

线性代数第一、二章测验 (A 卷)

1. 设 $D(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 & 64 \end{vmatrix}$, 求出 $D(x)=0$ 的全部根

线性代数测验 I (A 卷) 解释:

1. $D(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 & 64 \end{vmatrix}$ 范德蒙行列式 $(4-3)(4-2)(4-x)$
 $(3-2)(3-x)$
 $(2-x)$

\therefore 由 $D(x)=0 \Rightarrow x=2, x=3, x=4$ 为所求全部根

2. $\left(\frac{1}{2}A\right)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A ;

2. 思路: 求 $[(\frac{1}{2}A)^{-1}]^{-1}$ ($\because (A^{-1})^{-1} = A$)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

这里一定要看懂这种解法, 并能灵活应用

3. 若方阵 A 满足 $A^2=A$ 且 $A \neq E$, E 是单位矩阵,

试证明 A 不可逆.

3. 正确的做法是利用反证法, 若方阵 $A: A^2=A$ 且 $A \neq E$, 则 A 不可逆
 证明: 若 A 可逆, 则由 $A^2=A$ 得 $A^{-1}A^2=A^{-1}A=E$ 即 $A=E$ (矛盾)
 因此 A 不可逆

错法一: $\because A^2=A \Rightarrow A^2-A=0 \Rightarrow A(A-E)=0$

$\because A \neq E \Rightarrow A-E \neq 0$, 所以 $A=0$

反例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A^2=A$, 且 $A \neq E$, 但 $A \neq 0$ (显然 A 不可逆)

错法二: $\because A^2=A$, 故 $|A|^2=|A| \Rightarrow |A|(|A|-1)=0$

$\because A \neq E$ 故 $|A| \neq 1$, 于是 $|A|=0$, 因此 A 不可逆

反例: 如 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq E$, 但 $|A|=1$

错法三: 因为 $A^2=A$ 故 $A(A-E)=0 \Rightarrow |A||A-E|=0$

因为 $A \neq E \Rightarrow A-E \neq 0$, 于是 $|A-E| \neq 0 \Rightarrow |A|=0$, $\therefore A$ 不可逆

反例: 如 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $A-E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

显然 $A-E \neq 0$, 但 $|A-E|=0$

4. 已知 A, B 为 4 阶方阵, 且 $|A|=-2$, $|B|=3$, 求

(1) $|5AB|$;

(2) $|-AB^T|$;

(3) $|(AB)^{-1}|$;

(4) $|A^{-1}B^{-1}|$;

$$(5) |((AB)^T)^{-1}|$$

4. 已知: A, B 4阶方阵, 且 $|A| = -2, |B| = 3$

$$(1) |5AB| = 5^4 |A| |B| = 625 \cdot (-2) \cdot 3 = -3750$$

$$(2) |-AB^T| = (-1)^4 |A| |B^T| = (-2) \cdot 3 = -6$$

$$(3) |(AB)^{-1}| = |B^{-1}A^{-1}| = |B^{-1}| |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|B|} \cdot \frac{1}{|A|} \\ = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{-2} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$(4) |A^T B^T| = |A^T| |B^T| = \frac{1}{|A|} \cdot \frac{1}{|B|} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$(5) |((AB)^T)^{-1}| = |((AB)^{-1})^T| = |(AB)^{-1}| = -\frac{1}{6}$$

5. (1) 设 A 是方阵且 $A^2 + A - 8I = 0$, E 是单位矩阵, 证明: $A - 2I$ 可逆;

(2) 对满足 (1) 中条件的 A , 设矩阵 X 与之具有关系:

$$AX + 2(A + 3I)^{-1}A = 2X + 2I, \text{ 求 } X.$$

5. (1) A 为方阵且 $A^2 + A - 8E = 0$, 证明 $A - 2E$ 可逆

$$\text{证明: } \because A^2 + A - 6E = 2E \Rightarrow (A + 3E)(A - 2E) = 2E$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{2}(A + 3E)\right](A - 2E) = E \longrightarrow (A + 3E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A - 2E)^{-1}$$

$$\therefore A - 2E \text{ 可逆, 且 } (A - 2E)^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}(A + 3E)^{-1}$$

