

第4章 线性方程组 (习题4)

1. 解下列线性方程组:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 + 4x_4 + x_5 = 4, \\ 3x_1 + 7x_2 - x_3 - 3x_4 + 2x_5 = 10, \\ -x_2 - 13x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = -14, \\ x_3 - 16x_4 + 2x_5 = -11, \\ 2x_4 + 5x_5 = 12. \end{cases}$$

解: 对增广矩阵 \tilde{A} 作初等行变换, 即

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -5 & 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 7 & -1 & -3 & 2 & 10 \\ 0 & -1 & -13 & -2 & 1 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -16 & 2 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_2+(-3)r_1 \\ r_3+1\cdot r_3 \\ r_4-r_3 \\ r_5-2r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -5 & 4 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 14 & -15 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -17 & 0 & -16 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

故 $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = (1, 1, 1, 1, 2)$.

$$(2) \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 0, \\ 7x_1 + 14x_2 + 20x_3 + 27x_4 = 0, \\ 5x_1 + 10x_2 + 16x_3 + 19x_4 = -2, \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 + 13x_4 = 5. \end{cases}$$

解: 对增广矩阵 \tilde{A} 作初等行变换, 即

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 7 & 14 & 20 & 27 & 0 \\ 5 & 10 & 16 & 19 & -2 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 & 13 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

故 $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (1, -1, -1, 1)$.

3. 设 $\alpha_1 = (3, -1, 1), \alpha_2 = (1, 1, 2), \alpha_3 = (1, -3, -3), \alpha_4 = (4, 0, 5)$.

(1) 证明: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关;

(2) 证明: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 线性无关

证明: (1) 设 A 是以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 为行向量的矩阵, 则

$r(A) \leq 3 \Rightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 极大线性无关组的个数不超过 3

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 必定线性相关.

(2) 记 A 是以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 为行向量的矩阵, 则

$|A| = 8 \neq 0 \Rightarrow r(A) = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 线性无关.

5. 证明向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 与向量组 $\beta_1 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \dots + \alpha_s, \beta_2 =$

$\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \dots + \alpha_s, \dots, \beta_s = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_{s-1}$ 等价.

证明: 由 β_i 的表达式知 β_1, \dots, β_s 可由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性表出.

$$\because \alpha_i = \frac{1}{s-1} \sum_{k=1}^s \beta_k - \beta_i$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 可由 β_1, \dots, β_s 线性表出.

\therefore 向量组 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 与向量组 β_1, \dots, β_s 等价.

6. 设向量组 $\xi_1 = (1, -1, 2, 4), \xi_2 = (0, 3, 1, 2), \xi_3 = (3, 0, 7, 14), \xi_4 =$

$(1, -1, 2, 0), \xi_5 = (2, 1, 5, 6)$.

(1) 证明 ξ_1, ξ_2 线性无关.

(2) 求向量组中包含 ξ_1, ξ_2 的极大线性无关组.

证明: (1) 设 A 是以 ξ_1, ξ_2 为行向量的矩阵, 则 A 的一个二阶子式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \neq 0 \Rightarrow r(A) = 2 \Rightarrow \xi_1, \xi_2 \text{ 线性无关.}$$

(2) 注意到 $\xi_3 = 3\xi_1 + \xi_2, \xi_5 = \xi_1 + \xi_2 + \xi_4$.

设 A 是以 ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_4 为行向量的矩阵, 则 A 的一个三阶子式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -12 \Rightarrow r(A) = 3 \Rightarrow \xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_4 \text{ 线性无关.}$$

$\therefore \xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_4$ 是极大线性无关组.

7. 设 $\alpha_1 = (2, 1, 2, 2, -4), \alpha_2 = (1, 1, -1, 0, 2), \alpha_3 = (0, 1, 2, 1, -1),$
 $\alpha_4 = (-1, -1, -1, -1, 1), \alpha_5 = (1, 2, 1, 1, 1)$. 试确定向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3,$
 α_4, α_5 的秩和极大线性无关组.

