

## 习题二

1、

$$(1)\text{解: } \det A = \begin{vmatrix} b & -a & 0 \\ 0 & -2c & 3b \\ c & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = -5abc \neq 0$$

$$\det B_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -2ab & -a & 0 \\ bc & -2c & 3b \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} -2ab & -a & -2c \\ bc & & \end{vmatrix} = a(5abc) = 5a^2bc$$

$$\det B_2 = \begin{vmatrix} b & -2ab & 0 \\ 0 & bc & 3b \\ c & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = -5ab^2c$$

$$\det B_3 = \begin{vmatrix} b & -a & -2ab \\ 0 & -2c & bc \\ c & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = c \begin{vmatrix} -a & -2ab \\ -2c & bc \end{vmatrix} = c(-5abc) = -5abc$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{5a^2bc}{-5abc} = -a, \quad y = b, \quad z = c.$$

(2)解:

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} a & a & b \\ a & b & a \\ b & a & a \end{vmatrix} = (2a+b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 1 & b & a \\ 1 & a & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (2a+b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & b-a & a-b \\ 0 & 0 & a-b \end{vmatrix} = (2a+b)(b-a)(a-b)$$

$$\det B_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 1 & b & a \\ 1 & a & a \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(a-b)$$

$$\det B_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & b \\ a & 1 & a \\ b & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 1 & b & a \\ 1 & a & a \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(a-b)$$

$$\det B_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a & a & 1 \\ a & b & 1 \\ b & a & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a \\ 1 & b & a \\ 1 & a & b \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a \\ 0 & b-a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b-a \end{vmatrix} = -(b-a)(b-a)$$

$$\therefore x_2 = \frac{1}{2a+b}$$

(3) 解:

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 16$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det B_1 &= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ -3 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -7 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 & 3 & -4 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -7 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 & -4 \\ 8 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2 \begin{vmatrix} -10 & 9 & 0 \\ 8 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} -10 & 9 \\ 8 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 4(40 - 72) = 4 \times (-32) = -128 \end{aligned}$$

$$\det B_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 48 \quad \det B_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 96$$

$$\det B_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 0x_1 = -8,$$

$$\therefore x_1 = -8, x_2 = 3, x_3 = 6, x_4 = 0.$$

2、

(1)解:齐次线性方程组仅有 0 解, 当且仅当系数行列式为 0。

即

:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ k & 7 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 7 & k \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & k-6 \\ 0 & 5 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & k-\frac{36}{5} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\therefore k \neq \frac{36}{5}$$

(2)解:

$$\begin{vmatrix} k & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} k-2 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & k-1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (k-2)(k-1) - 6 = k^2 - 3k - 4 = (k-4)(k+1) \neq 0$$

$\therefore k \neq 4$  且  $k \neq -1$

3

(1)解:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & \frac{11}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{10}{7} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x_1 = -\frac{10}{7}, x_2 = \frac{1}{7}, x_3 = \frac{2}{7}.$$

(2)解:

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

$\therefore$  无解

(3)解:

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 & 9 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

得:

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

∴ 解为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -2 + c \\ x_2 = 3 - 2c \\ x_3 = c \end{cases}$$

4 解: 齐次线性方程组有非 0 解的充要条件是系数行列式为 0.

即:

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -4 & 7 \\ -1 & 2 & k \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ -4 & 3 & 7 \\ 2 & -1 & k \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 \\ 0 & 3 & k+6 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & k+3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\therefore k = -3$$

此时

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & -4 & 7 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{解为} \begin{cases} x_1 = -c \\ x_2 = c \\ x_3 = c \end{cases}$$

5 解:

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

当  $k = 4$  时,  $r(A) = 1 < r(\bar{A})$ , 无解.

$$\text{当 } k \neq 4 \text{ 时, } \bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & k+4 & 1-\frac{2}{k-4} \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & \frac{1}{k-4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得: } \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{k-b}{k-4} - (k+4)x_3 \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{k-4} + 2x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \text{解为: } \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{k-6}{k-4} - (k+4)c \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{k-4} + 2c \\ x_3 = c \end{cases}$$

6 解:

$$\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & a & 3 \\ 1 & a & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a+2 & 1 \\ 1 & a-1 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a+2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -(a+3)(a-2) & 2-a \end{pmatrix}$$

