

矩阵的初等变换与线性方程组——线性方程组的求解

知识点巩固练习

- n 元线性方程组 $Ax=b$ 无解 $\Leftrightarrow R(A) < R(A, b)$;
有解 $\Leftrightarrow R(A) = R(A, b)$;
有唯一解 $\Leftrightarrow R(A) = R(A, b) = n$;
有无穷多解 $\Leftrightarrow R(A) = R(A, b) < n$;
- n 元齐次线性方程组 $Ax=0$ 只有零解 $\Leftrightarrow R(A) = n$;
有非零解 $\Leftrightarrow R(A) < n$.

练习题

1. 求解下列线性方程组:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0, \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - x_3 - 3x_4 = 0, \\ 5x_1 + 10x_2 + x_3 - 5x_4 = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 6 & -1 & -3 & 0 \\ 5 & 10 & 1 & -5 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_4 = 0 \\ -4x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

取 x_2, x_4 为自由未知数

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} 4x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 2, \\ 3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 10, \\ 11x_1 + 3x_2 = 8. \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 4 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 10 \\ 11 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{5}{2} & \frac{11}{4} & 0 & \frac{17}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{array} \right)$$

\therefore 无解.

2. 已知线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 1, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 3x_5 = a, \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + 6x_5 = 3, \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 - x_5 = b, \end{cases}$$

(1) 确定参数 a, b 的值, 使得方程组无解;

(2) 确定参数 a, b 的值, 使得方程组有无穷多解, 并求出其通解.

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & b \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & b-2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore b-2 \neq 0 \text{ 或 } a \neq 0$$

$$\therefore b \neq 2 \text{ 或 } a \neq 0$$

$$(2) \quad b=2, a=0$$

$$\therefore x_1 = x_3 + x_4 + 5x_5 - 2$$

$$x_2 = 3 - 2x_3 - 2x_4 - 6x_5$$

$$\therefore \text{通解} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵的初等变换与线性方程组

1. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} + a_{11} & a_{32} + a_{12} & a_{33} + a_{13} \end{pmatrix}$, $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则必有

有 C.

A. $AP_1P_2=B$

B. $AP_2P_1=B$

C. $P_1P_2A=B$

D. $P_2P_1A=B$

2. 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, α 为 n 维列向量, 若 $R(A) = R \begin{pmatrix} A & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 1.

A. $Ax=\alpha$ 必有无穷多解

B. $Ax=\alpha$ 必有唯一解

C. $\begin{pmatrix} A & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 只有零解

D. $\begin{pmatrix} A & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 必有非零解

3. 设 A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, B 是 $n \times m$ 矩阵, 则 B.

A. $m > n$ 时, 必有 $|AB| \neq 0$

B. $m > n$ 时, 必有 $|AB| = 0$

C. $n > m$ 时, 必有 $|AB| \neq 0$

D. $n > m$ 时, 必有 $|AB| = 0$

4. 设 A, B 为 4 阶方阵, $R(A)=4$, $R(B)=3$, 则 $R(AB) = \underline{3}$.

5. 判断正误: 若 A 可逆, 则 A 一定可以表示成一些初等阵的乘积, 此命题 正确.

6. 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, 且满足 $A^2 - 2A - 3E = O$, 证明: $R(A+E) + R(A-3E) = n$.

证明:

$$R(A+E+(3E-A)) = R(4E) = n$$

$$\therefore R(A+E) + R(3E-A) = n \leq R(A+E) + R(A-3E) = R(A+E) + R(A-3E)$$

$$(A+E)(A-3E) = A^2 - 2A - 3E = O$$

$$\therefore R(A+E) + R(A-3E) \leq n$$

$$\therefore R(A+E) + R(A-3E) = n$$

7. 求解下列线性方程组:

$$(1) \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4 = 0, \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - 7x_4 = 0, \\ 4x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + 6x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 - 7x_4 = 0; \end{cases}$$

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

$$\therefore \text{解为} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} 2x + 3y + z = 4, \\ x - 2y + 4z = -5, \\ 3x + 8y - 2z = 13, \\ 4x - y + 9z = -6. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 & -5 \\ 3 & 8 & -2 & 13 \\ 4 & -1 & 9 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore 以 z 为自由未知数

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

8. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 X 使得 $XA = B$.

$$(XA)^T = B^T$$

$$\therefore A^T X^T = B^T$$

$$(A^T, B^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 7 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

9. 当 λ 为何值时, 非齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} (2-\lambda)x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 1, \\ 2x_1 + (5-\lambda)x_2 - 4x_3 = 2, \\ -2x_1 - 4x_2 + (5-\lambda)x_3 = -\lambda - 1, \end{cases}$$

