

第一次习题课.

• (一): 线性方程组 \longleftrightarrow 矩阵.

$$\begin{cases} a_{1,1}x_1 + a_{1,2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1,n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{2,1}x_1 + a_{2,2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2,n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m,1}x_1 + a_{m,2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{m,n}x_n = b_m \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \cdots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m,1} & a_{m,2} & \cdots & a_{m,n} \end{pmatrix}.$$

系数矩阵. $m \times n$.

$\vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m)^T$ 加入到系数矩阵 A 最后一列之后.

$\Rightarrow (A: \vec{b})$ 增广矩阵 $m \times (n+1)$.

1. 设 $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathbb{R}, i=1,2,3,4$. 写出满足 $\varphi(\alpha_i) = \beta_i, i=1,2,3,4$ 的三次实多项式 $\varphi(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$ 关于变量 a, b, c, d 的系数矩阵和增广矩阵.

线性方程组:
$$\begin{cases} \underline{a}\alpha_1^3 + \underline{b}\alpha_1^2 + \underline{c}\alpha_1 + \underline{d} = \beta_1 \\ \underline{a}\alpha_2^3 + \underline{b}\alpha_2^2 + \underline{c}\alpha_2 + \underline{d} = \beta_2 \\ \underline{a}\alpha_3^3 + \underline{b}\alpha_3^2 + \underline{c}\alpha_3 + \underline{d} = \beta_3 \\ \underline{a}\alpha_4^3 + \underline{b}\alpha_4^2 + \underline{c}\alpha_4 + \underline{d} = \beta_4 \end{cases} \quad \text{区分变量与系数!}$$

系数矩阵:
$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^3 & \alpha_1^2 & \alpha_1 & 1 \\ \alpha_2^3 & \alpha_2^2 & \alpha_2 & 1 \\ \alpha_3^3 & \alpha_3^2 & \alpha_3 & 1 \\ \alpha_4^3 & \alpha_4^2 & \alpha_4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{增广矩阵} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^3 & \alpha_1^2 & \alpha_1 & 1 & \vdots & \beta_1 \\ \alpha_2^3 & \alpha_2^2 & \alpha_2 & 1 & \vdots & \beta_2 \\ \alpha_3^3 & \alpha_3^2 & \alpha_3 & 1 & \vdots & \beta_3 \\ \alpha_4^3 & \alpha_4^2 & \alpha_4 & 1 & \vdots & \beta_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

(二): 相容与确定:

相容: 线性方程组有解.

确定: 线性方程组有唯一解.

不确定: 线性方程组有无穷多解.

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdots 0 & \bullet & * & \cdots & * & * & * & \cdots & * & * & * & \cdots & * & * \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \bullet & * & \cdots & * & * & * & \cdots & * & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \bullet & * & \cdots & * & * \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{增广矩阵} \\ k \times (n+1)$$

M 对应线性方程组相容 $\Leftrightarrow l_k < n+1$

M 对应线性方程组确定 $\Leftrightarrow l_k < n+1$ 且 $k=n$.

一般矩阵 $\xrightarrow[\text{行变换}]{\text{初等}}$ 阶梯型矩阵.

- ① 交换两行 ② 将某一行加到另一行上 ③ 数乘某一行.

2. 设 $a \in \mathbb{R}$. 判断下面的方程组解的相容性和确定性情况.

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 + x_3 + x_4 = 2 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4 \end{cases} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} r_1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ r_2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ r_3 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ r_4 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_2]{r_3 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4 - r_2]{r_4 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 - \frac{1}{2}r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$l_1=1 \quad l_2=2 \quad l_3=3 \quad l_4=4 \Rightarrow$ 确定.

$$(2) \begin{cases} -x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 1 \\ 4x_1 + 7x_2 + 4x_3 = 1 \\ 5x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = -1 \end{cases} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 2 & | & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & -1 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 4 & 7 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & -1 & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 9 & 8 & | & 3 \\ 0 & \frac{9}{2} & 4 & | & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & | & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 9 & 8 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad l_1=1 \quad l_2=2 < 4.$$

