

线性代数习题册

第三章 习题 (部分解答)

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习 题 3-1

1. 判断向量 β 能否由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 若能, 写出一种表示:

$$(1) \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \beta = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix};$$

考查: $[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta] = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & \beta \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{行变换}]{\text{一系列初等}} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1' & \alpha_2' & \alpha_3' & \beta' \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

因 $\beta' = \alpha_1' - \alpha_2' + \alpha_3'$ 所以: $\beta = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$

$$(2) \quad \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ -25 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 107 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 325 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3 \neq r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta) = 4$$

所以 β 不能由。。。

2. 判断下列向量组是否组性相关:

$$(1) \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix};$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 无秩}$$

$$(2) \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix};$$

要加是共一行也

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 相关}$$

$$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0$$

$$(3) \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 无关}$$

3. 已知向量组 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 试求出 t 为何值时, 向量组

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关或线性无关.

解: $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} tk_1 + 2k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ 2k_1 + tk_2 - k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} t & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & t & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} t-1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & t & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= t^2 - t - 6 = (t-3)(t+2)$$

所以: $t=3, t=-2$ 时, $D=0$,

方程有非零解. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关.

当 $t \neq 3, t \neq -2$ 时, $D \neq 0$, 方程组只有零解. $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

4. 若向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 证明: 向量组 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1$ 也

线性无关: 证: 由 $k_1(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + k_2(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + k_3(\alpha_3 + \alpha_1) = 0$

$$\text{得: } (k_1 + k_3)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2)\alpha_2 + (k_2 + k_3)\alpha_3 = 0$$

因: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, \therefore 必有:

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 1 = 2 \neq 0$$

所以该方程组只有

零解: $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$

由定义: $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 + \alpha_1$
线性无关

5. 若向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 证明: 向量组 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_3 - \alpha_1$ 线性相关.

$$k_1(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + k_2(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + k_3(\alpha_3 - \alpha_1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (k_1 - k_3)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2)\alpha_2 + (k_2 + k_3)\alpha_3 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} k_1 - k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -1 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{存在非零}$$

\Rightarrow 相关.

习题 3-2

1. 求下列向量组的一个极大线性无关组和秩：
 并 \nearrow 将其余向量用极大无关组线性表示

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

解: $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 2$ 且 $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = 2$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2$ 为极大无关组.

方程组 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 + x_4\alpha_4 = 0$ 的同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_3 + x_4 \\ x_2 = x_3 - 2x_4 \end{cases}$

取两组解 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = -1 \\ x_3 = -1 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = 2 \\ x_3 = 0 \\ x_4 = -1 \end{cases} \therefore \alpha_3 = 2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$
 $\alpha_4 = -\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$

2. 求矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & -9 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$ 的秩.

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 6 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad r(A) = 2$$

3. 向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, -1, 1)'$, $\alpha_2 = (2, 0, t, 0)'$, $\alpha_3 = (0, -4, 5, -2)'$ 的秩为 2, 求 t 值.

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad t=3$$

4. 证明: 如果向量组 (1) 可被向量组 (2) 线性表示, 那么向量组 (1) 的秩 \leq 向量组 (2) 的秩.

设 (1) 的极大线性无关组为: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_t$ (1'), $b | (1)$ 的秩 = t
 (2) " " " " " " " " : $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ (2'), $b | (2)$ 的秩 = s
 求证: $t \leq s$

因 (1') 可由 (1) 线性表示, 由已知 (1) 可由 (2) 线性表示, 而 (2) 可由 (2') 线性表示, 所以: $\left. \begin{array}{l} (1') \text{ 可由 } (2') \text{ 线性表示} \\ (1') \text{ 线性无关} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow r \leq s$

5. 证明: 如果基本单位向量组 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 可被 n 维向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示, 那么, 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关.

证: 因任意一个 n 维向量 α_i 都可被 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 线性表示,

~~由已知~~ 故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 可被 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 线性表示,

由已知: $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 也可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示,

所以: $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 等价.

所以: $r(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = n$ 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关.