当  $a = -3$  时,  $r(A) = 2 < r(\bar{A}) = 3$ , 无解

当  $a \neq -3$  且  $a \neq 2$  时, 有唯一解.

$$\bar{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & \frac{a+4}{a+3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{a+3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{a+3} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{a+3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{a+3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{a+3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{解为:} \begin{cases} x_1 = -1 \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{a+3} \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{a+3} \end{cases}$$

当  $a = 2$  时,有无穷解:

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

$$\therefore \text{解为} \begin{cases} x_1 = 5c \\ x_2 = -4c + 1 \\ x_3 = c \end{cases}$$

7 解: 设  $\beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3$ , 则判断  $\beta$  是否由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示转为方程组是否有解.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad (\alpha_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & -9 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \beta$  能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示

$$\beta = 4\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2$$

(2)

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore \beta$  不能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示.

(3)

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

$$\therefore \beta = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2 + 0\alpha_3$$

8

解

:

设

$$\beta = k_3\alpha_3 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_1\alpha_1$$

$$(\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_1, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda & \lambda \\ 0 & -\lambda & -\lambda(\lambda+2) & \lambda^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda(\lambda+3) & \lambda(\lambda+1) \end{pmatrix}$$

当  $\lambda = -3$  时,  $\beta$  不能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示

$$\text{当 } \lambda = 0 \text{ 时, } (\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_1, \beta) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示且表示法唯一.

$\lambda \neq -3$  且  $\lambda \neq 0$  时,  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示且表示法唯一.

9

(1) 因为不成比例, 所以线性无关.

(2) 解:

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

$$\therefore r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 2 < 3$$

$\therefore$  线性相关.

(3) 解:

$$(\alpha_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 23 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore r(\alpha_3, \alpha_1, \alpha_2) = 3$$

$\therefore$  线性无关.

10 解:

$$(\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ -1 & a & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & a+2 & a+2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1-a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & -2 & 1-a \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-(a-3)(a+2)}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  当  $a = 3$  或  $a = -2$  时,  $r(\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_1) = 2 < 3$

向量组线性相关.

11 解:

(1) 设  $k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 = 0$  即:

$$k_1(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) + k_2(\alpha_2 - \alpha_3) + k_3(\alpha_3 - \alpha_1) = 0$$

$$(k_1 - k_3)\alpha_1 + (-k_1 + k_2)\alpha_2 + (-k_2 + k_3)\alpha_3$$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关

$$\therefore \begin{cases} k_1 - k_3 = 0 \\ -k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ -k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{系数矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore$  有非零解.

即存在不全为 0 的  $k_1, k_2, k_3$  使  $k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 = 0$  成立.

$\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性无关.

几何解释: 设想  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  为三棱锥的共点的三条棱, 则  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  是三棱锥底面上的三条棱.

(2) 解 : 设  $k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 = 0$  , 即

$$\frac{1}{2}[k_1(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + k_2(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + k_3(\alpha_3 + \alpha_1)] = 0$$

$$\text{即 } (k_1 + k_3)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_2)\alpha_2 + (k_2 + k_3)\alpha_3 = 0$$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关

$$\therefore \begin{cases} k_1 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{系数矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(A) = 3$$

$\therefore$  仅有 0 解.

$$\therefore k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 = 0 \Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$$

$\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性无关.

几何解释: 见 P85

(3) 解 : 设  $k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 = 0$  , 即

$$\frac{1}{2}[k_1(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + k_2(\alpha_3 - \alpha_1) + k_3(\alpha_2 + \alpha_3)] = 0$$

$$\text{即 } (k_1 - k_2)\alpha_1 + (k_1 + k_3)\alpha_2 + (k_2 + k_3)\alpha_3 = 0$$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关

$$\therefore \begin{cases} k_1 - k_2 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{系数矩阵 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(A) = 2 < 3$$

$\therefore$  有非 0 解.

即存在不全为 0 的数  $k_1, k_2, k_3$  使  $k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + k_3\beta_3 = 0$

$\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性相关.

几何解释: 设想  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  为平行六面体共点的三条棱, 则  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  为相应共点三个面的对角线, 且三对角线共面.

12

(1) 证:  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_s)$

第  $s$  列 - 第  $s-1$  列

第  $s-1$  列 - 第  $s-2$  列

.....

