

第二章：线性方程组

2. 解下列线性方程组：

(1)

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解. } & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & -4 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_4 - R_1; \frac{1}{2}R_4]{R_3 - R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_4 + R_2]{R_3 - 5R_2} \\ & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_2 + R_3]{R_4 + R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 + 2R_2 - 3R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

把 x_1, x_2, x_3 作为主元变量, x_4 作为自由变量, 解得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = t_4 \\ x_3 = 2t_4 \\ x_4 = t_4 \end{cases}$$

□

(2)

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解. } & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_4 - 5R_1]{R_2 - 3R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow[R_3 + R_2]{R_4 - R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 + R_2; -R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

把 x_1, x_2 作为主元变量, x_3, x_4, x_5 作为自由变量, 解得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = t_3 + t_4 + 5t_5 \\ x_2 = -2t_3 - 2t_4 - 6t_5 \\ x_3 = t_3 \\ x_4 = t_4 \\ x_5 = t_5 \end{cases}$$

□

(3)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 6 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 + 4x_5 = -7 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 - 2x_5 = -4 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 - 2x_5 = -9 \\ x_1 + x_3 - 2x_4 - 6x_5 = 4 \end{cases}$$

解.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 6 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 3 & 4 & -7 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & 1 & -2 & -4 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & 2 & -2 & -9 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{\quad} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 20/11 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -14/11 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 26/11 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

把 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 作为主元变量, x_5 作为自由变量, 解得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 2 - \frac{20}{11}t_5 \\ x_3 = -1 + \frac{14}{11}t_5 \\ x_4 = -2 - \frac{26}{11}t_5 \\ x_5 = t_5 \end{cases}$$

□

(4)

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

解.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\cdots} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & -5 & -6 & -1 & -12 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -4 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$r(A) < r(A|b)$, 所以方程组无解. \square

4. 讨论下列方程组, 当 λ 取什么值时有唯一解? 取什么值时有无穷多解? 取什么值时无解?

(1)

$$\begin{cases} (\lambda + 3)x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = \lambda \\ \lambda x_1 + (\lambda - 1)x_2 + x_3 = \lambda \\ 3(\lambda + 1)x_1 + \lambda x_2 + (\lambda + 3)x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

解. $\begin{bmatrix} \lambda + 3 & 1 & 2 & \lambda \\ \lambda & \lambda - 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 3(\lambda + 1) & \lambda & \lambda + 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_3 - 3R_2]{R_1 - R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 - \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda - 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 3 & 3 - 2\lambda & \lambda & 3 - 3\lambda \end{bmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow[R_3 - R_1]{3R_2 - \lambda R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 - \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 + \lambda - 3 & 3 - \lambda & 3\lambda \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & \lambda - 1 & 3(1 - \lambda) \end{bmatrix}$ 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

此时, $r(A|b) = r(A) < 3$, 所以有无穷多解. 当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 时, 继续初等行变换

$$\xrightarrow{R_3/(1-\lambda)} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 - \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 + \lambda - 3 & 3 - \lambda & 3\lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - (\lambda^2 + \lambda - 3)R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 - \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^2 + \lambda - 3 & 3 - \lambda & 3\lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_{23}} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 - \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^2 & 9 - 3\lambda^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

当 $r(A|b) > r(A)$ 时, 无解, 此时 $\lambda = 0$.

所以, 当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq 0$ 时, $r(A) = r(A|b) = 3$, 此时有唯一解. \square

(2)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + \lambda x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 + \lambda x_2 + 8x_3 = \lambda \end{cases}$$

解.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & \lambda & 1 \\ 2 & \lambda & 8 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - 2R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 4 & 8 - 2\lambda & \lambda - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

1). 当 $\lambda = 4$ 时, $r(A) < r(A|b)$, 则无解.

2). 当 $\lambda \neq 4$ 时, $r(A) = r(A|b) < 3$, 则有无穷多组解. \square

(3)

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

解.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 2 & \lambda \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_3-2R_1]{R_2-3R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2-3\lambda & \lambda-6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1-2\lambda & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3-R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2-3\lambda & \lambda-6 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 & 5-\lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

1). 当 $\lambda = 3$ 时, $r(A) < r(A|b)$, 则无解.