解: 设 A 是以 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, -\alpha_4, \alpha_5, \alpha_1$ 为行向量的矩阵, 则

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 2 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 3 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore r(A) = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 的秩为 3.

设 B 是以 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_1$ 为行向量的矩阵, 则 A 的一个三阶子式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \Rightarrow r(B) = 3 \Rightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 是极大线性无关组.}$$

8. 证明: 若向量组(I)可由向量组(II)线性表出, 则向量组(I)的秩不超过向量组(II)的秩.

证明: 设向量组 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ 可由向量组 β_1, \dots, β_n 线性表出. 不妨设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 为 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ 极大线性无关组; β_1, \dots, β_r 为 β_1, \dots, β_n 的极大线性无关组. 则

$$\begin{cases} (1) \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s \text{ 可由 } \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \text{ 线性表出} \\ (2) \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n \text{ 可由 } \beta_1, \dots, \beta_r \text{ 线性表出} \end{cases}$$

\therefore (传递性) $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 可由 β_1, \dots, β_r 线性表出

$$\Rightarrow s \leq r \quad (\text{见 P102, 推论 4.1})$$

9. 设 A, B 都是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 证明: $r(A+B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$.

证明: 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n), B = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$, 其中 α_i (或 β_i) 为 A (或 B) 的第 i 列向量. 不妨设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 是 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 的一个极大线性无关组; β_1, \dots, β_r 是 β_1, \dots, β_n 的一个极大线性无关组. 则

$$\begin{cases} \forall \alpha_i, \exists k_{ij} \text{ 使得 } \alpha_i = \sum_{j=1}^s k_{ij} \alpha_j \\ \forall \beta_i, \exists h_{ij} \text{ 使得 } \beta_i = \sum_{j=1}^r h_{ij} \beta_j \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_i + \beta_i = \sum_{j=1}^s k_{ij} \alpha_j + \sum_{j=1}^r h_{ij} \beta_j$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 + \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n$ 可由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_r$ 线性表出.

设 $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_t$ 是 $\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_n + \beta_n$ 的一个极大线性无关组, 则

$$\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_t \text{ 可由 } \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_r \text{ 线性表出.}$$

$$\Rightarrow t \leq s + r, \quad \text{即} \quad r(A+B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$$

10. 设 A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, 证明: $r(A^T) = r(A)$.

证明: 设 $r(A) = k$, 则

(1) 存在 A 的 k 阶子式 $|C| \neq 0 \Rightarrow A^T$ 的 k 阶子式 $|C^T| \neq 0$;

(2) 若 $|B|$ 是 A^T 的 $k+1$ 阶子式, 则 $|B^T|$ 是 A 的 $k+1$ 阶子式

$$\Rightarrow |B| = |B^T| = 0.$$

所以必有 $r(A^T) = r(A)$.

11. 设 A, B 均为 $n \times n$ 矩阵, 且 $AB = 0$. 证明: $r(A) + r(B) \leq n$.

证明: 设 $r(A) = r$, 设 $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$ 是 $AX = 0$ 的一个基础解系.

设 $B = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$, 则 $AB = 0 \Rightarrow A\beta_i = 0$.

不妨设 β_1, \dots, β_t 是 β_1, \dots, β_n 的一个极大线性无关组, 则

$$\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t \text{ 可由 } \eta_1, \dots, \eta_{n-r} \text{ 线性表出 } \Rightarrow t \leq n - r$$

$\therefore r + t \leq r + (n - r) = n$, 即有 $r(A) + r(B) \leq n$.

12. 设 A 为 $n \times n$ 矩阵, 且 $A^2 = A$. 证明: $r(A) + r(A - E) \leq n$.

