

### 第三章作业:

$$T_1 \quad 5(\alpha - \beta) + 4(\beta - \gamma) = 2(\alpha + \gamma)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \frac{1}{6}\beta = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$T_2 \quad k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = \beta$$

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 1 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 2 \\ k_1 + k_3 = 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = -1 \\ k_2 = -2 \\ k_3 = 4 \end{cases} \quad \beta = -\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3$$

T4  $\beta$  是  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  的线性组合.

(1) 需要  $r(\alpha) = r(\alpha, \beta)$

$$r(\alpha, \beta) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & b & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow r(A) = r(A, \beta) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & b-1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

得:  $a \neq 0, b \neq 1$  时 是线性组合.  
且  $a = -\frac{3}{2}(b-1)$

$$a=1, b=\frac{1}{3} \text{ 时, } \beta = -5\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3;$$

(2)

不能线性表示

$a=0$  或  $b-1=0$  时

或  $(a \neq 0, b \neq 1, \text{ 且 } a \neq -\frac{3}{2}(1-b))$  时

T5 不能线性表示

$$r(A) \neq r(\tilde{A})$$

$$(a, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

结果  $(a+1)=0$  且  $b \neq 0$  时

(2) 线性表示 + 表达式唯一

$$r(A) = r(\tilde{A}) = m \quad \underline{(a+1) \neq 0}$$

(3) 不唯一

$$r(A) = r(\tilde{A}) \neq m \quad \underline{(a+1) = 0 \text{ 且 } b = 0}$$

T6 (1) 3个向量, 2维  $\rightarrow$  相关

$$(2) \ 3 \times 3 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad |A| = 0 \quad \text{线性相关}$$

$$(3) \ 3 \times 3 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad |A| = -9 \neq 0 \quad \text{线性无关}$$

$$(4) \ 3 \uparrow 4 \text{ 维} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad r(A) = 3 \quad \text{线性无关}$$

T7

$$(1) \ A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & k \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & k+2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & k+2 \end{pmatrix}$$

无论  $k$  取什么值, 都线性无关

$$(2) \ A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & b \\ k & -3 & -4 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{如果 } k+b=0, \text{ 则线性相关} \\ \text{如果 } k+b \neq 0, \text{ 线性无关} \end{array}$$



T15  $(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$  可由  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  线性表示

证明:  $(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$  线性无关的,

$$\xi_i = k_{i1}\alpha_1 + \dots + k_{in}\alpha_n$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \xi_1^T \\ \xi_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \xi_n^T \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & \dots & k_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ k_{n1} & k_{n2} & \dots & k_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n^T \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad (A \neq 0) \quad (\text{即 } \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ 秩为 } n) \\ \text{则 线性无关}$$

T10  $(\beta - \alpha), (m\gamma - \beta), (\alpha - \gamma)$  线性无关  $l, m$

$$k_1(\beta - \alpha) + k_2(m\gamma - \beta) + k_3(\alpha - \gamma) = 0$$

$$(k_3 - k_1)\alpha + (k_1 - k_2)\beta + (k_2m - k_3)\gamma = 0$$

因为  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  线性无关

$$\begin{cases} k_1 = k_3 \\ k_1 - k_2 = 0 \\ k_2m - k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即 } k_1, k_2, k_3 = k_1$$

$(l, m = 1)$  时  $(k_1, k_2, k_3)$  有非零解

故  $l, m \neq 1$ , 方程解全为 0, 线性无关.

T16  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow$  线性表示 任意一个

$\Leftarrow (e_1, \dots, e_n)$  可被  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  线性表示

$(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  又可被  $(e_1, \dots, e_n)$  线性表示

则  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  同  $(e_1, \dots, e_n)$ , 线性无关

$\Rightarrow$  任取  $\beta$ , 有  $k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n + \beta = 0$ ,  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性无关

$$\text{必有 } k \neq 0, \beta = -\frac{k_1}{k}\alpha_1 - \dots - \frac{k_n}{k}\alpha_n \quad \checkmark$$



# T19 极大线性无关组

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & -2 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} r(A)=4 \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 \text{ 极大线性无关组}$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 14 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} r(A)=4 \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5 \text{ 极大组}$$

## T20

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} r(A)=2 \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \text{ 极大无关组}$$

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{1}{2} \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

$$\alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -9 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -16 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 22 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & -50 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} r(A)=3 \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4 \text{ 无关组}$$

$$T_{21} \quad \alpha = 2\xi - \eta \quad \beta = \xi + \eta \quad \gamma = -\xi + 3\eta$$

$$(1) k_1(2\xi - \eta) + k_2(\xi + \eta) + k_3(-\xi + 3\eta) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 2k_1 + k_2 - k_3 = 0 \\ -k_1 + k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{有非零解} \checkmark$$

$$(2) \text{ 已知 } 4\alpha - 5\beta + 3\gamma = 0 \checkmark$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad 2 < 3 \quad \text{线性相关} \checkmark$$



