $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + \lambda_m \alpha_m = 0$ , 则向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  必线性相关.

(3) 若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性相关,  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$  亦线性相关, 则有不全为零的数  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$ ,

使  $\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + \lambda_m\alpha_m = 0$  ,

$\lambda_1\beta_1 + \lambda_2\beta_2 + \cdots + \lambda_m\beta_m = 0$  同时成立 .

( × )

**【解题过程】** 若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m$  线性相关,

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_m$  亦线性相关, 则有不全为零的数

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_m; l_1, l_2, \cdots, l_m$  ,

使  $\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + \lambda_m\alpha_m = 0$  ,

$l_1\beta_1 + l_2\beta_2 + \cdots + l_m\beta_m = 0$  同时成立, 其中

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_m; l_1, l_2, \cdots, l_m$  不一定相同.

(4) 若有不全为 0 的数  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_m$  , 使

$$\begin{aligned} &\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + \lambda_m\alpha_m + \lambda_1\beta_1 \\ &+ \lambda_2\beta_2 + \cdots + \lambda_m\beta_m = 0 \end{aligned}$$

成立, 则  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m$  线性相关,

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_m$  亦线性相关. ( × )

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_m$  亦线性相关. ( × )

**【解题过程】** 举出反例:

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

有  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , 有

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m$  线性无关,  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_m$  亦线性无关.

2. 选择题.

(1)  $n$  维向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$  ( $3 \leq s \leq n$ ) 线性无关的充分必要条件是 ( D ).

(A) 存在不全为零的数  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_s$ , 使  $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \cdots + \lambda_s \alpha_s \neq 0$

(B)  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$  中任意两个向量线性无关

(C)  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$  中存在一个向量, 它不能用其余向量线性表出

(D)  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$  中任意一个向量都不能用其余向量线性表出

**【解题过程】** 向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m$  线性相关的充要条件是  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m$  中有一个向量是其余向量的线性组合; 由此可知,  $n$  维向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$  ( $3 \leq s \leq n$ ) 线性无关的充要条件是  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$  中任一个向量都不能由其余向量的线性表示.

(2) 设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m$  均为  $n$  维向量, 那么下列结论正确的是 ( B ).

(A) 若  $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \cdots + \lambda_m \alpha_m = 0$ , 则  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m$  线性相关。

(B) 对任意一组不全为零的数

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_m$ , 有  $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \cdots + \lambda_s \alpha_s \neq 0$ ,

则向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m$  线性无关。

(C) 若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性相关, 则对任意

一组不全为零的数  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$ ,

有  $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + \lambda_m \alpha_m = 0$ 。

(D) 因为  $0\alpha_1 + 0\alpha_2 + \dots + 0\alpha_m = 0$ ,

所以  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性无关。

**【解题过程】** 对任意一组不全为零的数

$\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$ , 有  $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + \lambda_s \alpha_s \neq 0$ ,

则不存在一组不全为零的数  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$ , 有

$\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + \lambda_s \alpha_s = 0$ , 于是向量组

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性无关。

(3) 设有任意两个  $n$  维向量组

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  和  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ , 若存在两组

不全为零的数  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$  和  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m$ ,

使  $(\lambda_1 + k_1)\alpha_1 + (\lambda_2 + k_2)\alpha_2 + \dots + (\lambda_m + k_m)\alpha_m$

$+ (\lambda_1 - k_1)\beta_1 + (\lambda_2 - k_2)\beta_2 + \dots + (\lambda_m - k_m)\beta_m = 0$

则 (D)。

(A)  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  和  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$  都线性相关

(B)  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  和  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$  都线性无关

(C)  $\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_m + \beta_m$ ,

$\alpha_1 - \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_m - \beta_m$  线性无关

(D)  $\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_m + \beta_m$ ,

$\alpha_1 - \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_m - \beta_m$  线性相关

