

习题 2.3 向量组的秩

1. 已知向量组 $\beta_1 = (0, 1, -1)^T$, $\beta_2 = (a, 2, 1)^T$, $\beta_3 = (b, 1, 0)^T$ 与向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, -3)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (3, 0, 1)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (9, 6, -7)^T$ 有相同的秩, 且 β_3 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表出. 求 a 和 b .

解: 令

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 \\ -3 & 1 & -7 \end{pmatrix}, B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & -6 & -12 \\ 0 & 10 & 20 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & b - \frac{1}{3}a \end{pmatrix},$$

由 $r(A) = r(B)$, 得 $b = \frac{1}{3}a$.

又由已知 β_3 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表出, 即 $\beta_3 = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3$ 有解, 则

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 9 & b \\ 2 & 0 & 6 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & -7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 9 & b \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \frac{2b-1}{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3a}{10} - \frac{2b-1}{6} \end{pmatrix},$$

得 $\frac{3a}{10} - \frac{2b-1}{6} = 0$, 从而 $b = 5$ 且 $a = 15$.

2. 求向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 2, 4)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (0, 3, 1, 2)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (3, 0, 7, 14)^T$, $\alpha_4 = (1, -1, 2, 0)^T$, $\alpha_5 = (2, 1, 5, 6)^T$ 的秩和极大线性无关组, 并将其余向量表示为这个极大线性无关组的线性组合.

解: 利用行初等变换不改变列向量组的线性关系求解.

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因此 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 的一个极大无关组, 且 $\alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_5 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_4$.

3. 已知向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 的秩为 r , 证明 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 中任意 r 个线性无关的向量都构成它的一个极大线性无关组.

证明: 设向量组 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 中的任 r 个线性无关组成的向量组, 则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 中任意向量 α_i 添加到 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 中后必线性相关, 否则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 的秩至少为 $r+1$, 与已知条件矛盾. 故 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 的一个极大线性无关组.

4. 已知两个向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 2)^T, \alpha_2 = (1, 1, 3)^T, \alpha_3 = (1, -1, a+2)^T$ 和 $\beta_1 = (1, 2, a+3)^T, \beta_2 = (2, 1, a+6)^T, \beta_3 = (2, 1, a+4)^T$, 问 a 为何值时, 两向量组等价? 当 a 为何值时, 两向量组不等价?

解: 令

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & a+2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a+1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ a+3 & a+6 & a+4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

由 $r(B) = 3$ 可知要使 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 等价, 当且仅当 $r(A) = 3$, 即 $a \neq -1$. 当 $a = -1$ 时, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 不等价.

5. 证明: $r(A, B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$.

证明: (法一) 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p), B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_q), r(A) = r, r(B) = s, r(A, B) = t$. 分别取 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p$ 的一个极大线性无关组 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}; \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_q$ 的一个极大线性无关组 $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_s}$ 以及 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_p, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_q$ 的一个极大线性无关组 $\alpha_{k_1}, \dots, \alpha_{k_l}, \beta_{k_{l+1}}, \dots, \beta_{k_t}$. 易知 $\alpha_{k_1}, \dots, \alpha_{k_l}, \beta_{k_{l+1}}, \dots, \beta_{k_t}$ 可由 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}, \beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_s}$ 线性表示, 故 $t \leq r + s$, 即 $r(A, B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$.

(法二) 设 $r(A) = r, r(B) = s$, 则存在可逆矩阵 P_1, Q_1, P_2, Q_2 使得

$$A = P_1 \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q_1, \quad B = P_2 \begin{pmatrix} I_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q_2.$$

于是, $(A, B) = (P_1, P_2) \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q_2 \end{pmatrix}$. 因此,

$$r(A, B) = r((P_1, P_2) \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}) \leq r \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = r + s = r(A) + r(B).$$

(法三) 设 $r(A) = r$, $r(B) = s$, 则 A 的任意 $r+1$ 阶子式都等于 0, B 的任意 $s+1$ 阶子式都等于 0.

对 (A, B) 的任意 $r+s+1$ 阶子式, 必至少有 $r+1$ 列来自 A 或至少 $s+1$ 列来自 B , 对这些列用 Laplace 定理展开得此 $r+s+1$ 阶子式等于 0.

因此, $r(A, B) \leq r + s = r(A) + r(B)$.

(法四)

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$$

因此, $r(A) + r(B) = r \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = r \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \geq r(A, B)$. \square

6. 证明: $r(A+B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$.

证明: (法一) 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$, $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$, $r(A) = r$, $r(B) = s$, $r(A+B) = t$, 则 $A+B = (\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n)$.

分别取 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 的一个极大线性无关组 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$; $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$ 的一个极大线性无关组 $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_s}$ 以及 $\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n$ 的一个极大线性无关组 $\alpha_{k_1} + \beta_{k_1}, \alpha_{k_2} + \beta_{k_2}, \dots, \alpha_{k_t} + \beta_{k_t}$. 易知 $\alpha_{k_1} + \beta_{k_1}, \alpha_{k_2} + \beta_{k_2}, \dots, \alpha_{k_t} + \beta_{k_t}$ 可由 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}, \beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_s}$ 线性表示, 故 $t \leq r + s$, 即 $r(A+B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$.

(法二) 设 $r(A) = r$, $r(B) = s$, 则存在可逆矩阵 P_1, Q_1, P_2, Q_2 使得

$$A = P_1 \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q_1, \quad B = P_2 \begin{pmatrix} I_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q_2.$$

于是, $A+B = (P_1, P_2) \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 \\ Q_2 \end{pmatrix}$. 因此,

$$r(A+B) \leq r((P_1, P_2) \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}) \leq r \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = r+s.$$

(法三) 由于 $A+B = (A, B) \begin{pmatrix} I_n \\ I_n \end{pmatrix}$, 所以 $r(A+B) \leq r(A, B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$.

7. 设 A 是 n 阶方阵, 则 $A^2 = E$ 的充分必要条件是 $r(A+E) + r(E-A) = n$.

证明: 考虑

$$\begin{pmatrix} E+A & 0 \\ 0 & E-A \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E+A & 0 \\ E+A & E-A \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E+A & E+A \\ E+A & 2E \end{pmatrix} \\ \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{E-A^2}{2} & E+A \\ 0 & 2E \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{E-A^2}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 2E \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E-A^2 & 0 \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix},$$

由于矩阵的秩在初等变换下保持不变, 所以

$$r(E+A) + r(E-A) = r(E-A^2) + r(E) = r(E-A^2) + n.$$

因此, $r(E+A) + r(E-A) = n \Leftrightarrow r(E-A^2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow A^2 = E$.

(李小凤解答)