(2) 由 $AX + 2(A + 3E)^{-1}A = 2X + 2E$ 得:

$$(A - 2E)X = 2E - 2(A + 3E)^{-1}A$$

$$\therefore X = (A - 2E)^{-1}(2E) - 2(A - 2E)^{-1}(A + 3E)^{-1}A$$

$$X = \frac{1}{2}(A + 3E)(2E) - (A + 3E)(A + 3E)^{-1}A$$

$$X = A + 3E - A = 3E \Rightarrow X = 3E \text{ (E 是单位矩阵)}$$

$$6. \text{ 计算行列式 } D = \begin{vmatrix} -a_1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n & a_n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

6. 计算行列式:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} -a_1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n & a_n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad n+1 \text{ 阶}$$

$$\text{解 } D \xrightarrow{[i] + [i+1], i=1, 2, \dots, n} \begin{vmatrix} -a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n & n+1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n (n+1) \prod_{i=1}^n a_i$$

线性代数第一、二章测验 (B 卷)

1. 已知 A 是可逆的三阶矩阵, 且 $|A|=3$, 求 $|A^*|$.

(B卷) 解释

1. A 可逆三阶矩阵, 且 $|A|=3$, 则 $|A^*|=|A|^{n-1}=|A|^{3-1}=|A|^2=9$

2. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $4A_{41} + 3A_{42} + 2A_{43} + A_{44}$, 其中 A_{ij} 是 A 的代数余子式, $i=1,2,3,4; j=1,2,3,4$.

2. $4A_{41} + 3A_{42} + 2A_{43} + A_{44} =$ 第三行元素与第四行代数余子式乘积之和 $=0$ (据 P.0. 性质 7)

3. 设方阵 A 满足方程 $A^2 - A - 7I = 0$, E 是单位矩阵, 试证明: $(A - 3I)$ 可逆, 并求出其逆.

3. 由 $A^2 - A - 7I = 0 \Rightarrow A^2 - A - 6I = I$
 $\Rightarrow (A - 3I)(A + 2I) = I \Rightarrow A - 3I$ 与 $A + 2I$ 均可逆
 且它们互为逆矩阵, 所以 $(A - 3I)^{-1} = A + 2I$

4. 求方程 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 + x \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 + x & a_4 \\ a_1 & a_2 + x & a_3 & a_4 \\ a_1 + x & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 的全部解.

4. 求方程 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 + x \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 + x & a_4 \\ a_1 & a_2 + x & a_3 & a_4 \\ a_1 + x & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 的全部解

解: 方程左边 $= (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + x & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ a_1 & a_2 + x & a_3 & a_4 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 + x & a_4 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 + x \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{matrix} ① \leftrightarrow ④ \\ ② \leftrightarrow ③ \end{matrix}$

$= \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i + x & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i + x & a_2 + x & a_3 & a_4 \\ \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i + x & a_2 & a_3 + x & a_4 \\ \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i + x & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 + x \end{vmatrix} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^4 a_i + x \right) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ 1 & a_2 + x & a_3 & a_4 \\ 1 & a_2 & a_3 + x & a_4 \\ 1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 + x \end{vmatrix}$

$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^4 a_i + x \right) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} = x^3 \left(\sum_{i=1}^4 a_i + x \right) = 0$

得 $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$; $x_4 = -\sum_{i=1}^4 a_i$

5. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & t & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, B 是非零的 3×5 的矩阵, 且 $AB = 0$, 求 t 的值.

5. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & t & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, B 是非零 3×5 矩阵, 且 $AB = 0$

求 t 的值 (原) P85 例2

解: 由已知条件 $AB=0$ 知: B 的每一列是方程组 $AX=0$ 的解, 又已知 $B \neq 0$, 所以方程组 $AX=0$ 有非零解. 由(原)P25 推论2 $|A|=0$, 所以有:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & t & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & t-8 & 11 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 7(t-8) + 77 = 7t + 21 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -3$$

6. 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 & 1 \\ -5 & -3 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $A^2 - AB = I$, E 是单位矩阵, 求 B .