(1) 有唯一解; (2) 无解; (3) 有无穷多解, 并在有无穷多解时求其通解.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 5-\lambda & -\lambda-1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{(\lambda-0)(\lambda-1)}{2} & \frac{(\lambda-4)(\lambda+1)}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore (1) $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq 4$

(2) $\lambda = 0$

(3) $\lambda = 1$, 通解 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, (C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R})$

10. 已知 $\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 有无穷多个解, 求 a 的值.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a & -2 \\ 0 & a-1 & 1-a & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & (1-a)(a+2) & 2(a+2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore a = -2$$

11. 已知 A, B 为 3 阶方阵, 将 A 中第 3 行的 -2 倍加到第 2 行得到 A_1 , 将 B 的第 2 列与第 1 列互换得到

$$B_1, \text{ 若 } A_1 B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } AB.$$

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

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = AP$$

$$B_1 = BQ$$

$$\therefore A_1 B_1 = PABQ$$

$$\therefore P^{-1} A_1 B_1 Q^{-1} = AB$$

$$\therefore AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

附加题

12. 证明若存在非零列向量 α 及非零行向量 β^T , 使 $A = \alpha\beta^T$, 则 $R(A) = 1$, 反之是否成立? 并给出理由.

成立

$$A = \alpha\beta^T$$

$$\therefore R(A) \geq 1$$

$$\text{又 } R(\alpha) = 1$$

$$R(\beta^T) = 1$$

$$\therefore R(\alpha\beta^T) \leq 1$$

$$\therefore R(A) = 1$$

$$\text{反之: } R(A) = 1$$

$$\therefore \exists$$

$$\therefore A = P \begin{pmatrix} E_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0) Q$$

$$\alpha = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta^T = (1 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0) Q$$

$$\therefore A = \alpha\beta^T$$

13. 设 A 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 证明: 矩阵方程 $AX = E_m$ 有解的充分必要条件是 $R(A) = m$.

$$\text{证: } R(A) = R(A, E_m)$$

$$m = R(E_m) \leq R(A, E_m) \leq m$$

$$\therefore R(A) = m$$

14. 设 A, B 都是 n 阶方阵, 且 $R(A) + R(B) < n$, 证明: 齐次线性方程组 $Ax = 0$ 与 $Bx = 0$ 有非零公共解

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore R \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = R(A) + R(B) < n$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} x = 0 \text{ 有非零解}$$

$$\therefore \text{成立}$$

15. 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $m > n$ 时, 试证 $AX=0$ 必有非零解.

$m > n$
 $\therefore R(A) \leq n$
 $R(A) \leq m$
 $\therefore R(A) \leq n$
 $\therefore A$ 为 m 阶方阵
 $R(A) \leq n < m$
 \therefore 必有非零解

16. 写出一个以 $x = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ 为通解的齐次线性方程组.

$$x_1 = 2x_3 - 2x_4$$

$$x_2 = -3x_3 + 4x_4$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

17. 设 A 为 n 阶矩阵 ($n \geq 2$), A^* 为 A 的伴随阵, 证明: $R(A^*) = \begin{cases} n, R(A) = n, \\ 1, R(A) = n-1, \\ 0, R(A) \leq n-2. \end{cases}$

