



文科数学第九次作业解析

2.3.2 已知变量 x_1, x_2, x_3 由变量 y_1, y_2, y_3 线性表示为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2y_1 + 2y_2 + y_3 \\ x_2 = 3y_1 + y_2 + 5y_3 \\ x_3 = 3y_1 + 2y_2 + 3y_3 \end{cases}$$

试将变量 y_1, y_2, y_3 由变量 x_1, x_2, x_3 线性表出.

解: 令 $X = [x_1, x_2, x_3]^T$ 和 $Y = [y_1, y_2, y_3]^T$, 则

$$X = AY$$

其中 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

简单计算 $|A| = 1 \neq 0$, 从而 A^{-1} 存在, 故由 $X = AY$ 知

$$Y = A^{-1}X$$

构造矩阵 (A, I) 求 A^{-1} 如下:

$$(A, I) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \cdot (-1) \\ \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3} \cdot (-1) \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -4 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\textcircled{3} + \textcircled{1} \cdot (-3)} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -4 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & -9 & 3 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3} + \textcircled{2} \cdot (-5)} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & -4 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3} \cdot (-4) \\ \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3} \cdot (-2) \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 13 & 7 & -16 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -6 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{1} \cdot (-1) \\ \textcircled{2} \cdot (-1) \end{matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -7 & -4 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 3 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

①



因而

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -4 & 9 \\ 6 & 3 & -7 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以, 变量 y_1, y_2, y_3 由变量 x_1, x_2, x_3 线性表示为:

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = -7x_1 - 4x_2 + 9x_3 \\ y_2 = 6x_1 + 3x_2 - 7x_3 \\ y_3 = 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3 \end{cases}$$

2.3.3 解下列线性方程组:

$$(1) \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = 8 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 7 \\ 2x_2 - x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

解

解: 线性方程组的增广矩阵并做初等行变换:

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2})} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{1} \cdot (-2)}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3} + \textcircled{2} \cdot (-2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{5})} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3} \cdot (-1) \\ \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3} \cdot (3) \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \cdot (-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \text{从而 } \text{rank}(\bar{A}) = 3$$

由此可知方程组有唯一解, 其解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 3 \\ x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$



$$(4) \begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 - 2x_4 - 3x_5 = -2 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 - x_5 = 4 \\ 2x_1 - 4x_2 + 6x_3 + 4x_4 - 2x_5 = 12 \end{cases}$$

解: 对线性方程组的增广矩阵做初等变换如下:

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & -4 & 6 & 4 & -2 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{③} + \text{①} \cdot (-2)]{\text{②} + \text{①} \cdot (-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 & 8 & 4 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{③} + \text{②} \cdot (-4)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 & -4 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{③} \cdot (-\frac{1}{4})]{\text{②} + \text{③}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{①} + \text{③}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 因此 } 3 = r(\bar{A}) < 5, \text{ 故方程组无穷多解.}$$

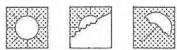
其中有 2 个自由未知量.

方程组解为:

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

$$(8) \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 = 2 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 - 3x_4 - x_5 = 3 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 3x_4 - 4x_5 = 2 \end{cases}$$

解: 对线性方程组增广矩阵做初等变换如下:



$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 & -3 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -3 & -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{1} \cdot (-2) \\ \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{1} \cdot (-1)}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{3} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) \\ \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3}}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{2} \cdot (-1) \\ \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \cdot (-3)}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

因而 $3 = \text{rank}(\bar{A}) < 5$, 故线性方程组无穷多解, 且有2个自由未知量.

故线性方程组解为:

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

$$(11) \begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 4 \\ 3x_1 + 10x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 6 \\ 2x_1 + 7x_2 + x_3 + 6x_4 = 6 \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 10 \end{cases}$$

解: 对线性方程组增广矩阵做初等变换如下:

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 10 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & 7 & 1 & 6 & 6 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & 2 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{1} \cdot (-3) \\ \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{1} \cdot (-2) \\ \textcircled{4} + \textcircled{1} \cdot (-2)}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{4} + \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{2} \cdot (-1)}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{3} \cdot (\frac{1}{4}) \\ \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3} \cdot (2) \\ \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3} \cdot (-2) \\ \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \cdot (-3)}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

因此 $3 = \text{rank}(\bar{A}) < 4$, 故线性方程组无穷多解, 且有一个自由未知量.



故线性方程组解为=

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -4x_3 + 14 \\ x_2 = x_3 - 4 \\ x_4 = 1 \end{cases}, \quad \text{其中 } x_3 \text{ 为自由未知量。}$$

2.3.4 解下列齐次线性方程组。

$$(1) \begin{cases} 2x_1 - 4x_2 + 5x_3 + 3x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - 6x_2 + 4x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ 4x_1 - 8x_2 + 17x_3 + 11x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解: 对系数矩阵做初等变换=

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & -6 & 4 & 2 \\ 4 & -8 & 17 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{1} \cdot (-1) \\ \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{1} \cdot (-2)}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{\text{两行互换} \\ \textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{3} + \textcircled{2} \cdot (-1) \\ \textcircled{2} \cdot (\frac{1}{7}) \\ \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \cdot 1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & -\frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

因而 $2 = \text{rank}(A) < 4$, 故齐次线性方程组有无穷多解, 且有 2 个自由未知量。

故齐次线性方程组解为=

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

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

解: 对系数矩阵做初等变换:



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & 3 & \frac{2}{5} \\ 3 & -3 & -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{1} \cdot (-3) \\ \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{1} \cdot (-2)}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 & 3 & \frac{2}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -4 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -4 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{3} + \textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{2} \cdot (\frac{1}{5})}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & \frac{7}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{5} & -\frac{7}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \cdot (2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & \frac{7}{5} & -\frac{4}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{5} & -\frac{7}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

因而 $2 = \text{rank}(A) < 5$, 故方程组无穷多解, 且含有 3 个自由未知量.

所以, 齐次线性方程组解为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 - \frac{7}{5}x_4 + \frac{4}{5}x_5 \\ x_3 = \frac{4}{5}x_4 + \frac{7}{5}x_5 \end{cases}, \text{其中 } x_4, x_5, x_2 \text{ 为自由未知量.}$$

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[注]: 本次作业主要考查了矩阵求逆以及矩阵的初等变换, 而线性方程组求解本质上为矩阵的初等变换.

注意事项 =

1. 矩阵初等变换之间不能使用 "=" 应该使用 "→" 表示.
2. 一般矩阵初等变换要把矩阵化到简化阶梯型矩阵.
3. 矩阵求逆, 首先判断该矩阵是否可逆, 再求逆.