6. 已知 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 & 1 \\ -5 & -3 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, 且 $A^2 - AB = I$, 求 B

解: $\because A(A-B) = I \therefore A$ 可逆 (原P67, 推论), 且 $A \neq A-B$ 可逆
 $\Rightarrow A-B = A^{-1} \Rightarrow B = A - A^{-1}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{②}+\text{③}]{\text{①} \times \text{②} + \text{①}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -5 & -3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\therefore B = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -3 & 1 \\ -5 & -3 & 1 \\ 6 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -2 & 1 \\ -4 & -5 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

7. 设 A, B, C 为三阶可逆方阵, 化简: $(BC^T - I)^T (AB^{-1})^T + [(BA^{-1})^T]^{-1}$

7. 设 A, B, C 为三阶可逆方阵, 化简运算如下:

$$\begin{aligned} & (BC^T - I)^T (AB^{-1})^T + [(BA^{-1})^T]^{-1} \\ &= [(AB^{-1})(BC^T - I)]^T + [(BA^{-1})^{-1}]^T \\ &= [AB^{-1}BC^T - AB^{-1}]^T + [(A^{-1})^{-1}B^T]^T = [AC^T - AB^{-1}]^T + (AB^{-1})^T \\ &= [AC^T - AB^{-1} + AB^{-1}]^T = (AC^T)^T = (C^T)^T A^T = CA^T \end{aligned}$$

线性代数测验 II (A 卷)

1. 设 4 元非齐次线性方程组 $Ax=b$ 有三个线性无关的特解 η_1, η_2, η_3 , 且 $R(A)=2$, 则方程组的通解 $x=C_1(\eta_1-\eta_2)+C_2(\eta_2-\eta_3)+\eta_3$, C_1, C_2 为任意常数

证明: $\because \eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3$, 线性无关, \therefore 它们互不相同

且 $\eta_1 - \eta_2, \eta_2 - \eta_3$ 是 $Ax=0$ 的非零解.

又设 $k_1(\eta_1 - \eta_2) + k_2(\eta_2 - \eta_3) = 0, \Rightarrow k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 - (k_1 + k_2)\eta_3 = 0$

$\because \eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3$, 线性无关, $\therefore k_1 = k_2 = 0$, 故 $\eta_1 - \eta_2, \eta_2 - \eta_3$ 线性无关

又 $\because R(A)=2, n=4, \Rightarrow n - R(A)=2$,

$\Rightarrow Ax=0$ 的基础解系中含有 2 个解向量

2. 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & a+1 & 2a & 3a+1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 且存在 3 阶非零方阵 B 使 $BA=0$, 求 a

解 $\because BA=0 \Rightarrow A^T B^T = 0$, 令 $B^T = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$,

$A^T B^T = A^T (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (A^T \beta_1, A^T \beta_2, A^T \beta_3) = (0, 0, 0)$

$\Rightarrow A^T \beta_1 = 0, A^T \beta_2 = 0, A^T \beta_3 = 0$, 又 $\because B \neq 0$, 故存在某个 $\beta_j \neq 0 (j=1, 2, 3)$

使 $A^T \beta_j = 0$, 也即线性方程 $A^T x = 0$ 有非零解, 所以 $R(A^T) < 3$,

因此 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & a+1 & 2a & 3a+1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & a-1 & 2a-2 & 3a-3 \\ 0 & 1-a & 1-a & 2-2a \end{pmatrix}$

$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & a-1 & 2a-2 & 3a-3 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & a-1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow a=1, R(A^T) = R(A) = 1 < 3$

3. 讨论 λ 取什么值时线性方程组 $\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$ 有解, 并求解.

