

11.17

1. (14分) 问 λ 取何值时, 非齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} (1+\lambda)x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + (1+\lambda)x_2 + x_3 = 3, \\ x_1 + x_2 + (1+\lambda)x_3 = \lambda. \end{cases}$$

(1) 有唯一解; (2) 无解; (3) 有无穷多个解, 并在无穷多个解时, 求方程组的通解.

解: 增广矩阵

$$(A, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 - (\lambda+1)r_2]{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1-(\lambda+1)^2 & -\lambda & -3(\lambda+1) \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -\lambda & \lambda & \lambda-3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -\lambda & \lambda & \lambda-3 \\ 0 & -\lambda^2-2\lambda & -\lambda & -3(\lambda+1) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - (\lambda+2)r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -\lambda & \lambda & \lambda-3 \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda - \lambda(\lambda+2) & -3(\lambda+1) - (\lambda+2)(\lambda-3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda & 3-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^2+3\lambda & \lambda^2+2\lambda-3 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $R(A) = R(A, \beta) = 3$ 时, 有唯一解.即, $\lambda \neq 0$, $\lambda^2+3\lambda \neq 0$, 解得 $\lambda \neq 0, -3$.当 $R(A) < R(A, \beta)$ 时无解.即, $R(A) = 1$ 或 2 , $\therefore \lambda = 0$, 或 $\lambda^2+3\lambda = 0$.当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, $R(A) = 1 < R(A, \beta) = 2$ 当 $\lambda = -3$ 时, $R(A) = R(A, \beta) = 2$ \therefore 令 $\lambda = 0$.当 $R(A) = R(A, \beta) < 3$ 时, 有无穷解.即, 得 $\lambda = -3$.

此时 $(A, \beta) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

令 x_3 为自由未知量.

$x_3 = 0$ 时, 由 $\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = -1 \\ x_2 - x_3 = -2 \end{cases}$ 得特解 $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 非齐次得特解

$x_3 = 1$ 时 由 $\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 得基础解系 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 齐次得解系.

\therefore 通解为 $X = k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{R}.$

八、证明题 (6分) 设 $\beta_3 = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3$, $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$, $\beta_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3$,
如果 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 证明: $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 也线性无关。

证明: 设 $k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 = 0$.

则 $k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3$

$$= k_1(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + k_2(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3) + k_3(\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3)$$

$$= (k_1 + k_2 + k_3)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2 + 2k_3)\alpha_2 + (k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3)\alpha_3$$

$$= 0$$

由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关

$$\therefore \begin{cases} k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 + 2k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 3k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解得 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$

$\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关.

$$\text{证2: } (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \text{ 故可证.}$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 故 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关.

3、已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 6 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ，求其列向量组的一个最大无关组，并把余下的

解：

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 4 & 6 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 - r_1]{r_2 + 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 10 & 10 & 11 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3 \times \frac{1}{3}]{r_2 - 10r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 & 18 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_2 - 2r_3]{r_1 - 3r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - 3r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5)$ ，则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 为一个极大无关组。

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_3 = -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_5 = \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - 2\alpha_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_3 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4) \cdot \beta_3 \\ \alpha_5 = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4) \cdot \beta_5 \end{cases}$$

非零行首所在列

行最简

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4, \beta_5$

- 1、设 A 是 $n \times m$ 矩阵， B 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵，其中 $n < m$ ， E 为 n 阶单位矩阵，若 $AB = E$ ，证明 B 的列向量组线性无关。

证明: $R(B) \geq R(AB) = R(E) = n$

$$R(B) \leq \min\{m, n\} \leq n$$

Page-70.

秩不等式.

$\therefore R(B) = n$. 即 B 的列向量组线性无关.

2、设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & t & -3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ，且 A 的列向量组线性相关，则 $t = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ 。

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$$

A 列向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists \text{不全为零 } x_1, x_2, x_3, \text{ 使 } x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow AX = 0 \text{ 有非零解}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R(A) < n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overset{A \text{ 为 } 3 \times 3 \text{ 矩阵}}{|A|} = 0.$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & t & -3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_2 + C_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 4 & t-3 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (t-3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\therefore t = 3.$$

1、计算行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -6 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$.

降阶法:

解: $D = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -6 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4 - 5r_1]{r_2 - r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & 5 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & -6 & 4 \\ -18 & 0 & -3 & -23 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 2 & -6 & 4 \\ -18 & -3 & -23 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - 18r_1]{r_2 + 2r_1} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & -8 & -2 \\ 0 & 15 & 31 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -8 & -2 \\ 15 & 31 \end{vmatrix} = -8 \times 31 + 30 = -218$$

(把某行(列)化为只有一个非零元, 然后按该行(列)展开, 算一个更低阶行列式, 以上最终答案需验证)

4. 已知矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & \lambda+1 \end{pmatrix}$ 的秩 $R(A) = 2$, 则 $\lambda = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解1: 初等变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & \lambda+1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-2r_1]{r_2-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda-1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(A) = 2, \therefore \lambda - 1 = 0, \lambda = 1.$$

解2: 秩的定义.

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0.$$

$$R(A) = 2.$$

$$\therefore |A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1.$$