

# ÁP ÁN PH N IS TUY N TÍNH (K THI LT H 2012)

## CÂU 1:

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cccc|c} x & y & z & t & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & -5 & 5 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 10 & 15 \\ 7 & 13 & -5 & m & 15 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 & 6 & 5 & 16 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & m-14 & 8 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 9 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & m-15 & 4 \end{array} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \begin{array}{cccc|c} x & y & z & t & \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & m-17 \end{array} \end{array} \quad \text{a) N u } m \neq 17 : \text{ vô nghi m.}$$

b) N u  $m = 17$  : vô s nghi m v i n t do  $z \in \mathbf{R}$ ,  $x = 1 - 3z$ ,  $y = 2z - 2$ ,  $t = 2$ .

## CÂU 2:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{a) } (A | I_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & | & -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & | & -1 & -3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = (I_3 | A^{-1}). \text{ V y } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}. \end{array}$$

b)  $X = A^{-1}ABAA^{-2} = BA^{-1}$ ,  $(X + Y) = A^{-2}ABAA^{-1} = A^{-1}B$  và  $Y = (X + Y) - X = A^{-1}B - BA^{-1}$

$$\text{V y } X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, (X + Y) = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ và } Y = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -4 & -4 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

## CÂU 3:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{a) } \begin{array}{cccc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & -3 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -13 & 22 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & -7 & 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -3 & 5 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & -10 & 17 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 10 & -17 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 10 & -17 & 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{cccc|c} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 17 & -29 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -10 & 17 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} : \text{ h có vô s nghi m} \end{array}$$

v i 2 n t do :  $x_3 = a$ ,  $x_4 = b$ ,  $x_1 = 29b - 17a$ ,  $x_2 = 10a - 17b$  ( $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$ ). Suy ra

$V = \{ X = (29b - 17a, 10a - 17b, a, b) = a(-17, 10, 1, 0) + b(29, -17, 0, 1) / a, b \in \mathbf{R} \}$ , ngh a là

$V$  có m t c s là  $C = \{ X_1 = (-17, 10, 1, 0), X_2 = (29, -17, 0, 1) \}$  và  $\dim_{\mathbf{R}} V = |C| = 2$ .

b) T a), ta th y ma tr n v trái ch có c t l và 2 chu n hóa c nên khi thêm 2 vector  $\varepsilon_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0)$  và  $\varepsilon_2 = (0, 1, 0, 0)$  vào  $C$  thì  $D = \{ \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, X_1, X_2 \}$  là m t c s c a  $\mathbf{R}^4$ .

$$\text{i u này càng c th y rõ ràng h n vì } \begin{vmatrix} \varepsilon_1 \\ \varepsilon_2 \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -17 & 10 & 1 & 0 \\ 29 & -17 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0.$$

## ÁP ÁN PH N IS TUY N TÍNH ( K THI LT H 2013 )

### CÂU 1:

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 8 & m \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & 2 & m-3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & m-11 \end{array} \right)$$

N u  $m \neq 11$  thì h vô nghi m.

N u  $m = 11$  thì h có vô s nghi m v i ca l ca 63 n t do  $z, t \in \mathbf{R}, x = 9 - 3z - 4t, y = 2z + t - 4$ .

### CÂU 2:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 0 & 10 & 10 \\ -2 & 1 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 10 & 10 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 0 & 10 \\ 3 & -5 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = -50 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 50(1-a).$$

A không kh nghi ch  $\Leftrightarrow |A| = 50(1-a) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = 1$ .

### CÂU 3:

$$a) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

W có m t c s là  $T = \{ X_1 = (1, -1, 1, 0), X_2 = (0, 1, 0, -1), X_3 = (0, 0, 0, 1) \}$  và  $\dim W = |T| = 3$ .

$$b) T \text{ phép bi n i ma tr n trên, ta suy ra } \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

V i  $Z = \{ \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \}$  thì Z ph thu c tuy n tính do ma tr n  $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix}$  có h ng là  $2 < |Z| = 3$ .

