

線性代數 作業 3

說明：請按題目要求作答。計算題要給出計算過程，證明題要給出證明過程。其中 P (Pass) 類為必做題，HD (High Distinction) 類為選做題。

P 1. 設 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$, $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $2\alpha - \beta$, $\alpha - \beta + 2\gamma$.

解

$$2\alpha - \beta = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\alpha - \beta + 2\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

P 2. 設 $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 問向量 α 能否由向量組 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 表示?

解 令 $\alpha = k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3$, 由

$$\begin{aligned} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 | \alpha) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_1]{r_2 - r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \\ &\xrightarrow[r_3 \times (-\frac{1}{3})]{r_3 + r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_1 - r_3]{r_2 + 2r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right), \end{aligned}$$

可得方程組有唯一解

$$k_1 = 2, \quad k_2 = -1, \quad k_3 = -1,$$

故 α 可由向量組 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 線性表示, 且表示式為 $\alpha = 2\beta_1 - \beta_2 - \beta_3$

P 3. 判斷下列向量組是線性相關還是線性無關:

$$(1) \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 12 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) \gamma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 (1) $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = \mathbf{0}$, 由係數矩陣行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -7 \neq 0$$

知 $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$, 因此 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 線性無關.

(2) 由於 $\beta_3 = 2\beta_2$, 于是有 $0 \cdot \beta_1 + 2\beta_2 - \beta_3 = \mathbf{0}$, 因此 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 線性相關.

(3) 由第三章第二節推論 4 可知, 4 個 3 維向量必定線性相關, 即 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 線性相關.

P 4. 設矩陣 $\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 等價, 則 $a = \underline{-2}$.

解 由於等價的矩陣有相同的秩, 而由

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

可知這兩個矩陣的秩為 2, 所以由

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

得 $a^2 + a - 2 = 0$, 且 $a - 1 \neq 0$, 即 $a = -2$,

P 5. 已知向量組 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ a \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 當 a 取何值時, 向量組 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 線性

相關? 當 a 取何值時向量組 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 線性無關?

解 設 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = \mathbf{0}$,

$$|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & a \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 2 \\ 0 & a+2 & a+2 \\ 0 & 1-a & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a+2 & a+2 \\ 1-a & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (a+2)(a-3).$$

當 $a = 3$ 或 $a = -2$ 時, 方程組有非零解, 因而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 線性相關.

當 $a \neq 3$ 且 $a \neq -2$ 時, 方程組只有零解, 因而 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 線性無關.

P 6. 求下列向量組的秩及一個極大無關組，並將不屬於極大無關組的向量由極大無關線性表示。

$$(1) \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -3 \\ -9 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ -8 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(2) \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 (1)

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -3 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & -9 & -8 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_1]{r_2 - 3r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 6 & 7 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 & -7 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \times (-1)]{r_1 + r_2, r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -6 & -7 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以向量組的秩是 2，極大無關組為 α_1, α_2 .

$$\alpha_3 = 3\alpha_1 - 6\alpha_2,$$

$$\alpha_4 = 6\alpha_1 - 7\alpha_2,$$

$$\alpha_5 = 3\alpha_1 - 2\alpha_2.$$

(2)

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4 - 2r_1]{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4 + r_3]{r_2 \times (-\frac{1}{2})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - 3r_2]{r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 - 3r_3]{r_3 \times \frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以向量組的秩是 3，極大無關組為 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$.

$$\alpha_4 = -2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3,$$

$$\alpha_5 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2.$$

P 7. 求下列矩陣的秩：

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 6 & -2 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 (1)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-3r_1]{r_2-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以矩陣 A 的秩是 3.

(2)

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 6 & -2 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-4r_1]{r_2-2r_1, r_3-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4+r_3]{r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以矩陣 B 的秩是 3.

P 8. 已知方程組 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & a+2 \\ 1 & a & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 無解，則 $a = \underline{\quad -1 \quad}$.