2). 当 $\lambda \neq 3$ 时, $r(A) = r(A|b) = 3$, 有唯一解. \square

5. 讨论 a, b 为何值时, 线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 = 4 \\ x_2 + ax_3 + bx_4 = b \\ x_1 - 3x_2 + (3-a)x_3 = -4 \end{cases}$$

有解或无解, 若有解, 求出其解.

解.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & a & b & b \\ 1 & -3 & 3-a & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow[R_4-R_1]{R_2-2R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & a & b & b \\ 0 & -2 & 1-a & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow[R_3-R_2]{R_4+2R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & a+1 & b+1 & b-2 \\ 0 & 0 & -(1+a) & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{R_4+R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & a+1 & b+1 & b-2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b-1 & b-3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

1. 当 $b = 1$ 时, $r(A) < r(A|b)$, 方程组无解.

2. 当 $b \neq 1, a = -1$ 时,

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b+1 & b-2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b-1 & b-3 \end{bmatrix}$$

1) 当 $b = -1$ 时, $r(A) < r(A|b)$, 方程组无解.

2) 当 $b \neq -1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b+1 & b-2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b-1 & b-3 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{R_3/(b+1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & (b-2)/(b+1) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b-1 & b-3 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{R_4-(b-1)R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & (b-2)/(b+1) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (b-5)/(b+1) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

i) 当 $b = 5$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{R_2+R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 5/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{R_1+R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 7/2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 5/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

所以, x_1, x_2, x_4 为主元变量, x_3 为自由变量, 解得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 3.5 - t_3 \\ x_2 = 2.5 + t_3 \\ x_3 = t_3 \\ x_4 = 0.5 \end{cases}$$

ii) 当 $b \neq 5$ 时, $r(A) < r(A|b)$, 方程组无解.

3. 当 $b \neq 1, a \neq -1$ 时, $r(A) = r(A|b) = 4$, 所以有唯一解

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

□

7. 已知平面上三条不同直线方程分别为

$$l_1 : ax + 2by + 3c = 0$$

$$l_2 : bx + 2cy + 3a = 0$$

$$l_3 : cx + 2ay + 3b = 0$$

试证这三条直线交于一点的充要条件是 $a + b + c = 0$.

解. 考虑方程组

$$\begin{cases} ax + 2by = -3c \\ bx + 2cy = -3a \\ cx + 2ay = -3b \end{cases}$$

其增广矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & 2b & -3c \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ c & 2a & -3b \end{bmatrix}$$

三条直线交于一点, 当且仅当方程组有唯一解, 当且仅当 $r(A) = r(A|b) = 2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & 2b & -3c \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ c & 2a & -3b \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1+R_2+R_3} \begin{bmatrix} a+b+c & 2(a+b+c) & -3(a+b+c) \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ c & 2a & -3b \end{bmatrix}$$

1. 当 $a + b + c \neq 0$ 时, 继续做初等行变换

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{R_1/(a+b+c)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ c & 2a & -3b \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2-bR_1 \\ R_3-cR_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2(c-b) & 3(b-a) \\ 0 & 2(a-c) & 3(c-b) \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{(c-b)R_3-(a-c)R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 2(c-b) & 3(b-a) \\ 0 & 0 & 3((c-b)^2 - (b-a)(a-c)) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

注意 $3((c-b)^2 - (b-a)(a-c)) = 3(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - ab - bc - ac)$
 $= \frac{3}{2}((a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2) > 0$, 因为 $a-b, b-c, c-a$ 不能同时为零, 否则 $a=b=c$, 三条直线相同.

所以, 我们有 $r(A) < r(A|b)$, 方程组无解.

2. 当 $a + b + c = 0$ 时, 矩阵为

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ c & 2a & -3b \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{bR_3-cR_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ 0 & 2(ab-c^2) & -3(b^2-ac) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $ab - c^2 = ab - (a+b)^2 = -(a^2 + ab + b^2) = -(a + \frac{1}{2}b)^2 - \frac{3}{4}b^2 < 0$, 因为 a, b 不能同时为 0, 否则 a, b, c 都为 0.