Do ó Z không ph i là m t c s c a W.

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## ÁP ÁN PH N IS TUY N TÍNH ( K THI LT H 2014 )

### CÂU 1:

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & -4 \\ -2 & -3 & -5 & 11 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & m \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & m+8 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & m+5 \end{array} \right)$$

N u  $m+5 \neq 0$  (t c  $m \neq -5$ ) thì h vô nghi m.

N u  $m+5 = 0$  (t c  $m = -5$ ) thì h có vô s nghi m v i n t do  $z \in \mathbf{R}, x = -z - 1, y = -z - 3$ .

**CÂU 2:**

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a+5 & 5 & 3 \\ 2a+4 & a+4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 5 & -2 \\ a & a+4 & -a-1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a & -2 \\ a & -a-1 \end{vmatrix} = a(a-1).$$

A không khả nghịch  $\Leftrightarrow |A| = a(a-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (a=0 \text{ hoặc } a=1)$ .

**CÂU 3:**

a)  $\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$  nên S là một cơ sở của  $\mathbf{R}^3$ .

$$\begin{vmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 & -3 \\ 1 & -3 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \neq 0$$
 nên T là một cơ sở của  $\mathbf{R}^3$ .

Tìm  $L = (S \rightarrow T)$  (cách 1 dùng trực tiếp nhúng a):

$L = ([\beta_1]_S \ [\beta_2]_S \ [\beta_3]_S)$  tìm bằng cách biến đổi Gauss – Jordan:

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha'_1 \ \alpha'_2 \ \alpha'_3 \ | \ \beta'_1 \ \beta'_2 \ \beta'_3) &= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 11 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 10 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & -19 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -10 & 5 & -51 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 7 & -5 & 32 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -10 & 5 & -51 \end{array} \right). \forall y \in L = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -5 & 32 \\ 2 & -1 & 10 \\ -10 & 5 & -51 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Tìm  $L = (S \rightarrow T)$  (cách 2 gián tiếp thông qua cơ sở chính tắc):

$L = (S \rightarrow B) \cdot (B \rightarrow T) = H^{-1}K$  trong đó B là cơ sở chính tắc của  $\mathbf{R}^3$  và

$$H = (B \rightarrow S) = ([\alpha_1]_B \ [\alpha_2]_B \ [\alpha_3]_B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$K = (B \rightarrow T) = ([\beta_1]_B \ [\beta_2]_B \ [\beta_3]_B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & -3 \\ 3 & -3 & 11 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Tìm  $H^{-1}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} (H | I_3) &= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 & 1 & -5 \end{array} \right) = (I_3 | H^{-1}). \forall y \in H^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 7 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Suy ra } L = H^{-1}K = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -5 & 32 \\ 2 & -1 & 10 \\ -10 & 5 & -51 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{b) } [\gamma]_S = (S \rightarrow T) [\gamma]_T = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -5 & 32 \\ 2 & -1 & 10 \\ -10 & 5 & -51 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -79 \\ -26 \\ 133 \end{pmatrix}.$$

**CÂU 1:**

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & m & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & m-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} m-1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (m-2)$$

$$\Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & m & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & m-1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} m-1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(m-2)$$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & m-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (m-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (1-m)$$

a) N u  $m \neq 2$  thì  $\Delta \neq 0$ : nghi m duy nh t  $x = 2$ ,  $y = (m-2)^{-1}$ ,  $z = (1-m)(m-2)^{-1}$

b) N u  $m = 2$  thì  $\Delta = 0 \neq \Delta_y = 1$ : vô nghi m.

