

第3章习题答案

1. 设 $\alpha_1 = (2, 1, 0)$, $\alpha_2 = (0, 1, 2)$, $\alpha_3 = (3, 1, 0)$, 求 $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ 及 $3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$.

解:

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = (2, 1, 0) - (0, 1, 2) = (2-0, 1-1, 0-2) = (2, 0, -2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 &= 3(2, 1, 0) + 2(0, 1, 2) - (3, 1, 0) = (6, 3, 0) + (0, 2, 4) + (-3, -1, 0) \\ &= (6+0-3, 3+2-1, 0+4+0) = (3, 4, 4) \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $2(\alpha_1 - \alpha) + 3(\alpha_2 + \alpha) = 4(\alpha_3 + \alpha)$, 其中 $\alpha_1 = (2, 4, 1, 3)$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 2, 1, 3)$, $\alpha_3 = (2, 1, -3, 1)$, 求 α .

解:

$$2(\alpha_1 - \alpha) + 3(\alpha_2 + \alpha) = 4(\alpha_3 + \alpha)$$

$$2\alpha_1 - 2\alpha + 3\alpha_2 + 3\alpha = 4\alpha_3 + 4\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3\alpha &= 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 - 4\alpha_3 \\ &= 2(2, 4, 1, 3) + 3(1, 2, 1, 3) - 4(2, 1, -3, 1) \\ &= (4, 8, 2, 6) + (3, 6, 3, 9) + (-8, -4, 12, -4) \\ &= (4+3-8, 8+6-4, 2+3+12, 6+9-4) \\ &= (-1, 10, 17, 11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{3}(-1, 10, 17, 11) = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{10}{3}, \frac{17}{3}, \frac{11}{3}\right)$$

3. 判断下列命题是否正确.

(1) 若向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性相关, 那么其中每个向量可用其他向量线性表示.

(2) 如果向量 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 可经向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表示, 且 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性相关, 那么 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 也线性相关.

(3) 如果向量 β 可经向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表示且表示式是唯一的, 那么 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关.

(4) 如果当且仅当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_m = 0$ 时才有

$$\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + \lambda_m \alpha_m + \lambda_1 \beta_1 + \lambda_2 \beta_2 + \dots + \lambda_m \beta_m = 0,$$

那么 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关, 且 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 也线性无关.

(5) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性相关, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$ 也线性相关, 就有不全为 0 的数 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$, 使 $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + \lambda_m \alpha_m = \lambda_1 \beta_1 + \lambda_2 \beta_2 + \dots + \lambda_m \beta_m$.

解:

(1) 错误. $\alpha_1 = (1, 0)$, $\alpha_2 = (0, 0)$, α_1, α_2 线性相关, 但 α_1 不可用其他向量线性表示.

(2) 错误. $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (1, 0)$, $\alpha_2 = (0, 0)$, 向量 β_1 可经向量组 α_1, α_2 线性表示, 且 α_1, α_2 线性相关, 但 β_1 并不线性相关.

(3) 正确. 反证法, 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 并非线性无关, 且向量 β 经 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 的唯一线性表示式为: $\beta = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_m \alpha_m$, 则有不全为 0 的数 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m$, 使得 $\lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + \lambda_m \alpha_m = 0$, 这样我们得到向量 β 经 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 的另一种线性表示式 $\beta = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_m \alpha_m + 0 = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_m \alpha_m + \lambda_1 \alpha_1 + \lambda_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + \lambda_m \alpha_m$, 即 $\beta = (k_1 + \lambda_1) \alpha_1 + (k_2 + \lambda_2) \alpha_2 + \dots + (k_m + \lambda_m) \alpha_m$.

$\lambda_m)\alpha_m$, 这与向量 β 可经向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表示且表示式是唯一的矛盾.

(4) 错误. $\alpha_1 = (1, 1), \alpha_2 = (2, 2), \beta_1 = \beta_2 = (1, 0)$, 当且仅当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$ 时才有 $\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2 + \lambda_1\beta_1 + \lambda_2\beta_2 = \mathbf{0}$, 但此时 α_1, α_2 并非线性无关, β_1, β_2 也并非线性无关.

(5) 错误. $\alpha_1 = (1, 1), \alpha_2 = (2, 2), \beta_1 = \beta_2 = (1, 0)$, α_1, α_2 线性相关, β_1, β_2 也线性相关, 但没有不全为 0 的数 λ_1, λ_2 , 使 $\lambda_1\alpha_1 + \lambda_2\alpha_2 = \lambda_1\beta_1 + \lambda_2\beta_2$.

4. 判断下列向量组的线性相关性.