所以, 我们有 $r(A) = r(A|b) = 2$, 方程组有唯一解.

综上所述, 方程组有唯一解的充要条件是 $a + b + c = 0$. □

16. 设

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1) 求满足 $A\xi_2 = \xi_1, A^2\xi_3 = \xi_1$ 的所有向量 ξ_2, ξ_3 .

(2) 对 (1) 中的任意向量 ξ_2, ξ_3 证明 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 线性无关.

解. (1) $[A|\xi_1] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\begin{smallmatrix} -R_3/4 \end{smallmatrix}]{\begin{smallmatrix} R_2+R_1 \\ -R_3/4 \end{smallmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{smallmatrix} R_1+R_2 \\ R_{23} \end{smallmatrix}}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/2 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 所以, } \xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (t \text{ 为任意实数})$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[A^2|\xi_1] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\begin{smallmatrix} R_4-2R_2 \end{smallmatrix}]{\begin{smallmatrix} R_3+R_1 \\ R_4-2R_2 \end{smallmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 得到基础解系 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

特解 $\begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

所以 $\xi_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + t_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + t_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (t_1, t_2 \text{ 为任意实数})$

(2) 假设 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 线性相关, 则存在不全为 0 的数使得

$$k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2 + k_3\xi_3 = 0$$

$$k_1 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} t \\ -t \\ 2t+1 \end{bmatrix} + k_3 \begin{bmatrix} t_1-1/2 \\ -t_1 \\ t_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

系数矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & t & t_1-1/2 \\ 1 & -t & -t_1 \\ -2 & 2t+1 & t_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\begin{smallmatrix} R_3-2R_1 \end{smallmatrix}]{\begin{smallmatrix} R_2+R_1 \\ R_3-2R_1 \end{smallmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & t & t_1-1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & t_2-2t_1+1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_{23}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & t & t_1-1/2 \\ 0 & 1 & t_2-2t_1+1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以, $r(A) = 3$, 方程组只有零解, k_1, k_2, k_3 全为 0, ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 线性无关. \square

17. 设向量组 $\alpha_1 = [1, 0, 1]^T, \alpha_2 = [0, 1, 1]^T, \alpha_3 = [1, 3, 5]^T$ 不能由向量组 $\beta_1 = [1, 1, 1]^T, \beta_2 = [1, 2, 3]^T, \beta_3 = [3, 4, a]^T$ 线性表出.

解. 因为向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 不能由 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性表出, 所以 $r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) < r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$

$$[\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & a & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow[R_3-R_1]{R_2-R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & a-3 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow{R_3-2R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & a-5 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

所以当 $a = 5$ 时, $r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) < r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$

$$[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{R_3-R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow{R_3-R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow[R_1-R_3]{R_2-3R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

所以, 我们得到

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = 2\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 \\ \beta_2 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 \\ \beta_3 = 5\alpha_1 + 10\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_3 \end{cases}$$

□

18. 设矩阵

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

(1) 求方程组 $Ax = 0$ 的一个基础解系;

(2) 求满足 $AB = I$ 的所有矩阵 B , 其中 I 是 3 阶单位矩阵.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{解. (1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3-R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3-4R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2+R_3} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1+2R_2-3R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

所以, 基础解系为 $(-1, 2, 3, 1)^T$.

(2) A 为 3×4 矩阵, I 为 3 阶单位矩阵, 所以 B 为 4×3 矩阵, 设 B 的列向

量为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$. 即求 $A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = I$ 的所有解, 即求 $A\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, A\alpha_2 =$

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $A\alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 的所有解.

$$[A|I] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3-R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3-4R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2+R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1+2R_2-3R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

解得 $\alpha_1 = k_1(-1, 2, 3, 1)^T + (2, -1, -1, 0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = k_2(-1, 2, 3, 1)^T + (6, -3, -4, 0)^T$, $\alpha_3 = k_3(-1, 2, 3, 1)^T + (-1, 1, 1, 0)^T$

所以, 把 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 代入 $B = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, 即得所有的 B . \square

21. 设 A 是 $s \times n$ 矩阵, B 是 $n \times m$ 矩阵, $n < m$, 证明: 齐次线性方程组 $(AB)x = 0$ 有非零解.

