

### 第 08 周作业解答

练习 1. 求矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & 8 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  的秩。

解

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 6 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & 8 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-4r_1]{\substack{r_2-2r_1 \\ r_3-3r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

所以  $r(A) = 3$

练习 2. 设  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & a & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & b & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 。对参数  $(a, b)$  的每种取值, 求出相应的秩  $r(A)$ 。

解

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & a & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & b & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-3r_1]{r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & a-1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & b-6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2 \leftrightarrow c_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & a-1 \\ 0 & -4 & b-6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{r_3+2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & b+2 & 2a+2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

- 若  $b \neq -2$  或  $a \neq -1$ , 则最终的阶梯型矩阵有 3 行非零行, 此时  $r(A) = 3$ 。
- 若  $b = -2$  且  $a = -1$ , 则最终的阶梯型矩阵只有 2 行非零行, 此时  $r(A) = 2$ 。

练习 3. 求解线性方程组  $\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 1 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 3 \\ -x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 - 3x_5 = 7 \\ 2x_3 + 5x_4 - 2x_5 = 9 \end{cases}$  的通解。

解对增广矩阵作初等行变换:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A:b) &= \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 & 3 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & -2 & 9 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3+r_1]{r_2-2r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 & -2 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & -2 & 9 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_4-2r_2]{r_3-2r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 & 0 & 7 \end{array} \right) \\
 &\xrightarrow[\frac{1}{7} \times r_4]{\frac{1}{6} \times r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_4-r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_1-r_3]{r_2+r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \\
 &\xrightarrow{r_1-r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

可见  $r(A) = r(A:b) = 3 < 5$ , 所以原方程组有无穷多的解, 包含  $5 - 3 = 2$  个自由变量。事实上, 通过上述简化的阶梯型矩阵, 可知原方程等价于

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_5 = -2 \\ x_3 - x_5 = 2 \\ x_4 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -2 - 2x_2 - 2x_5 \\ x_3 = 2 + x_5 \\ x_4 = 1 \end{cases}$$

所以通解是

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -2 - 2c_1 - 2c_2 \\ x_2 = c_1 \\ x_3 = 2 + c_2 \\ x_4 = 1 \\ x_5 = c_2 \end{cases} \quad (c_1, c_2 \text{ 为任意常数})$$

用向量形式表示则是

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

练习 4. 《九章算术》卷八为“方程”, 试解其中第八题:

今有賣牛二羊五以買一十三豕有餘錢一千賣牛三  
 豕三以買九羊錢適足賣六羊八豕以買五牛錢不足  
 六百問牛羊豕價各幾何

解設牛價  $x$ ，羊價  $y$ ，豕價  $z$ ，則

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 5y = 13z + 1000 \\ 3x + 3z = 9y \\ 6y + 8z + 600 = 5x \end{cases}$$

求解方程如下：

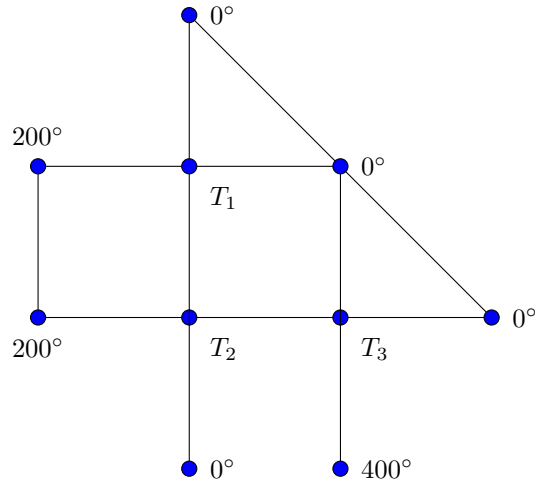
$$\begin{aligned}
 (A:b) &= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 5 & -13 & 1000 \\ 3 & -9 & 3 & 0 \\ -5 & 6 & 8 & -600 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & -13 & 1000 \\ -5 & 6 & 8 & -600 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & -15 & 1000 \\ 0 & -9 & 13 & -600 \end{array} \right) \\
 &\xrightarrow{r_2+r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 400 \\ 0 & -9 & 13 & -600 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 200 \\ 0 & -9 & 13 & -600 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 200 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1200 \end{array} \right) \\
 &\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 200 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 300 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 0 & -300 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 300 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1200 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 500 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 300 \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

所以  $x = 1200, y = 500, z = 300$ 。

**练习 5.** In a grid of wires, the temperature at exterior mesh points is maintained at constant values (in  $^{\circ}C$ ), as shown in the accompanying figure. When the grid is in thermal equilibrium, the temperature  $T$  at each interior mesh point is the average of the temperatures at the four adjacent points. For example,

$$T_2 = \frac{T_3 + T_1 + 200 + 0}{4}.$$

Find the temperatures  $T_1, T_2$  and  $T_3$  when the grid is in thermal equilibrium.



**Solution.**

$$\begin{cases} 4T_1 = 200 + T_2 \\ 4T_2 = 200 + T_1 + T_3 \\ 4T_3 = T_2 + 400 \end{cases}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A:b) &= \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 4 & -1 & 0 & 200 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 & 200 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 400 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -4 & 1 & -200 \\ 4 & -1 & 0 & 200 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 400 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -4 & 1 & -200 \\ 0 & 15 & -4 & 1000 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & -400 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -4 & 1 & -200 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & -400 \\ 0 & 15 & -4 & 1000 \end{array} \right) \\
 &\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -4 & 1 & -200 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & -400 \\ 0 & 0 & 56 & 7000 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -4 & 1 & -200 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & -400 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 125 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -4 & 0 & -325 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 100 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 125 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 75 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 100 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 125 \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

So  $T_1 = 75^{\circ}, T_2 = 100^{\circ}$  and  $T_3 = 125^{\circ}$ .