【解题过程】

$$\begin{aligned} & (\lambda_1 + k_1)\alpha_1 + (\lambda_2 + k_2)\alpha_2 + \cdots + (\lambda_m + k_m)\alpha_m \\ & + (\lambda_1 - k_1)\beta_1 + (\lambda_2 - k_2)\beta_2 + \cdots + (\lambda_m - k_m)\beta_m = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \lambda_1(\alpha_1 + \beta_1) + \lambda_2(\alpha_2 + \beta_2) + \cdots + \lambda_m(\alpha_m + \beta_m)$$

$$+ k_1(\alpha_1 - \beta_1) + k_2(\alpha_2 - \beta_2) + \cdots + k_m(\alpha_m - \beta_m) = 0$$

$\because \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots, \lambda_m$  和  $k_1, k_2, \cdots, k_m$  不全为零

$$\therefore \alpha_1 + \beta_1, \cdots, \alpha_m + \beta_m, \alpha_1 - \beta_1, \cdots, \alpha_m - \beta_m$$

线性相关

(4) 向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关, 则下列向量

组线性相关的是 ( C ) .

(A)  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1$

(B)  $\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$

(C)  $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_1$

(D)  $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_3$

【解题过程】

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = -[(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3) + (\alpha_3 - \alpha_1)].$$

(5) 若向量组  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  线性无关,  $\alpha, \beta, \delta$  线性相关, 则 ( C ) .

- (A)  $\alpha$  必可由  $\beta, \gamma, \delta$  线性表示
- (B)  $\beta$  必不可由  $\alpha, \beta, \delta$  线性表示
- (C)  $\delta$  必可由  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  线性表示
- (D)  $\delta$  必不可由  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  线性表示

**【解题过程】**  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  线性无关, 则  $\alpha, \beta$  线性无关. 又  $\alpha, \beta, \delta$  线性相关, 则  $\delta$  必可由  $\alpha, \beta$  线性表示, 于是  $\delta$  必可由  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  线性表示.

(6) 设  $A$  是  $n$  阶矩阵, 且  $|A| = 0$ , 则矩阵  $A$  中 ( B )

- (A) 必有一列元素全为零
- (B) 必有一列向量是其余列向量的线性组合
- (C) 必有两列元素对应成比例
- (D) 任一行向量都是其余列向量的线性组合

**【解题思路】** 排除法.

**【解题过程】**  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 排除 A、C、

D.

(7) 设向量  $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_s$  ( $s > 1$ ),

而  $\beta_1 = \alpha - \alpha_1, \beta_2 = \alpha - \alpha_2, \cdots, \beta_s = \alpha - \alpha_s$ ,

则下列结论中正确的是 ( A ) .

(A)  $R\{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_s\} = R\{\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_s\}$

(B)  $R\{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_s\} > R\{\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_s\}$

(C)  $R\{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_s\} < R\{\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_s\}$

(D) 不能确定

【解题过程】

$\beta_1 = \alpha - \alpha_1, \beta_2 = \alpha - \alpha_2, \cdots, \beta_s = \alpha - \alpha_s$ , 则

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_s$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$  ( $s > 1$ ) 线性表

示;

$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_s = (s-1)\alpha$$

$$= (s-1)(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_s),$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{s-1}(\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_s) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_s.$$

$$\text{于是 } \alpha_1 = \frac{1}{s-1}(\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_s) - \beta_1,$$

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{s-1}(\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_s) - \beta_2, \cdots,$$

$$\alpha_s = \frac{1}{s-1}(\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_s) - \beta_s,$$

即  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$  ( $s > 1$ ) 可由  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_s$  线性

表示. 综上,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$  ( $s > 1$ ) 与

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_s$  等价.

$$R\{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_s\} = R\{\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_s\}.$$

(8) 若存在矩阵  $P, Q$ , 使

$A = PB, B = QA$ , 则 ( A ) .

$$(A) \quad R(A) = R(B)$$

$$(B) \quad R(A) > R(B)$$

$$(C) \quad R(A) < R(B)$$

(D) 不能确定

【解题过程】 $\because R(A) = R(PB) \leq R(B)$ ,

$$R(B) = R(QA) \leq R(A)$$

$$\therefore R(A) = R(B).$$

3. 用定义判断下列向量组线性相关性.