**CÂU 2:**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } (A | I_3) &= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -4 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -3 & -2 & -2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \\ &\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) = (I_3 | A^{-1}). \text{ V y A kh ngh ch và } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } X = A^{-1}(BA)A^{-1} = A^{-1}B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 2 & 3 & 8 \\ 3 & 4 & 13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 12 & 43 \\ 7 & 9 & 39 \\ 13 & 17 & 69 \end{pmatrix}.$$

**CÂU 3:**

$$\text{a) } D = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow S_D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

W có 1 c s là  $T = \{ \beta_1 = (1, -1, 2, 0), \beta_2 = (0, 1, 4, -1), \beta_3 = (0, 0, 0, 1) \}$  và  $\dim W = \text{rank}(D) = |T| = 3$ .  
Do  $r(D) = 3 < |S| = 4$  nên S ph thu c tuy n tính.

b) Xét ph ng trình  $a\beta_1 + b\beta_2 + c\beta_3 = \alpha (*)$  v i a, b và c là 3 n s th c c n tìm.

$$(*) \Leftrightarrow a(1, -1, 2, 0) + b(0, 1, 4, -1) + c(0, 0, 0, 1) = (2, m, 1, 1) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a & b & c \\ \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & d \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) & \rightarrow & \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & d+2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2d+5 \end{array} \right) & \rightarrow & \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & d+2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2d+4 \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

$$\forall y \alpha = (2, d, 1, 1) \in W = \langle S \rangle \Leftrightarrow (*) \text{ có nghi m trên } \mathbf{R} \Leftrightarrow 2d+4=0 \Leftrightarrow d=-2.$$

# ÁP ÁN PH N I S TUY N TÍNH (K THI LT H 2015 T 2)

## CÂU 1:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & y & z & t \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 & 3 \\ 5 & 11 & -7 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ m \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z & t \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ m-5 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z & t \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 9 \\ -4 \\ m-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

N u  $m \neq 1$  thì h vô nghi m.

N u  $m = 1$  thì h có vô s nghi m v i các n t do  $z, t \in \mathbf{R}, x = 9 - 3z - 4t, y = 2z + t - 4$ .

## CÂU 2:

$$a) |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 3 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -4 & -8 \\ 1 & 4 & a \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -8 \\ 4 & a \end{vmatrix} = 16(8 - a)$$

b) A kh ngh ch  $\Leftrightarrow |A| = 16(8 - a) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a \neq 8$ .

## CÂU 3:

$$a) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \neq 0 \text{ nên } B \text{ là m t c s c a } \mathbf{R}^3.$$

b)  $P = (B \rightarrow B_0) = ([\varepsilon_1]_B \quad [\varepsilon_2]_B \quad [\varepsilon_3]_B)$  c tìm b ng cách bi n i Gauss – Jordan:

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \alpha'_1 & \alpha'_2 & \alpha'_3 & \varepsilon'_1 & \varepsilon'_2 & \varepsilon'_3 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1/2 \end{array} \right). \text{ V y } P = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1/2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1/2 \end{array} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$c) \text{ Ta th y } \alpha = 0.\alpha_1 + 0.\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 \text{ nên } [\alpha]_B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

# ÁP ÁN PH N I S TUY N TÍNH (K THI LT H 2016 – T 1)

## CÂU 1:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & y & z & t \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 5 & -1 \\ 5 & -5 & 9 & 17 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ m \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z & t \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ m-1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z & t \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ m-1 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z & t \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 13 \\ -5 \\ -1 \\ m \end{vmatrix}$$

a) N u  $m \neq 0$ : vô nghi m.

b) N u  $m = 0$ : vô s nghi m v i n t do  $y \in \mathbf{R}, x = y + 13, z = -5, t = -1$ .

