

9. 判断下面所定义的变换哪些是线性的, 哪些则不是:

- (1) 在线性空间  $V$  中,  $A\xi = \xi + \alpha$ , 其中  $\alpha \in V$  是一个固定的向量;
- (2) 在线性空间  $V$  中, 令  $A\xi = \alpha$ , 其中  $\alpha \in V$  是一个固定的向量;
- (3) 在  $K^3$  中, 令  $A(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1^2, x_2 + x_3, x_3^2)$ ;
- (4) 在  $K^3$  中, 令  $A(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (2x_1 - x_2, x_2 + x_3, x_1)$ ;
- (5) 在  $K[x]$  中, 令  $Af(x) = f(x+1)$ ;
- (6) 在  $K[x]$  中, 令  $Af(x) = f(x_0)$ , 其中  $x_0 \in K$  是一个固定数;
- (7) 把复数域看做复数域上的线性空间, 令  $A\xi = \bar{\xi}$ ;
- (8) 在  $M_n(K)$  中, 令  $A(X) = BX C$ , 其中  $B, C$  是  $K$  上两个固定的  $n$  阶方阵.

9.(3) 对于  $A(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1^2, x_2 + x_3, x_3^2)$

$$A(x_1, x_2, x_3) + A(y_1, y_2, y_3) = (x_1^2 + y_1^2, x_2 + x_3 + y_2 + y_3, x_3^2 + y_3^2)$$

$$A(x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3) = ((x_1 + y_1)^2, x_2 + x_3 + y_2 + y_3, (x_3 + y_3)^2)$$

不恒等于  $A(x_1, x_2, x_3) + A(y_1, y_2, y_3)$

$\Rightarrow A$  不是线性变换

9.(4) 对于  $A(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (2x_1 - x_2, x_2 + x_3, x_1)$

$$\bullet A(x_1, x_2, x_3) + A(y_1, y_2, y_3) = (2x_1 - x_2 + 2y_1 - y_2, x_2 + x_3 + y_2 + y_3, x_1 + y_1)$$

$$A(x_1 + y_1, x_2 + y_2, x_3 + y_3) = (2x_1 - x_2 + 2y_1 - y_2, x_2 + x_3 + y_2 + y_3, x_1 + y_1)$$

$$= A(x_1, x_2, x_3) + A(y_1, y_2, y_3)$$

$$\bullet A(kx_1, kx_2, kx_3) = (2kx_1 - kx_2, kx_2 + kx_3, kx_1) = k(2x_1 - x_2, x_2 + x_3, x_1)$$

$\Rightarrow A$  是线性变换

9.(5) 对于  $Af(x) = f(x+1)$

$\bullet$  考虑到  $f(x) \in K[x] \Rightarrow kf(x) \in K[x]$ , 因此  $Akf(x) = kf(x+1)$

$\bullet f(x) \in K[x], g(x) \in K[x]$

$$h(x) \triangleq f(x) + g(x) \in K[x]$$

$$\Rightarrow Ah(x) = h(x+1) = f(x+1) + g(x+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow A[f(x) + g(x)] = f(x+1) + g(x+1)$$

因此,  $A$  是线性变换

9.(6) 对于  $Af(x) = f(x_0)$

$\bullet$  考虑到  $f(x) \in K[x] \Rightarrow kf(x) \in K[x]$ , 因此  $Akf(x) = kf(x_0)$

$$\bullet Af(x) + Af(y) = f(x_0) + f(x_0) = 2f(x_0)$$

$$Af(x+y) = f(x_0)$$

$$\text{则 } Af(x) + Af(y) = Af(x+y), \forall x, y \in K \Leftrightarrow 2f(x_0) = f(x_0)$$

当  $f(x_0) = 0$  时,  $A$  是线性变换

当  $f(x_0) \neq 0$  时,  $A$  不是线性变换

9.(7) 对于  $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  的变换:  $A\xi = \bar{\xi}$ ,

$$\bullet A\xi + A\eta = \bar{\xi} + \bar{\eta} = \overline{\xi + \eta} = A(\xi + \eta)$$

$\bullet$  对于  $k \in \mathbb{C}, \xi \in \mathbb{C}$ , 有  $k\xi \in \mathbb{C}$

$$A(k\xi) = \overline{k\xi} = \bar{k} \cdot \bar{\xi} \text{ 不恒等于 } k \cdot \bar{\xi} = kA\bar{\xi}$$

因此,  $A$  不是  $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  的线性变换

16. 设  $A$  是线性空间  $V$  中的一个线性变换, 且  $A^2=A$ . 证明:

(1)  $V$  中任一向量  $\alpha$  可分解为

$$\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2,$$

其中  $A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1$ ,  $A\alpha_2 = 0$ , 且这种分解是唯一的;

(2) 若  $A\alpha = -\alpha$ , 则  $\alpha = 0$ ;

17. 设  $A$  与  $B$  是两个线性变换, 满足  $A^2=A$ ,  $B^2=B$ . 证明: 若  $(A+B)^2=A+B$ , 则  $AB=0$ .