证. $r(B) \leq \min\{m, n\} = n < m$, 所以 $Bx = 0$, 有非零解. 不妨记为 x_1 .

所以 $(AB)x_1 = A(Bx_1) = 0$.

即 x_1 也是 $(AB)x = 0$ 的非零解.

所以, $(AB)x = 0$ 有非零解. \square

22. 设 A 是 $m \times s$ 矩阵, B 是 $s \times n$ 矩阵, x 是 n 元向量. 证明: 若 $(AB)x = 0$ 与 $Bx = 0$ 是同解方程组, 则 $\text{rank}(AB) = \text{rank}(A)$.

证. $(AB)x = 0$ 与 $Bx = 0$ 是同解方程组, 所以, 两个方程组里基础解系中向量个数相等.

AB 为 $m \times n$ 的矩阵, B 是 $s \times n$ 矩阵.

所以 $n - r(AB) = n - r(B)$, $r(AB) = r(B)$. \square

24. 问 y 为何值时, 向量 $\beta = [4, 6, y, -2]^T$ 可以由向量组 $\alpha_1 = [2, 3, 1, -2]^T$, $\alpha_2 = [3, -2, -5, 3]^T$, $\alpha_3 = [-3, 2, 2, -1]^T$ 线性表出.

$$\text{证. } [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -3 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 & y \\ -2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[2R_3-R_1; R_4+R_1]{2R_2-3R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -13 & 7 & 2y-4 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_4-3R_2]{R_3+13R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2-y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{3R_4-R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2-y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1+y \end{bmatrix}$$

所以, 当 $1+y=0, y=-1$ 时, 向量 β 可以由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表出. \square

26. 求下列向量组的秩和极大线性无关组:

(1) $\alpha_1 = [2, 1, 0]^T$, $\alpha_2 = [3, 1, 1]^T$, $\alpha_3 = [2, 0, 2]^T$, $\alpha_4 = [4, 2, 0]^T$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解. } [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4] &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{2R_2-R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_3+R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

所以, 向量组的秩为 2, 极大线性无关组可以为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2; \alpha_1, \alpha_3; \alpha_2, \alpha_3; \alpha_2, \alpha_4; \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ \square

$$(2) \alpha_1 = [1, 1, 1, 1]^T, \alpha_2 = [1, 1, -1, -1]^T, \alpha_3 = [1, -1, -1, 1]^T, \alpha_4 = [-1, -1, -1, 1]^T;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解. } [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4] &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_3-R_1; R_4-R_1]{R_2-R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow[R_{24}]{-1/2R_2; -1/2R_3; -1/2R_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3-R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_4-R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

所以, 向量组的秩为 4, 极大线性无关组可以为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ \square

$$(3) \alpha_1 = [6, 4, 1, -1, 2]^T, \alpha_2 = [1, 0, 2, 3, -4]^T, \alpha_3 = [1, 4, -9, -16, 22]^T, \alpha_4 = [7, 1, 0, -1, 3]^T;$$

解.

$$\begin{aligned} [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4] &= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 4 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -9 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -16 & -1 \\ 2 & -4 & 22 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{R_1-6R_3; R_2-4R_3; R_4+R_3; R_5-2R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -11 & 55 & 7 \\ 0 & -8 & 40 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -9 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & -25 & -1 \\ 0 & -8 & 40 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -9 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & -1/5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

所以, 向量组的秩为 3, 极大线性无关组可以为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4; \alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4; \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ \square

27. 已知向量组 $\alpha_1 = [1, -1, 2, 1, 0]^T, \alpha_2 = [2, -2, 4, -2, 0]^T, \alpha_3 = [3, 0, 6, -1, 1]^T, \alpha_4 = [0, x, 0, 0, 1]^T$ 有 4 个不同的极大线性无关组求 x 的值.

解.