解 方程組無解的充要條件是係數矩陣的秩不等於增廣矩陣的秩，故先對增廣矩陣作初等行變換. 由於

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & a+2 & 3 \\ 1 & a & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a & 1 \\ 0 & a-2 & -3 & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2-2a-3 & a-3 \end{array} \right),$$

因此當 $a^2 - 2a - 3 = (a-3)(a+1) = 0$ 且 $a-3 \neq 0$ 時，即 $a = -1$ 時，係數矩陣的秩 $r(A) = 2$ ，而增廣矩陣的秩 $r(\tilde{A}) = 3$ ，從而方程組無解.

P 9. 求下列其次線性方程組的通解 (用基礎解系表示):

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 0, \\ x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 5x_3 - 2x_4 = 0; \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 - 5x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 0, \\ 5x_1 - 7x_2 - 3x_3 + 5x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 係數矩陣

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_2]{r_1 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

自由未知量為 x_3, x_4 , 于是有

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

依次取

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

代入原方程組得

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

基礎解系為

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\eta}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

原方程組的通解為 $\boldsymbol{x} = k_1\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 + k_2\boldsymbol{\eta}_2, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{R}$

(2)係數矩陣

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & -7 & -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - 5r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & -8 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - 8r_2]{r_1 + 3r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

自由未知量為 x_3, x_4 , 于是有

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_3 - x_4, \\ x_2 = x_3, \end{cases}$$

依次取

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

代入原方程組得

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

基礎解系為

$$\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\eta}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

原方程組的通解為 $\boldsymbol{x} = k_1\boldsymbol{\eta}_1 + k_2\boldsymbol{\eta}_2, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{R}$

P 10. 求下列非其次線性方程組的通解 (要求寫出導出組的基礎解系):

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 + 4x_2 - 3x_3 + 4x_4 = -2, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 3, \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 + 5x_3 - 2x_4 = 8; \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 - x_4 = 1, \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 9x_3 - 7x_4 = 1, \\ 3x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + 3x_4 = 3. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 增廣矩陣

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -3 & 4 & | & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 & -2 & | & 8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - 3r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -3 & 4 & | & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & -7 & | & 7 \\ 0 & -14 & 14 & -14 & | & 14 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \times (-\frac{1}{7})]{r_3 - 2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & -3 & 4 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - 4r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

自由未知量為 x_3, x_4 , 于是有 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 + 2, \\ x_2 = x_3 - x_4 - 1, \end{cases}$

令 $\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 得 $\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$,

于是得原方程的一個特解 $\boldsymbol{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

方程組的導出組為 $\begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3, \\ x_2 = x_3 - x_4, \end{cases}$

取 $\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

得導出組的基礎解系為

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因此原方程的通解為 $\boldsymbol{x} = k_1\boldsymbol{\xi}_1 + k_2\boldsymbol{\xi}_2 + \boldsymbol{\eta}$, k_1, k_2 為任意常數.

(2) 增廣矩陣

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -9 & -7 & | & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -3 & 3 & | & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-3r_1]{r_2-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -6 & -6 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 & 6 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \times \frac{1}{2}]{r_3+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

自由未知量為 x_3, x_4 , 于是有
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_4 + 1, \\ x_2 = 3x_3 + 3x_4, \end{cases}$$

令 $\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$,

得原方程的一個特解

$$\eta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

導出組為
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -2x_4, \\ x_2 = 3x_3 + 3x_4, \end{cases}$$

取 $\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

得導出組的基礎解系為

$$\xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因此原方程的通解為 $x = k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2 + \eta$, k_1, k_2 為任意常數.

P 11. 判斷下列集合對通常的向量加法和數乘運算是否構成線性空間, 並說明理由:

- (1) $V_1 = \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in R \text{ 且滿足 } x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 0\};$
- (2) $V_2 = \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in R \text{ 且滿足 } x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 1\};$
- (3) $V_3 = \{x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T | x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in R \text{ 且滿足 } x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n\}.$

解 (1)構成.

$$\forall x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in V_1$$

$$\forall y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^T \in V_1$$

有

$$x + y = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n)^T$$

$$(x_1 + y_1) + (x_2 + y_2) + \dots + (x_n + y_n) = (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n) + (y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n) = 0$$

所以

$$x + y \in V_1$$

$$\forall k \in \mathbf{R}, kx = (kx_1, kx_2, \dots, kx_n)^T,$$

$$kx_1 + kx_2 + \cdots + kx_n = k(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n) = 0$$

所以

$$k\mathbf{x} \in V_1,$$

所以 V_1 對通常的向量加法和數乘運算構成線性空間.

