

练习 3. 1

2. 设 $\alpha_1 = (2, 5, 1, 3)$, $\alpha_2 = (10, 1, 5, 10)$, $\alpha_3 = (4, 1, -1, 1)$, 且向量 α 满足 $3(\alpha_1 - \alpha) + 2(\alpha_2 + \alpha) = 5(\alpha_3 + \alpha)$, 求 α .

解 $\alpha = \frac{1}{6}(3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - 5\alpha_3) = \frac{1}{6}(6, 12, 18, 24) = (1, 2, 3, 4).$

练习 3. 2

2. 设 $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 0)$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 1, 0)$, $\alpha_3 = (1, 1, 1)$; $\beta_1 = (2, 3, 4)$, $\beta_2 = (a, b, c)$. 问 β_1, β_2 能否由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示? 若能线性表示, 求出具体的表达式.

解 对下列矩阵施行初等行变换:

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & c \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_2 - r_3]{r_1 - r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & a-b \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & b-c \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & c \end{array} \right),$$

故有

$$\beta_1 = -\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3, \quad \beta_2 = (a-b)\alpha_1 + (b-c)\alpha_2 + c\alpha_3.$$

3. 已知 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 证明 $2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

解 本题可以用定义证明, 这里略去. 下面通过矩阵来证明. 因

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

而行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$, 故矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆, 从而 $2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3,$

$\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ 与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 具有相同的线性相关性, 从而 $2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

4. 设 α_1, α_2 线性相关, β_1, β_2 也线性相关, 问 $\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2$ 是否一定线性相关? 试举例说明之.

解 不一定. 例如: $\alpha_1 = (1, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (-1, -1)^T$ 线性相关, $\beta_1 = (1, 0)^T$, $\beta_2 = (2, 0)^T$ 线性相关, 但 $\alpha_1 + \beta_1 = (2, 1)^T$, $\alpha_2 + \beta_2 = (1, -1)^T$ 线性无关.

5. 设 A 为 3 阶矩阵, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 为 3 维列向量, 若 $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3$ 线性无关, 证明: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 且 A 为可逆矩阵.

证 下面用定义证明. 设 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = \mathbf{0}$, 两边同时左乘 A , 有

$$A(k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3) = k_1A\alpha_1 + k_2A\alpha_2 + k_3A\alpha_3 = \mathbf{0},$$

因 $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3$ 线性无关, 故 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$, 从而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

因 $(A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3) = A(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, 且 $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3$ 线性无关, 故

$|A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, A\alpha_3| = |A| \cdot |(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)| \neq 0$, 故 $|A| \neq 0$, A 为可逆矩阵.

7. 举例说明下列各命题是错误的:

- (1) 若向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 是线性相关的, 则 α_1 可由 $\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表示.
- (2) 若有不全为 0 的数 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$, 使 $\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_m\alpha_m + \lambda_1\beta_1 + \dots + \lambda_m\beta_m = 0$ 成立, 则 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性相关, β_1, \dots, β_m 亦线性相关.
- (3) 若只有当 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$ 全为 0 时, 等式 $\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_m\alpha_m + \lambda_1\beta_1 + \dots + \lambda_m\beta_m = 0$ 才能成立, 则 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关, β_1, \dots, β_m 亦线性无关.
- (4) 若 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性相关, β_1, \dots, β_m 亦线性相关, 则有不全为 0 的数, $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$ 使 $\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \dots + \lambda_m\alpha_m = 0$, $\lambda_1\beta_1 + \dots + \lambda_m\beta_m = 0$ 同时成立.

解 (1) 例如 $\alpha_1 = 0$, $\alpha_2 \neq 0$;

(2) 取 $\beta_i = -\alpha_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$, 而 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关即可;

(3) 取 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关, 而 $\beta_i = 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$, 即可;

(4) 取 $\alpha_1 = (1, 0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (-1, 0)^T$, 则 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = 0$. 取 $\beta_1 = (0, 1)^T$, $\beta_2 = (0, 2)^T$, 则 $2\beta_1 - \beta_2 = 0$, 可以验证.

8. 下列命题是否正确, 说明理由:

- (1) 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 是一组线性相关的 n 维向量, 则对于任意不全为零的 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r , 均有 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r = 0$.
- (2) 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 是一组线性无关的 n 维向量, 则对于任意不全为零的 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r , 均有 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r \neq 0$.
- (3) 如果向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ ($r \geq 2$) 中任取 m ($m < r$) 个向量, 所组成的部分向量组都线性无关, 则这个向量组本身也是线性无关的.
- (4) 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关, 且只有 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r 全为零时, 等式 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r + k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_r\beta_r = 0$ 才成立, 则 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_r$ 线性无关.

(5) 在线性相关的向量组中, 去掉若干个向量后所得向量组仍然线性相关.

(6) 在线性无关的向量组中, 去掉每个向量的最后一个分量后仍然线性无关.

解 (1) 显然错误, 容易举例. 注意定义中仅要求存在某一组数使其成立即可.

(2) 正确. 这与原始的定义等价.

(3) 错误. 例如: $\alpha_1 = (1, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (0, 1)^T, \alpha_3 = (1, 1)^T$.

(4) 错误. 例如: $\alpha_1 = (1, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (0, 1)^T, \beta_1 = (0, 0)^T, \beta_2 = (1, 1)^T$, 满足条件, 但 β_1, β_2 线性相关.

(5) 错误. 举例同 (3).

(6) 错误. 例如: $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T, \alpha_2 = (1, 1, 1)^T$ 线性无关, 但去掉第 3 个分量后线性相关.

9. 若 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关, 而 α_{r+1} 不能由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性表示, 试证 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, \alpha_{r+1}$

必线性无关.

证 否则, 设存在不全为零的数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{r+1} , 使得

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_r \alpha_r + k_{r+1} \alpha_{r+1} = \mathbf{0},$$

则 $k_{r+1} = 0$. 否则由上式可得

$$\alpha_{r+1} = -\frac{1}{k_{r+1}}(k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_r \alpha_r),$$

从而 α_{r+1} 能由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性表示, 与题设矛盾. 此时即有不全为零的数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r , 使得 $k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_r \alpha_r = \mathbf{0}$, 得 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性相关, 再与题设矛盾, 故 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r, \alpha_{r+1}$ 线性无关.

10. 设有两向量组

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = (1, 0, 2, 1) \\ \alpha_2 = (1, 2, 0, 1) \\ \alpha_3 = (2, 1, 3, 0) \\ \alpha_4 = (2, 5, -1, 4) \end{cases} \quad \text{和} \quad \begin{cases} \beta_1 = (1, -1, 3, 1) \\ \beta_2 = (0, 1, -1, 3) \\ \beta_3 = (0, -1, 1, 4) \end{cases}$$

证明上述两向量组等价.

解 设 $A = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \alpha_4^T)$, $B = (\beta_1^T, \beta_2^T, \beta_3^T)$, 若能证

$R(A, B) = R(A) = R(B)$, 即说明两向量组等价.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 3 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 4 & 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_4 - r_1]{r_3 - 2r_1} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -5 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 4 \end{array} \right) \\ & \xrightarrow[r_4 \leftrightarrow r_3]{r_3 + r_2} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right), \end{aligned}$$

故 $R(A, B) = R(A) = R(B) = 3$. 得证.