

第三章

$$2.1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-2r_1 \\ r_3-3r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_4-r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{所以 } r(A) = 3$$

$$2) B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3-5r_2 \\ r_4+7r_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{所以 } r(B) = 3$$

$$3.1) \text{ 增广矩阵 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 23 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 & -23 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 23 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 & -23 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 23 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 7 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + 6x_5 = 23 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{移项: } \begin{cases} x_1 = -16 + x_3 + x_4 + 5x_5 \\ x_2 = 23 - 2x_3 - 2x_4 - 6x_5 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } \begin{cases} x_3 = k_1 \\ x_4 = k_2 \\ x_5 = k_3 \end{cases} \quad k_1, k_2, k_3 \text{ 为任意常数}$$

$$\text{则通解为 } \begin{cases} x_1 = -16 + k_1 + k_2 + 5k_3 \\ x_2 = 23 - 2k_1 - 2k_2 - 6k_3 \\ x_3 = k_1 \\ x_4 = k_2 \\ x_5 = k_3 \end{cases}$$

$$2). \text{ 增广矩阵 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_1]{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

得增广矩阵的秩与系数矩阵的秩不相同, 所以无解

$$3). \text{ 增广矩阵 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4 - 2r_1]{r_2 - r_1, r_3 - 3r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + 2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

得增广矩阵的秩与系数矩阵的秩均为 3, 所以方程组有唯一解.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 1 \\ -x_2 + 2x_3 = 1 \\ -7x_3 = 2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{10}{7} \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{7} \\ x_3 = -\frac{2}{7} \end{cases}$$

4. 可以将 A 先通过初等行变换变为 E, 即 $P_1 \dots P_n A = E$. 再将这些初等矩阵求逆, 且在上式两端同时乘这些逆矩阵, 即 $A = P_1^{-1} \dots P_n^{-1} E$

便满足题目的要求

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{上述过程即 } E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -2 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} A$$

$$\text{所以 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$5. 1) \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{8} & 0 \\ -5 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{8} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{8} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{4} & 2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 所以 } A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & 1 \\ \frac{5}{4} & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

$$\text{所以 } B^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{1}{5} \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3) & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 11 & 7 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 3 & -6 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & 0 & 3 & -6 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 & -5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 & \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{所以 } C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. 由 $Ax = 2x + A$, 得 $(A - 2E)x = A$

而 $A - 2E = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是可逆的, 所以 $x = (A - 2E)^{-1}A$

设 $A - 2E = B$. 要求 $B^{-1}A$ 相当于对 $(B | A)$ 作初等行变换

将左边化为单位矩阵 E 后, 右边即为 $B^{-1}A$, 即 $(E | B^{-1}A)$

7. 由 $A^2 - AB = E$, 有 $A(A-B) = E$ 所以 A 可逆, 且 $A^{-1} = A-B$.

则 $B = A - A^{-1}$. 又有 $BA = (A - A^{-1})A = A^2 - E = AB$

所以 $AB - BA + A = A$, 则 $r(AB - BA + A) = r(A) = n$

$$8. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & \lambda & 5 \\ 1 & 10 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1-\lambda & \lambda+2 & 1 \\ 0 & 10-\lambda & -5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1-2\lambda & \lambda+2 \\ 0 & -1 & 10-\lambda & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1-2\lambda & \lambda+2 \\ 0 & 0 & -3(\lambda-3) & \lambda-3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{所以当 } \lambda=3 \text{ 时, 秩最小}$$

$$9. \begin{pmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 & 5-\lambda & -\lambda-1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 2-3 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{\lambda}{2}(5-\lambda)+3 & 2-2\lambda & \lambda-1 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & \frac{\lambda}{2}(5-\lambda)+3 & 2-2\lambda & \lambda-1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & \frac{\lambda}{2}(5-\lambda)+3-2+2\lambda & 0 & 3\lambda-3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5-\lambda & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & (1-\lambda)(\lambda-10) & 0 & 6\lambda-6 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以, 当 $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq 10$ 时, 方程组有唯一解

当 $\lambda = 10$ 时, 方程组无解

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 方程组有无穷多解

通解为
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1-2k_1+2k_2 \\ x_2 = k_1 \\ x_3 = k_2 \end{cases} \quad (k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数})$$

10. $\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -8 & 5 \\ 4 & -7 & 4 \\ 3 & -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$ 所以对于每个线性方程组均有唯一解.

