

第四章 (二)

1. 1) 对于 $\alpha_1 = (a_1, b_1, c_1, d_1, e_1) \in V_1$ 和 $\alpha_2 = (a_2, b_2, c_2, d_2, e_2) \in V_2$

$$\text{有 } a_1 + b_1 + c_1 = 0, \quad a_2 + b_2 + c_2 = 0$$

$$\text{且 } \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = (a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2, c_1 + c_2, d_1 + d_2, e_1 + e_2)$$

$$\text{对 } \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \lambda \alpha_1 = (\lambda a_1, \lambda b_1, \lambda c_1, \lambda d_1, \lambda e_1)$$

$$\text{因为 } a_1 + a_2 + b_1 + b_2 + c_1 + c_2 = 0, \quad \lambda a_1 + \lambda b_1 + \lambda c_1 = 0$$

所以 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \in V_1, \quad \lambda \alpha_1 \in V_1$, 即 V_1 是向量空间.

由题中所给 $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0, \quad x_1 = -x_2 - x_3$. 所以在 V_1 中向量的一般形式为

$$(-x_2 - x_3, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5), \text{ 所以 } \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是一组基, 维数为 4.}$$

2) 对于 $\alpha_1 = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in V_2$ 和 $\alpha_2 = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \in V_2$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n)$$

且 $x_1 + y_1 + x_2 + y_2 + \dots + x_n + y_n = 2$ 所以 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \notin V_2$ 即 V_2 不构成向量空间.

3). 对于 $\beta_1 = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3 \in V_3$ 和 $\beta_2 = l_1 \alpha_1 + l_2 \alpha_2 + l_3 \alpha_3$

$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 = (k_1 + l_1) \alpha_1 + (k_2 + l_2) \alpha_2 + (k_3 + l_3) \alpha_3$$

$$\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \lambda \beta_1 = k_1 \lambda \alpha_1 + k_2 \lambda \alpha_2 + k_3 \lambda \alpha_3.$$

因为 $k_1 + l_1, k_2 + l_2, k_3 + l_3, \lambda k_1, \lambda k_2, \lambda k_3$ 均是实数, 所以 V_3 是向量空间.

又因为 V_3 中的向量均可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 表示, 所以 V_3 的基即是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的极大无关组, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 / \alpha_2, \alpha_3 / \alpha_1, \alpha_3$ 均可作为基, 且 $\dim V_3 = 2$

2. 证明 α_1, α_2 和 β_1, β_2 等价即可

$$\begin{array}{c} \alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \beta_1 \ \beta_2 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

这时可看出 α_1, α_2 和 β_1, β_2 可以互相线性表出.

3. $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (1, -1, 0)$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1\right)$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_1)}{(\beta_1, \beta_1)} \beta_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \beta_2)}{(\beta_2, \beta_2)} \beta_2 = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

标准化:

$$\beta_1 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0\right)$$

$$\beta_2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right)$$

$$\beta_3 = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$$

4. $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E \cdot A$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E \cdot B$$

因为 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) A^{-1} = E$, 所以 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) A^{-1} B$

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

所以过渡矩阵为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} 12). \alpha &= (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$5. 11) (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 5 & -3 & -8 & -8 \\ -13 & -13 & -5 & 8 \\ -5 & -5 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = EA$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = EB$$

$$E = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) B^{-1} \quad \text{所以 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \cancel{EB} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) B^{-1} A$$

$$\text{对 } \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 & 5 & 5 \\ -3 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -3 & -8 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & 5 & -13 & -13 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 & -5 & -5 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 作初等行变换, 得 } B^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$12). \text{ 设 } \alpha = k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 + k_4\beta_4$$