相容
不确实

$$(3) \begin{cases} ax_1 + (1-a)x_3 = -1 \\ x_1 - ax_2 = 1 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 1 \end{cases} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 1-a & | & -1 \\ 1 & -a & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M \xrightarrow[r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -a & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ a & 0 & 1-a & | & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -a & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & a^2 & 1-a & | & -1-a \end{pmatrix} \quad (a \neq 0 \text{ 时}).$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -a & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-a^2 & | & 1-a^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

① 当 $1-a-a^2 \neq 0$ 时 即 $a \neq \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ 时 $\begin{cases} a=0 \text{ 时 确定} \\ a \neq 0 \text{ 时 确定} \end{cases}$

② 当 $1-a-a^2 = 0$ 时 即 $a = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ 时 $a^2+a+1 \neq 0$. 方程组不相容

3. 设 3×4 阶矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 6 & 3 & b \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

\leftrightarrow 2. 线性方程组.

(a) a, b, c 满足什么条件时 L 相容.

(b) 是否存在 a, b, c 使 L 确定.

$$(a) \quad A \xrightarrow[r_3 \rightarrow r_1]{r_2 \rightarrow r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & b-a \\ 0 & -5 & -2 & c-3a \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3+r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b+c-4a \end{pmatrix}$$

$b+c-4a=0$ 时 相容.

(b) 在 (a) 前提下, $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 5 & 2 & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 不存在 a, b, c 使得方程组确定

4. 设 H 有两个解: $x_1 = \alpha_1, \dots, x_n = \alpha_n$ 和 $x_1 = \beta_1, \dots, x_n = \beta_n$

(a) 若 H 是齐次的, 证明: $\forall u, v \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$x_1 = u\alpha_1 + v\beta_1, \dots, x_n = u\alpha_n + v\beta_n \text{ 也是 } H \text{ 的解.}$$

(b) 若 H 是非齐次的, 证明: $\forall k \in \mathbb{R}$

$$x_1 = \alpha_1 + k(\alpha_1 - \beta_1), \dots, x_n = \alpha_n + k(\alpha_n - \beta_n) \text{ 也是 } H \text{ 的解.}$$

(a) H 齐次, 设 H 为: $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A: m \times n.$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0 \\ a_{21}x_1 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = 0 \end{cases} \quad \vec{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 是 } H \text{ 两组解}$$

$$\text{即 } A\vec{\alpha} = 0 \quad A\vec{\beta} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A(u\vec{\alpha} + v\vec{\beta}) = uA\vec{\alpha} + vA\vec{\beta} = 0$$

(b) H 非齐次: 设 H 为 $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$

$$\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} A\vec{\alpha} = \vec{b} \\ A\vec{\beta} = \vec{b} \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} A(\vec{\alpha} + k(\vec{\alpha} - \vec{\beta})) &= A\vec{\alpha} + kA\vec{\alpha} - kA\vec{\beta} \\ &= b + kb - kb \\ &= b \end{aligned}$$

二元一次方程: $Ax + By + C = 0$

二元二次方程: $Ax^2 + By^2 + Cxy + Dx + Ey + F = 0$

线性方程: $a_0 + a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots + a_nx_n = 0 \Rightarrow$ 变量对应次数为 1.

齐次线性方程组: 次数全相等 \Rightarrow 常数项全为 0. $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$

非齐次线性方程组: 常数项不全为 0. $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$.

5. 用数学归纳法证明:

(a) $(1+h)^n \geq 1+nh$ 其中 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $h > -1$;

pf: ① $n=1$ 时 左式 = $1+h \geq$ 右式 成立.

② 设 $n=k$ 时 不等式成立.

$$(1+h)^k \geq 1+kh$$

③ 当 $n=k+1$ 时 由 $h > -1 \Rightarrow 1+h > 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左式} &= (1+h)^k \cdot (1+h) \geq (1+kh) \cdot (1+h) = 1+h+kh+kh^2 \\ &= 1+(k+1)h+kh^2 \\ &\geq 1+(k+1)h. \end{aligned}$$

即 $n=k+1$ 时 不等式成立, 即证.

