

2. 向量组 A, B 等价 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{定义: } A, B \text{ 可相互线性表示,} \\ \text{充要条件: } R_A = R_B = R(A, B) \end{array} \right.$

用定义证计算量大, 故本题还需证 $R_A = R_B = R(A, B)$

为求 R_A, R_B 和 $R(A, B)$ 需用初等行变换化为行阶梯形或行最简形
对 A, B 同时初等变换即,

$$\begin{aligned} (A, B) &= (a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2, b_3) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 - r_2 \\ r_1 + r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore R_A = R \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2$ 前两列的秩

$R_B = R \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leq 2$ 后三列的秩.

这里判断 R_B 有很多办法:

例1. 存在2阶非零子式 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$, 且 $R_B \leq 2$.

$\therefore R(B) = 2$

法2: $R_B \leq 2$, 则 $R_B = 0, 1, 2$.

$B \neq 0$ 故 $R_B \neq 0$.

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 非零行不成比例, 故 $R_B \neq 1$.

$\therefore R_B = 2$.

$\therefore R_A = R_B = R(A, B) = 2$.

\therefore 向量组 A, B 等价.

9. 证1: 设 $x_1 b_1 + x_2 b_2 + x_3 b_3 + x_4 b_4 = 0$.

$$\text{则 } x_1 b_1 + x_2 b_2 + x_3 b_3 + x_4 b_4$$

$$= x_1(a_1 + a_2) + x_2(a_2 + a_3) + x_3(a_3 + a_4) + x_4(a_4 + a_1)$$

$$= (x_1 + x_4)a_1 + (x_1 + x_2)a_2 + (x_2 + x_3)a_3 + (x_3 + x_4)a_4$$

令 $x_1 + x_4 = x_1 + x_2 = x_2 + x_3 = x_3 + x_4 = 0$, 则 $x_1 b_1 + x_2 b_2 + x_3 b_3 + x_4 b_4 = 0$.

解得 $x_1 = -x_4 = -x_2 = x_3$.

令 $x_1 = 1$, 则 $b_1 - b_2 + b_3 - b_4 = 0$.

故 b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4 线性相关.

$$\text{证2: } (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4) = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow R_B < 4 \Rightarrow b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4 \text{ 线性相关.}$$

12. 证1: 设 $K = (x_1, \dots, x_r)$

则 $b_i = (a_1, \dots, a_s) x_i$ (x_i 为 b_i 在 a_1, \dots, a_s 下的坐标)

$\therefore b_1, \dots, b_r$ 线性无关

$\Leftrightarrow k_1 b_1 + \dots + k_r b_r = 0$ 只有零解.

$$\Leftrightarrow k_1(a_1, \dots, a_s)x_1 + \dots + k_r(a_1, \dots, a_s)x_r = 0$$

$$= (a_1, \dots, a_s)[k_1 x_1 + \dots + k_r x_r] = 0$$

$\therefore a_1, \dots, a_s$ 线性无关

$\therefore \Leftrightarrow k_1 x_1 + \dots + k_r x_r = 0$ 只有零解.

$\Leftrightarrow x_1, \dots, x_r$ 线性无关

即 K 列满秩, $R(K) = r$.

矩阵语言:

B 列满秩

$\Leftrightarrow B \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_r \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 只有零解

$\Leftrightarrow A K \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_r \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 只有零解.

$\therefore A$ 列满秩

$\Leftrightarrow K \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_r \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 只有零解

$\Leftrightarrow K$ 列满秩, 即 $R(K) = r$.

(同学们的作业也有用反证法, 秩不等式方法, 都很好!)

16. 解1: ($R_C=3 \Rightarrow R_A=2$, $R_A=2$ 条件的系)

$R_A=2$, 故 a_1, a_2 线性无关

$R_B=2$, 故 a_1, a_2, a_3 线性相关

故 a_3 可由 a_1, a_2 唯一线性表示, 设为

$$a_3 = k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2.$$

$R_C=3$, 故 a_1, a_2, a_4 线性无关

设 $x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + x_3 (2a_3 - 3a_4) = 0$.

$$\text{则 } x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + x_3 (2a_3 - 3a_4)$$

$$= x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + x_3 (2(k_1 a_1 + k_2 a_2) - 3a_4)$$

$$= (x_1 + 2k_1 x_3) a_1 + (x_2 + 2k_2 x_3) a_2 - 3x_3 a_4 = 0$$

a_1, a_2, a_4 线性无关

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_1 + 2k_1 x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + 2k_2 x_3 = 0 \\ -3x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

\therefore 向量组 D 线性无关. $R_D = 3$.

解2: $R_D = R(a_1, a_2, 2a_3 - 3a_4)$

$$(a_1, a_2, 2a_3 - 3a_4) \xrightarrow{C_3 - \frac{k_1}{2} C_1 - \frac{k_2}{2} C_2} (a_1, a_2, -3a_4)$$

$$\xrightarrow{C_3 \times (-\frac{1}{3})} (a_1, a_2, a_4)$$

$$\therefore R_D = R(a_1, a_2, a_4) = 3.$$

秩的计算:

$$\begin{aligned} & (a_1, a_2, 2a_3 - 3a_4) \\ &= (a_1, a_2, a_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2k_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2k_2 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore R_D = R \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2k_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2k_2 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix} = 3$$