—————→  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s)$

第 2 列 - 第 1 列

$\therefore$  初等变换不改变矩阵的

$$\text{秩} \therefore r(\alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_s) = s$$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_s$  线性无关.

(2) 证:

$$\begin{aligned} & (-\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_s, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \dots + \alpha_s, \dots, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_{s-1} - \alpha_s) \\ &= (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (s-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (s-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (s-2)(-2)^{s-1} \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore A$  可逆.

而一矩阵乘可逆矩阵, 其秩不变.

$\therefore -\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_s, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \dots + \alpha_s, \dots, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_{s-1} - \alpha_s$

线性无关.

13

(1) 等价.

(2) 不等价,  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = 2 \neq r(\beta_1, \beta_2) = 1$

14

证: 已知  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表示, 只要证明  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  也可由

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  线性表示即可:

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) A$$

即只要证  $A$  可逆

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0$$

$\therefore A$  可逆.

$$\therefore \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\} \cong \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3\}$$

15

证: 只需证  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \cdots \varepsilon_n$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n$  线性表示即可.

$$\therefore r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n) = r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} = n$$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n$  线性无关.

又  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n$  是  $n$  维向量, 而  $\forall n+1$  个  $n$  维向量线性相关.

$\therefore \varepsilon_i$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n$  线性表示 ( $i=1, 2 \cdots n$ ).

16

证:  $l_1\beta_1 + l_2\beta_2 + \cdots + l_{r-1}\beta_{r-1} = 0$

$$\text{即: } l_1(\alpha_1 + k_1\alpha_r) + l_2(\alpha_2 + k_2\alpha_r) + \cdots + l_{r-1}(\alpha_{r-1} + k_{r-1}\alpha_r) = 0$$

$$\text{即: } l_1\alpha_1 + l_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + l_{r-1}\alpha_{r-1} + (l_1k_1 + l_2k_2 + \cdots + l_{r-1}k_{r-1})\alpha_r = 0$$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_r$  线性无关.

$$\therefore l_1 = \cdots = l_{r-1} = 0$$

$\therefore \beta_1, \cdots, \beta_{r-1}$  线性无关.

17

证:  $\because \alpha_1 \neq 0, \therefore \alpha_1$  线性无关

由  $\alpha_2$  不能由  $\alpha_1$  线性表示,

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性无关.

由  $\alpha_3$  不能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性表示

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

.....

由  $\alpha_s$  不能由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_{s-1}$  线性表示

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s$  线性无关.

18

证: 要证两向量组能相互线性表示, 只需证  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s$  线性表示 (已知), 且

$\alpha_s$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_{s-1}, \beta$  线性表示

$\because \beta$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_{s-1}, \alpha_s$  线性表示

故  $\exists k_1, \cdots, k_s$ , 使  $\beta = k_1 \alpha_1 + \cdots + k_{s-1} \alpha_{s-1} + k_s \alpha_s$

其中必有  $k_s \neq 0$ , 否则  $\beta = k_1 \alpha_1 + \cdots + k_{s-1} \alpha_{s-1}$ , 即  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_{s-1}$  线性表示矛盾.

$$\text{于是 } \alpha_s = -\frac{k_1}{k_s} \alpha_1 - \cdots - \frac{k_{s-1}}{k_s} \alpha_{s-1} + \frac{1}{k_s} \beta$$

即  $\alpha_s$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_{s-1}, \beta$  线性表示.

证:必要性:若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n$  线性无关.  $\forall n$  维向量  $\beta$

有  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n, \beta$  线性相关.  $\therefore \beta$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n$  线性表示.

充分性: $\because \forall n$  维向量可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n$  线性表示.

$\therefore \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \cdots \varepsilon_n$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n$  线性表示.

又  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n$  必可由  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \cdots \varepsilon_n$  线性表示

$$\therefore r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n) = r(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \cdots \varepsilon_n) = n$$

$\therefore \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n$  线性无关.

证:设  $\alpha_{i_1}, \cdots \alpha_{i_r}$  是  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s$  中任取的  $r$  个线性无关的向量.

要证其为极大无关组, 只需证  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s$  中任一向量可由其线性表示.