T24 (2)

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

$x_3, x_4, x_5$  自由, 令  $x_3, x_4, x_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = k_1 \eta_1 + k_2 \eta_2 + k_3 \eta_3$$

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{r_A=3} \quad \underline{\tilde{r}_A=4}$$

无解

T26

(1)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$   $x_3, x_4$  自由, 令  $x_3, x_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = k_1 \eta_1 + k_2 \eta_2$$

(2)  $a\eta_1 + b\eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -b \\ b \\ a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$  代入 (I)

得  $\begin{pmatrix} -b \\ b \\ a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -c_2 \\ c_1 + c_2 \\ c_1 + c_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$

得  $\begin{cases} c_1 = -b \\ c_2 = b \\ a = b \end{cases}$  得  $c_2 = -c_1$   
得:  $\eta = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$  无穷多

T27 (1)

$$(A, B) = \begin{pmatrix} k & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & 1 & k \\ 1 & 1 & k & k^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k & 1 & k \\ 0 & 1-k & k-1 & k^2-k \\ 0 & 1-k^2 & 1-k & 1-k^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

1)  $k \neq 1$  时

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k & 1 & k \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -k \\ 0 & 0 & 2+k & (1+k)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

若  $k = -2$  且  $k+2=0$ ,  $(1+k)^2$  无解

若  $k \neq -2$  原方程有唯一解

当  $k=1$   $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  无穷多解.

$$\text{令 } y=z=0, \text{ 得 } x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

取  $\begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  得基础解系

$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = x_0 + C_1 \eta_1 + C_2 \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & k \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & k^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & k^2 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & k-k^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2+k^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$k=1 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 1+x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{cases}$$

唯一解  $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = m$ , 不可能

无解  $r(A) \neq r(\bar{A})$

$k \neq 1$  且  $k \neq -2$  时

$$k=-2 \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 4+x_3 \\ x_2 = 2+x_3 \end{cases}$$

无穷解  $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) < m$   $k-k^2=0 \Rightarrow k^2=1$ ,  $k=1$  或  $k=-1$

$\Delta$



$$T_{29} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & a_1^3 \\ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & a_2^3 \\ 1 & a_3 & a_3^2 & a_3^3 \\ 1 & a_4 & a_4^2 & a_4^3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & a_1^3 \\ 0 & a_2-a_1 & a_2^2-a_1^2 & a_2^3-a_1^3 \\ 0 & a_3-a_1 & a_3^2-a_1^2 & a_3^3-a_1^3 \\ 0 & a_4-a_1 & a_4^2-a_1^2 & a_4^3-a_1^3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} |\tilde{A}| &= \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} (a_j - a_i) \neq 0 \\ r(\tilde{A}) &= 4 \\ \text{无解} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 - b^2 &= (a+b)(a-b) \\ a^3 - b^3 &= (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) a_1 = a_3 = a, a_2 = a_4 = -a, \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} y_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} y_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{代入特解 } a^2 = 1$$

$$T_{31} \quad Ax=0, \text{ 对于 } n \text{ 维向量 } x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T, \text{ 则 } A=0$$

证: 由于  $x$  的任意性, 可知  $Ax=0$  基础解系有  $n$  个解

$$r(A) = n - n = 0, \quad A=0$$

$T_{32} \quad |A|=0$  证明  $(A_{i1}, A_{i2}, \dots, A_{in})^T$  是基础解系

因为  $A_{ij} \neq 0$   $r(A)=n-1$ , 又因为方程组有  $n$  个未知数

则  $1 = n - (n-1)$  基础解系只有 1 个非零解向量

他就是任何非零向量即可

而  $A_{ij} \neq 0, (A_{i1}, \dots, A_{in})^T$  是基础解系

T34  $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_r$  是  $AX=0$  基础解系,  $\xi$  是通解 (非线性)  
齐次

(1)  $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_r$   $\xi$  线性无关

证: 反证: 设线性相关, 因为  $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_r$  线性无关

则  $\xi$  可唯一用  $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_r$  表示.

$\xi$  也是线性方程的解, 矛盾  
齐次

(2)  $\xi, \eta_1, \xi, \dots, \eta_r, \xi$  和  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_r, \xi$  可以互相表示  $\rightarrow$  等价  
 $\rightarrow$  线性无关

(3)  $AX=B$  的解:  $\gamma$  可表示为

$$\gamma = \xi + c_1 \eta_1 + \dots + c_r \eta_r$$

$$\text{对应 } c_0 + c_1 + \dots + c_r = 1$$