

# 线性代数

## 第三章：向量空间

### 习题解答

宿州学院 数学与统计学院



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1 习题3.1

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习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

## 1.解

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

1.解 (1)记

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 1 \\ -13 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix},$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

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$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 1 \\ -13 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix},$$

则方程组可以表示为  $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$ .

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

1.解 (1)记

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 1 \\ -13 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix},$$

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$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 1 \\ -13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

(2)记

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 6 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

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$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 6 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix},$$

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习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

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则方程组可以表示为 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 + x_4\alpha_4 + x_5\alpha_5 = \beta$ . 即

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

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

(3)记

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix},$$

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$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

(4)记

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix},$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

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$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix},$$

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$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 5 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

(5)记

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \\ 12 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$



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$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \\ 12 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

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$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \\ 12 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

(6)记

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \\ 12 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

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$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \\ 12 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

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则方程组可以表示为 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$ . 即

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -3 \\ 12 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

(7)记

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} -a_1 \\ a_2 \\ -a_3 \\ a_4 \end{pmatrix},$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

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$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} -a_1 \\ a_2 \\ -a_3 \\ a_4 \end{pmatrix},$$

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则方程组可以表示为  $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 + x_4\alpha_4 = \beta$ . 即

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -a_1 \\ a_2 \\ -a_3 \\ a_4 \end{pmatrix}.$$



习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

(8)记

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ a \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a+2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

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$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ a \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ a+2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

## 2.解

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

2.解 以 $x_k$ 表示对食物 $k$ 的需求量,  $k = 1, 2, 3$ .依题意, 则

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 50 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 40 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 10 \\ 40 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 300 \\ 200 \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

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方程组的系数矩阵可逆, 且 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{22} & \frac{1}{55} & \frac{1}{55} \\ \frac{17}{330} & \frac{1}{165} & -\frac{3}{110} \\ \frac{7}{330} & -\frac{1}{66} & \frac{1}{55} \end{pmatrix}$ ,

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

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$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 50 \\ 30 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 40 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ 10 \\ 40 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 300 \\ 200 \end{pmatrix}.$$

方程组的系数矩阵可逆, 且 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{22} & \frac{1}{55} & \frac{1}{55} \\ \frac{17}{330} & \frac{1}{165} & -\frac{3}{110} \\ \frac{7}{330} & -\frac{1}{66} & \frac{1}{55} \end{pmatrix}$ ,

方程组的解

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{22} & \frac{1}{55} & \frac{1}{55} \\ \frac{17}{330} & \frac{1}{165} & -\frac{3}{110} \\ \frac{7}{330} & -\frac{1}{66} & \frac{1}{55} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 300 \\ 200 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{50}{11} \\ \frac{50}{33} \\ \frac{40}{33} \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

3.解



习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

3.解 (1)各节点未知流量满足的方程

$$A\text{点: } -x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 300;$$

$$B\text{点: } x_2 + x_6 = 500;$$

$$C\text{点: } -x_3 + x_7 = 200;$$

$$D\text{点: } x_4 + x_5 = 800;$$

$$E\text{点: } x_5 + x_6 = 800;$$

$$F\text{点: } x_7 + x_8 = 1000;$$

$$G\text{点: } x_9 = 400;$$

$$H\text{点: } -x_9 + x_{10} = 200;$$

$$J\text{点: } x_{10} = 600;$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

3.解 (1)各节点未知流量满足的方程

A点:  $-x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 300$ ;

B点:  $x_2 + x_6 = 500$ ;

C点:  $-x_3 + x_7 = 200$ ;

D点:  $x_4 + x_5 = 800$ ;

E点:  $x_5 + x_6 = 800$ ;

F点:  $x_7 + x_8 = 1000$ ;

G点:  $x_9 = 400$ ;

H点:  $-x_9 + x_{10} = 200$ ;

J点:  $x_{10} = 600$ ;

(2)用数组向量表示为

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_5 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_6 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} +
 \end{aligned}$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

$$x_7 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_8 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_9 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_{10} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 300 \\ 500 \\ 200 \\ 800 \\ 800 \\ 1000 \\ 200 \\ 600 \end{pmatrix}$$

习题3.1( $P_{111} - P_{112}$ )

(3)未知流量为

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 200 \\ x_2 = 500 - x_6 \\ x_3 = 800 - x_8 \\ x_4 = x_6 \\ x_5 = 800 - x_6 \\ x_7 = 1000 - x_8 \\ x_9 = 400 \\ x_{10} = 600 \end{array} \right.$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

## 1.证明

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

1.证明 (1)假设 $O_1, O_2$ 是向量空间中的两个零向量, 由零向量的性质, 与任何向量的和都是任何向量自己, 则

$$O_1 = O_1 + O_2 = O_2,$$

即零向量唯一.

