

习题 2.2 n 维列向量

1. 设三维列向量 $\alpha_1 = (1 + \lambda, 1, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 1 + \lambda, 1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1, 1, 1 + \lambda)^T$, $\beta = (0, \lambda, \lambda^2)^T$. 问 λ 取何值时,

(1) β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表出, 且表示法唯一;

(2) β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表出且表示法不唯一;

(3) β 不可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表出.

解: 记 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, $\bar{A} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta)$. 则有

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1-(\lambda+1)^2 & -\lambda & -\lambda(\lambda+1) \\ 0 & -\lambda & \lambda & \lambda^2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & -\lambda & \lambda & \lambda(\lambda-1) \\ 0 & \lambda^2+2\lambda & -\lambda & -\lambda^2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & -\lambda & \lambda & \lambda(\lambda-1) \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^2+\lambda & \lambda(\lambda^2-3) \end{pmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

当 $\lambda \neq 0$ 且 $\lambda^2 + \lambda \neq 0$ 时, $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 3$, 方程组有且仅有一解, 则 β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表出, 且表示法唯一;

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 1$, 故方程组有无穷多解. 则 β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表出, 且表示法不唯一;

当 $\lambda = -1$ 时, $r(A) < r(\bar{A})$, 方程组无解. 故 β 不可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表出.

2. 设三阶矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

三维列向量 $\alpha = (a, 1, 1)^T$. 已知 $A\alpha$ 与 α 线性相关. 求 a 的值.

解: 由

$$A\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 2a+3 \\ 3a+4 \end{pmatrix},$$

由 $A\alpha$ 与 α 线性相关, 得 $A\alpha = k\alpha$, 所以 $a = ka, 2a+3 = ka, 3a+4 = ka$, 得 $k = 1, a = -1$.

3. 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 判断 $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \dots, \beta_{n-1} = \alpha_{n-1} + \alpha_n, \beta_n = \alpha_n + \alpha_1$ 的线性相关性.

解: (法一) 设 $k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_n\beta_n = 0$, 整理得 $(k_1 + k_n)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2)\alpha_2 + \dots + (k_{n-1} + k_n)\alpha_n = 0$. 因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 因此上式成立的充要条件是 $k_1 + k_n = 0, k_1 + k_2 = 0, \dots, k_{n-1} + k_n = 0$. 从而当 n 为奇数时, $-k_n = k_1 = -k_2 = k_3 = \dots = k_n = 0$, 即方程组只有零解; 当 n 为偶数时, $-k_n = k_1 = -k_2 = k_3 = \dots = k_{n-1} = k_n = k \in F$, 有无穷多解.

(法二) 由已知条件可形式上记 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s)A$, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

则由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 得 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 线性无关的充要条件是 A 可逆. 又

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + (-1)^{s+1} = \begin{cases} 2, & \text{当 } s \text{ 为奇数时} \\ 0, & \text{当 } s \text{ 为偶数时} \end{cases}$$

故 (1) 当 s 为奇数时, $r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s) = r(A) = s$, 此时 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 线性无关;

(2) 当 s 为偶数时, $r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s) = r(A) < s$, 此时 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 线性相关.

4. 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s (s > 1)$ 线性无关, 且 $\beta_i = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, s)$. 证明: $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 线性无关.

证明: 由已知条件可形式上记 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s)A$, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

则由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 得 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 线性无关的充要条件是 A 可逆. 直接计算得 $\det A = 1$, 因此 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 也是线性无关的. \square

5. 设向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 2, 3)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 1, 3, 5)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1, -1, t+2, 1)^T$, $\alpha_4 = (1, 2, 4, t+9)^T$ 线性相关. 求 t .

解: 由 $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 2, 3)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 1, 3, 5)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1, -1, t+2, 1)^T$, $\alpha_4 = (1, 2, 4, t+9)^T$ 线性相关知, 存在一组不全为零的常数 x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 , 使得 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 + x_4\alpha_4 = 0$.

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & t+2 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 & t+9 \end{vmatrix} = (t+1)(t+2) = 0,$$

故 $t = -1$ 或 $t = -2$.

6. 设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{s-1}$ ($s \geq 3$) 线性相关, 向量组 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关. 问

(1) α_1 能否由 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{s-1}$ 线性表示?

(2) α_s 能否由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{s-1}$ 线性表示?

解: 由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{s-1}$ ($s \geq 3$) 线性相关, 存在一组不全为零的数 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{s-1} , 使得 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \dots + x_{s-1}\alpha_{s-1} = 0$.

(1) 若 $x_1 = 0$, 则 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{s-1}$ 线性无关 (因 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关) 矛盾; 所以 $x_1 \neq 0$, 从而 α_1 能由 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{s-1}$ 线性表示.

(2) α_s 不能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{s-1}$ 线性表示. 若不然, α_s 能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{s-1}$ 线性表示, 由 (1) 知, α_1 能由 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{s-1}$ 线性表示, 从而 α_s 能由 $\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{s-1}$ 线性表示, 与 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关矛盾. \square

(李小凤解答)