证明: $A^2 = A \Rightarrow A^2 - A = A(A - E) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow r(A) + r(A - E) \leq n.$$

13. 设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 是 n 维线性空间 V 的一组基, β_1, \dots, β_s 是 V 的一组向量, 且有 $n \times s$ 矩阵满足

$$(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)A.$$

证明: 矩阵 A 的秩等于向量组 β_1, \dots, β_s 的秩.

证明: 记 $C = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$, $A = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_s)$, $B = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s)$,

记 $\text{rank}(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s)$ 表示向量组 β_1, \dots, β_s 的秩, 则

$$(1) \text{rank}(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s) = r(B) \quad (\text{Page104定理4.3})$$

$$(2) r(C) = n \Rightarrow C \text{可逆} \Rightarrow r(B) = r(A) \quad (\text{Page105推论4.6})$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_s) = r(A).$$

14. 求下列齐次线性方程组的一个基础解系, 并写出通解.

$$(2) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 3x_5 = 0 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + 6x_5 = 0 \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 - x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 对系数矩阵 A 作初等行变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \eta_1 = (1, -2, 1, 0, 0), \eta_2 = (1, -2, 0, 1, 0), \eta_3 = (5, -6, 0, 0, 1)$$

为方程组的一个基础解系. $\eta = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + k_3\eta_3$ 是通解, 其中 k_1, k_2, k_3 是任意常数.

$$(3) \begin{cases} 3x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 + 3x_5 = 0 \\ 5x_1 + 7x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 + 4x_5 = 0 \\ 4x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 + 5x_5 = 0 \\ 7x_1 + 10x_2 + x_3 + 6x_4 + 5x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 对系数矩阵 A 作初等行变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 7 & 10 & 1 & 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 7 & 10 & 1 & 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 7 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 10 & 1 & 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & 8 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 13 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \eta_1 = (-3, 2, 1, 0, 0), \eta_2 = (-5, 3, 0, 0, 1) \text{ 为方程组的一个基}$$

础解系. $\eta = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2$ 是通解, 其中 k_1, k_2 是任意常数.

15. 设线性方程组为

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 0, \\ 9x_1 - x_2 + 14x_3 + 2x_4 = 1, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 - 4x_4 = 1, \\ 4x_1 + 5x_2 + 7x_3 - 10x_4 = 2. \end{cases}$$

(1) 求方程组导出组的一个基础解系;

(2) 用特解和导出组的基础解系表示方程组的所有解.

解: 对增广矩阵 \tilde{A} 作初等行变换, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 9 & -1 & 14 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 & -10 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & -1 & 14 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -7 & -1 & 14 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & -1 & 14 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & -1 & 14 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & -6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & -6 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & -1 & 14 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore (1) 导出组的基础解系为

$$\eta_1 = \left(-\frac{11}{7}, -\frac{1}{7}, 1, 0\right), \quad \eta_2 = (0, 2, 0, 1).$$

(2) 取特解 $\gamma_0 = \left(\frac{1}{7}, \frac{2}{7}, 0, 0\right)$, 则方程组所有解为

$$\gamma = k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \gamma_0, \quad \text{其中 } k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

16. 求下列非齐次线性方程组的通解.

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 3x_5 = -2, \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + 6x_5 = 23, \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 - x_5 = 12. \end{cases}$$

解: 对增广矩阵 \tilde{A} 作初等行变换, 即

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 23 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 23 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 23 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 23 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 & -23 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 & -16 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 23 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 通解为

$$\gamma = \gamma_0 + k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + k_3\eta_3$$

其中 k_1, k_2, k_3 是任意常数, $\gamma_0 = (-16, 23, 0, 0, 0)$, $\eta_1 = (1, -2, 1, 0, 0)$,

$\eta_2 = (1, -2, 0, 1, 0)$, $\eta_3 = (5, -6, 0, 0, 1)$.

$$(4) \quad \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 = 2, \\ 4x_1 + 6x_2 + 3x_3 + 5x_4 = 4, \\ 4x_1 + 14x_2 + x_3 + 7x_4 = 4, \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + 3x_3 + 6x_4 = 7. \end{cases}$$

解: 对增广矩阵 \tilde{A} 作初等行变换, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 14 & 1 & 7 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 3 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -8 & 2 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

\therefore 通解为 $\gamma = (\frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{4}, 0, 1) + k(-\frac{9}{8}, \frac{1}{4}, 1, 0)$, 其中 k 为任意常数.