24. 设  $A$  是线性空间  $V$  内的线性变换. 如果  $A^{k-1}\xi \neq 0$ , 但  $A^k\xi = 0$ , 求证:  $\xi, A\xi, \dots, A^{k-1}\xi (k > 0)$  线性无关.

16.(1) 假设  $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \beta_1 + \beta_2$ , 其中  $A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1$ ,  $A\alpha_2 = 0$ ,  $A\beta_1 = \beta_1$ ,  $A\beta_2 = 0$

则  $\alpha_1 = A\alpha_1 + A\alpha_2 = A\alpha = A\beta_1 + A\beta_2 = \beta_1$ ,

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_2 = \alpha - \alpha_1 = \alpha - \beta_1 = \beta_2.$$

故  $\alpha = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ , 其中  $A\alpha_1 = \alpha_1$ ,  $A\alpha_2 = 0$  这样的分解是唯一的.

$$(2) A\alpha = -\alpha \Rightarrow A\alpha = A^2\alpha = A(-\alpha) \Rightarrow 2A\alpha = A(2\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow A\alpha = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0.$$

$$17. (A+B)^2 = (A+B)(A+B) = (A+B)A + (A+B)B = AA + BA + AB + BB$$

$$= A^2 + BA + AB + B^2 = A + BA + AB + B = A + B \stackrel{\text{由题意}}{\Rightarrow} BA + AB = 0 \dots (*)$$

对(\*)两边分别左乘  $A$

$$\Rightarrow ABA + AAB = A0 = 0 \Rightarrow ABA + AB = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow AB = BA \stackrel{\text{结合(*)}}{\Rightarrow} AB = BA = 0.$$

对(\*)两边分别右乘  $A$

$$\Rightarrow BAA + ABA = 0A = 0 \Rightarrow BA + ABA = 0 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

24. 取  $c_0, c_1, \dots, c_{k-1} \in \mathbb{R}$ , 使得  $c_0\xi + c_1A\xi + \dots + c_{k-1}A^{k-1}\xi = 0 \dots (*)$

$$\text{对(*)左乘 } A^{k-1}: A^{k-1}(c_0\xi + c_1A\xi + \dots + c_{k-1}A^{k-1}\xi) = A^{k-1}0 = A^{k-2}A0 = A^{k-2}0 = \dots = 0$$

$$0 = A^{k-1}(c_0\xi + c_1A\xi + \dots + c_{k-1}A^{k-1}\xi) = c_0A^{k-1}\xi + c_1A^k\xi + c_2AA^k\xi + \dots + c_{k-1}A^{k-2}A^k\xi$$

$$= c_0A^{k-1}\xi + c_10 + c_2A0 + \dots + c_{k-1}A^{k-2}0 = c_0A^{k-1}\xi$$

因为  $A^{k-1}\xi \neq 0$ , 所以  $c_0 = 0$

$$\text{对(*)左乘 } A^{k-2}: A^{k-2}(c_0\xi + c_1A\xi + \dots + c_{k-1}A^{k-1}\xi) = A^{k-2}0 = A^{k-3}A0 = A^{k-2}0 = \dots = 0$$

$$0 = A^{k-2}(c_0\xi + c_1A\xi + \dots + c_{k-1}A^{k-1}\xi) = c_0A^{k-2}\xi + c_1A^{k-1}\xi + c_2A^k\xi + \dots + c_{k-1}A^{k-3}A^k\xi$$

$$= 0A^{k-2}\xi + c_1A^{k-1}\xi + c_20 + c_3A0 + \dots + c_{k-1}A^{k-3}0 = c_1A^{k-1}\xi$$

因为  $A^{k-1}\xi \neq 0$ , 所以  $c_1 = 0$

以此类推,  $c_0 = c_1 = \dots = c_{k-1} = 0$ , 这说明  $\xi, A\xi, \dots, A^{k-1}\xi$  线性无关.

1. 求数域  $K$  上下列齐次线性方程组的一个基础解系, 并用它表示出方程组的全部解:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 0, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 3x_5 = 0, \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + 6x_5 = 0, \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 - x_5 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$1.(1) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 + x_4 + 5x_5 \\ x_2 = -2x_3 - 2x_4 - 6x_5 \end{cases}, \text{其中 } x_3, x_4, x_5 \text{ 为自由未知量}$$

$$\text{该方程的基础解系为 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{该方程的全部解为 } c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_3 \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{其中 } c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 为变量.}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -5 & 1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & 4 & -4 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 & 4 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{7}{8} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{7}{8} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}x_4 + \frac{7}{8}x_5 \\ x_2 = -\frac{1}{2}x_4 + \frac{5}{8}x_5, \text{ 其中 } x_3, x_4, x_5 \text{ 为自由未知量} \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{2}x_4 - \frac{5}{8}x_5 \end{cases}$$