$$(1) \quad \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

【解题过程】设存在常数  $k_1, k_2, k_3$ , 使得

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3 = 0,$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} -k_1 + 2k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ 2k_1 + 2k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 + 2k_3 = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} -k_1 + 2k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ 2k_1 + 2k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 + 2k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{的系数矩阵为 } A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0. \text{ 于是 } \begin{cases} -k_1 + 2k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ 2k_1 + 2k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 + 2k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{有非零解, 即 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

线性相关.

$$(2) \quad \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

【解题过程】设存在常数  $k_1, k_2, k_3$ , 使得

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3 = 0,$$



$$\text{即} \begin{cases} k_1 - k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 - k_3 = 0 \\ 3k_1 + k_2 = 0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} k_1 - k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 - k_3 = 0 \\ 3k_1 + k_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{的系数矩阵为 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0,$$

$$\text{于是} \begin{cases} -k_1 + 2k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ 2k_1 + 2k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 + 2k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{仅有零解,}$$

$$\text{即 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 线性无关.}$$

$$4. \text{ 设 } \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

把  $\beta$  表示成  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  的线性组合, 问线性

表示是否唯一?

**【解题过程】** 设存在常数  $k_1, k_2, k_3$ , 使得

$$\beta = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3, \text{ 即 } \begin{cases} k_1 + 2k_3 = 1 \\ k_2 + 2k_3 = 3 \\ k_1 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases}.$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + 2k_3 = 1 \\ k_2 + 2k_3 = 3 \\ k_1 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 的系数矩阵为 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{增广矩阵为 } \bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{将 } \bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 进行初等变换得:}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

由此可得:  $k_1 = -1, k_2 = 1, k_3 = 1$ . 于是

$\beta = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ , 且线性表示唯一.

5. 设  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ t \end{pmatrix}$ ; , 问:

(1) 当  $t$  为何值时,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关?

当  $t$  为何值时,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关?

【解题过程】 设存在常数  $k_1, k_2, k_3$ , 使得

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = 0,$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 3k_2 + tk_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当} \begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 3k_2 + tk_3 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 仅有零解时,}$$

$$\text{即} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & t \end{vmatrix} = t - 5 \neq 0 \text{ 时, } t \neq 5 \text{ 时,}$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 线性无关, 当} \begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 3k_2 + tk_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{有非零解时, 即} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & t \end{vmatrix} = t - 5 = 0 \text{ 时,}$$

$t = 5$  时,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关.

(2) 当  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关时, 将  $\alpha_3$  表示为

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  的线性组合.

**【解题过程】** 当  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关时, 即

$t = 5$  时, 存在不全为零的常数  $k_1, k_2, k_3$ , 使

$$\text{得 } k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 3k_2 + 5k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 3k_2 + 5k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 的系数矩阵为}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 将 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

进行初等变换得:

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

$$\text{由此可得: } \begin{cases} k_1 = k_3 \\ k_2 = -2k_3 \end{cases}; \text{ 取 } k_3 = 1,$$

$$\text{则 } k_1 = 1, k_2 = -2,$$

$$\text{即 } \alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0, \alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2.$$

6. 已知向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性无关,

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3,$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \beta_4 = \alpha_4 - \alpha_1.$$

证明向量组  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  线性无关.

**【解题过程】** 设存在常数  $k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4$ , 使得

$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 + k_4\beta_4 = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{即 } (k_1 - k_4)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2)\alpha_2 \\ & + (k_2 + k_3)\alpha_3 + (k_3 + k_4)\alpha_4 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性无关

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore \begin{cases} k_1 - k_4 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_3 + k_4 = 0 \end{cases} \\ & \therefore \begin{cases} k_1 - k_4 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_3 + k_4 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 仅有零解} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  线性无关.

7. 若向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关, 问常数  $l, m$

需满足什么条件时, 向量组

$l\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, m\alpha_3 + \alpha_1$  线性无关?