**CÂU 2:**

$$(A | I_3) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) = (I_3 | A^{-1}).$$

$$\forall y \ A \text{ khả nghịch và } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$b) AB = 2A^2 - 3I_3 \Leftrightarrow B = A^{-1}(2A^2 - 3I_3) = 2A - 3A^{-1} =$$

$$= 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -2 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 & -5 \\ -10 & -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

**CÂU 3:**

$$a) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & a & 7 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & a+4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+4 & 3 \\ 2 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} = a^2 + 3a - 10 = (a+5)(a-2)$$

$$S(a) \text{ là m.t.c.s.c.a } \mathbf{R}^3 \Leftrightarrow (a+5)(a-2) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow -5 \neq a \neq 2.$$

$$b) -5 \neq a = 1 \neq 2 \text{ nên } C = S(1) = \{ \alpha_1 = (1, -1, 1), \alpha_2 = (4, 1, 7), \alpha_3 = (1, 1, 1) \} \text{ là m.t.c.s.c.a } \mathbf{R}^3.$$

$$t [\alpha]_C = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ thì } \alpha = c_1 \alpha_1 + c_2 \alpha_2 + c_3 \alpha_3 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^t & \alpha_2^t & \alpha_3^t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha^t \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 29 \\ 7 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 29 \\ -7 \\ 18 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\forall y \ [\alpha]_C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

**ÁP ÁN PH N IS TUY N TÍNH (K THI LT H 2016 – T 2)****CÂU 1:** Ký hi u h ph ng trình là  $AX = B$ .

$$\Delta = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & m & -3 \\ 5 & 1 & m \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & m & -4 \\ 5 & 1 & m-5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} m & -4 \\ 1 & m-5 \end{vmatrix} = m^2 - 5m + 4 = (m-1)(m-4).$$

$$N u h \text{ có vô s nghi m thì } \Delta = 0, \text{ ngh a là } m = 1 \text{ ho c } m = 4.$$

$$\text{Khi } m = 1 \text{ thì h là}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 5 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} : h \text{ có vô s nghi m } z \in \mathbf{R}, x = -z, y = 4z.$$

$$\text{Khi } m=4 \text{ thì h là } \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix} : \text{h vô nghi m.}$$

Nh v y h có vô s nghi m  $\Leftrightarrow m=1$ . Lúc ó nghi m c a h là  $z \in \mathbf{R}, x=-z, y=4z$ .

### CÂU 2:

$$\text{a) } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -5 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & -9 & 4 \\ 1 & -9 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & -9 \\ 1 & -9 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & -9 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -3 \\ -9 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -35.$$

$$\text{b) } |B| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -5 & 4a \\ 1 & -3 & 5 & 6a \\ a & a & -2a & a^2 \\ 0 & a & a & a \end{vmatrix} = a^3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -5 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a^3 |A| \text{ (suy t dòng 3, dòng 4 và c t 4 c a B).}$$

$$\text{Suy ra } |B| = 4a|A| \Leftrightarrow a^3|A| = 4a|A| \Leftrightarrow a^3 = 4a \Leftrightarrow a(a+2)(a-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (a=0 \text{ ho c } a=\pm 2)$$

### CÂU 3:

$$\text{a) } \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 4 & -1 & b & 6 \\ 1 & -4 & 7 & b-3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & b-8 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 5 & b-4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 & 2 \\ 3 & b-8 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 & b-4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 & 2 \\ 0 & b-3 & 0 \\ -3 & 5 & b-4 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= (b-3) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -3 & b-4 \end{vmatrix} = 3(b-3)(b-2).$$

$$\text{S ph thu c tuy n tính } \Leftrightarrow = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3(b-3)(b-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (b=2 \text{ ho c } b=3).$$

b) Khi  $b=2$ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 4 & -1 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & -4 & 7 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

W có m t c s là  $C = \{\gamma_1 = (1, -1, 2, 1), \gamma_2 = (0, 3, -5, 2), \gamma_3 = (0, 0, -1, 0)\}$  và  $\dim W = |C| = 3$ .

$$\text{Khi } b=3: \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 4 & -1 & 3 & 6 \\ 1 & -4 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

W có m t c s là  $D = \{\delta_1 = (1, -1, 2, 1), \delta_2 = (0, 3, -5, 2), \delta_3 = (0, 0, 0, 1)\}$  và  $\dim W = |D| = 3$ .