(1) $\alpha_1 = (2, 1, 5), \alpha_2 = (-1, 2, 3)$;

解:

对任意的常数 k_1, k_2 , 都有:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 = (2k_1 - k_2, k_1 + 2k_2, 5k_1 + 3k_2)$$

$$\text{所以 } k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 = \mathbf{0},$$

当且仅当

$$\begin{cases} 2k_1 - k_2 = 0, \\ k_1 + 2k_2 = 0, \\ 5k_1 + 3k_2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即 } k_1 = k_2 = 0,$$

所以 α_1, α_2 线性无关.

(2) $\alpha_1 = (1, 2), \alpha_2 = (2, 3), \alpha_3 = (4, 5)$;

解:

对任意的常数 k_1, k_2, k_3 , 都有:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = (k_1 + 2k_2 + 4k_3, 2k_1 + 3k_2 + 5k_3)$$

$$\text{所以 } k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = \mathbf{0}$$

当且仅当

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + 2k_2 + 4k_3 = 0, \\ 2k_1 + 3k_2 + 5k_3 = 0, \end{cases}$$

由于 $k_1 = 2, k_2 = -3, k_3 = 1$ 满足上述的方程,

$$\text{因此 } 2\alpha_1 + (-3)\alpha_2 + 1\alpha_3 = \mathbf{0},$$

所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关.

(3) $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1), \alpha_2 = (4, 1, 2), \alpha_3 = (1, 0, 2)$;

解:

对任意的常数 k_1, k_2, k_3 , 都有:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = (k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3, k_1 + k_2, k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3)$$

$$\text{所以 } k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 = \mathbf{0},$$

当且仅当

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + 4k_2 + k_3 = 0, \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0, \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即 } k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0,$$

所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

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

解:

对任意的常数 k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4 , 都有:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 + k_4\alpha_4 = (k_1 + 2k_3 + k_4, k_1 + 2k_2 + k_4, 2k_1 + k_2 + 3k_3, 2k_1 + 5k_2 - k_3 + 4k_4)$$

所以 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3 + k_4\alpha_4 = \mathbf{0}$,

当且仅当

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + 2k_3 + k_4 = 0, \\ k_1 + 2k_2 + k_4 = 0, \\ 2k_1 + k_2 + 3k_3 = 0, \\ 2k_1 + 5k_2 - k_3 + 4k_4 = 0, \end{cases}$$

由于 $k_1 = -2, k_2 = 1, k_3 = 1, k_4 = 0$,

满足上述的方程,

因此 $(-2)\alpha_1 + 1\alpha_2 + 1\alpha_3 + 0\alpha_4 = \mathbf{0}$,

所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关.

5. $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \beta_3 = \alpha_3 + \alpha_4, \beta_4 = \alpha_4 + \alpha_1$, 证明向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ 线性相关.

证明:

因为 $1\beta_1 + (-1)\beta_2 + 1\beta_3 + (-1)\beta_4 = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) - (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + (\alpha_3 + \alpha_4) - (\alpha_4 + \alpha_1) = \mathbf{0}$, 所以向量组 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ 线性相关.

6. 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 的秩为 r , 且其中每个向量都可经 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性表出. 证明 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 的一个极大线性无关组.

证明:

由极大线性无关组定义, 只需验证 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关.

反证法. 假设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性相关, 则向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 的极大线性无关组不可能是向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 本身, 所以向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 的极大线性无关组中向量个数必然小于 r , 不妨设为 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_t} (t < r, i_1, i_2, \dots, i_t \in \{1, 2, \dots, r\})$, 显然向量组 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_t}$ 线性无关.

由极大线性无关组定义, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 中每个向量都可经 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_t}$ 线性表示, 又由题目已知, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 中每个向量都可经 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性表示, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 中每个向量都可经 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_t}$ 线性表示, 又因为向量组 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_t}$ 线性无关, 所以由极大线性无关组定义, $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_t}$ 是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 的一个极大线性无关组, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 的秩为 $t < r$, 与题目已知 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 的秩为 r 矛盾.

所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关, 因此 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 是 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 的一个极大线性无关组.

7. 求下列向量组的秩与一个极大线性无关组.

(1) $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 1), \alpha_2 = (4, -1, -5), \alpha_3 = (1, -3, -4)$;

解:

把向量组作为列向量组成矩阵 A , 利用初等行变换将 A 化为行阶梯形矩阵 B :

$$A = (\alpha_1^T \alpha_2^T \alpha_3^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 1 & -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-2r_1+r_2 \\ -r_1+r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -9 & -5 \\ 0 & -9 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-r_2+r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & -9 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

易见 $R(A) = R(B) = 2$, B 的第 1, 2 列线性无关, 由于 A 的列向量组与 B 的对应的列向量组有相同的线性组合关系, 故与其对应的 A 的第 1, 2 列线性无关, 即 α_1, α_2 是该向量组的一个极大线性无关组.