6. 设 $m \times n$ 矩阵 A , m 阶可逆矩阵 P 及 n 阶可逆矩阵 Q , 矩阵 $B = PAQ$.

证明: $r(A) = r(B)$.

因 P, Q 可逆, 故 P, Q 可分解为: $P = P_s P_{s-1} \cdots P_1$, $Q = Q_1 Q_2 \cdots Q_t$
其中 P_i, Q_j ($i=1, 2, \dots, s, j=1, 2, \dots, t$) 是初等矩阵.

$$\text{因 } PAQ = P_s P_{s-1} \cdots P_1 A Q_1 Q_2 \cdots Q_t = B$$

即: A 可经一系列初等行变换和列变换到 B ,
而初等变换不改变矩阵的秩.

$$r(A) = r(B)$$

习题 3-3

1. 在向量空间 P^4 中, 求由下列向量组生成的子空间的维数

(1) $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1), \alpha_2 = (1, 1, 1, 0)$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 2 \text{ 维}$$

$$(2) \alpha_1 = (1, 0, 1, 0), \alpha_2 = (0, 1, 0, 1), \alpha_3 = (1, 1, 1, 1)$$

$$(\alpha_1' \alpha_2' \alpha_3') = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{秩为 } 2$$

第三章补充题

1.

设向量组： $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关， β_1 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示，而 β_2 不能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示. 则对任意常数 k ，必有：

- (A) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, k\beta_1 + \beta_2$ 线性无关
- (B) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, k\beta_1 + \beta_2$ 线性相关
- (C) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1 + k\beta_2$ 线性无关
- (D) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1 + k\beta_2$ 线性相关

解：先用特殊值法来排除

取： $k = 0$ ，(B)，(C) 被排除.

设向量组: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, β_1 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 而 β_2 不能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示. 则对任意常数 k , 必有:

(A) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, k\beta_1 + \beta_2$ 线性无关

(B) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, k\beta_1 + \beta_2$ 线性相关

(C) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1 + k\beta_2$ 线性无关

(D) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1 + k\beta_2$ 线性相关

再取: $k = 1$, 若 (D) 成立, 即: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1 + \beta_2$ 线性相关

因 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 无关, 所以:

$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 \quad \text{即:}$$

二、向量组的线性相关性

设向量组: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, β_1 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 而 β_2 不能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示. 则对任意常数 k , 必有: (D) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1 + k\beta_2$ 线性相关

$$\beta_1 + \beta_2 = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 \quad \text{即:}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \beta_2 &= k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 - \beta_1 \\ &= k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 - (l_1\alpha_1 + l_2\alpha_2 + l_3\alpha_3) \\ &= (k_1 - l_1)\alpha_1 + (k_2 - l_2)\alpha_2 + (k_3 - l_3)\alpha_3 \end{aligned}$$

这与 β_2 不能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表出矛盾, 故D不成立。

结论: (A) 正确。

下面来证明 (A) 是正确的

即: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, k\beta_1 + \beta_2$ 线性无关

二、向量组的线性相关性

设向量组: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, β_1 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示, 而 β_2 不能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示. 则对任意常数 k , 必有:

(A) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, k\beta_1 + \beta_2$ 线性无关

反证: 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, k\beta_1 + \beta_2$ 线性相关.

又由已知 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

$$\text{则: } k\beta_1 + \beta_2 = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_2 = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 - k\beta_1$$

$$= k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 - k(l_1\alpha_1 + l_2\alpha_2 + l_3\alpha_3)$$

2. $\alpha_4 = 2\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 = (1, 3, -10, 0)'$, $\alpha_5 = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = (6, -3, 12, 3)'$ ◀

3. $x \neq y, x \neq -2y$ 时秩为 3; $x = -2y \neq 0$ 时秩为 2; $x = y \neq 0$ 时秩为 1; ◀

$x = y = 0$ 时秩为 0 ◀

4. 计算知 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的秩为 2, 故 $|\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3| = 15 - a = 0$, $a = 15$ ◀

再由 β_3 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示得 $b = 5$ ◀

5. 略 ◀