【解题过程】 设存在常数  $k_1, k_2, k_3$ , 使得

$$k_1(l\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + k_2(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + k_3(m\alpha_3 + \alpha_1) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } (k_1 l + k_3)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2)\alpha_2 + (k_2 + mk_3)\alpha_3 = 0$$

$\therefore$  向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关

$$\therefore \begin{cases} k_1 l + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_2 + mk_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } \begin{cases} k_1 l + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_2 + mk_3 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 仅有零解时,}$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{vmatrix} l & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & m \end{vmatrix} = lm + 1 \neq 0 \text{ 时,}$$

$l\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, m\alpha_3 + \alpha_1$  也线性无关. 因此

$l, m$  满足条件  $lm \neq -1$  时,

$l\alpha_2 - \alpha_1, m\alpha_3 - \alpha_2, \alpha_1 - \alpha_3$  也线性无关.

8. 求下列向量组的秩和一个最大无关组, 并把其余向量用最大无关组线性表示.

(1)

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

【解题过程】设  $A$  为以  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  为列向

量组构成的矩阵, 并对矩阵  $A$  作初等行变换:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -6 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

由此可得:  $R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 2$  且最大无关组为:

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2. \alpha_3 = 2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2; \alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2.$$

$$(2) \quad \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

【解题过程】设  $A$  为以  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$  为列向

量组构成的矩阵, 并对矩阵  $A$  作初等行变换:

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

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

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

由此可得:  $R(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) = 3$  且最大无

关组为:  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4 = -\beta_1 - \frac{1}{2}\beta_3$ .

9. 设向量组  $\begin{pmatrix} a \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ b \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  的秩为 2, 试

求  $a, b$  的值.

**【解题过程】** 设  $A$  为以  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  为列向

量组构成的矩阵, 并对矩阵  $A$  作初等行变换:

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & b & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & b & 2 & 3 \\ a & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3 - ar]{r_2 - 3r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & b-9 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-3a & 1-a & 2-a \end{pmatrix} = A_1.$$

$\therefore$  向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  的秩为 2

$$\therefore R(A) = R(A_1) = 2$$

由此可知,  $2-a=0$ , 即  $a=2$ , 此时  $b=5$ .

10. 设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  为  $n$  个  $n$  维向量, 若标准

基向量组  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$  能由它们线性表出, 证

明:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关.

【解题过程】 $\because e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$  为标准基向量组

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  可由  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$  线性表示

$\because e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$  能由  $n$  维向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$

线性表示

$\therefore$  向量组  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$  与向量组

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  等价

$\because$  向量组  $e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n$  线性无关且两个向量

组所含向量的个数都为  $n$

$\therefore$  向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关.

$$11. \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} \beta_1 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \dots + \alpha_n, \\ \beta_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n, \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ \beta_n = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_{n-1}, \end{cases} \text{ 证明:}$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  与  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$  等价.

【解题思路】如果  $V$  中的向量组

$T = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_t)$  中的每一个向量

$w_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, t)$  都可以经向量组

$S = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_s)$  线性表出, 那么向量组

$T$  就称为可以经向量组  $S$  线性表出. 如果两个向量组可以互相线性表出, 就称它们等价.

【解题过程】线性空间  $V$  中向量组

$S = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$  能被向量组

$T = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  线性表出, 只需证

$T = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  可以由  $S = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$  线

$$\text{性表出即可,将} \begin{cases} \beta_1 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \cdots + \alpha_n, \\ \beta_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n, \\ \quad \quad \quad \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ \beta_n = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_{n-1}, \end{cases},$$

相加得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_n \\ &= (n-1)(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \cdots + \alpha_n) \end{aligned}$$

由题意知,  $n \geq 2$ ,

$$\text{于是 } \frac{1}{n-1}(\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_n).$$

$$= \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \cdots + \alpha_n$$

易知,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= \frac{1}{n-1}(\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_n) - \beta_1 \\ \alpha_2 &= \frac{1}{n-1}(\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_n) - \beta_2, \\ &\quad \vdots \\ \alpha_n &= \frac{1}{n-1}(\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_n) - \beta_n \end{aligned}$$

故  $T = (\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n)$  可以由  $S = (\beta_1, \cdots, \beta_n)$

线性表出. 即证: 向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$  和

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n$  等价.