$\forall \alpha_i, (i=1 \cdots s)$ . 若  $\alpha_i$  是  $\alpha_{i_1}, \cdots \alpha_{i_r}$  中的一个, 则显然  $\alpha_i$  可由  $\alpha_{i_1}, \cdots \alpha_{i_r}$  线性表示.

若  $\alpha_i$  不是  $\alpha_{i_1}, \cdots \alpha_{i_r}$  中的一个, 则  $\alpha_{i_1}, \cdots \alpha_{i_r}, \alpha_i$  是

$r+1$  个向量, 而  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s) = r$

$\therefore \alpha_{i_1}, \cdots \alpha_{i_r}, \alpha_i$  线性相关

又  $\because \alpha_{i_1}, \cdots \alpha_{i_r}$  线性无关

$\therefore \alpha_i$  可由  $\alpha_{i_1}, \cdots \alpha_{i_r}$  线性表示.

故  $\alpha_{i_1}, \cdots \alpha_{i_r}$  是极大无关组.

21

证: (1) 设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s$  秩为  $p$ , 极大无关组为  $\alpha_{i_1}, \cdots \alpha_{i_p}$ .

$\beta_1, \cdots \beta_t$  的秩为  $q$ , 极大无关组为  $\beta_{j_1}, \cdots \beta_{j_q}$ .

于是  $\alpha_{i_1}, \cdots \alpha_{i_p}$  可由  $\beta_{j_1}, \cdots \beta_{j_q}$  线性表示.

又  $\alpha_{i_1}, \cdots \alpha_{i_p}$  线性无关,  $\therefore p \leq q$

即  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s) \leq r(\beta_1, \cdots \beta_t)$ .

(2)  $\therefore \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s, \beta_1, \cdots \beta_t\} \cong \{\beta_1, \cdots \beta_t\}$

故  $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s, \beta_1, \cdots \beta_t) = r(\beta_1, \cdots \beta_t)$

22

证: 记  $A = (\alpha_1, \cdots \alpha_n) \quad B = (\beta_1, \cdots \beta_n)$

于是  $A + B = (\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \cdots, \alpha_n + \beta_n)$

设  $\alpha_1, \cdots \alpha_n$  的秩为  $s$ , 极大无关组为  $\alpha_{i_1}, \cdots \alpha_{i_s}$

$\beta_1, \cdots \beta_n$  的秩为  $t$ , 极大无关组为  $\beta_{j_1}, \cdots \beta_{j_t}$

则  $\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \cdots, \alpha_n + \beta_n$  可由  $\alpha_{i_1}, \cdots \alpha_{i_s}, \beta_{j_1}, \cdots \beta_{j_t}$  线性表示.

$\therefore r(\alpha_1 + \beta_1, \alpha_2 + \beta_2, \cdots, \alpha_n + \beta_n) \leq r(\alpha_{i_1}, \cdots \alpha_{i_s}, \beta_{j_1}, \cdots \beta_{j_t}) \leq s + t$

即  $r(A + B) \leq r(A) + r(B)$

23

证: 记  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s) \quad AB = (\gamma_1, \cdots \gamma_n)$



$$\text{于是 } (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_s) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{11} & \dots & b_{11} \\ b_{11} & b_{11} & \dots & b_{11} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{11} & b_{11} & \dots & b_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\gamma_i = b_{1i}\alpha_1 + b_{2i}\alpha_2 + \dots + b_{si}\alpha_s \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

即  $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_s$  线性表示.-

$$\therefore r(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) \leq r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_s)$$

$$\text{即 } r(AB) \leq r(A)$$

$$\text{记 } B = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix} \quad AB = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_1 \\ \gamma_2 \\ \vdots \\ \gamma_m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{ms} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\gamma_i = a_{i1}\beta_1 + \dots + a_{is}\beta_s$$

即  $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m$  可由  $\beta_1, \beta_2 \dots \beta_s$  线性表示

$$\therefore r(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m) \leq r(\beta_1, \beta_2 \dots \beta_s)$$

$$\therefore r(AB) \leq r(B)$$

$$\therefore r(AB) \leq \min \{r(A), r(B)\}.$$

24

证:  $\because$  向量组 I 可由向量组 III 线性表示,  $\therefore r_1 \leq r_3$

$\because$  向量组 II 可由向量组 III 线性表示,  $\therefore r_2 \leq r_3$

$$\therefore \max(r_1, r_2) \leq r_3$$

设向量组 III 可由  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{r_1}, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{r_2}$  线性表示.