$$\text{可得 } \begin{cases} -4 = 2k_1 + 3k_2 \\ 7 = -3k_1 - 5k_2 \\ 4 = 8k_3 + 3k_4 \\ 1 = 5k_3 + 2k_4 \end{cases} \quad \text{解得 } \begin{cases} k_1 = 1 \\ k_2 = -2 \\ k_3 = 3 \\ k_4 = -4 \end{cases} \quad \text{所以坐标为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$13). \text{ 设 } \beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 + k_4\alpha_4 = k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 + k_4\beta_4$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{cases} -3k_1 + 2k_2 + 5k_3 + 5k_4 = 2k_1 + 3k_2 \\ 5k_1 - 3k_2 - 8k_3 - 8k_4 = -3k_1 - 5k_2 \\ -13k_1 - 13k_2 - 5k_3 + 8k_4 = 8k_3 + 5k_4 \\ -5k_1 - 5k_2 - 2k_3 + 3k_4 = 3k_3 + 2k_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{该方程组系数矩阵行列式不为 0, 所以坐标为 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

即这样的坐标对应的向量为零向量,

所以不存在

$$6.11) \beta_2 = \alpha_4 - \beta_3 = \alpha_4 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$$

$$\beta_1 = \alpha_3 - \beta_2 = \alpha_3 - \alpha_4 + \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$

$$\text{所以 } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$12) (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

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

$$\text{所以 坐标为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$7.11) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{基础解系为 } \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 通解为 } x = k \xi$$

12) 系数矩阵秩为2. 所以基础解系只有1个向量, 且解得 $x_1 = x_2 = 0$

$$\text{所以基础解系为 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$13) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以基础解系为 } \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

通解为 $x = k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 + k_3 \xi_3$, k_1, k_2, k_3 为任意常数

$$14) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 7 & 8 \\ 1 & 4 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 2 & -13 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{解为 } x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 无基础解系.}$$

8. 证明: 若 η^* , ξ_1, \dots, ξ_r 线性相关, 则 η^* 可被 ξ_i ($i=1, \dots, r$) 线性表出

而 ξ_i 是齐次线性方程组 $Ax=0$ 的解, 所以 η^* 也是一个解, 则与题中条件矛盾, 所以 $\eta^*, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_r$ 线性无关.

9. 证明: 由题意, $A\eta_0 = b$, $A\eta_1 = b$, 所以 $A(\eta_1 - \eta_0) = 0$, 即 $\eta_1 - \eta_0$ 是 $Ax=0$ 的解. 同理, $\eta_2 - \eta_0, \dots, \eta_{n-r} - \eta_0$ 均为 $Ax=0$ 的解.

又由 A 为秩为 r 的 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 所以 $Ax=0$ 的基础解系含有 $n-r$ 个向量.

再设 $k_1(\eta_1 - \eta_0) + k_2(\eta_2 - \eta_0) + \dots + k_{n-r}(\eta_{n-r} - \eta_0) = 0$. 可解得 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_{n-r} = 0$

所以 $\eta_1 - \eta_0, \dots, \eta_{n-r} - \eta_0$ 线性无关. 所以是 $Ax=0$ 的一个基础解系.

10. 先求基础解系: 四元非齐次线性方程组系数矩阵秩为3, 所以基础解系只含有1个向量. 而 $A(\eta_2 - \eta_3) = 0$, 所以 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 正好是一个基础解系.

再求特解: 由 $A\eta_1 = b$ 和 $A\eta_2 = b$, 有 $A(\eta_1 + \eta_2) = 2b$

所以 $\frac{\eta_1 + \eta_2}{2}$ 为一个解. 所以解的通解为 $x = \frac{\eta_1 + \eta_2}{2} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, k 任意.

11. 由于 $\beta = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 所以可知 $x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是 $Ax = \beta$ 的一个解, 再求基础解系即可.

又由于 A 的秩为3, 所以基础解系只有1个向量, 且满足 $Ax = 0$, 设为 $\begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \\ k_4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{即 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \\ k_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3 + k_4 \alpha_4 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2k_1 \alpha_2 - k_1 \alpha_3 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3 + k_4 \alpha_3 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_3 - k_1 = 0 \\ k_4 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 = 1 \\ k_2 = -2 \\ k_3 = 1 \\ k_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

所以通解为 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, k 任意.