(2)不構成.

$$\forall \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in V_2$$

$$\forall \mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^T \in V_2$$

有

$$\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n)^T$$

$$(x_1 + y_1) + (x_2 + y_2) + \cdots + (x_n + y_n) = (x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n) + (y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_n) \\ = 1 + 1 = 2$$

所以

$$\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} \notin V_2$$

$$\forall k \in \mathbf{R}, k\mathbf{x} = (kx_1, kx_2, \dots, kx_n)^T,$$

$$kx_1 + kx_2 + \cdots + kx_n = k(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n) = k$$

所以

$$k\mathbf{x} \notin V_2.$$

所以 V_2 對通常的向量加法和數乘運算不構成線性空間.

(3)構成.

$$\forall \mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in V_3$$

$$\forall \mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)^T \in V_3, \text{ 以及 } \forall k \in \mathbf{R}$$

有

$$\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y} = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n)^T$$

$$k\mathbf{x} = (kx_1, kx_2, \dots, kx_n)^T,$$

由 $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_n, y_1 = y_2 = \cdots = y_n$, 有

$$x_1 + y_1 = x_2 + y_2 = \cdots = x_n + y_n$$

$$kx_1 = kx_2 = \cdots = kx_n$$

所以

$$\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}, k\mathbf{x} \in V_3.$$

所以 V_3 對通常的向量加法和數乘運算構成線性空間.

P 12. 設向量組 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求向量空間

$$\mathfrak{L}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) = \{ \alpha = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + k_3 \alpha_3 + k_4 \alpha_4 + k_5 \alpha_5 \mid k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4, k_5 \in \mathbf{R} \}$$

的基與維數。

解

因為向量組 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 的極大無關組就是向量空間 $\mathfrak{L}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5)$ 的基, 向量組 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 的秩就是向量空間 $\mathfrak{L}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5)$ 的維數.

所以由

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

可知, 向量空間 $\mathfrak{V}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5)$ 的基為 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$, 維數為 3.

P 13. 設 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 与 $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 是 R^2 的兩個基, 求從基 α_1, α_2 到 β_1, β_2 的過渡矩陣。

解

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix},$$

過渡矩陣為

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{5}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

HD 1. 已知向量組 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ ($m \geq 2$)線性無關, $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \dots, \beta_{m-1} = \alpha_{m-1} + \alpha_m, \beta_m = \alpha_m + \alpha_{m+1}$, 討論向量組 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 的線性相關性。

解 設 $k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_m\beta_m = 0$

$$(k_1 + k_m)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2)\alpha_2 + \dots + (k_{m-1} + k_m)\alpha_m = 0$$

由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 線性無關得齊次線性方程組

$$\begin{cases} k_m + k_1 = 0, \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0, \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0, \\ \vdots \\ k_{m-1} + k_m = 0, \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \\ \vdots \\ k_m \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0},$$

而

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + (-1)^{m-1},$$

若 m 為偶數, 行列式等於 0, 線性方程組有非零解, 于是 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 線性相關.

若 m 為奇數, 行列式等於 2, 線性方程組只有零解 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_m = 0$, 于是 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 線性無關.

HD 2. 設有向量組 A: $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 和向量組 B: $\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ a \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ a \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $\beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ a \\ a \end{pmatrix}$,

確定常數 a , 使得向量組 A 能由向量組 B 線性表示, 但是向量組 B 不能由向量組 A 線性表示.

解 因為向量組 A: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 可由向量組 B: $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 線性表示, 所以矩陣方程 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)X$ 有解.