$$\text{于是 } r_3 \leq r(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{r_1}, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_{r_2}) \leq r_1 + r_2$$

25

证: 记  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s$  的极大无关组为  $\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$

$\beta_1, \beta_2 \cdots \beta_t$  的极大无关组为  $\beta_{j_1}, \dots, \beta_{j_r}$

则  $\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$  可由  $\beta_{j_1}, \dots, \beta_{j_r}$  线性表示

$$\text{记 } A = (\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r})_{n \times r} \quad B = (\beta_{j_1}, \dots, \beta_{j_r})_{n \times r}$$

于是存在  $r$  阶方阵  $C$ , 使

$$A = BC$$

$$r = r(A) = r(BC) \leq \min\{r(B), r(C)\} = \min\{r, r(C)\}$$

$$\therefore r(C) = r$$

即:  $C$  可逆.

$$\therefore B = AC^{-1},$$

即  $\beta_{j_1}, \dots, \beta_{j_r}$  可由  $\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$  线性表示,

$\therefore \beta_1, \beta_2 \cdots \beta_t$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s$  线性表示

26. 证明: 将矩阵  $B$  按列分为  $s$  块:  $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s)$ , 则由分块矩阵的

乘

法

:

$$AB = 0 \Leftrightarrow A(\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (A\beta_1, A\beta_2, \dots, A\beta_s) = (0, 0, \dots, 0) \Leftrightarrow A\beta_i = 0$$

(其中  $i=1,2,\cdots,s$ )  $\Leftrightarrow$  矩阵  $B$  的每一个列向量都是齐次线性方程组

$AX=0$  的解.

27. 证 明 :

因  $r(A)=r<n$ , 从而齐次线性方程组  $AX=0$  的基础解系含有  $n-r$  个向量

量

不妨设  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_{n-r}$  是其中一个基础解系, 令  $B=(\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_{n-r})$ , 则  $B$  是秩为

$n-r$  的  $n \times (n-r)$  矩阵, 且  $AB=0$ .

28. 证明: 充分性: 若  $\det A=0$ , 则齐次线性方程组  $AX=0$  有非零解, 不妨设  $\alpha$  是其中

一个非零解, 令  $B=(\alpha, 0, \cdots, 0)$ , 则  $B \neq 0, AB=0$ .

必要性: 若存在  $B \neq 0, AB=0$ , 则可知  $B$  的每一个列向量均为齐次线性方程组

$AX=0$  的解, 因  $B \neq 0$ , 从而有非零列向量  $\beta_i$ , 使得  $A\beta_i=0$ , 即齐次线性方程组

$AX=0$  有非零解, 从而  $\det A=0$ .

29. 证 明 : ( 1 )

由  $AB=0$ , 则  $r(A)+r(B) \leq n$ , 又  $r(A)=n$ , 从而  $r(B)=0$ , 从而  $B=0$ .

(2) 由  $AB=A$ , 可得  $A(B-E)=0$ , 由 (1) 可知  $B-E=0$ , 即  $B=E$ .

30. 解: (1) 对  $A=(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$  作初等行变换:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -2 & 2 & 10 \\ 5 & -1 & -17 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 8 & 16 \\ 0 & -16 & -32 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由上可得,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  是其一个极大无关组, 且  $\alpha_3 = -3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2$ .

(2) 对  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$  作初等行变换:

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 由上可得, } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 为其一个极大无关组, 且}$$

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

(3) 对  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$  作初等行变换:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \\ -5 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 4 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 11 & 22 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 从而 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 为其}$$

一个极大无关组.

31. 解: 对  $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4)$  作初等行变换:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \therefore r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 2.$$

32. 解: (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{得到一般解} \begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}x_3 \\ x_2 = \frac{3}{2}x_3 - x_4 \end{cases}, \text{其中 } x_3, x_4 \text{ 为自由未知量.} \end{aligned}$$

令  $\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix}$  分别取  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 得到原方程组的一个基础解系:

$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

则方程组的全部解可以表为  $\eta = c_1\eta_1 + c_2\eta_2$ , ( $c_1, c_2$  为任意常数)

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \begin{array}{ccccc} & & & & \end{array} \right. & 2 & \left. \begin{array}{ccccc} & & & & \end{array} \right) \\ \bar{A} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 5 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & -8 & 17 & 11 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{7} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & -\frac{2}{7} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{7} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 得到一般解 } \begin{cases} x_1 = 2x_2 + \frac{2}{7}x_4 \\ x_3 = -\frac{5}{7}x_4 \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } x_2, x_4 \text{ 为}$$

自由未知量.

