

16 级线性方程组月考答案

一、填空题:

1. $\alpha = (\frac{2}{3}, 1, -2)$. 2. $a \neq 3$. 3. $a = -1$. 4. $r+1$.

5. $(1, 1, 1, 1)^T + k(1, -1, -1, -1)^T$, 其中 k 任意. 6. $k(1, 1, \dots, 1)^T$, 其中 k 任意.

7. $\lambda = 1$, $\lambda = 0$. 8. $n-r$. 9. $r(A) = r(\bar{A}) < n$.

二、求向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, -1, 0), \alpha_2 = (-1, 2, 0, 1), \alpha_3 = (-1, 4, -1, 2), \alpha_4 = (0, 0, 7, 7), \alpha_5 = (0, 1, 1, 2)$ 的秩和一个极大线性无关组.

解 列向量摆成矩阵初等行变换化为阶梯

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则向量的秩为 4, 一个极大无关组为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$.

三、问 λ 取何值时, 线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 1, \\ -x_1 + \lambda x_2 - x_3 = -\lambda, \\ -x_1 - x_2 + \lambda x_3 = \lambda^2 \end{cases}$$
 有唯一解? 没有解? 有无穷多解?

有解时求解.

$$\text{解 } \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda & -1 & -\lambda \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1-\lambda & \lambda+1 & 0 & -\lambda-1 \\ 0 & -1-\lambda & \lambda+1 & \lambda^2+\lambda \end{array} \right)$$

(1) 若 $\lambda = -1$, 则
$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right), \text{ 有无穷多解, } x_1 = -1 - x_2 - x_3.$$

(2) 若 $\lambda \neq -1$, 则
$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda & -1 & -\lambda \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & -1 & 1-\lambda \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-2 & (\lambda-1)^2 \end{array} \right)$$

若 $\lambda \neq 2$, 则有唯一解 $x_1 = \frac{\lambda-1}{\lambda-2}, x_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda-2}, x_3 = \frac{(\lambda-1)^2}{\lambda-2}$.

若 $\lambda = 2$, 则无解.

四、求齐次线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + 3x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + 6x_2 + x_3 - 3x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 - x_4 - x_5 = 0, \\ 3x_1 + 9x_2 + 4x_3 - 5x_4 + x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 的一组基础解系.

解
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 9 & 4 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

可得一组基础解系为 $\eta_1 = (3, -1, 0, 0, 0)$, $\eta_2 = (7, 0, 1, 5, 0)$, $\eta_3 = (1, 0, -2, 0, 5)$.

五、设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \in F^m$ 是 n 个列向量, 其中 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}$ 线性相关, $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 又 $\beta = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n$, 线性方程组 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \dots + x_n\alpha_n = \beta$, 证明:

(1) 此方程组必有无穷多个解;

(2) 记 $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$ 为此方程组的任一解, 则必有 $x_n = 1$.

证明 (1) 由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}$ 线性相关, $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 得到 $r(A) = n-1$, 而

$\beta = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n$, 从而 $AX = \beta$ 有特解 $X_0 = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T$, 则 $AX = \beta$ 有无穷多个解.

(2) 假设存在 $AX = \beta$ 的一个解 $X_0 = (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n)^T$ 的第 n 个分量非 1. 则

$$\beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_n, \text{ 从而}$$

$$(k_1 - 1)\alpha_1 + (k_2 - 1)\alpha_2 + \dots + (k_n - 1)\alpha_n = 0, \text{ 而 } k_n \neq 1, \text{ 则 } k_n - 1 \neq 0, \text{ 从而 } \alpha_n \text{ 可由}$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}$ 线性表出. 而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}$ 线性相关, $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关, 可知 α_1 可

由 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}$ 线性表出, 从而 α_n 可由 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}$ 线性表出, 与 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线

性无关矛盾, 从而 $AX = \beta$ 的任一解的第 n 个分量为 1.