

习题3

注意: 当方程组有无穷多解时基础解系或通解的表示不唯一, 以下答案仅做参考, 可以有不同.

$$1. (1) c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (c \in R); \quad (2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \\ 14 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} (c_1, c_2 \in R);$$

$$(3) c \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{3} \\ -3 \\ \frac{4}{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (c \in R); \quad (4) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (c_1, c_2 \in R).$$

$$2. (1) \text{无解}; (2) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (c_1, c_2 \in R);$$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (c \in R); (4) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (c_1, c_2 \in R).$$

$$3. (1) \lambda \neq 1 \text{ 且 } \lambda \neq -2; (2) \lambda = -2;$$

$$(3) \lambda = 1, \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (c_1, c_2 \in R).$$

$$4. (1) \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}; \quad (2) \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ 0 \\ 19 \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$(3) \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ -n \end{pmatrix}, \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ -n+1 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \xi_{n-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

5. 提示: (1) 增广矩阵的秩为4, 但系数矩阵的秩小于等于3; (2) 增广矩阵和系数矩阵的秩都为2, 对应的齐次线性方程组基础解系含有 $3 - 2 = 1$ 个解向量; 通解为

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_1 + c(\boldsymbol{\beta}_2 - \boldsymbol{\beta}_1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} (c \in R).$$

6. 提示: 由 $|\boldsymbol{A}| = 0$, 且 $A_{ij} \neq 0$ 可知 $R(\boldsymbol{A}) = n - 1$, 再利用 $\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{A}^* = |\boldsymbol{A}|\boldsymbol{E} = 0$ 即可.

7. 提示: 先证 $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1$ 均是齐次线性方程组的解, 然后证明它们线性无关即可.

$$8. \begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ 2x_1 - 3x_3 + x_4 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (\text{注: 答案不唯一})$$

(提示: 设所求方程组为 $\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{x} = \mathbf{0}$, 由 $\boldsymbol{A}(\boldsymbol{\xi}_1, \boldsymbol{\xi}_2) = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow (\boldsymbol{\xi}_1, \boldsymbol{\xi}_2)^T \boldsymbol{A}^T = \mathbf{0}$, 考虑方程组

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{x} = \mathbf{0} \text{ 即可求出 } \boldsymbol{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix})$$

$$9. \begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (\text{或} \begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \text{等}).$$

$$10. \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 2 \\ 8 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (\text{或} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 11 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \text{等}).$$

$$11. (1) \text{ I: } \boldsymbol{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \text{ II: } \boldsymbol{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; (2) \boldsymbol{x} = c \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (c \in R).$$

$$12. (1) \boldsymbol{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 13 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\xi} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; (2) \boldsymbol{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} -17 \\ 0 \\ 14 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\xi}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \boldsymbol{\xi}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$13. \boldsymbol{x} = c \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} (c \in R).$$

$$14. \boldsymbol{x} = c \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (c \in R).$$

15. (1) $\lambda \neq -4$; (2) $\lambda = -4$ 且 $\mu = 0, \boldsymbol{b} = c\boldsymbol{a}_1 - (2c + 1)\boldsymbol{a}_2 + \boldsymbol{a}_3 (c \in R)$;

(3) $\lambda = -4$ 且 $\mu \neq 0$.

$$16. \boldsymbol{x} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (c \in R).$$

$$(\text{提示: } R(A) = 3, \text{ 由 } \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 - \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 \Rightarrow (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

$$\text{由 } \boldsymbol{\beta} = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4 \Rightarrow (\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \boldsymbol{\beta})$$

17. 略.

18. 略.

19. 略.

$$20. \boldsymbol{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 - 3c_1 & 5 - 3c_2 & 7 - 3c_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ -9 + 5c_1 & -3 + 5c_2 & -7 + 5c_3 \end{pmatrix}, (c_1, c_2, c_3 \in R).$$