令  $x_2, x_4$  分别取  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 得到原方程组的一个基础解系:

$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{5}{7} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则方程组的全部解可以表为  $\eta = c_1\eta_1 + c_2\eta_2$ , ( $c_1, c_2$  为任意常数)

$$(3) \bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 & -3 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & -5 & -5 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & -3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & -6 & -6 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & -9 & -9 & 15 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & \frac{5}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 15 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & \frac{5}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 15 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得到一般解 } \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{3}x_5 \\ x_2 = x_3 + x_4 - \frac{5}{3}x_5 \end{cases}, \text{ 其中 } x_3, x_4, x_5 \text{ 为自由未知量, 令 } x_3, x_4, x_5$$

分别取  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ，得到原方程组的一个基础解系：

$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{3} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则方程组的全部解可以表为  $\eta = c_1\eta_1 + c_2\eta_2 + c_3\eta_3$ ，（ $c_1, c_2, c_3$  为任意常数）

33. 证明：

$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & a_4 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a_5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & a_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{方程组有解} \Leftrightarrow r(A) = r(\overline{A}) \Leftrightarrow \sum_{i=1}^5 a_i = 0$$

有

解

时

$$\overline{A} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & a_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & a_2 + a_3 + a_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & a_3 + a_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & a_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{得到一般解} \begin{cases} x_1 = x_5 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 \\ x_2 = x_5 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 \\ x_3 = x_5 + a_3 + a_4 \\ x_4 = x_5 + a_4 \end{cases}, \text{其中 } x_5 \text{ 为自由未知量}$$

$$\text{令 } x_5 = c \text{ (} c \text{ 为任意常数), 得方程组的全部解} \begin{cases} x_1 = c + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 \\ x_2 = c + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 \\ x_3 = c + a_3 + a_4 \\ x_4 = c + a_4 \\ x_5 = c \end{cases},$$

( $c$  为任意常数)

$$34. \text{解: (1)} \quad \bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -8 & -1 & -2 & 12 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 & 0 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{9}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -\frac{12}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & \frac{32}{5} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{9}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -\frac{12}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

得到  $r(A) = 3 \neq r(\bar{A}) = 4$ , 故该方程组无解.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & -3 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 7 & 0 & 7 & -3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \because r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 3 < 4, \therefore \text{方程组有无穷多解.}$$

$$\text{原方程组与} \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 + 3 \\ x_2 = 2x_3 - 8 \\ x_4 = 6 \end{cases} \text{同解, 其中 } x_3 \text{ 为自由未知量, 令 } x_3 = 0, \text{ 得特解}$$

$$\gamma_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -8 \\ 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{又导出组的一般解为} \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 \\ x_2 = 2x_3 \\ x_4 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 令 } x_3 = 1, \text{ 得导出组的一个基础解系}$$

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

从而原方程组的全部解为  $\gamma = \gamma_0 + c\eta$ , ( $c$  为任意常数)

$$(3) \quad \bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$\therefore r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 2 < 5, \therefore \text{方程组有无穷多解.}$

原方程组与  $\begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 + x_4 + 5x_5 - 3 \\ x_2 = -2x_3 - 2x_4 - 6x_5 + 2 \end{cases}$  同解，其中其中  $x_3, x_4, x_5$  为自由未知量

知量

$$\text{令 } x_3 = x_4 = x_5 = 0, \text{ 得方程组的一个特解 } \gamma_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

又导出组的一般解为  $\begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 + x_4 + 5x_5 \\ x_2 = -2x_3 - 2x_4 - 6x_5 \end{cases}$ ，令  $\begin{pmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix}$  分别取

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{得导出组的一个基础解系 } \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则方程组的全部解可以表为  $\gamma = \gamma_0 + c_1\eta_1 + c_2\eta_2 + c_3\eta_3$ , ( $c_1, c_2, c_3$  为任意常

数)

(4)

$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & -5 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -7 & -12 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 & -11 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -7 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 0 & -25 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\therefore r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 4, \therefore \text{方程组有唯一解, } \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

35. 证明:  $\because r(A) = n-1, \therefore |A| = 0$ , 又  $AA^* = |A|E, \therefore AA^* = 0$

$$\therefore A^* \text{ 的每一个列向量 } \begin{pmatrix} A_{i1} \\ A_{i2} \\ \dots \\ A_{in} \end{pmatrix} (i=1, 2, \dots, n) \text{ 均为齐次线性方程组 } AX=0$$

的解.