解: 方程组的增广矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 系数行列式为 $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+2)(\lambda-1)^2$

(1) 当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq -2$ 时, 方程有唯一解, 此时

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda+2 & \lambda+2 & \lambda+2 & 3 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{\lambda+2} \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & \frac{\lambda-1}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 & \frac{\lambda-1}{\lambda+2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{\lambda+2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{\lambda+2} \end{pmatrix}$$

故得解为 $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = \frac{1}{\lambda+2}$;

(2) 当 $\lambda = -2$ 时, 增广矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 无解;

(3) 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 增广矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 有无穷多组

解, 同解方程为 $x_1 = 1 - x_2 - x_3$ (x_2, x_3 为自由未知量), 原方程的同解是:

$$\xi = (1, 0, 0) + c_1(-1, 1, 0) + c_2(-1, 0, 1), \quad c_1, c_2 \text{ 是任意常数}$$

4. 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 证明: $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$, $\beta_3 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3$ 线性相关.

证明: $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

令 $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$, $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow B = AC$

$\therefore R(B) = R(AC) \Rightarrow R(B) \leq R(A)$, 且 $R(B) \leq R(C)$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, $\Rightarrow R(A) = 3$

又 $\therefore C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow R(C) = 2$

$\Rightarrow R(B) \leq 2$, $[\therefore R(AB) \leq \min\{R(A), R(B)\}] \Rightarrow \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性相关

5. 已知向量空间 R^3 中的四个向量: $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 1, 1)$, $\alpha_3 = (2, 2, 1)$, $\alpha_4 = (-1, -1, 1)$,

①求向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 的秩与一个最大线性无关组;

②把①中的最大线性无关组扩充为 R^3 的一组基

解: (1) $A = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow R(A) = 2 \Rightarrow r\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4\} = 2$

显然 α_1, α_2 线性无关, 故 α_1, α_2 就是一个最大线性无关组

(2) 一般的方法:

制作 $(A, E) = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T, e_1^T, e_2^T, e_3^T) \Rightarrow R(A, E) = 3$

$(A, E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow e_1, \alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T \text{ 是 } R^3 \text{ 的一组基}$

特别地, 对这道题可以有一个更简单的方法:

制作: $(e_1, \alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow R(e_1, \alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T) = 3 \Rightarrow e_1, \alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T \text{ 是 } R^3 \text{ 的一组基}$

以下进行正交化: 取 $\beta_1 = (1, 0, 0)$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_1 - \frac{(\alpha_1, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)}\beta_1 = (0, 1, 0)$

$\beta_3 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)}\beta_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)}\beta_1 = (0, 0, 1) \Rightarrow \|\beta_3\| = 1$

$\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 都是单位向量, 无需单位化, 所以 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 是一组规范正交基

6. 设 V 是 3 维向量空间, η_1, η_2, η_3 是 V 的一个基, 令
$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3, \\ \alpha_2 = \eta_1 + 2\eta_2 + 2\eta_3, \\ \alpha_3 = \eta_1 + 2\eta_2 + 3\eta_3, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \beta_1 = \eta_2 + \eta_3 \\ \beta_2 = \eta_1 + \eta_3 \\ \beta_3 = \eta_1 + \eta_2 \end{cases}$$

① 证明 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 都是 V 的基;

② 求 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 到 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的过渡矩阵;

③ 求 $\gamma = 2\eta_1 - 2\eta_2 - 3\eta_3$ 在基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的坐标.

解: ① 令 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = 0$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} k_1(\eta_1 + \eta_2 + \eta_3) + k_2(\eta_1 + 2\eta_2 + 2\eta_3) + k_3(\eta_1 + 2\eta_2 + 3\eta_3) &= 0 \\ (k_1 + k_2 + k_3)\eta_1 + (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3)\eta_2 + (k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3)\eta_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因为 } \eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3 \text{ 线性无关, } \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是 V 的一组基,

同理可证 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 也是 V 的一组基.

② 把上述向量组之间的关系式表示为

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{【1】}$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{【2】}$$

$$\text{由【1】得, } (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\text{由【2】得, } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以从 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 到 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 的过渡矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

③ $\gamma = 2\eta_1 - 2\eta_2 - 3\eta_3 \Rightarrow \gamma$ 在基 η_1, η_2, η_3 的坐标 $(2, -2, -3)^T$

又因为从 η_1, η_2, η_3 到 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的过渡矩阵是 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$

令 γ 在 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的坐标是 $(x_1, x_2, x_3)^T$, 故有

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$