(b) $\sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$ $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$.

pf: ① $n=1$ 时 左式 = $1^3 = \left(\frac{1 \times 2}{2}\right)^2$

② 假设 $n=t$ 时, 有 $\sum_{k=1}^t k^3 = \left(\frac{t(t+1)}{2}\right)^2$

③ 当 $n=t+1$ 时, $\sum_{k=1}^{t+1} k^3 = \sum_{k=1}^t k^3 + (t+1)^3$
 $= \left(\frac{t(t+1)}{2}\right)^2 + (t+1)^3$
 $= (t+1)^2 \left(\frac{t^2}{4} + t + 1\right)$ 即证
 $= \left(\frac{(t+1)(t+2)}{2}\right)^2$

数学归纳法:

证明常用方法: 数学归纳法 及 反证法.

↓
以自然数的皮亚诺公理系统为基础.

数学归纳法原理: (多米诺骨牌原理)

对每个 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 存在某个命题 $P(n)$. 如果下述两条成立:

(1) $P(1)$ 成立

(2) 对给定任意 $k \in \mathbb{N}$, 由 $P(k)$ 成立总能推出 $P(k+1)$ 成立

\Rightarrow 则对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $P(n)$ 成立

例: 令 $S(n) = \sin(\varphi) + \sin(2\varphi) + \dots + \sin(n\varphi)$

$$T(n) = \cos(\varphi) + \cos(2\varphi) + \dots + \cos(n\varphi)$$

试证明: $S(n) = \frac{\sin(\frac{n\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(n+1)\varphi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})}$ (1)

$$T(n) = \frac{\sin(\frac{n\varphi}{2}) \cos(\frac{(n+1)\varphi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})}$$
 (2)

证: $\sin(a+b) = \sin(a)\cos(b) + \cos(a)\sin(b)$ $\sin(2a) = 2\sin(a)\cos(a)$
 $\cos(a+b) = \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b)$ $\cos(2a) = \cos^2(a) - \sin^2(a)$

① 当 $n=1$ 时 $S(1) = \sin \varphi$ $T(1) = \cos \varphi$ 上式成立.

② 设 $n=k$ 时 (1) 式成立 (以证明(1)为例)

(1): 则 $S(k) = \frac{\sin(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } S(k+1) &= S(k) + \sin((k+1)\varphi) \\ &= \frac{\sin(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})} + \sin((k+1)\varphi) \\ &= \frac{\sin(\frac{k\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}) + \sin(\frac{\varphi}{2}) \sin((k+1)\varphi)}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin\left(\frac{k\varphi}{2}\right) &= \sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2} - \frac{\varphi}{2}\right) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{k\varphi}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right) + 2\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)} \\
&= \sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \\
&= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)\left(\sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)\right) + 2\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)} \\
&= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)\left(\sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)} \\
&= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{(k+2)\varphi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)}
\end{aligned}$$

即 $n=k+1$ 时 (1) 式成立

由数学归纳法, 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, (1) 式成立.

(2): 设 $n=k$ 时 (2) 式成立 即 $T(k) = \frac{\sin\left(\frac{k\varphi}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)}$

则 $n=k+1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned}
T(k+1) &= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{k\varphi}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)} + \cos((k+1)\varphi) \\
&= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{k\varphi}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)\cos((k+1)\varphi)}{\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)} \\
&= \frac{\sin\left(\frac{k\varphi}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right) - \cos\left(\frac{k\varphi}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)} \\
&\quad + \frac{\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)\cos((k+1)\varphi) + \cos\left(\frac{k\varphi}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)} \\
&= \frac{-\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)\cos((k+1)\varphi) + \cos\left(\frac{k\varphi}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)} \\
&= \frac{\cos\left(\frac{k\varphi}{2}\right) = \cos\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)} \left(-2\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) \cdot \sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{k\varphi}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2}\right)\right)}{\sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{(\cos(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2})\cos(\frac{\varphi}{2}) - \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2})\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})) \cdot \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\cos(\frac{(k+2)\varphi}{2}) \sin(\frac{(k+1)\varphi}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\varphi}{2})}$$

即证 $n=k+1$ 时 (2) 式成立.

由数学归纳法, 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ (2) 式成立.