

# 線性代數 作業 2

說明：要求給出計算過程，其中 P (Pass)類為必做題，HD (High Distinction) 類為選做題。

P 1. 設矩陣  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $A^2 + 3A + 2B$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } A^2 + 3A + 2B &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^2 + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -10 \\ 0 & -10 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1+3-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5+3-4 & 4+6-10 \\ 0 & 4+6-10 & 5+3-4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

P 2. 用初等行變換將下列矩陣化為行最簡形矩陣

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } (1) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &\xrightarrow{\substack{\frac{1}{2}r_1 \\ r_3+(-1)r_1 \\ r_4+(-2)r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3+(-1)r_2 \\ r_4+(-3)r_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{r_1+(-1)r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \\ (2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} &\xrightarrow{\substack{r_2+(-2)r_1 \\ r_3+(-4)r_1 \\ r_4+(-3)r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -11 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-\frac{1}{5}r_2 \\ r_1+(-1)r_2 \\ r_3+11r_2 \\ r_4+7r_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{18}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{9}{5} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-\frac{5}{18}r_3 \\ r_1+\frac{2}{5}r_3 \\ r_2+\frac{3}{5}r_3 \\ r_4+(-\frac{9}{5})r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

P 3. 解下列齊次與非齊次線性方程

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0, \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 4x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0; \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 - 3x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ 5x_1 + 3x_2 + 6x_3 - x_4 = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 0, \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 4, \\ x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 6; \end{cases} \quad (4) \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 1, \\ 2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\ x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 - x_4 = -1, \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 2. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 對該線性方程組的係數矩陣實施初等行變換，得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 + (-1)r_1]{r_2 + (-3)r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 7 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 + 3r_2]{-\frac{1}{2}r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{13}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 + \frac{7}{2}r_3]{-\frac{2}{13}r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

原方程等價于 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0, \\ x_2 = 0, \\ x_3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

即為原方程的解。

(2) 對該線性方程組的係數矩陣實施初等行變換，得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & 6 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 + (-5)r_1]{r_2 + (-2)r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 14 & -2 & 7 \\ 0 & 28 & -4 & 14 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 + (-28)r_2]{\frac{1}{14}r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{9}{7} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

從而原方程等價于 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + \frac{9}{7}x_3 - \frac{1}{2}x_4 = 0, \\ x_2 - \frac{1}{7}x_3 + \frac{1}{2}x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

移項，得原方程的解為 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{9}{7}C_1 + \frac{1}{2}C_2, \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{7}C_1 - \frac{1}{2}C_2, \\ x_3 = C_1, \\ x_4 = C_2, \end{cases}$$

其中  $C_1, C_2$  為任意常數。

(3) 對該線性方程組的增廣矩陣實施初等行變換

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 + (-1)r_1]{r_2 + (-3)r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 + 3r_2]{-\frac{1}{8}r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{9}{2} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 + \frac{1}{2}r_3]{-\frac{2}{3}r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix},$$

從而原方程的解為 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1, \\ x_2 = -2, \\ x_3 = -3. \end{cases}$$

(4) 對該線性方程組的增廣矩陣實施初等行變換

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2+(-2)r_1 \\ r_3+(-1)r_1 \\ r_4+(-1)r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\frac{1}{2}r_2 \\ r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+r_2 \\ r_4+(-3)r_3 \\ (-1)r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-\frac{1}{4})r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+r_4 \\ r_2+4r_4 \\ r_3+2r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

從而原方程的解為

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1, \\ x_2 = 1, \\ x_3 = 1, \\ x_4 = 1. \end{cases}$$

P 4. 求下列矩陣的逆矩陣

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix};$$

解 (1) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2+(-1)r_1 \\ r_3+r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{(-\frac{1}{2})r_2 \\ r_1+(-1)r_2 \\ r_3+(-2)r_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{(-\frac{1}{2})r_3 \\ r_2+r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix},$$

所以逆矩陣為

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\frac{1}{2}r_1 \\ r_2+(-3)r_1 \\ r_3+(-1)r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+(-1)r_2 \\ r_3+(-1)r_2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+r_3 \\ r_2+(-\frac{3}{2})r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & \frac{5}{2} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以逆矩陣為

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

P 5. 解下列矩陣方程

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 \\ 2 & 4 & -5 \end{pmatrix} X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) X \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} X \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 (1)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & -4 & | & 4 & 8 \\ 2 & 4 & -5 & | & 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-2r_1]{r_2-2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & | & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & | & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & | & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & | & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & | & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

所以  $X = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$

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

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

所以  $X^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \\ -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ , 於是  $X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & | & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1+r_3]{r_1+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

得  $X \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

因此  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^T X^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T,$

即  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} X^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

再由  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2-2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & | & -2 & -4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\xrightarrow[r_2 \times (-1)]{r_1+3r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & -5 & -10 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & | & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

得  $X^T = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -10 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$

所以  $X = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -10 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ -10 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

HD 1. 設  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 且  $n \geq 2$  為正整數, 求  $A^n - 2A^{n-1}$

解 因為

$$A^2 = A \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2A.$$

所以  $A^n - 2A^{n-1} = A^{n-2}(A^2 - 2A) = O$

HD 2. 設有齊次線性方程組  $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0, \end{cases}$  問當  $\lambda$  取何值時該方程組有零解? 當  $\lambda$  取何值時

該方程組有非零解? 并在有非零解時求出全部解。

解 對該線性方程組的係數矩陣實施初等行變換, 得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 + (-\lambda)r_1]{r_2 + (-1)r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & -(\lambda+2)(\lambda-1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

$\lambda \neq -2$  且  $\lambda \neq 1$  時

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & -(\lambda+2)(\lambda-1) \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以只有零解。

當  $\lambda = -2$  或  $\lambda = 1$  時有非零解。

當  $\lambda = -2$  時,

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

$$\text{非零解為} \begin{cases} x_1 = c, \\ x_2 = c, \\ x_3 = c, \end{cases} \text{ 其中 } c \text{ 為任意常數。}$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda = 1 \text{ 時, } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{非零解為其中} \begin{cases} x_1 = -c_1 - c_2, \\ x_2 = c_1, \\ x_3 = c_2, \end{cases} \quad c_1, c_2 \text{ 為任意常數。}$$

HD 3. 設有非齊次線性方程組  $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 6x_3 + 4x_4 = -1, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + px_3 + 7x_4 = -1, \\ x_1 - x_2 - 6x_3 - x_4 = t, \end{cases}$  討論  $p, t$  的取值對該方程組解的影響, 并在有無窮多解時求其解。

解 對該線性方程組的係數矩陣實施初等行變換, 得

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & p & 7 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -6 & -1 & t \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4 + (-1)r_1]{r_2 + (-2)r_1, r_3 + (-3)r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 6+p & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & -4 & t \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4 + 2r_2]{r_1 + (-1)r_2, r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -4 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8+p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & t+2 \end{pmatrix},$$

當  $t \neq -2$  時，方程組無解。

當  $t = -2$  時，方程組有無窮多解。

$$\text{當 } t = -2, p \neq -8 \text{ 時，原方程等價于 } \begin{cases} x_1 - 4x_3 + x_4 = -1, \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 1, \\ (8+p)x_3 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{移項，得原方程的解為 } \begin{cases} x_1 = -1 - c, \\ x_2 = 1 - 2c, \\ x_3 = 0, \\ x_4 = c, \end{cases} \quad \text{其中 } c \text{ 為任意常數。}$$