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4] &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & x \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \xrightarrow{R_2+R_1; R_3-2R_1; R_4-R_1} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \xrightarrow{-1/4R_4; R_2-3R_5} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x-3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \rightarrow & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x-3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \rightarrow & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x-3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

1) $x-3 \neq 0, x \neq 3$ 时, 只有一个极大线性无关组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$.

2) $x-3 = 0, x = 3$ 时, 有 4 个极大线性无关组, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3; \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4; \alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4; \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$. \square

28. 求下列齐次方程组的一个基础解系:

(1)

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解. } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & -7 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} &\xrightarrow{R_2-2R_1; R_3-3R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & 10 & -17 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3+5R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 \Rightarrow & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$n - r(A) = 4 - 3 = 1$, 解得一个基础 $(0, 2, 1, 0)^T$ \square

(2)

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解. } & \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 & -3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & -5 & -5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1-2R_2; R_3-2R_2; R_4-4R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 3 & 3 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{3R_2-R_1; R_3-R_1; R_4-R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -3 & 3 & 3 & -5 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$n-r(A) = 5-2 = 3$, 得到一个基础解系为 $(0, 1, 1, 0, 0)^T, (0, 1, 0, 1, 0)^T, (\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{5}{3}, 0, 0, 1)^T$ \square

29. 求下列线性方程组的通解，并表示成列向量线性组合的形式：

(1)

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解. } & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2-2R_1; R_3-3R_1; R_4-2R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 1 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{R_2+5R_4; R_3+4R_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -16 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{8R_3-7R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -16 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -16 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$n-r(A) = 5-4 = 1$, 得到一个基础解系为 $(1, 0, 0, 5, 4)^T$, 通解为

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

\square

(2)

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 1 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 3x_5 = 0 \\ 1x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + 6x_5 = 3 \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 - x_5 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解. } & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2-3R_1; R_4-5R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ \rightarrow & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

得到对应齐次方程的一个基础解系为 $(1, -2, 1, 0, 0)^T, (1, -2, 0, 1, 0)^T, (5, -6, 0, 0, 1)^T$, 得到一个非齐次方程特解为 $(-2, 3, 0, 0, 0)^T$, 所以, 特解为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_3 \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

30. 已知: 向量组 I 可用向量组 II 线性表出, 向量组 II 可用向量组 III 线性表出, 求出: 向量组 I 可用向量组 III 线性表出.

证. 不妨令向量组 I 为 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m)$.

向量组 II 为 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$.

向量组 III 为 $(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_k)$.

而向量组 I 可用向量组 II 线性表出, 所以存在 $n \times m$ 矩阵 A 使得:

$$[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m] = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n]A$$

向量组 II 可用向量组 III 线性表出, 所以存在 $k \times n$ 矩阵 B 使得:

$$[\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n] = [\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_k]B$$

所以:

$$\begin{aligned} [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m] &= [\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n]A \\ &= [\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_k]BA \end{aligned}$$

其中 BA 为 $k \times m$ 矩阵, 则向量组 I 可用向量组 III 线性表出. □

31. 设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关. 证明: 当且仅当 n 为奇数时, 向量组 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{n-1} + \alpha_n, \alpha_n + \alpha_1$ 也线性无关.

证. 假设向量组 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{n-1} + \alpha_n, \alpha_n + \alpha_1$ 线性相关, 那必然存在不全为 0 的实数 $k_1, k_2, k_3, \dots, k_n$, 使得

$$k_1(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + k_2(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + \dots + k_{n-1}(\alpha_{n-1} + \alpha_n) + k_n(\alpha_n + \alpha_1) = 0$$

整理得

$$(k_1 + k_n)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2)\alpha_2 + \cdots + (k_{n-1} + k_n)\alpha_n = 0$$

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 所以我们得到方程组

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_n = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n-1} + k_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

系数矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1) n 为偶数

$$\xrightarrow{R_2-R_1, R_3-R_2, \cdots, R_n-R_{n-1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

方程组有非零解, 所以 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1} + \alpha_n, \alpha_n + \alpha_1$ 线性相关.

2) n 为奇数

$$\xrightarrow{R_2-R_1, R_3-R_2, \cdots, R_n-R_{n-1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

方程组只有零解, 所以 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1} + \alpha_n, \alpha_n + \alpha_1$ 线性无关. \square

32. 设向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 而向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n, \beta, \gamma$ 线性相关.