证明: 1° $R(A) = n \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0$

$$|A| \cdot |A^*| = |A|^n$$

$$\therefore |A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \neq 0$$

$$\therefore R(A^*) = n$$

$$2^\circ R(A) = n-1$$

$$\therefore |A| = 0$$

$$R(A \cdot A^*) = R(|A|E) = 0$$

$$\therefore R(A) + R(A^*) \leq n$$

$$R(A) = n-1$$

$$\therefore R(A^*) \leq 1$$

$$\therefore R(A^*) \geq 1$$

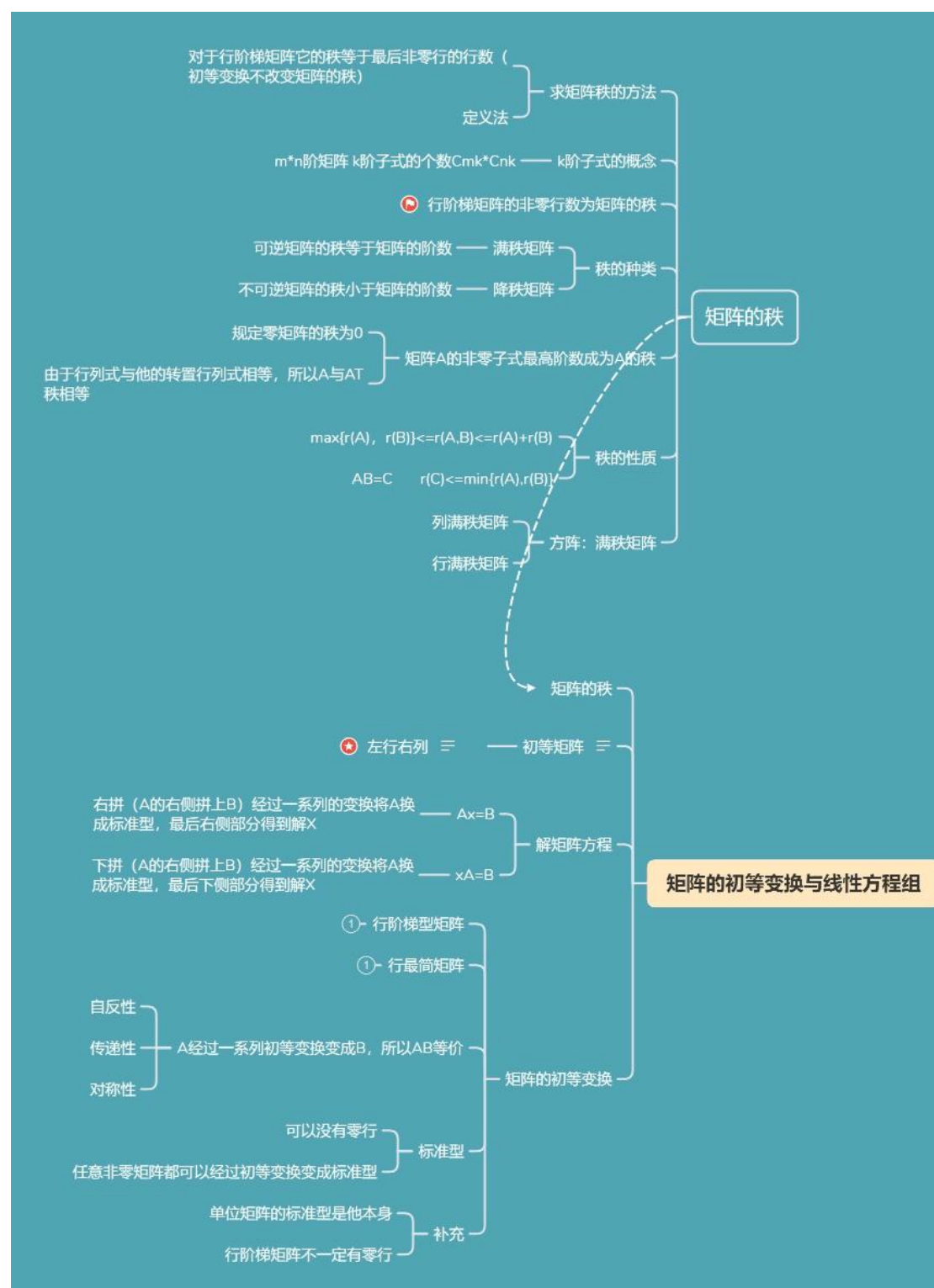
$$\therefore R(A^*) = 1$$

$$3^\circ R(A) \leq n-2$$

$\therefore A$ 的 $(n-1)$ 阶子式均为 0

$$\therefore A^* = 0$$

$$\therefore R(A^*) = 0$$



2. 已知线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 1, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 3x_5 = a, \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + 6x_5 = 3, \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 - x_5 = b, \end{cases}$$

(1) 确定参数 a, b 的值, 使得方程组无解;

(2) 确定参数 a, b 的值, 使得方程组有无穷多解, 并求出其通解.

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & b \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & b-2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore b-2 \neq 0 \text{ 或 } a \neq 0$$

$$\therefore b \neq 2 \text{ 或 } a \neq 0$$

$$(2) \quad b=2, a=0$$

$$\therefore x_1 = x_3 + x_4 + 5x_5 - 2$$

$$x_2 = 3 - 2x_3 - 2x_4 - 6x_5$$

$$\therefore \text{通解} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵的初等变换与线性方程组

1. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} + a_{11} & a_{32} + a_{12} & a_{33} + a_{13} \end{pmatrix}$, $P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 则必有

有 C.

A. $AP_1P_2=B$

B. $AP_2P_1=B$

C. $P_1P_2A=B$

D. $P_2P_1A=B$

2. 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, α 为 n 维列向量, 若 $R(A) = R \begin{pmatrix} A & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 则 1.

A. $Ax=\alpha$ 必有无穷多解

B. $Ax=\alpha$ 必有唯一解

C. $\begin{pmatrix} A & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 只有零解

D. $\begin{pmatrix} A & \alpha \\ \alpha^T & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 必有非零解

3. 设 A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, B 是 $n \times m$ 矩阵, 则 B.