12. 设向量组  $\alpha_i = (t_i, t_i^2, \cdots, t_i^n) (i=1, 2, \cdots, m; m \leq n)$ ,

试证: 向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m$  线性无关, 其中

$t_1, t_2, \cdots, t_m$  为  $m$  个互不相等且不为 0 的常数.

**【解题过程】** 设存在实数  $k_1, k_2, \cdots, k_m$ , 使得

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \cdots + k_m \alpha_m = 0,$$

$$\text{即} \begin{cases} k_1 t_1 + k_2 t_2 + \cdots + k_m t_m = 0 \\ k_1 t_1^2 + k_2 t_2^2 + \cdots + k_m t_m^2 = 0 \\ \quad \quad \quad \vdots \\ k_1 t_1^n + k_2 t_2^n + \cdots + k_m t_m^n = 0 \end{cases},$$

当 只 有  $k_1 = k_2 = \cdots = k_m = 0$  满 足



$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_m\alpha_m = 0,$$

$$\text{则 } \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_1^2 \\ \vdots \\ t_1^n \end{pmatrix}, \cdots, \alpha_m = \begin{pmatrix} t_m \\ t_m^2 \\ \vdots \\ t_m^n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 线性无关, 即只}$$

$$\text{需要证 } \begin{cases} k_1t_1 + k_2t_2 + \cdots + k_mt_m = 0 \\ k_1t_1^2 + k_2t_2^2 + \cdots + k_mt_m^2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ k_1t_1^n + k_2t_2^n + \cdots + k_mt_m^n = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 只有零解.}$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1t_1 + k_2t_2 + \cdots + k_mt_m = 0 \\ k_1t_1^2 + k_2t_2^2 + \cdots + k_mt_m^2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ k_1t_1^n + k_2t_2^n + \cdots + k_mt_m^n = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 的系数矩阵为}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 & t_2 & \cdots & t_m \\ t_1^2 & t_2^2 & \cdots & t_m^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ t_1^n & t_2^n & \cdots & t_m^n \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 当 } m=n \text{ 时,}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} t_1 & t_2 & \cdots & t_n \\ t_1^2 & t_2^2 & \cdots & t_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ t_1^n & t_2^n & \cdots & t_n^n \end{vmatrix} = t_1 t_2 \cdots t_n \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ t_1 & t_2 & \cdots & t_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ t_1^{n-1} & t_2^{n-1} & \cdots & t_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \\ = t_1 t_2 \cdots t_n \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (t_i - t_j) \neq 0$$

$$\text{此时 } \begin{cases} k_1t_1 + k_2t_2 + \cdots + k_mt_m = 0 \\ k_1t_1^2 + k_2t_2^2 + \cdots + k_mt_m^2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ k_1t_1^n + k_2t_2^n + \cdots + k_mt_m^n = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 只有零解;}$$

$$\text{当 } m < n \text{ 时, } \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & t_2 & \cdots & t_m \\ t_1^2 & t_2^2 & \cdots & t_m^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ t_1^n & t_2^n & \cdots & t_m^n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 可以将其看}$$

$$\text{为 } \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & t_2 & \cdots & t_n \\ t_1^2 & t_2^2 & \cdots & t_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ t_1^n & t_2^n & \cdots & t_n^n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 的前 } m \text{ 列, 故}$$

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & t_2 & \cdots & t_m \\ t_1^2 & t_2^2 & \cdots & t_m^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ t_1^n & t_2^n & \cdots & t_m^n \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = m, \text{ 此时则}$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 t_1 + k_2 t_2 + \cdots + k_m t_m = 0 \\ k_1 t_1^2 + k_2 t_2^2 + \cdots + k_m t_m^2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ k_1 t_1^n + k_2 t_2^n + \cdots + k_m t_m^n = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 只有零解. 即证:}$$

$R^n$  中向量组  $\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_m$  线性无关.

13. 设向量组  $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s\}$  的秩为  $r_1$ , 向量

组  $\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_t\}$  的秩为  $r_2$ , 向量组

$\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_t\}$  的秩为  $r_3$ , 证明:

$$\max\{r_1, r_2\} \leq r_3 \leq r_1 + r_2.$$

**【解题思路】** 若  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_s$  线性无关且可

以由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_t$  线性表出, 则  $s \leq t$ .