证明: 或者 β 与 γ 中至少有一个可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性表出, 或者向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n, \beta$ 与向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n, \gamma$ 可相互线性表出.

证. 因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n, \beta, \gamma$ 线性相关, 所以存在不全为 0 得数 $k_1, k_2, \cdots, k_n, r, s$ 使得

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n + r\beta + s\gamma = 0$$

1) $r = 0, s = 0$ 这是不可能的, 因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关.

2) $r \neq 0, s = 0$, 此时 β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性表出

$$\beta = -\frac{1}{r}(k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n)$$

3) $r = 0, s \neq 0$, 此时 γ 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表出

$$\gamma = -\frac{1}{s}(k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n)$$

3) $r \neq 0, s \neq 0$, 此时 β, γ 都可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表出

$$\beta = -\frac{1}{r}(k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n + s\gamma)$$

$$\gamma = -\frac{1}{s}(k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n + r\beta)$$

而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 本身可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表出, 所以, 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta$ 与向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, \gamma$ 可相互线性表出. \square

33. 设 $\beta_1 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \dots + \alpha_n, \beta_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \dots + \alpha_n, \beta_n = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_{n-1}$, 其中 $m > 1$. 证明: 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 与向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 可相互线性表出.

证. 注意到

$$[\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n] = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A \text{ 是满秩矩阵, 所以 } A \text{ 可逆, 所以}$$

$$[\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n]A^{-1} = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n]$$

所以, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 能由 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 线性表出. \square

34. 设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 满足:

$$\alpha_i = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1i} \\ x_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{ri} \end{bmatrix}, \beta_i = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1i} \\ x_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{ri} \\ x_{(r+1)i} \\ \vdots \\ x_{mi} \end{bmatrix}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

证明: 若 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 线性相关, 则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关; 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 则 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 线性无关.

证. 令 $[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n] = A$, A 为 $r \times n$ 的矩阵.

则 $[\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n]$ 可用分块矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix}$ 表示.

而 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 线性相关.

所以, $\begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix} x = 0$ 有非零解. 即 $Ax = 0$ 有非零解.

所以, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关.

后者是前者的逆否命题, 所以也成立. 即若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 则 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 线性无关. \square

35. 给定 n 个非零的数 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n , 求下面向量组的秩:

$$\eta_1 = [1 + a_1, 1, \dots, 1], \eta_2 = [1, 1 + a_2, \dots, 1], \dots, \eta_n = [1, 1, \dots, 1 + a_n]$$

$$\text{解. } [\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 + a_2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 + a_3 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 + a_{n-1} & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 + a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_2 - R_1, R_3 - R_1, \dots, R_n - R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ -a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -a_1 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ -a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{C_1 + \frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{a_n}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + a_1 + \frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{a_n} & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

所以, 当 $1 + a_1 + \frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{a_n} = 0$, 即 $1 + \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} = 0$, 秩为 $n - 1$.

当 $1 + a_1 + \frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{a_n} \neq 0$, 即 $1 + \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n} \neq 0$, 秩为 n . \square

36. 设 A, B 分别是 $m \times n$ 和 $n \times s$ 的矩阵, 且 $AB = O$. 证明: $\text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) \leq n$

证. 由 p_{45} 的例 2.2.3 得 $r(A) + r(B) \leq r(AB) + n = n$ \square

37. 设 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_t$ 是某一非齐次线性方程组得解. 证明: $\mu_1\eta_1 + \mu_2\eta_2 + \dots + \mu_t\eta_t$ 也是该齐次线性方程组的解的充要条件是 $\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \dots + \mu_t = 1$.

证. 令 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_n$ 是 $Ax = b$ 的解.