(2) $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 1, 3), \alpha_2 = (4, -1, -5, -6), \alpha_3 = (1, -3, -4, -7), \alpha_4 = (2, 1, -1, 0)$;

解:

把向量组作为列向量组成矩阵 A , 利用初等行变换将 A 化为行阶梯形矩阵 B :

$$A = (\alpha_1^T \alpha_2^T \alpha_3^T \alpha_4^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & -4 & -1 \\ 3 & -6 & -7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-2r_1+r_2 \\ -r_1+r_3 \\ -3r_1+r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -9 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & -9 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & -18 & -10 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-r_2+r_3 \\ -2r_2+r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -9 & -5 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

易见 $R(A) = R(B) = 2$, B 的第 1, 2 列线性无关, 由于 A 的列向量组与 B 的对应的列向量组有相同的线性组合关系, 故与其对应的 A 的第 1, 2 列线性无关, 即 α_1, α_2 是该向量组的一个极大线性无关组.

(3) $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 2, 4), \alpha_2 = (0, 3, 1, 2), \alpha_3 = (3, 0, 7, 14), \alpha_4 = (1, -1, 2, 0), \alpha_5 = (2, 1, 5, 6)$.

解:

把向量组作为列向量组成矩阵 A , 利用初等行变换将 A 化为行阶梯形矩阵 B :

$$A = (\alpha_1^T \alpha_2^T \alpha_3^T \alpha_4^T \alpha_5^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+r_2 \\ -2r_1+r_3 \\ -4r_1+r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-3r_3+r_2 \\ -2r_3+r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3 \\ r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

易见 $R(A) = R(B) = 3$, B 的第 1, 2, 4 列线性无关, 由于 A 的列向量组与 B 的对应的列向量组有相同的线性组合关系, 故与其对应的 A 的第 1, 2, 4 列线性无关, 即 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 是该向量组的一个极大线性无关组.

8. 设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 秩相同, 且 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 能经 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 线性表出. 证明 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 等价.

证明: 设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 秩均为 r , 则不妨设向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 各自的一个极大线性无关组分别为: $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 和 $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_r}$,

其中 $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}, j_1, j_2, \dots, j_r \in \{1, 2, \dots, s\}$. 于是有:

$\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 线性无关, $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_r}$ 线性无关;

$\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 等价, $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_r}$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 等价.

以下讨论向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$.

因为 $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_r}$ 是 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 的一个极大线性无关组, 所以 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 能经 $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_r}$ 线性表示, 又由题目已知 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 能经 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 线性表示, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 也能经 $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_r}$ 线性表示, 综上得:

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 能经 $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_r}$ 线性表示.

又由 $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_r}$ 线性无关可知, $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_r}$ 是向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 的一个极大线性无关组, 故向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 的秩为 r .

由教材 64 页推论, 秩为 r 的向量组中任意含 r 个向量的线性无关的部分组都是极大线性无关组, 所以由 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 线性无关且刚好含 r 个向量可知, $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 也是向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 的一个极大线性无关组.

由性质 2, $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 与 $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_r}$ 作为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 的两个极大线性无关组等价, 又因为 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 等价, $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_r}$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 等价, 所以由等价关系的传递性可知, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 与 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ 等价.

9. 求下列矩阵的行向量组的一个极大线性无关组:

$$(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix};$$

解:

把行向量组转置为列向量组成矩阵 A , 利用初等行变换将 A 化为行阶梯形矩阵 B :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } A &= (\alpha_1^T \alpha_2^T \alpha_3^T \alpha_4^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & -5 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -2r_1+r_2 \\ -r_1+r_3 \\ -4r_1+r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -8 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} -r_4+r_3 \\ -4r_2+r_4 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 14 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{-\frac{14}{5}r_3+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{6}{5} \end{pmatrix} = B \end{aligned}$$

易见 $R(A) = R(B) = 4$, B 的第 1, 2, 3, 4 列线性无关, 由于 A 的列向量组与 B 的对应的列向量组有相同的线性组合关系, 故与其对应的 A 的第 1, 2, 3, 4 列线性无关, 即 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 为一个极大线性无关组.

