

线性代数第22讲

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内容: 第一章到第三章的复习等

一、第一章





$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 0 \times 6 + 2 \times 5 \times (-1) + 3 \times 4 \times 0$$
$$-3 \times 0 \times (-1) - 1 \times 5 \times 0 - 2 \times 4 \times 6$$
$$= -10 - 48 = -58.$$

2. 计算下列三阶行列式:

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
(1) & 1 & 2 & 3 \\
3 & 1 & 2 \\
2 & 3 & 1
\end{array};$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
2 & 0 & 1 \\
1 & -4 & -1 \\
-1 & 8 & 3
\end{array};$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
3 & 1 & 4 \\
8 & 9 & 5
\end{array};$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
V & | 8 & 9 & 5 \\
 & 0 & a & 0 \\
 & b & 0 & c \\
 & 0 & d & 0
\end{array};$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
(3) & 1 & 0 & -1 \\
3 & 5 & 0 \\
0 & 4 & 1
\end{array};$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
(6) & a & b & c \\
b & c & a \\
c & a & b
\end{array};$$

1文门上。

例3 计算
$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$
.

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -8 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 16 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -8 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 16 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 16 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_3 + 4r_2}{r_4 - 8r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & 15 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{r_4 + \frac{5}{4}r_3}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5/2 \end{vmatrix} = 40.$$



注意到行列式中各行(列)4个数之和都为6,故可把第2,3,4行同时加到

第1行,提出公因子6,然后各行减去第1行化为上三角形行列式来计算:

$$D \stackrel{r_1+r_2+r_3+r_4}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_2-r_1}{=} 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=48.$$

 $n \ge i > j \ge 2$

$$n \ge l > J \le 1$$

$$M_{ij}$$
 和 A_{ij} , 求 $A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{13} + A_{14}$ 及 $M_{11} + M_{21} + M_{31} + M_{41}$.

解 注意到 $A_{11}+A_{12}+A_{13}+A_{14}$ 等于用1,1,1,1代替D的第1行所得的行列式,即

$$A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{13} + A_{14} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \frac{r_4 + r_3}{r_3 - r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -5 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -5 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4.$$

又按定义知



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例 2 計算行列式
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$
.

$$\mathbf{AF} \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{r_1 + 2r_3}{\overline{r_4 + 2r_3}} \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & -2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \times (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 7 & -2 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_1 - r_2}{r_3 + 2r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 9 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -6 - 18 = -24.$$



 C_n

7. 已知四阶行列式 *D* 中第 1 行元素分别为 1, 2, 0, -4, 第 3 行元素的余子式依次为 6, x,

19,2,试求 x 的值.



- 1. 求行列式 5 0 3 中元素 2 和 2 的代数余子式. 2 2 1
- - 3. 按第3列展开下列行列式,并计算其值:



二、第二章



例11 已知
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $(AB)^T$.

解 方法一

因为
$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 14 & -3 \\ 17 & 13 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 所以 $(AB)^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 17 \\ 14 & 13 \\ -3 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$.

方法二
$$(AB)^{\mathrm{T}} = B^{\mathrm{T}}A^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 7 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 17 \\ 14 & 13 \\ -3 & 10 \end{pmatrix}.$$



$$\mathbf{R} \quad 3.4 - 2\mathbf{B} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & -3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -3-8 & 6-6 & 9-4 & 3+2 \\ 0-10 & 9+6 & -6-0 & 3-2 \\ 12-2 & 0-4 & 9+10 & 6-0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -11 & 0 & 5 & 5 \\ -10 & 15 & -6 & 1 \\ 10 & -4 & 19 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

数2 已知
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 7 & 9 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 5 & -2 & 4 \\ 5 & 1 & 9 & 7 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, 且 $A + 2X = B$, 求 X .$$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{F} \qquad \mathbf{X} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & -4 & 4 \\ 4 & -4 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & -7 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1/2 & -1 & -7/2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
;

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \qquad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & -4 \\ -1 & -2 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}; \qquad (3) (1 \ 2 \ 3) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) (1 2 3) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 2 \ 3); \qquad (5) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (6) \quad (x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \ a_{12} \ a_{21} \ a_{22} \ a_{23} \\ a_{13} \ a_{23} \ a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$



第2章 矩 阵
$$\frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{6!} \frac{1}{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, 求 3AB - 2A及ATB.$$
17 大學 持 亦 按 4 分别取 (1 0) 、 (1 0) 时,试求出向量 $x = (1)$



13. 业明: 对仕意 $m \times n$ 矩阵 A, $A^{\mathsf{T}}A$ 及 AA^{T} 都是对称矩阵.

16. 没矩阵 A 为三阶矩阵,且已知 |A|=m,求 |-mA|.