则令 $A(\mu_1\eta_1 + \mu_2\eta_2 + \dots + \mu_t\eta_t) = b$

$\Leftrightarrow \mu_1 A\eta_1 + \mu_2 A\eta_2 + \dots + \mu_t A\eta_t = b$

$\Leftrightarrow \mu_1 b + \mu_2 b + \dots + \mu_t b = b$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\mu_1 + \mu_2 + \dots + \mu_t)b = b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \dots + \mu_t = 1$$

充要性得证. □

38. 证明: 方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = 0 \\ \dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

的解全是方程 $b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + \dots + b_nx_n = 0$ 的解的充要条件是: 向量 $\beta = [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n]$ 可由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表出, 其中

$$\alpha_i = [a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{in}], i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

证. 1) 必要性:

令系数矩阵为 $A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{bmatrix}$ 则 $Ax = 0$ 的解, 全是 $\beta x = 0$ 的解.

所以 $Ax = 0$ 与 $\begin{bmatrix} A \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} x = 0$ 同解.

这意味着 $r(A) = r(\begin{bmatrix} A \\ \beta \end{bmatrix})$, $r(A^T) = r([A^T | \beta^T])$

即向量 $\beta = [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n]$ 可由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表出.

2) 充分性:

向量 $\beta = [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n]$ 可由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表出.

则存在不全为 0 的数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m 使得

$$\beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m$$

假设 x 为 $Ax = 0$ 的解

则 $\alpha_1x = 0, \alpha_2x = 0, \dots, \alpha_mx = 0$.

所以 $k_1\alpha_1x = 0, k_2\alpha_2x = 0, \dots, k_m\alpha_mx = 0$

$\beta x = (k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m)x = k_1\alpha_1x + k_2\alpha_2x + \dots + k_m\alpha_mx = 0$

我们得到 x 也是 $\beta x = 0$ 的解. □

39. 求下列矩阵的逆矩阵 (只有答案)

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; (2) \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; (3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & a^3 \\ 0 & 1 & a & a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(4) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{n-1} \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

解. (1)

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}A = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

(3)

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(4)

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{1}{a_n} \\ \frac{1}{a_1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a_2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

40. 解下列矩阵方程:(只有答案)

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) X \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 10 & 2 & 7 \\ 10 & 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

解. (1)

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & -15 & 13 \\ -105 & 77 & -58 \\ -152 & 112 & -87 \end{bmatrix}$$

□

41. 设 A, B, C 均为 n 阶方阵, 若 $ABC = I$, 则下列乘积: ACB, BAC, BCA, CAB, CBA 中哪些必等于单位阵 I .

证. $ABC = I$, 则 A, B, C 均可逆.

$$BCA = A^{-1}ABCA = A^{-1}IA = I$$

$$CAB = B^{-1}BCAB = B^{-1}IB = I$$

其他均不一定等于 I .

□

46. 设 A, B 均为 n 阶可逆矩阵. 证明: 如果 $A + B$ 可逆, 则 $A^{-1} + B^{-1}$ 也可逆, 并求其逆矩阵.

证. 注意到 $A^{-1}(A + B)B^{-1} = A^{-1}AB^{-1} + A^{-1}BB^{-1} = B^{-1} + A^{-1}$.
而 $A, B, A + B$ 均可逆, 所以 $A^{-1} + B^{-1}$ 也可逆.
 $(A^{-1} + B^{-1})^{-1} = (A^{-1}(A + B)B^{-1})^{-1} = B(A + B)^{-1}A.$ □

47.(1) 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, 满足 $A^3 + 2A^2 - 2A - I_n = O$, 证明: $A + I_n$ 是可逆矩阵, 并求其逆矩阵;

(2) 设 A, B 为 n 阶方阵, 且 $A - I_n$ 和 B 可逆. 证明: 若 $(A - I_n)^{-1} = (B - I_n)^T$, 则有 A 可逆;

(3) 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, 满足 $A^2 + A - 6I_n = O$, 证明: $A, A + I_n, A + 4I_n$ 是可逆矩阵, 并求其逆矩阵.