12. B的列是 $Ax = 0$ 的解, 答案不唯一

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 9 & -5 & 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 18 & -18 & 9 & 27 \\ 18 & -10 & 4 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 8 & -5 & -11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 2x_2 = -x_3 - 3x_4 \\ 8x_2 = 5x_3 + 11x_4 \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 5 & 11 & 16 \\ 8 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

13. 11) II) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩为2, 所以基础解系有2个向量

由 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_2 \\ x_2 = x_4 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 所以通解为 $x = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

II) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩为2, 所以基础解系有2个向量

由 $\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 - x_4 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 所以通解为 $x = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

所以 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = x_4 \\ x_3 = 2x_4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ 基础解系 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 公共解为 $k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

14. 1) $(0, 1, 0)$ 和 $(0, 0, 1)$, 错

2) 相当于 $Ax=b$ 的两个解 x_1, x_2 之和还是解, 错

3) $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$, 对

4) 2维空间, 错

5) 最多4个线性无关的向量, 对

6) 错

15. 11) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & a \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩为 2, 初等变换后 $a=6$

12) 过渡矩阵可逆, 所以 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & a-1 & 1-a \\ 0 & 0 & 2-a^2-a \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$

所以 $(a-1)(-2-a)(-1+a) \neq 0$ 所以 $a \neq -2$ 且 $a \neq 1$.

基础解系含 1 个向量, 说明 $r(A)=2$, 此时 $a=-2$

13). 由题意 $a_{i1} + a_{i2} + \dots + a_{in} = 1, i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 所以 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是 $AX=0$ 的一个解, 所以通解为 $k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

14) $A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 有 $\alpha_1 = \alpha_3$, 所以选 C

15). $AX=0$ 基础解系有 1 个线性无关解向量, 所以 $r(A)=3$

又由 $A^*A = |A|E = 0$, 所以 $r(A) + r(A^*) \leq 4$.

所以 $r(A^*) \leq 1$.

而 $r(A)=3$, 所以至少有 1 个 3 阶子式不为零, 这说明 $r(A^*) \neq 0$.

所以 $r(A^*) \geq 1$, 所以 $r(A^*)=1$, 所以有 3 个解向量.

附加题

$$1. \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) B$$

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4) A$$

$$\text{所以 } (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4) A^{-1} B. \quad (2)$$

$$\text{把 (2) 代入 (1). } A^{-1} B \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{而由题意: } \begin{cases} y_1 = 3x_1 + 5x_2 \\ y_2 = x_1 + 2x_2 \\ y_3 = 2x_3 - 3x_4 \\ y_4 = -5x_3 + 8x_4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以过渡矩阵为 } \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \beta_1 = (0, 1, 1, 1) & \beta_2 = (1, 0, 1, 1) & \beta_3 = (1, 1, 0, 1) \\ & \beta_4 = (1, 1, 1, 0) \end{matrix}$$

2. $AX=0$ 基础解系只含有一个向量, 所以 $r(A)=3$. 所以 $r(A^*)=1$,

所以 $A^*X=0$ 基础解系含有 3 个向量.

又由 $A^*A=|A|E=0$ 且 $r(A)=3$. 所以 A 的列向量组中含有 $A^*X=0$ 的基础解系.

由 $(0, 1, 1, 0)^T$ 是 $AX=0$ 的解得 $\alpha_2 = -\alpha_3$. 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4 / \alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关, 为基础解系.

3. 三个平面不互相平行且都过一条直线

都过一条直线说明方程组有无穷解

此时 $r(A) = r(\hat{A}) = 1$ 或 2 .

而当 ~~$r(A)=1$~~ 时, 三个平面应是重合的, 所以 $r(A) = r(\hat{A}) = 2$.

$$r(A) = r(\hat{A}) = 1$$

$$4. \quad 1) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b \\ c \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b+c+1=1 \\ 2b+3c+1=1 \\ b+2c+3=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a=3 \\ b=2 \\ c=-2 \end{cases}$$

$$12) \quad (\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以过渡矩阵为 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$