该方程的基础解系为  $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{8} \\ \frac{5}{8} \\ \frac{5}{8} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

该方程的全部解为  $c_1 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{8} \\ \frac{5}{8} \\ \frac{5}{8} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 其中  $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$  为变量.

$$(5) \begin{cases} x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ -7x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{array} \right] = 0$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 4 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{array} \right] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = x_4 \\ x_3 = 2x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{该方程的基础解系为} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{该方程的全部解为} c \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{其中 } c \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 为变量.}$$

### 5. 给定数域 $K$ 上两个齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = 0, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = 0, \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b_{11}x_1 + b_{12}x_2 + \cdots + b_{1n}x_n = 0, \\ b_{21}x_1 + b_{22}x_2 + \cdots + b_{2n}x_n = 0, \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ b_{s1}x_1 + b_{s2}x_2 + \cdots + b_{sn}x_n = 0, \end{cases}$$

如果它们系数矩阵的秩都  $< n/2$ , 证明这两个方程组必有公共非零解.

5. proof :

$$A \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}, B \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{sn} \end{pmatrix}, x \triangleq \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dim(\text{column space of } A) < \frac{n}{2} \\ \dim(\text{column space of } B) < \frac{n}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{since } \dim(\text{column space of } A) + \dim(\text{nullspace of } A) = n$$

$$\dim(\text{column space of } B) + \dim(\text{nullspace of } B) = n$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dim(\text{nullspace of } A) > \frac{n}{2} \\ \dim(\text{nullspace of } B) > \frac{n}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\text{nullspace of } A) + \dim(\text{nullspace of } B) > n = \dim x$$

there exists  $x$  in the nullspace of  $A$  and  $B$

因此, 这两个方程组必有公共非零解.

8. 求数域  $K$  上下列线性方程组的一个特解  $\gamma_0$  和导出方程组的一个基础解系, 然后用它们表出方程组的全部解:

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 4 & -10 & 5 & -5 & 7 \\ 2 & -14 & 7 & -7 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & -10 & 5 & -5 & 7 \\ 2 & -14 & 7 & -7 & 11 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -10 & 5 & -5 & 7 & 1 \\ 2 & -14 & 7 & -7 & 11 & -1 \\ 0 & -6 & 3 & -3 & 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -18 & 9 & -9 & 15 & -3 \\ 0 & -18 & 9 & -9 & 15 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & -\frac{1}{3} \\ & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{6} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3}x_5 \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}x_3 - \frac{1}{2}x_4 + \frac{5}{6}x_5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

该方程一组特解为

$$\text{齐次方程组基础解系为 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{该方程组的全部解为 } \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{6} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 是自由变量.}$$

9. 证明：如果  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_t$  是线性方程组的  $t$  个解，那么  $k_1\eta_1 + k_2\eta_2 + \dots + k_t\eta_t$  (其中  $k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_t = 1$ ) 也是一个解。

由题意：对于线性方程组  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}x = c$ ,  $\eta_i (i=1, 2, \dots, t)$  是它的  $t$  个解。

则  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}\eta_i = c (i=1, 2, \dots, t)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^t k_i \eta_i = \sum_{i=1}^t k_i \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \eta_i = \sum_{i=1}^t k_i c = c \sum_{i=1}^t k_i = c$$

故  $\sum_{i=1}^t k_i \eta_i \left( \sum_{i=1}^t k_i = 1 \right)$  也是该线性方程组的解。

13. 设  $\gamma_0$  是数域  $K$  上的线性方程组的一个特解,  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_s$  是

其导出方程组的一个基础解系。令

$$\gamma_1 = \gamma_0 + \eta_1, \gamma_2 = \gamma_0 + \eta_2, \dots, \gamma_s = \gamma_0 + \eta_s,$$

证明：线性方程组的任一解  $\gamma$  可表成

$$\gamma = k_0\gamma_0 + k_1\gamma_1 + \dots + k_s\gamma_s,$$

其中  $k_0 + k_1 + \dots + k_s = 1$ .

记该线性方程组为  $Ax = c$

由题意： $A\eta_i = 0 (i=1, 2, \dots)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } A\gamma &= A(k_0\gamma_0 + k_1\gamma_1 + \dots + k_s\gamma_s) = A((k_0 + k_1 + \dots + k_s)\gamma_0 + k_1\eta_1 + \dots + k_s\eta_s) \\ &= A(\gamma_0 + k_1\eta_1 + \dots + k_s\eta_s) \\ &= A\gamma_0 + k_1A\eta_1 + \dots + k_sA\eta_s = c + 0 + \dots + 0 = c \end{aligned}$$

故  $\gamma$  是该线性方程组的解