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

解:

把行向量组转置为列向量组成矩阵 A , 利用初等行变换将 A 化为行阶梯形矩阵 B :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } A = (\alpha_1^T \alpha_2^T \alpha_3^T \alpha_4^T) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{-r_1+r_2 \\ -2r_1+r_3 \\ -2r_1+r_4 \\ -r_1+r_5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-\frac{1}{2}r_2 \\ -r_2+r_3 \\ -5r_2+r_4 \\ r_2+r_5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{\substack{-r_3+r_5 \\ r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B \end{aligned}$$

易见 $R(A)=R(B)=4$, B 的第 1, 2, 3, 4 列线性无关, 由于 A 的列向量组与 B 的对应的列向量组有相同的线性组合关系, 故与其对应的 A 的第 1, 2, 3, 4 列线性无关, 即 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 为一个极大线性无关组.

10. 集合 $V = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mid x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbf{R} \text{ 且 } x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 0\}$ 是否构成向量空间? 为什么?

解:

集合 $V = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mid x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbf{R} \text{ 且 } x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 0\}$ 构成向量空间. 以下给出证明.

因为 $\underbrace{0+0+\dots+0}_{n \uparrow 0} = 0$, 所以零向量 $(\underbrace{0, 0, \dots, 0}_{n \uparrow 0}) \in V$, 所以 V 非空.

对于 $\alpha = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in V$, $\beta = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \in V$ 和常数 k 有:

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

所以有:

$$(x_1 + y_1) + (x_2 + y_2) + \dots + (x_n + y_n) = 0, kx_1 + kx_2 + \dots + kx_n = 0$$

$$\text{所以 } \alpha + \beta = (x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, \dots, x_n + y_n) \in V$$

$$\text{向量 } k\alpha = (kx_1, kx_2, \dots, kx_n) \in V$$

由定义 3.14, 集合 V 构成向量空间.

11. 试证: 由 $\alpha_1 = (1, 1, 0)$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $\alpha_3 = (0, 1, 1)$ 生成的向量空间恰为 $\mathbf{R}^3$.

证明:

显然 $\alpha_1 \in \mathbf{R}^3$, $\alpha_2 \in \mathbf{R}^3$, $\alpha_3 \in \mathbf{R}^3$, 所以由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 生成的向量空间 $L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \subseteq \mathbf{R}^3$.

反之, 任取 $\mathbf{R}^3$ 中向量 $\beta = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$, 容易得出:

$$\beta = (x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1+x_2-x_3)\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2}(x_1-x_2+x_3)\alpha_2 + \frac{1}{2}(-x_1+x_2+x_3)\alpha_3$$

所以 $\beta \in L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, 于是有 $\mathbf{R}^3 \subseteq L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$.

综上有:

$$L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \mathbf{R}^3.$$

12. 求由向量 $\alpha_1 = (1, 2, 1, 0)$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 1, 1, 2)$, $\alpha_3 = (3, 4, 3, 4)$, $\alpha_4 = (1, 1, 2, 1)$, $\alpha_5 = (4, 5, 6, 4)$ 所生成的向量空间的一组基及其维数.

解:

把行向量组转置为列向量组成矩阵 A , 利用初等行变换将 A 化为行阶梯形矩阵 B :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{设 } A = (\alpha_1^T \alpha_2^T \alpha_3^T \alpha_4^T \alpha_5^T) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-2r_1+r_2 \\ -r_1+r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{2r_2+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3+r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B \end{aligned}$$

易见 $R(A) = R(B) = 3$, B 的第 1, 2, 4 列线性无关, 由于 A 的列向量组与 B 的对应的列向量组有相同的线性组合关系, 故与其对应的 A 的第 1, 2, 4 列线性无关.

所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 为向量 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$ 生成的向量空间的一组基, 其维数为 3.

13. 在 $\mathbf{R}^3$ 中求一个向量 γ , 使它在下面两个基

$$(1) \alpha_1 = (1, 0, 1), \alpha_2 = (-1, 0, 0), \alpha_3 = (0, 1, 1);$$

$$(2) \beta_1 = (1, 0, 1), \beta_2 = (1, -1, 0), \beta_3 = (1, 1, 1).$$

下有相同的坐标.

解:

设 $\gamma = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = x_1\beta_1 + x_2\beta_2 + x_3\beta_3$, 则有:

$$x_1(\alpha_1 - \beta_1) + x_2(\alpha_2 - \beta_2) + x_3(\alpha_3 - \beta_3) = 0$$

展开得:

$$x_2(-2, 1, 0) + x_3(-1, 0, 0) = 0$$

取 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 0, x_3 = 0$ 即可, 也就是说:

$$\gamma = \alpha_1 = \beta_1 = (1, 0, 1)$$