又  $\because r(A) = n-1, \therefore A$  中有  $n-1$  阶子式不等于 0, 即存在元素  $a_{ij}$ , 其代数

余子式  $A_{ij} \neq 0$

又  $\because r(A) = n-1, \therefore$  齐次线性方程组  $AX=0$  的基础解系含有一个解向量

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} A_{i1} \\ A_{i2} \\ \dots \\ A_{in} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是 } AX=0 \text{ 的一个基础解系, 从而方程组的全部解为}$$

$$\eta = c \begin{pmatrix} A_{i1} \\ A_{i2} \\ \dots \\ A_{in} \end{pmatrix} (c \text{ 为任意常数})$$

36.解: 设  $\alpha = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3$ , 即 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 2 \\ x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解之得,  $x_1=1, x_2=1, x_3=-1$ , 故  $\alpha$  在基  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  下的坐标为

$$(1 \ 1 \ -1)$$

37.解: (1)  $\alpha^T\beta = (-1) \times 4 + 0 \times (-2) + 3 \times 0 + 5 \times (-1) = -9$ , 故不正交

(2)  $\alpha^T\beta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \times (-2) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \times \sqrt{3} + (-1) \times \frac{2}{3} = 0$ , 正

交

38.解: (1)  $\|\alpha\| = \sqrt{\alpha^T\alpha} = \sqrt{4} = 2$ , 故  $\frac{\alpha}{\|\alpha\|} = \frac{1}{2}(1, -1, -1, 1)^T$

(2)  $\|\beta\| = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$ , 故  $\frac{\beta}{\|\beta\|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{21}}\left(\frac{1}{2}, -2, 0, 1\right)^T$

39.证明: 对任意实数  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s$ , 令  $\alpha = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s$

因  $\beta^T\alpha_i = 0, i=1, 2, \dots, s$ , 则

$$\beta^T\alpha = \beta^T(k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s) = k_1\beta^T\alpha_1 + k_2\beta^T\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\beta^T\alpha_s = 0$$

, 得证.

40.证明: 设  $\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \dots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$ , 因  $\alpha$  与  $R^n$  中的任意向量都正交, 则

令  $\varepsilon_i$  表示第  $i$  分量为 1, 其余分量为 0 的  $n$  维向量,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$

则  $\alpha^T\varepsilon_i = \alpha_i = 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n$ , 从而可得,  $\alpha$  是零向量.

41.提示: 只需证明两两正交, 且均为单位向量即可.

42. 解 : ( 1 ) 令  $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (0, 1, 1)^T$  ,

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2^T \beta_1}{\beta_1^T \beta_1} \beta_1 = (1, 1, 0)^T - \frac{1}{2} (0, 1, 1)^T = \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)^T$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3^T \beta_1}{\beta_1^T \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3^T \beta_2}{\beta_2^T \beta_2} \beta_2 = (1, 0, 1)^T - \frac{1}{2} (0, 1, 1)^T - \frac{1}{3} \left(1, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)^T = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)^T$$

再将  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  单位化得,

$$\gamma_1 = \left(0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^T, \gamma_2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\right)^T, \gamma_3 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)^T$$

$$(2) \quad \beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (1, -2, 2)^T,$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2^T \beta_1}{\beta_1^T \beta_1} \beta_1 = (-1, 0, -1)^T + \frac{1}{3} (1, -2, 2)^T = \left(-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3^T \beta_1}{\beta_1^T \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3^T \beta_2}{\beta_2^T \beta_2} \beta_2 = (5, -3, -7)^T + \frac{1}{3} (1, -2, 2)^T - \left(-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T = (6, -3, -6)^T$$