只需对此矩阵作初等行变换将左边化为单位矩阵

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 4 & -8 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -7 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 4 & -8 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -\frac{7}{4} & -\frac{3}{4} & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 4 & -8 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{5}{4} & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 4 & -8 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -8 & 4 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 4 & -8 & 0 & -24 & 40 & -20 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -7 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -8 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -7 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & -8 & 4 \end{array} \right) \quad \text{所以解分别为} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ -7 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

11. 1) $D : AP_1 = B, P_2 B = E$ 所以 $A = P_2^{-1} P_1^{-1} E = P_2 P_1^{-1}$ (行变换左乘, 列变换右乘)

2) 举例 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ B

3) D (PPT 3-3)

4) 正确 原因: 秩为 m , 所以 A 行满秩矩阵, 所以 A 经过初等变换

必可化为形如 $\left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{m+1,1} & \cdots & a_{m+1,n} & | & b_1 \\ & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & 1 & \cdots & 0 & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & & \ddots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & & & 1 & a_{m,m+1} & \cdots & a_{m,n} & | & b_m \end{array} \right)$ 的矩阵.

5). $A_{(m \times n)} X = 0$, 且 $m < n$. 则只须考虑系数矩阵的秩, 必有非零解)

附加赛:

1. 1) 由题意可知 A 和 B 的秩相等. 分别对 A, B 作初等行变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & -a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -a \\ 0 & 3 & -3a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 1 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a+1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a-2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{所以 } a=2$$

2) $AP=B$ 相当于 $A(P_1, P_2, P_3) = (B_1, B_2, B_3)$

所以可以把它变为求解三个线性方程组的解

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & -3 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} P_{11} + 2P_{21} + 2P_{31} = 1 \\ P_{21} - 2P_{31} = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_{11} = 3 - 6k_1 \\ P_{21} = -1 + 2k_1 \\ P_{31} = k_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} P_{12} + 2P_{22} + 2P_{32} = 2 \\ P_{22} - 2P_{32} = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_{12} = 4 - 6k_2 \\ P_{22} = -1 + 2k_2 \\ P_{32} = k_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} P_{13} + 2P_{23} + 2P_{33} = 2 \\ P_{23} - 2P_{33} = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} P_{13} = 4 - 6k_3 \\ P_{23} = -1 + 2k_3 \\ P_{33} = k_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } P = \begin{pmatrix} 3-6k_1 & 4-6k_2 & 4-6k_3 \\ -1+2k_1 & -1+2k_2 & -1+2k_3 \\ k_1 & k_2 & k_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (k_1 \neq k_2 \neq k_3)$$

2. 增广矩阵 $\left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & a & 1 & 1 & a \\ -1 & 1 & a & -a-1 & -2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & a+2 & 3 & -3 & a-4 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & -a+1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$

方程 $AX=B$ 若有唯一解，系数矩阵必为满秩矩阵，所以 $a-1 \neq 0$
 并且要求 $a+2 \neq 0$ ，否则会出现矛盾，所以当 $a \neq 1$ 且 $a \neq -2$ 时方程有唯一解；

当 $a=1$ 时， $AX=B$ 有无穷解；

当 $a=-2$ 时， $AX=B$ 无解。

3. 证明:

必要性: 设三条直线交于一点, 则线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} ax + 2by = -3c \\ bx + 2cy = -3a \\ cx + 2ay = -3b \end{cases} \text{ 有唯一解. 故系数矩阵与增广矩阵的秩均为 2,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } \begin{vmatrix} a & 2b & -3c \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ c & 2a & -3b \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{而} \quad \begin{vmatrix} a & 2b & -3c \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ c & 2a & -3b \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & 2(a+b+c) & -3(a+b+c) \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ c & 2a & -3b \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & 0 & 0 \\ b & 2c-2b & -3a+3b \\ c & 2a-2c & -3b+3c \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a+b+c) [6(c-b)^2 - 6(a-c)(b-a)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } 6(c-b)^2 - 6(a-c)(b-a) = 6a^2 + 6b^2 + 6c^2 - 6ab - 6bc - 6ac = 3[(a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2]$$

上式不等于 0, 所以 $a+b+c=0$

$$\text{充分性: 由 } a+b+c=0, \text{ 可知 } \begin{vmatrix} a & 2b & -3c \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ c & 2a & -3b \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{所以 } r < 3.$$

$$\text{又由于 } \begin{vmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & 2c \end{vmatrix} = 2ac - 2b^2 = 2(ac - b^2) = -2[a(a+b) + b^2] = -2\left[\left(a + \frac{1}{2}b\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}b^2\right] \neq 0$$

所以 $\begin{pmatrix} a & 2b & -3c \\ b & 2c & -3a \\ c & 2a & -3b \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩为 2, 且 $\begin{pmatrix} a & 2b \\ b & 2c \\ c & 2a \end{pmatrix}$ 秩也为 2, 故方程组有唯一解

即三条直线交于一点,