20. 对于 λ 不同的值, 判断下列方程组是否有解, 有解时求出全部的解.

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

解: 对增广矩阵 \tilde{A} 作初等行变换, 即

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda+2 & \lambda+2 & \lambda+2 & 3 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\lambda \neq -2 \text{ 时}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \frac{3}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 & 1-\frac{3}{\lambda+2} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\frac{3}{\lambda+2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore \lambda = 1$ 时, 有无穷多解, $\gamma = (1, 0, 0) + k_1(-1, 1, 0) + k_2(-1, 0, 1)$, 其中 k_1, k_2 为任意常数; 当 $\lambda = -2$ 时, 无解; 当 $\lambda \neq 1$, 且 $\lambda \neq -2$ 时, 有唯一解 $x_1 = \frac{1}{\lambda+2}, x_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda+2}, x_3 = \frac{1}{\lambda+2}$.

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} (1+\lambda)x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + (1+\lambda)x_2 + x_3 = \lambda \\ x_1 + x_2 + (1+\lambda)x_3 = \lambda^2 \end{cases}$$

解: 对增广矩阵 \tilde{A} 作初等行变换, 即

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$\therefore \lambda = 0$ 或 -3 时, 无解; 当 $\lambda \neq 0$, 且 $\lambda \neq -3$ 时, 有唯一解

$$x_1 = \frac{-\lambda^2+2}{\lambda^2+3\lambda}, x_2 = \frac{2\lambda-1}{\lambda^2+3\lambda}, x_3 = \frac{\lambda^3+2\lambda^2-\lambda-1}{\lambda^2+3\lambda}.$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} (3-2\lambda)x_1 + (2-\lambda)x_2 + x_3 = \lambda \\ (2-\lambda)x_1 + (2-\lambda)x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + (2-\lambda)x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

解: 对增广矩阵 \tilde{A} 作初等行变换, 即

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 3-2\lambda & 2-\lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 2-\lambda & 2-\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2-\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow[r_2-(2-\lambda)r_3]{r_1-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 0 & \lambda-1 \\ 0 & 0 & (\lambda-1)(3-\lambda) & \lambda-1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2-\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow{\lambda \neq 1 \text{ 时}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2-\lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2-\lambda & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
\therefore \quad \lambda = 1 \text{ 时, 有无穷多解, } \gamma &= (1, 0, 0) + k_1(-1, 1, 0) + k_2(-1, 0, 1), \text{ 其中 } k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数; 当 } \lambda = 3 \text{ 时, 无解; 当 } \lambda \neq 1, \\
\text{且 } \lambda \neq 3 \text{ 时, 有唯一解 } x_1 &= -1, x_2 = \frac{\lambda-4}{\lambda-3}, x_3 = -\frac{1}{\lambda-3}
\end{aligned}$$

23. 设 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_t$ 是非齐次线性方程组 $AX = b$ 的解. 证明:

$$k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \dots + k_t\eta_t$$

也是 $AX = b$ 的一个解的充分必要条件是 $k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_t = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{证明: } \because \quad A\left(\sum_{i=1}^t k_i \eta_i\right) &= \sum_{i=1}^t k_i A\eta_i = \sum_{i=1}^t k_i b = \left(\sum_{i=1}^t k_i\right)b \\
\therefore \quad A\left(\sum_{i=1}^t k_i \eta_i\right) &= b \Leftrightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^t k_i\right)b = b \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^t k_i = 1
\end{aligned}$$