2. 对逆矩阵解下列矩阵方程:
$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

(5-41)

例5 型矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $(E - A)^{-1}$.



$$\mathbf{E} - \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(\boldsymbol{E} - \boldsymbol{A} \quad \boldsymbol{E}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_1 \div (-2)}{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\
3 & -2 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 3r_1} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & 6 & 0 & 3/2 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

所以
$$(E-A)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\ -3 & -3/4 & -1/2 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
.



例 3 设有矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 而

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{3}(1,2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{E}_{3}(3 \ 1(2)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

则

$$\boldsymbol{E}_{3}(1,2)\boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

即用 $E_3(1,2)$ 左乘 A, 相当于交换矩阵 A 的第 1 行与第 2 行, 又

$$AE_3(3\ 1(2)) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

即用 $E_3(3 1(2))$ 右乘 A, 相当于将矩阵 A 的第 3 列乘 2 加到第 1 列.



4. 用矩阵的分块求下列矩阵的逆矩阵:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \\ a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

5. 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & o \\ 4 & -3 & o \\ o & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 $|A^8|$ 及 A^4 .

例4 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 A^{-1} .

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{A}_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A_1 = (5), \quad A_1^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right), \quad A_2 = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{1}\right), \quad A_2^{-1} = \frac{A_2^*}{|A_2|} = \left(\frac{1}{-2}, \frac{-1}{3}\right).$$

所以

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & A_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例5 设 ATA - A 证明 4 A

5. 解下列矩阵方程:
(1) 沒
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 X 使 $AX = B$.

(2)
$$\[rac{\partial}{\partial x} A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \[\vec{x} X \notin XA = B. \\ A - B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, AX = 2X + A, \[\vec{x} X. \]$$

(3)
$$\[\] \mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \ AX = 2X + A, \ \[\] \[\] X.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \ \ \vec{x} \ X.$$



例 3 求矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
的秩.

f以
$$r(A) = 3$$
.

(5) 4 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 & 6 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -3 \\ 1 & 6 & -4 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求矩阵 A 的秩,并求 A 的一个最高阶

6. 承下列矩阵的秩,并求一个最高阶非零子式:



別6 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & \lambda & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 & \mu & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 已知 $\mathbf{r}(A) = 2$, 求 λ 与 μ 的值.

第2章 矩 阵
$$A \xrightarrow{r_2-3r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda+3 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 8 & \mu-5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda+3 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 5-\lambda & \mu-1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

因
$$r(A) = 2$$
, 故
$$5 - \lambda = 0, \ \mu - 1 = 0,$$

$$\lambda = 5, \ \mu = 1.$$



6. 承下列矩阵的秩,并求一个最高阶非零子式:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
3 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\
3 & 0 & 6 & -1 & 1 \\
0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$



三、第三章





例5 判断向量 $\beta = (4,3,-1,11)^{T}$ 是否为向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1,2,-1,5)^{T}$, $\alpha_2 = (2,-1,1)^{T}$ 的线性组合. 若是,写出表示式.

 \mathbf{k} 设 $k_1\alpha_1+k_2\alpha_2=\boldsymbol{\beta}$, 对矩阵 $(\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 \ \boldsymbol{\beta})$ 施以初等行变换:

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

易见,

故
$$\boldsymbol{\beta}$$
可由 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$ 线性表示,且由上面最后一个矩阵知,取 $k_1 = 2, k_2 = 1$ 可使 $\boldsymbol{\beta} = 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$.

三、向量组间的公

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

的基础解系与通解.

解 对系数矩阵A作初等行变换,化为行最简形矩阵,有

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -5 & 3 & 2 \\ 7 & -7 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & -14 & 10 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - 2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\xrightarrow{r_2 \div (-7)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/7 & -4/7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2/7 & -3/7 \\ 0 & 1 & -5/7 & -4/7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

便得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{2}{7}x_3 + \frac{3}{7}x_4 \\ x_2 = \frac{5}{7}x_3 + \frac{4}{7}x_4 \end{cases}$$



例 2 设矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & -6 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求矩阵 A 的列向量组的一个极大无关组,

并把不属于极大无关组的列向量用极大无关组线性表示.

解 对 A 施行初等行变换化为行阶梯形矩阵:

$$A \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

知r(A)=3,故列向量组的极大无关组含 3 个向量. 而三个非零行的非零首元在第 1,2,4 三列,故 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_4$ 为列向量组的一个极大无关组.

从而 $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4) = 3$,故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 线性无关. 由 A 的行最简形矩阵,有 $\alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$

$$\alpha_5 = 4\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - 3\alpha_4.$$



1. 判定下列向量组是线性相关还是线性无关:
(1)
$$\alpha_1 = (1,0,-1)^T$$
, $\alpha_2 = (-2,2,0)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (3,-5,2)^T$;

(2)
$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 1, 3, 1)^T$$
, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (3, -1, 2, 4)^T$, $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (2, 2, 7, -1)^T$;

(2)
$$\alpha_1 = (1,1,3,1)^T$$
, $\alpha_2 = (3,-1,2,4)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (2,2,7,-1)^T$;
(3) $\alpha_1 = (1,0,0,2,5)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (0,1,0,3,4)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (0,0,1,4,7)^T$, $\alpha_4 = (2,-3,4,11,12)^T$.
2. $\alpha_4 = (2,-3,4,11,12)^T$.