A. $m > n$ 时, 必有 $|AB| \neq 0$

B. $m > n$ 时, 必有 $|AB| = 0$

C. $n > m$ 时, 必有 $|AB| \neq 0$

D. $n > m$ 时, 必有 $|AB| = 0$

4. 设 A, B 为 4 阶方阵, $R(A)=4$, $R(B)=3$, 则 $R(AB) = \underline{3}$.

5. 判断正误: 若 A 可逆, 则 A 一定可以表示成一些初等阵的乘积, 此命题 正确.

6. 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, 且满足 $A^2 - 2A - 3E = O$, 证明: $R(A+E) + R(A-3E) = n$.

证明:

$$R(A+E+(3E-A)) = R(4E) = n$$

$$\therefore R(A+E) + R(3E-A) = n \leq R(A+E) + R(A-3E) = R(A+E) + R(A-3E)$$

$$(A+E)(A-3E) = A^2 - 2A - 3E = O$$

$$\therefore R(A+E) + R(A-3E) \leq n$$

$$\therefore R(A+E) + R(A-3E) = n$$

7. 求解下列线性方程组:

$$(1) \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 + 5x_4 = 0, \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - 7x_4 = 0, \\ 4x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + 6x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 - 7x_4 = 0; \end{cases}$$

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

$$\therefore \text{解为} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} 2x + 3y + z = 4, \\ x - 2y + 4z = -5, \\ 3x + 8y - 2z = 13, \\ 4x - y + 9z = -6. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 & -5 \\ 3 & 8 & -2 & 13 \\ 4 & -1 & 9 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore 以 z 为自由未知数

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (C \in \mathbb{R})$$

8. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 X 使得 $XA = B$.

$$(XA)^T = B^T$$

$$\therefore A^T X^T = B^T$$

$$(A^T, B^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & 7 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -4 & 7 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

9. 当 λ 为何值时, 非齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} (2-\lambda)x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 1, \\ 2x_1 + (5-\lambda)x_2 - 4x_3 = 2, \\ -2x_1 - 4x_2 + (5-\lambda)x_3 = -\lambda - 1, \end{cases}$$

(1) 有唯一解; (2) 无解; (3) 有无穷多解, 并在有无穷多解时求其通解.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 5-\lambda & -\lambda-1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{(\lambda-0)(\lambda-1)}{2} & \frac{(\lambda-4)(\lambda+1)}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore (1) $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq 4$

(2) $\lambda = 0$

(3) $\lambda = 1$, 通解 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, (C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R})$

10. 已知 $\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 有无穷多个解, 求 a 的值.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & a & -2 \\ 0 & a-1 & 1-a & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & (1-a)(a+2) & 2(a+2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore a = -2$$

11. 已知 A, B 为 3 阶方阵, 将 A 中第 3 行的 -2 倍加到第 2 行得到 A_1 , 将 B 的第 2 列与第 1 列互换得到

$$B_1, \text{ 若 } A_1 B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 求 } AB.$$

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

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = AP$$

$$B_1 = BQ$$

$$\therefore A_1 B_1 = PABQ$$

$$\therefore P^{-1} A_1 B_1 Q^{-1} = AB$$

$$\therefore AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

附加题

12. 证明若存在非零列向量 α 及非零行向量 β^T , 使 $A = \alpha\beta^T$, 则 $R(A) = 1$, 反之是否成立? 并给出理由.

成立

$$A = \alpha\beta^T$$

$$\therefore R(A) \geq 1$$

$$\text{又 } R(\alpha) = 1$$

$$R(\beta^T) = 1$$

$$\therefore R(\alpha\beta^T) \leq 1$$

$$\therefore R(A) = 1$$

$$\text{反之: } R(A) = 1$$

$$\therefore \exists$$

$$\therefore A = P \begin{pmatrix} E_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0) Q$$

$$\alpha = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta^T = (1 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0) Q$$

$$\therefore A = \alpha\beta^T$$

13. 设 A 为 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 证明: 矩阵方程 $AX = E_m$ 有解的充分必要条件是 $R(A) = m$.

$$\text{证: } R(A) = R(A, E_m)$$

$$m = R(E_m) \leq R(A, E_m) \leq m$$

$$\therefore R(A) = m$$

14. 设 A, B 都是 n 阶方阵, 且 $R(A) + R(B) < n$, 证明: 齐次线性方程组 $Ax = 0$ 与 $Bx = 0$ 有非零公共解

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore R \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = R(A) + R(B) < n$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \end{pmatrix} x = 0 \text{ 有非零解}$$

$$\therefore \text{成立}$$