

## 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

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

$$\xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{r_3+2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & b+2 & 2a+2 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 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 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 1 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 3 \\ -x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 - 3x_5 = 7 \\ 2x_3 + 5x_4 - 2x_5 = 9 \end{cases}$$

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.** 证明: 对线性方程组  $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$ , 当  $m < n$  时, 不可能有唯一解。

解方程组  $A_{m \times n}x = b$  有唯一解的充分必要条件是:  $r(A) = r(A:b) = n$ 。但  $m < n$  时,  $r(A) \leq m < n$ 。所以不可能有唯一解。

**练习 5.** 问  $k$  取何值时, 方程组  $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + kx_3 = 4 \\ -x_1 + kx_2 + x_3 = k^2 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = -4 \end{cases}$  有唯一解、无穷多解、无解。并且有解时, 求出全部解。

解对增广矩阵作初等行变换:

$$(A:b) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & k & 4 \\ -1 & k & 1 & k^2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3-r_1]{r_2+r_1} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & k & 4 \\ 0 & k+1 & k+1 & k^2+4 \\ 0 & -2 & 2-k & -8 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_3 \leftrightarrow r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & k & 4 \\ 0 & -2 & 2-k & -8 \\ 0 & k+1 & k+1 & k^2+4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2} \times r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & k & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2}k-1 & 4 \\ 0 & k+1 & k+1 & k^2+4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_1-r_2]{r_3-(k+1) \times r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}k+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2}k-1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(k+1)(4-k) & k(k-4) \end{array} \right)$$

- 当  $k \neq -1$  且  $k \neq 4$  时,  $r(A) = r(A:b) = 3 =$  未知量个数, 方程组有唯一解。此时

$$(A:b) \longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}k+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2}k-1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(k+1)(4-k) & k(k-4) \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\frac{2}{(k+1)(4-k)} \times r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}k+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2}k-1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2k}{k+1} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_2-(\frac{1}{2}k-1) \times r_3]{r_1-(\frac{1}{2}k+1) \times r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{k(k+2)}{k+1} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{k^2+2k+4}{k+1} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2k}{k+1} \end{array} \right)$$

所以

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{k^2+2k}{k+1} \\ x_2 = \frac{k^2+2k+4}{k+1} \\ x_3 = -\frac{2k}{k+1} \end{cases}$$

- 当  $k = -1$  时

$$(A:b) \longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}k+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2}k-1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(k+1)(4-k) & k(k-4) \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{array} \right)$$

可见  $r(A) = 2 < 3 = r(A:b)$ , 此时方程无解。

- 当  $k = 4$  时

$$(A:b) \longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}k+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2}k-1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2}(k+1)(4-k) & k(k-4) \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

可见  $r(A) = r(A:b) = 2 <$  未知量个数3, 方程组有无穷多的解, 包含  $3 - 2 = 1$  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

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

所以通解是

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -3c \\ x_2 = 4 - c \\ x_3 = c \end{cases} \quad (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

用向量形式表示则是

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$