

1. (1) 设 $A_{m \times n}, B_{n \times l} = 0$, 问 $R(B)$ 的取值范围.

(2) 证明: 当 $A_{n \times n}$ 可逆时, $R \begin{pmatrix} A_{n \times n} & 0_{n \times l} \\ C_{m \times n} & B_{m \times l} \end{pmatrix} = R(B) + n$.

(3) 证明: $R(AB) \geq R(A) + R(B) - n$.

11) 课本例题 $AB=0 \Rightarrow R(A)+R(B) \leq n$

记 $B = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_l)$ 于是 $Ab_i = 0$

n 个未知数

$\therefore b_i$ 在 $Ax=0$ 的解空间内, 而解空间的维数为 $n - R(A)$

但是, 若 l 的个数小于 $n - R(A)$

12. $B = (b_i)$, 但 $Ax=0$ 解空间维数为 3, 此时 $R(B) \leq 1$.

$\therefore R(B)$ 的取值范围为 $\{0, 1, \dots, \min\{l, n - R(A)\}\}$.

(2) A 是方阵, 及对前 n 进行变换:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \\ C' & B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B \end{pmatrix} = n + R(B)$$

$$(3) \quad R \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ E & B \end{pmatrix} = R \begin{pmatrix} 0 & AB \\ E & B \end{pmatrix} = n + R(AB)$$

$$\text{同时: } R \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ E & B \end{pmatrix} = R(A) + R(E \ B) \geq R(A) + R(B)$$

$$\therefore n + R(AB) \geq R(A) + R(B).$$

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

基本的计算

(1) 若 $b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $Ax = b$ 的解.

(2) 若 $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 $Ax = b$ 的解.

$$\begin{array}{cc} (1) & (2) \\ \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 4 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

$$\sim \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c|c} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$\therefore Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 的通解为: $k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$Ax = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 的特解为: $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

3. 当 a 取何值时, 线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} -x_1 - 4x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ ax_2 - 3x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + (a+1)x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

无解 / 唯一解 / 无穷组解, 并求出其通解.

Way 1:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -4 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a & -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & a+1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -4 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a+2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & (a-1)(a+3) & a+3 \end{array} \right]$$

① $a=1$ 时无解.

② $a=-3$ 时无穷组解, 通解为 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

③ 其余时候唯一解, 为 $\left[\frac{a+10}{a-1}, \frac{3}{a+1}, \frac{1}{a-1} \right]^T$.

Way 2:

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} -1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & a & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & a+1 \end{array} \right| = -(a-1)(a+3)$$

$\therefore a \neq -3$ 或 1 时唯一解

仅需考虑 $a=1$ 与 $a=-3$ 时的情况即可.

$$4. \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 2x_4 = -1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + ax_3 + 4x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 + 7x_2 + 10x_3 + 7x_4 = b \end{cases}$$

在 a, b 取何值时有解、无解 并求出其通解.

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & -5 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & 10 & 7 & b \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b-4 \end{array} \right)$$

① $b \neq 4$ 时无解.

② $b = 4$ 时有解.

$$(i) \ a = 1 \text{ 时, 解 } x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ -3/2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -7/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(ii) \ a \neq 1 \text{ 时, 解 } x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} -7/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

5. 设 $\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -5 \\ 9 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$, $\alpha_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$, $\beta = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ b \end{bmatrix}$

讨论 a, b 为何值时有

(1) β 不能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 表出. 与 4 完全一样, 但表述不同

(2) β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 表出, 并求出表达式.

(1) 对应于第 4 题无解的情况

(2) 对应于第 4 题有解的情况

唯一解 / 有无穷组解.

$$6. \begin{cases} (1+a)x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 0 \\ 2x_1 + (2+a)x_2 + \dots + x_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ nx_1 + nx_2 + \dots + (n+a)x_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

问 a 取何值时, 该方程组有非零解, 并求出通解.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 2 & 2+a & \dots & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n & n & \dots & n+a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & -a & \dots & -a \\ 2 & a & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n & 0 & \dots & a \end{vmatrix} = a^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & -1 & \dots & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n & & & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & \dots & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & & & & 0 \\ n & 0 & & & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a^{n-1} (1+a) + a^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & \dots & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n & & & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a^{n-1} + a^{n-1} + a^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 2+3+\dots+n & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n & & & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a^{n-1} \left(a + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right)$$

① $a = -\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ 时, 此时有

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{n(n+1)}{2} & -1 & \dots & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n & & & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n & 0 & & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{秩为 } n-1.$$

② $a = 0$ 时, 此时有

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n & n & \dots & n \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \text{秩为 } 1.$$

7. 非齐次线性方程组 $A_{m \times n} x = b$ 有解的充分条件: (A)

A. $R(A) = m$

B. A 的行向量组线性相关

C. $R(A) = n$

D. A 的列向量组线性相关

考虑 $A_{m \times n}$ 为很简单的矩阵便能很容易构造出其余选项的反例.

B. $\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right]$ 无解.

C. $\left[\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$ 无解.

D. $\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right]$ 无解.

对于A, 由于行数已经满了, 再添加列数 (b) 不会再增加行秩.

换言之: $R(A) = R(A|b)$ if A 行满秩.

9. 设 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{bmatrix}$, 当 a, b 为何值时, 存在 C 使得

$$AC - CA = B, \text{ 并求出此时所有的 } C.$$

令 $C = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{bmatrix}$ 于是 $AC - CA = B$ 即:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -x_2 + ax_3 & -ax_1 + x_2 + ax_4 \\ x_1 - x_3 - x_4 & x_2 - ax_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & b \end{bmatrix}$$

即: $\begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & -1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ -a & 1 & 0 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a & 0 & b \end{array}$ 有解. 也就是第4题的情况.

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$$\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b \end{array} \Rightarrow \text{故 } a = -1 \quad b = 0$$

此时求出通解为: $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_1 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$

↓

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1+k_1+k_2 & -k_1 \\ k_1 & k_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

10. $\alpha_i (i=1,2,3,4)$ 是 4 维列向量, 其中 $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关, $\alpha_1 = 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3$.

向量空间

记 $A_{4 \times 4} = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4]$, $\beta = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4$, 求解 $Ax = b$.

Way 1: $R(A) = 3$, 先求 $Ax = 0$ 的解:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

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$$2x_2 - x_3$$

$\therefore$ 解为 $k(1, -2, 1, 0)^T, k \in \mathbb{R}$

再求 $Ax = b$ 的特解, 显然是 $\eta = (1, 1, 1, 1)^T$.

$\therefore$ 通解为 $(1, 1, 1, 1)^T + k(1, -2, 1, 0)^T, k \in \mathbb{R}$

Way 2 (本题不奏效)

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_4)$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ -2 & 1 & & \\ 1 & & 1 & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



如果 $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{pmatrix}$ 是可逆的, 即 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性无关

则两边乘 A^{-1} 即可得到一个熟悉的方程组.

12. 已知:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + ax_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

与

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + b^2x_2 + (c+1)x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

→ 必然有无穷组解.

同解, 求 a, b, c 的值与通解.

$$\therefore r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} < 3 \quad r_2 = 2 \quad \therefore a = 2.$$

求出前者的通解为: $k \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

代入后者可得:

$$\begin{cases} -b + c = 1 \\ -b^2 + c = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{故 } \begin{cases} b = 0 \\ c = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad \begin{cases} b = 1 \\ c = 2 \end{cases}.$$