由

$$\begin{aligned} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 | \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & a & a & 1 & a & 1 \\ a & 4 & a & a & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3 - ar_1]{r_2 - r_1} \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & a+2 & a+2 & 0 & a-1 & 1-a \\ 0 & 2a+4 & 3a & 0 & 1-a & 1-a^2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_3 - 2r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & a+2 & a+2 & 0 & a-1 & 1-a \\ 0 & 0 & a-4 & 0 & 3-3a & -(a-1)^2 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

可知, 當 $a+2 \neq 0$ 且 $a-4 \neq 0$ 時, 矩陣方程 $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)X$ 有解. 即當 $a \neq 2$ 且 $a \neq 4$ 時, 向量組 A 可由向量組 B 線性表示.

向量組 B: $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 不能由向量組 A: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 線性表示, 所以矩陣方程 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)X$ 有解. 由

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 | \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & a & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & a & 1 & 1 & a & a \\ a & 1 & 1 & a & 4 & a \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3 - ar_1]{r_2 - r_1} \\ &= \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & a & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & a-1 & 1-a & 0 & a+2 & a+2 \\ 0 & 1-a & 1-a^2 & 0 & 2a+4 & 3a \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & a & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & a-1 & 1-a & 0 & a+2 & a+2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2-a-a^2 & 0 & 3a+6 & 4a+2 \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

可知, 當 $a-1=0$ 或 $2-a-a^2=0$ 時, 矩陣方程 $(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)X$ 無解. 即當 $a=1$ 或 $a=-2$ 時, 向量組 B 不能由向量組 A 線性表示.

HD 3. 設向量組 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是 R^3 的一個基, $\beta_1 = 2\alpha_1 + 2k\alpha_2$, $\beta_2 = 2\alpha_2$, $\beta_3 = \alpha_1 + (k+1)\alpha_3$.

(1) 證明向量組 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 是 R^3 的一個基;

(2) 當 k 為何值時, 存在非零向量 ξ 在基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 與基 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 下的座標相同, 並求出所有的 ξ .

證明 (1) 由已知條件知, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 線性表示, 且

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (2\alpha_1 + 2k\alpha_3, 2\alpha_2, \alpha_1 + (k+1)\alpha_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2k & 0 & k+1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

而

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2k & 0 & k+1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2k & k+1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0,$$

從而矩陣 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2k & 0 & k+1 \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆, 于是

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 2k & 0 & k+1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1},$$

即 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 可以由 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 線性表示, 所以 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 與 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 等價, 故 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 是 R^3 的一個基.

(2) 由題設知, $\xi \neq 0$ 且 ξ 在基 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 與 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 下的坐標均為 k_1, k_2, k_3 , 即

$$\xi = k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3, k_i \neq 0 (i = 1, 2, 3).$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} k_1(\beta_1 - \alpha_1) + k_2(\beta_2 - \alpha_2) + k_3(\beta_3 - \alpha_3) &= 0, \\ k_1(2\alpha_1 + 2k\alpha_3 - \alpha_1) + k_2(2\alpha_2 - \alpha_2) + k_3(\alpha_1 + (k+1)\alpha_3 - \alpha_3) &= 0, \\ k_1(\alpha_1 + 2k\alpha_3) + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3(\alpha_1 + k\alpha_3) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

有非零解.

而該方程組有非零解的充分必要條件為系數行列式等於零, 即

$$|\alpha_1 + 2k\alpha_3 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_1 + k\alpha_3| = |\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3| \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2k & 0 & k \end{vmatrix} = |\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3| \cdot (-k) = 0,$$

又 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 線性無關, $|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| \neq 0$, 所以得 $k = 0$.

于是, $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_1 = 0$, 即 $(k_1 + k_3)\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 = 0$,

由於 α_1, α_2 線性無關, 得 $k_1 + k_3 = 0, k_2 = 0$.

因而所求的非零向量為

$$\xi = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = k_1\alpha_1 - k_1\alpha_3, \quad k_1 \neq 0.$$