

0 章

$$18. 1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

极大线性无关组为 $\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

\therefore 满秩分解为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

\therefore 极大无关组为 $\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 和 $\alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

\therefore 满秩分解为 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$(3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{行}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{极大线性无关组为 } \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 和 } \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{满秩分解为 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

25.

 $\therefore \forall A_{s=n}, B_{n-t}$

$$\text{有 } r(AB) \geq r(A) + r(B) - n$$

$$\therefore r\left(\prod_{t=1}^k B_t\right) = r(B_1 \cdot B_2 \cdot \dots \cdot B_k)$$

$$\geq r(B_1 \cdot B_2 \cdot \dots \cdot B_{k-1}) + r(B_k) - n$$

$$\geq r(B_1 \cdot \dots \cdot B_{k-2}) + r(B_{k-1}) + r(B_k) - 2n$$

.....

$$\geq r(B_1) + r(B_2) + \dots + r(B_k) - (k-1)n$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^k r(B_t) - (k-1)n$$

$$\text{而 } r\left(\prod_{t=1}^k B_t\right) = r(0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \sum_{t=1}^k r(B_t) \leq (k-1)n \quad \text{证毕}$$

1 章

2. ① 先证明 若 $\vec{\alpha}$ 非零向量, $k \cdot \vec{\alpha} = \vec{0}$

则 $k = 0$

证明: 假设 $k \neq 0$, 则对 $k \cdot \vec{\alpha} = \vec{0}$ 同乘 $\frac{1}{k}$

$$\text{得 } \frac{1}{k} \cdot k \cdot \vec{\alpha} = \frac{1}{k} \cdot \vec{0}$$

$$\therefore (\frac{1}{k} \cdot k) \cdot \vec{\alpha} = \vec{0}$$

即 $\vec{\alpha} = \vec{0}$ 与 $\vec{\alpha}$ 非零向量矛盾

\therefore 结论 ① 成立

② 再证明 若 $\vec{\alpha}$ 非零向量, $k_1 \neq k_2$

则 $k_1 \vec{\alpha} \neq k_2 \vec{\alpha}$

证明: ~~假设~~ 假设 $k_1 \vec{\alpha} = k_2 \vec{\alpha}$

$$\therefore k_1 \vec{\alpha} - k_2 \vec{\alpha} = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{即 } (k_1 - k_2) \vec{\alpha} = \vec{0}$$

而 ~~$k_1 - k_2 \neq 0$~~ 由 ① 结论得

对非零向量 $\vec{\alpha}$, $k \cdot \vec{\alpha} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow k = 0$

$\therefore k_1 - k_2 = 0$ 与题矛盾

综上 $k_1 \vec{\alpha} \neq k_2 \vec{\alpha}$

4. (3) $\dim V = (n+1)$

设 $\vec{e}_i = (0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$

(第 i 项为 1, 其余为 0 的向量)

$$\vec{e} = \vec{e}_2 + \vec{e}_4 + \dots + \vec{e}_{2n}$$

基为 $\{\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_3, \dots, \vec{e}_{2n-1}, \vec{e}\}$

证明: ① 上述基线性无关

$$\text{令 } a_1 \vec{e}_1 + a_3 \vec{e}_3 + \dots + a_{2n-1} \vec{e}_{2n-1} + a \vec{e} = \vec{0}$$

$$\text{左式} = (a_1, a, a_3, a, \dots, a_{2n-1}, a) = \vec{0}$$

$$\therefore a_1 = a_3 = \dots = a_{2n-1} = a = 0$$

\therefore 结论 ① 成立

证明: ② $\forall (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2n})$ 都能由上述基表示

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2n})$$

$$= (x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \dots, x_{2n-1}, x_{2n})$$

$$= x_1 \vec{e}_1 + x_3 \vec{e}_3 + \dots + x_{2n-1} \vec{e}_{2n-1} + x_2 \vec{e}$$

综上: 成立

4 (4)

$$\dim V = 3$$

$$\text{基为 } \{I, A, A^2\}$$

证明: ① 上述基线性无关

$$\begin{aligned} \because A^2 &= \text{diag}(1, w, w^4) \\ &= \text{diag}(1, w^2, w) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } a_1 I + a_2 A + a_3 A^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 0 \\ a_1 + a_2 w + a_3 w^2 = 0 \\ a_1 + a_2 w^2 + a_3 w = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = 0$$

\therefore 结论①成立

证明: ② $\forall f(A)$ 都能由上述基表示

$$f(A) = x_0 I + x_1 A + x_2 A^2 + \dots + x_n A^n + \dots$$

$$\text{又 } A^3 = I$$

$$\therefore f(A) = (x_0 + x_3 + \dots + x_{3k} + \dots) I$$

$$+ (x_1 + x_4 + \dots + x_{3k+1} + \dots) A$$

$$+ (x_2 + x_5 + \dots + x_{3k+2} + \dots) A^2$$

综上所述: 成立