

## 第一题答案

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 4 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

选取 $x_4$ 为自由变量, 令 $x_4 = 0$ 得特解 $(0, -1, 2, 0)^T$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_4 \\ -1 - 2x_4 \\ 2 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 第二题答案

Handwritten solution for the second problem:

$$[A|E] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -7 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 6 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & -7 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 10 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -7 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -14 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -10 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

## 第三题答案

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-10 + 14) = 4$$

$$D1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$D2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times (5 + 2) = 14$$

$$D3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times (2 + 3) = 10$$

解得:

$$x_1 = \frac{D1}{D} = 0, x_2 = \frac{D2}{D} = \frac{7}{2}, x_3 = \frac{D3}{D} = \frac{5}{2}$$

## 第四题答案

(1) C

(2) 38

## 第五题答案

(1) 左边按照 $n$ 次方的定义展开，右边按照逆的乘法性质倒着展开，得证。

(2) 显然，对于可逆矩阵，行向量构成极大线性无关组。那么无论如何进行行交换，新矩阵均为可逆矩阵。

## 第六题答案

[B]

证明:  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r, \beta$  线性无关

假设  $k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2 + \dots + k_r a_r + l \beta = 0$  (1)

由于  $\beta$  是方程组的解, 即

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = a_1 \beta^T = 0 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = a_2 \beta^T = 0 \\ \dots \\ a_{r1}x_1 + a_{r2}x_2 + \dots + a_{rn}x_n = a_r \beta^T = 0 \end{cases}$$

(1) 式右乘  $\beta^T$ , 得  $k_1 \underbrace{a_1 \beta^T} + k_2 \underbrace{a_2 \beta^T} + \dots + k_r \underbrace{a_r \beta^T} + \underline{\underline{l \beta \beta^T}} = 0$ .

则  $l \beta \beta^T = 0$ .

又:  $\beta$  是非零解向量, 有  $\beta \beta^T > 0$ , 则  $l = 0$ . (1) 式可化为

$$k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2 + \dots + k_r a_r = 0.$$

$\therefore a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r$  线性无关.

$\therefore k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_r = 0$ .

综上,  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r, \beta$  线性无关

## 第七题答案

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } D &= \frac{c_1 + c_2}{c_1 + c_3} \begin{vmatrix} 2a+b & a & b & a \\ 2a+b & 0 & a & b \\ 2a+b & a & 0 & a \\ 2a+b & b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (2a+b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b & a \\ 1 & 0 & a & b \\ 1 & a & 0 & a \\ 1 & b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow[r_4 - r_1]{\substack{r_2 - r_1 \\ r_3 - r_1}} (2a+b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b & a \\ 0 & -a & a-b & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & -b & 0 \\ 0 & b-a & a-b & -a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2 + c_1} (2a+b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a+b & b & a \\ 0 & -b & a-b & b-a \\ 0 & -b & -b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & -a \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} (2a+b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a+b & b & a \\ 0 & -b & a-b & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & -a & a-b \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & -a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_3 + c_1} (2a+b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a+b & a+b & a \\ 0 & -b & 0 & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & -b & a-b \\ 0 & 0 & -b & -a \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_4} (2a+b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a+b & a+b & a \\ 0 & -b & 0 & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & -b & a-b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2a+b \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= b^2(b^2 - 4a^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

## 第八题答案

【4.17】 已知四阶方阵  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$ ,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  均为四维列向量, 其中  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性无关,  $\alpha_1 = 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$ . 如果  $\beta = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4$ , 求线性方程组  $Ax = \beta$  的通解.

解法一 令  $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$ , 则由  $Ax = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \beta$  得

$$x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + x_3 \alpha_3 + x_4 \alpha_4 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4,$$

将  $\alpha_1 = 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$  代入上式, 整理后得

$$(2x_1 + x_2 - 3)\alpha_2 + (-x_1 + x_3)\alpha_3 + (x_4 - 1)\alpha_4 = 0.$$

由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性无关, 知

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 - 3 = 0, \\ -x_1 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_4 - 1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解此方程组得

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } k \text{ 为任意常数.}$$