## **ÁP ÁN PH N I S TUY N TÍNH (K THI LT H 2017)**

### CÂU 1:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & -5 & 2 & 14 & 10 \\ 2 & -6 & 4 & m & 2m-4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & m-8 & 2m-10 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 8 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & m-4 & 2m-8 \end{pmatrix}$$

N u  $m = 4$  thì  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 8 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ : h có vô s nghi m nh sau  $z, t \in \mathbf{R}, x = z - 8t + 5, y = z - 2t + 1$ .

N u  $m \neq 4$  thì  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 8 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & m-4 & | & 2m-8 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & | & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & | & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ : h có vô s nghi m nh sau

$z \in \mathbf{R}, x = z - 11, y = z - 3, t = 2$ .

### CÂU 2:

a)  $|A - aI_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1-a & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -a-4 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 4-a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -a-4 & -5 \\ 0 & -a-1 & -a-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-a & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1-a & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -a-1 \end{vmatrix} =$   
 $= -(a+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1-a & 0 \\ 1 & 1-a \end{vmatrix} = -(a+1)(a-1)^2$

Ta có  $(A - aI_3)$  không kh ngh ch  $\Leftrightarrow |A| = -(a+1)(a-1)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = \pm 1$ .

b)  $(A | I_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & -5 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & | & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 6 & 7 & | & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -1 & -7 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix} = (I_3 | A^{-1})$ . V y A kh ngh ch và  $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -7 & -8 \\ 1 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ .

### CÂU 3:

a)  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 5 & 7 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 6 & -4 & -1 \\ 6 & -6 & 14 & -15 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 8 & -4 \\ 0 & 6 & -4 & 9 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$

$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = S_B$ . Ta có  $r(B) = 3 < 4$  nên S ph thu c tuy n tính.

b) T a), ta th y  $W = \langle S \rangle$  có m t c s là

$C = \{ \beta_1 = (1, -2, 3, -4, 1), \beta_2 = (0, 2, -1, 1, -2), \beta_3 = (0, 0, -1, 6, 0) \}$  và  $\dim W = 3$ .

## **ÁP ÁN PH N I S TUY N TÍNH (K THI LT H 2018)**

### CÂU 1:

$\begin{matrix} x & y & z & t \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 & 3 & | & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 10 & | & -5 \\ 7 & 6 & -5 & 17 & | & m \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & | & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & 4 & | & -8 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 & | & m-7 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & | & m-4 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \rightarrow$



$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & m-2 \end{array} \right)$$

a) Nếu  $m \neq 2$ : vô nghiệm.

b) Nếu  $m = 2$ : vô số nghiệm vì  $n = 4$  do  $z \in \mathbf{R}, x = 1 - z, y = 2z + 2, t = -1$ .

### CÂU 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } (A | I_3) &= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \\ &\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) = (I_3 | A^{-1}). \text{ Vậy } A \text{ khả nghịch và } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) Ta có } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -2.$$

$$\text{Suy ra } |B| = |10A^5| = 10^3 |A|^5 = 1000(-2)^5 = -32.000.$$

### CÂU 3:

$$\text{a) } \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0 \text{ nên } B \text{ là m.t.c.s.c.a } \mathbf{R}^3.$$

b)  $P = (B \rightarrow B_0) = ([\varepsilon_1]_B \ [\varepsilon_2]_B \ [\varepsilon_3]_B)$  c tìm bằng cách biến đổi Gauss – Jordan:

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} \alpha'_1 & \alpha'_2 & \alpha'_3 & \varepsilon'_1 & \varepsilon'_2 & \varepsilon'_3 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right). \text{ Vậy } P = (B \rightarrow B_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{c) } [\alpha]_B = (B \rightarrow B_0) [\alpha]_{B_0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$