**【解题过程】** 设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$  的极大线性无

关组为  $\delta_1, \cdots, \delta_{r_1}$ ,  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_t$  的极大线性

无关组为

$$\phi_1, \cdots, \phi_{r_2}, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_t$$

的极大线性无关组为

$$\varphi_1, \cdots, \varphi_{r_3}, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_t$$

可以由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$  和  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_t$  线性表出,

则  $\varphi_1, \cdots, \varphi_{r_3}$  可以由  $\delta_1, \cdots, \delta_{r_1}$  和  $\phi_1, \cdots, \phi_{r_2}$

线性表出, 故  $r_3 \leq r_1 + r_2$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_s$  可以由  $\varphi_1, \cdots, \varphi_{r_3}$  线性表出, 则

$\phi_1, \dots, \phi_{r_2}$  可以由  $\phi_1, \dots, \phi_{r_3}$  线性表出, 故

$$r_2 \leq r_3$$

$$\because r_1 \leq r_3, r_2 \leq r_3$$

$$\therefore \max(r_1, r_2) \leq r_3$$

综上所述, 即证  $\max(r_1, r_2) \leq r_3 \leq r_1 + r_2$ .

14. 设  $A, B$  均为  $m \times n$  矩阵, 证明: (1)

$$R(A+B) \leq R(A) + R(B);$$

**【解题过程】**

$$\text{设 } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n),$$

$$\text{则 } A+B = (\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n)$$

$$\because \alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n \text{ 可由}$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ 和 } \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n \text{ 线性表示}$$

$$\therefore R(\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n)$$

$$\leq R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) + R(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$$

$$\therefore R(A+B) \leq R(A) + R(B).$$

$$(2) R(A-B) \leq R(A) + R(B).$$

**【解题过程】**

$$\text{设 } A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n), B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n),$$

$$\text{则 } A-B = (\alpha_1 - \beta_1, \alpha_2 - \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n - \beta_n)$$

$$\because \alpha_1 - \beta_1, \alpha_2 - \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n - \beta_n \text{ 可由}$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ 和 } \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n \text{ 线性表示}$$

$$\therefore R(\alpha_1 - \beta_1, \alpha_2 - \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n - \beta_n)$$

$$\leq R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) + R(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$$

$$\therefore R(A-B) \leq R(A) - R(B).$$

15. 设  $A$  为  $m \times s$  矩阵,  $B$  为  $s \times p$  矩阵, 证

$$\text{明: } R(AB) \leq \min\{R(A), R(B)\}.$$

【解题过程】 设

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s), B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1p} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & b_{s2} & \cdots & b_{sp} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } AB = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11}\alpha_1 + b_{21}\alpha_2 + \cdots + b_{s1}\alpha_s, b_{12}\alpha_1 + b_{22}\alpha_2 \\ + \cdots + b_{s2}\alpha_s, \cdots, b_{1p}\alpha_1 + b_{2p}\alpha_2 + \cdots + b_{sp}\alpha_s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \because b_{11}\alpha_1 + b_{21}\alpha_2 + \cdots + b_{s1}\alpha_s, b_{12}\alpha_1 + b_{22}\alpha_2 \\ & + \cdots + b_{s2}\alpha_s, \cdots, b_{1p}\alpha_1 + b_{2p}\alpha_2 + \cdots + b_{sp}\alpha_s \end{aligned}$$

可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性表示

$$\begin{aligned} & \therefore R \begin{pmatrix} b_{11}\alpha_1 + b_{21}\alpha_2 + \cdots + b_{s1}\alpha_s, b_{12}\alpha_1 + b_{22}\alpha_2 + \cdots \\ + b_{s2}\alpha_s, \cdots, b_{1p}\alpha_1 + b_{2p}\alpha_2 + \cdots + b_{sp}\alpha_s \end{pmatrix} \\ & \leq R(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R(AB) \leq R(A)$$

同理可知,  $R(AB) \leq R(B)$

$$\text{即证: } R(AB) \leq \min\{R(A), R(B)\}.$$