

27-1.

解:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 & -9 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & -22 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \times (-1)]{r_1+r_2, r_3-2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3 \times (-\frac{1}{2})]{r_1+r_3, r_2-r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -8 - x_3 \\ x_2 = 13 + x_3 \\ x_4 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } x_3 = 0, \text{ 得 - 特解 } X = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 13 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{不唯一})$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } x_3 = 1, \text{ 得 基础解系 } \xi = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{不唯一, 但为 } \xi \text{ 的白 } C \text{ 倍, } C \neq 0)$$

32.

1). 证: 设 $k_0 \eta^* + k_1 \beta_1 + \dots + k_{n-r} \beta_{n-r} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} & A(k_0 \eta^* + k_1 \beta_1 + \dots + k_{n-r} \beta_{n-r}) \\ &= k_0 A\eta^* + k_1 A\beta_1 + \dots + k_{n-r} A\beta_{n-r} \\ &= k_0 b = A(0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\because b \neq 0, \therefore k_0 = 0$$

$$\therefore k_0 \eta^* + k_1 \beta_1 + \dots + k_{n-r} \beta_{n-r} = k_1 \beta_1 + \dots + k_{n-r} \beta_{n-r} = 0$$

$$\therefore \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-r} \text{ 线性无关}$$

$$\therefore k_1 = \dots = k_{n-r} = 0$$

$$\therefore \eta^*, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-r} \text{ 线性无关.}$$

1. 证2: 反证. 若 $\eta^*, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-r}$ 线性相关.

(证法不唯一)

$\therefore \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-r}$ 线性无关.

$\therefore \eta^*$ 可由 $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-r}$ 唯一线性表示.

$$\text{设 } \eta^* = c_1 \beta_1 + \dots + c_{n-r} \beta_{n-r}$$

$$\text{则 } A\eta^* = A(c_1 \beta_1 + \dots + c_{n-r} \beta_{n-r}) = 0 \\ = b \quad (\text{矛盾}).$$

$\therefore \eta^*, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-r}$ 线性无关.

2. 证1: $\eta^*, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-r}$ 与 $\eta^*, \eta^* + \beta_1, \dots, \eta^* + \beta_{n-r}$ 可相互线性表示.

$$\beta_i = (\eta^* + \beta_i) - \eta^*$$

$\therefore \eta^*, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-r}$ 与 $\eta^*, \eta^* + \beta_1, \dots, \eta^* + \beta_{n-r}$ 等价.

$$\therefore R(\eta^*, \eta^* + \beta_1, \dots, \eta^* + \beta_{n-r}) = R(\eta^*, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-r}) = n-r+1$$

$\therefore \eta^*, \eta^* + \beta_1, \dots, \eta^* + \beta_{n-r}$ 线性无关.

证2: 设 $k_0 \eta^* + k_1(\eta^* + \beta_1) + \dots + k_{n-r}(\eta^* + \beta_{n-r}) = 0$

$$k_0 \eta^* + k_1(\eta^* + \beta_1) + \dots + k_{n-r}(\eta^* + \beta_{n-r}) \\ = (k_0 + k_1 + \dots + k_{n-r})\eta^* + k_1 \beta_1 + \dots + k_{n-r} \beta_{n-r} = 0$$

由(1)知 $\eta^*, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n-r}$ 线性无关, 故

$$k_0 + k_1 + \dots + k_{n-r} = k_1 = \dots = k_{n-r} = 0$$

$$\therefore k_0 = 0$$

$\therefore \eta^*, \eta^* + \beta_1, \dots, \eta^* + \beta_{n-r}$ 线性无关.

$$37. \text{ 设 } v_1 = (a_1, a_2, a_3) X_1$$

$$v_2 = (a_1, a_2, a_3) X_2$$

矩阵方程

$$(a_1, a_2, a_3) X = (v_1, v_2)$$

$$X = (X_1, X_2)$$