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ a \end{pmatrix}.$$

1. 设
$$v_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T$$
, $v_2 = (0, 1, 1)^T$, $v_3 = (3, 4, 0)^T$, 求 $v_1 - v_2$ 及 $v_1 = (0, 1, 1)^T$, $v_3 = (0, 1, 1)^T$, $v_4 = (0, 1, 1)^T$, $v_5 = (0, 1, 1)^T$, $v_7 = (0, 1, 1)^T$, $v_8 = (0, 1, 1)^T$, $v_8 = (0, 1, 1)^T$, $v_8 = (0, 1, 1)^T$, $v_9 = (0,$

2. 将下列向量中的 β 表示为其余向量的线性组合: $\beta = (3.5 - 6)$ $\alpha = (1.0.1)$. $\alpha_0 = (1.0.1)$

量中的
$$\beta$$
表示为其余向量的线性组 α .
 $\beta = (3,5,-6), \ \alpha_1 = (1,0,1), \ \alpha_2 = (1,1,1), \ \alpha_3 = (0,-1,-1).$

$$\beta = (3,5,-6), \ \alpha_1 = (1,0,1), \ \alpha_2 = (1,1,1), \ \alpha_3$$

$$\beta_1 = (3,5,-6), \ \alpha_1 = (1,0,1), \ \alpha_2 = (1,1,1), \ \alpha_3$$

$$\beta_1 = (3,5,-6), \ \alpha_1 = (1,0,1), \ \alpha_2 = (1,1,1), \ \alpha_3$$

$$\beta_1 = (3,5,-6), \ \alpha_1 = (1,0,1), \ \alpha_2 = (1,1,1), \ \alpha_3$$

$$\beta_1 = (3,5,-6), \ \alpha_1 = (1,0,1), \ \alpha_2 = (1,1,1), \ \alpha_3$$

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β, 的系数矩阵.

們,們所任及有多少区别。

例2 用基础解系表示如下线性方程组的通解.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 4x_4 - 3x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 - 2x_4 - x_5 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 + 5x_4 - 5x_5 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 + 6x_4 - 7x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$



解 m=4, n=5, m < n, 因此, 所给方程组有无穷多解.

即原方程组与下面的方程组同解:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5 \\ x_2 = x_3 - 3x_4 + x_5 \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } x_3, x_4, x_5 \text{ 为自由未知量}.$$

令自由未知量
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix}$$
取值取值 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 分别得方程组的解为

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 = (-2, 1, 1, 0, 0)^T, \ \boldsymbol{\eta}_2 = (-1, -3, 0, 1, 0)^T, \ \boldsymbol{\eta}_3 = (2, 1, 0, 0, 1)^T,$$

 η_1, η_2, η_3 就是所给方程组的一个基础解系.因此,方程组的通解为

$$\eta = c_1 \eta_1 + c_2 \eta_2 + c_3 \eta_3$$
 (c_1, c_2, c_3 为任意常数).

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 7 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 - 3x_5 = -2. \\ 2x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 + 6x_5 = 23 \end{cases}$$

$$\widetilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 6 & 23 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/2 & 0 & -2 & -9/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 1 & 3 & 23/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由 $r(A) = r(\tilde{A}) = 2 < 5$,知方程组有无穷多解,且原方程组等价于方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}x_3 + 2x_5 - \frac{9}{2} \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}x_3 - x_4 - 3x_5 + \frac{23}{2} \end{cases}$$
 (6.7)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 5 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 1; \\ 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 3 \end{cases}$$

6. 求下列非齐次线性方程组的一个解及对应的齐次线性方程组的基础解系:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 &= 5 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 1; \\ 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 - 3x_4 = 11 \\ 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 6x_3 - x_4 = -1. \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = -6 \end{cases}$$

6. 确定 a 的值使下列齐次线性方程组有非零解,并在有非零解时求其全部解.

(1)
$$\begin{cases} ax_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + ax_2 + x_3 = 0; \\ x_1 + x_2 + ax_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - 4x_2 + 7x_3 = 0. \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + ax_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

• 44 生 中 下 到 北 文 次 线 性 方 程 组 有 解 , 并 求 其 解 .

オーレーフ, マカーアーーー

综合前述讨论,设有非齐次线性方程组 Ax = b,而 α_1 , α_2 ,…, α_n 是系数矩阵A 的列向量组,则下列四个命题等价:

- ① 非齐次线性方程组 Ax = b 有解;
 - ② 向量 b 能由向量组 α_1 , α_2 , ..., α_n 线性表示;
 - ③ 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 与向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, b$ 等价;
- (A) = r(A b).