再将  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  单位化得,

$$\gamma_1 = \left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)^T, \gamma_2 = \left(-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right)^T, \gamma_3 = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)^T$$

$$(3) \quad \text{令 } \beta_1 = \alpha_1 = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T,$$

$$\beta_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{\alpha_2^T \beta_1}{\beta_1^T \beta_1} \beta_1 = (3, 3, -1, -1)^T - (1, 1, 1, 1)^T = (2, 2, -2, -2)^T$$

$$\beta_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{\alpha_3^T \beta_1}{\beta_1^T \beta_1} \beta_1 - \frac{\alpha_3^T \beta_2}{\beta_2^T \beta_2} \beta_2 = (-2, 0, 6, 8)^T - 3(1, 1, 1, 1)^T + 2(2, 2, -2, -2)^T = (-1, 1, -1, 1)^T$$

再将  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$  单位化得,

$$\gamma_1 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T, \gamma_2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)^T, \gamma_3 = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)^T$$

43. 证明: 因  $AA^T = E$ , 故  $|AA^T| = |A||A^T| = |A|^2 = |E| = 1$ , 从而  $|A| = 1$  或  $-1$ .

44. 证明: 因  $A$  是正交矩阵, 故  $AA^T = A^T A = E$ ,

$$\text{又 } A^{-1}(A^{-1})^T = A^{-1}(A^T)^{-1} = (A^T A)^{-1} = E^{-1} = E,$$

$$\text{因 } A^* = |A|A^{-1}, \text{ 故 } A^*(A^*)^T = |A|A^{-1}|A|(A^{-1})^T = (|A|)^2 A^{-1}(A^{-1})^T,$$

$$\text{又 } |A| = 1 \text{ 或 } -1, \text{ 故 } (|A|)^2 = 1, \text{ 从而 } A^*(A^*)^T = E$$

由上可得,  $A^{-1}, A^*$  都是正交矩阵.

$$45. \text{ 证明: 因 } A^T = A, B^T = B^{-1}, \text{ 故 } (B^{-1}AB)^T = B^T A^T (B^{-1})^T = B^{-1}AB,$$

从而  $B^{-1}AB$  为实对称矩阵.

46. 证 明 : 因  $AA^T = E, BB^T = E$ , 故

$$AB(AB)^T = ABB^T A^T = AEA^T = AA^T = E$$

从而  $AB$  是正交矩阵.

47. 证明: 设  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$  是  $n$  阶上三角形的正交矩阵, 当  $n=1$  时结论显然成立.

假设当阶为  $n-1$  时, 结论成立.

则当阶为  $n$  时, 因  $A$  是正交矩阵, 故  $A$  的行 (列) 向量组是单位向量组,

考虑第  $n$  行

$$\text{可得 } a_{nn}^2 = 1, \text{ 考虑第 } n \text{ 列, 可得, } a_{1n}^2 + a_{2n}^2 + \cdots + a_{nn}^2 = 1$$

$$\text{从而可知, } a_{1n} = a_{2n} = \cdots = a_{n-1n} = 0,$$

将  $A$  分块为  $A = \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$ , 其中  $B$  为  $n-1$  阶方阵, 则

$$AA^T = \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ 0 & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B^T & 0 \\ 0 & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} BB^T & 0 \\ 0 & a_{nn}^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

从而可知  $B$  为  $n-1$  阶上三角形的正交矩阵, 由归纳假设可得,  $B$  为对角矩阵, 且主对角线上的元素为 1 或  $-1$ , 由上可知, 当阶为  $n$  时, 结论成立. 得证.

48. 证明: 因  $A$  是正交矩阵, 故  $AA^T = A^T A = E$

$$\|A\alpha\| = \sqrt{(A\alpha)^T A\alpha} = \sqrt{\alpha^T A^T A\alpha} = \sqrt{\alpha^T E\alpha} = \sqrt{\alpha^T \alpha} = \|\alpha\|, \text{ 得证.}$$

49. 证明: 由 48 题知,  $\|A\alpha_i\| = 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

$$\text{又任意 } i \neq j, \alpha_i (\alpha_j)^T = 0, \text{ 故 } (A\alpha_i) (A\alpha_j)^T = A\alpha_i (\alpha_j)^T A^T = 0$$

从而  $A\alpha_1, A\alpha_2, \dots, A\alpha_n$  是一组标准正交基.