(1)

证. $A^3 + 2A^2 - 2A - I_n = O$
 $\Rightarrow A^3 + 2A^2 - 2A - 3I_n = -2I_n$
 $\Rightarrow (A + I_n)(A^2 + A - 3I_n) = -2I_n$
 $\Rightarrow A + I_n$ 可逆.
 $\Rightarrow (A + I_n)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2}(A^2 + A - 3I_n)$ □

(2)

证. $(A - I_n)^{-1} = (B - I_n)^T$
 $\Rightarrow (A - I_n)^{-1}(A - I_n) = (B - I_n)^T(A - I_n)$
 $\Rightarrow I_n = (B^T - I_n)(A - I_n)$
 $\Rightarrow I_n = B^T A - A - B^T + I_n$
 $\Rightarrow B^T A - A - B^T = O$
 $\Rightarrow B^T(A - I_n) = A$
而 $B, A - I_n$ 可逆, 所以 A 可逆. □

(3)

证. $A^2 + A - 6I_n = O$
 $\Rightarrow A^2 + A = 6I_n$
 $\Rightarrow A(A + I_n) = 6I_n$
所以, $A, A + I_n$ 都可逆.
 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{6}(A + I_n)$
 $(A + I_n)^{-1} = \frac{1}{6}A$
 $A^2 + A - 12I_n = -6I_n$
 $(A - 3I_n)(A + 4I_n) = -6I_n$
所以, $A + 4I_n$ 可逆.
 $(A + 4I_n)^{-1} = -\frac{1}{6}(A - 3I_n)$ □

48. 已知 A, B 为 3 阶方阵, 且满足 $2A^{-1}B = B - 4I$.

(1) 证明: 矩阵 $A - 2I$ 可逆;

(2) 若 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 求 A . (1)

证. $2A^{-1}B = B - 4I$
 $\Rightarrow 2B = AB - 4A$
 $\Rightarrow AB - 2B = 4A$
 $\Rightarrow (A - 2I)B = 4A$
 $\Rightarrow (A - 2I)BA^{-1} = 4I$
 所以, $A - 2I$ 可逆.

□

(2)

解. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

□

49. 设 α 是 n 维非零列向量, 记 $A = I_n - \alpha\alpha^T$. 证明:

(1) $A^2 = A$ 的充分必要条件为 $\alpha^T\alpha = 1$;

(2) 当 $\alpha^T\alpha = 1$ 时, A 是不可逆矩阵;

证. (1)

充分性:

$$A^2 = (I_n - \alpha\alpha^T)(I_n - \alpha\alpha^T) = I_n - 2\alpha\alpha^T + \alpha\alpha^T\alpha\alpha^T = I_n - \alpha\alpha^T = A$$

必要性:

$$A^2 = A$$

$$\Rightarrow (I_n - \alpha\alpha^T)(I_n - \alpha\alpha^T) = I_n - \alpha\alpha^T$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n - (2 - \alpha^T\alpha)\alpha\alpha^T = I_n - \alpha\alpha^T$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - \alpha^T\alpha = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^T\alpha = 1$$

(2)

由 (1) 知 $A^2 = A$, 即 $A(I_n - A) = 0$, 即 $A(\alpha\alpha^T) = 0$.

所以, $r(A) + r(\alpha\alpha^T) \leq n$

而 α 是非零向量, 所以 $\alpha\alpha^T$ 为非零矩阵.

所以 $r(\alpha\alpha^T) \geq 1$ (事实上 $r(\alpha\alpha^T) = 1$)

所以 $r(A) \leq n - 1$, 即 A 为不可逆矩阵.

□

50.

$$\text{证. } A^T = (I_n - P^T(PP^T)^{-1}P)^T$$

$$= I_n - P^T((PP^T)^T)^{-1}P$$

$$= I_n - P^T(PP^T)^{-1}P = A$$

所以, A 是对称矩阵.

$$A^2 = (I_n - P^T(PP^T)^{-1}P)(I_n - P^T(PP^T)^{-1}P)$$

$$= I_n - 2P^T(PP^T)^{-1}P + P^T(PP^T)^{-1}PP^T(PP^T)^{-1}P$$

$$= I_n - 2P^T(PP^T)^{-1}P + P^T(PP^T)^{-1}P$$

$$= I_n - P^T(PP^T)^{-1}P = A$$

所以, $A^2 = A$.

□

51.

证. 证明 $A^T A = I_n$ 即可.

□

52.

解. A 为对角元素为 1 或 -1 的对角矩阵.

□