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

1.证明 (1)假设 $O_1, O_2$ 是向量空间中的两个零向量, 由零向量的性质, 与任何向量的和都是任何向量自己, 则

$$O_1 = O_1 + O_2 = O_2,$$

即零向量唯一.

(2)设 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 是 $\alpha$ 的负元, 则

$$\alpha + \beta_1 = \beta_2 + \alpha = 0,$$

从而

$$\beta_1 =$$



习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

1.证明 (1)假设 $O_1, O_2$ 是向量空间中的两个零向量, 由零向量的性质, 与任何向量的和都是任何向量自己, 则

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(2)设 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 是 $\alpha$ 的负元, 则

$$\alpha + \beta_1 = \beta_2 + \alpha = 0,$$

从而

$$\beta_1 = 0 + \beta_1 =$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

1.证明 (1)假设 $O_1, O_2$ 是向量空间中的两个零向量, 由零向量的性质, 与任何向量的和都是任何向量自己, 则

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$$\beta_1 = 0 + \beta_1 = (\beta_2 + \alpha) + \beta_1 =$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

1.证明 (1)假设 $O_1, O_2$ 是向量空间中的两个零向量, 由零向量的性质, 与任何向量的和都是任何向量自己, 则

$$O_1 = O_1 + O_2 = O_2,$$

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从而

$$\beta_1 = 0 + \beta_1 = (\beta_2 + \alpha) + \beta_1 = \beta_2 + (\alpha + \beta_1) =$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

1.证明 (1)假设 $O_1, O_2$ 是向量空间中的两个零向量, 由零向量的性质, 与任何向量的和都是任何向量自己, 则

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$$\beta_1 = 0 + \beta_1 = (\beta_2 + \alpha) + \beta_1 = \beta_2 + (\alpha + \beta_1) = \beta_2 + 0 =$$

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1.证明 (1)假设 $O_1, O_2$ 是向量空间中的两个零向量, 由零向量的性质, 与任何向量的和都是任何向量自己, 则

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$$\beta_1 = 0 + \beta_1 = (\beta_2 + \alpha) + \beta_1 = \beta_2 + (\alpha + \beta_1) = \beta_2 + 0 = \beta_2,$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

1.证明 (1)假设 $O_1, O_2$ 是向量空间中的两个零向量, 由零向量的性质, 与任何向量的和都是任何向量自己, 则

$$O_1 = O_1 + O_2 = O_2,$$

即零向量唯一.

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$$\alpha + \beta_1 = \beta_2 + \alpha = 0,$$

从而

$$\beta_1 = 0 + \beta_1 = (\beta_2 + \alpha) + \beta_1 = \beta_2 + (\alpha + \beta_1) = \beta_2 + 0 = \beta_2,$$

所以 $\alpha$ 的负元唯一.

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

(3)因为

$$k0 =$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

(3) 因为

$$k0 = k(0 + 0) =$$



习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

(3)因为

$$k0 = k(0 + 0) = k0 + k0,$$

两边同时加上 $k0$ 的负向量, 则

$$k0 + (-k0) = k0 + k0 + (-k0),$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

(3)因为

$$k0 = k(0 + 0) = k0 + k0,$$

两边同时加上 $k0$ 的负向量, 则

$$k0 + (-k0) = k0 + k0 + (-k0), \quad k0 = 0.$$

(4)因为

$$k(\alpha - \beta) =$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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$$k(\alpha - \beta) = k(\alpha + (-\beta)) = k\alpha + k(-\beta),$$

而

$$k\beta + k(-\beta) =$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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$$k(\alpha - \beta) = k(\alpha + (-\beta)) = k\alpha + k(-\beta),$$

而

$$k\beta + k(-\beta) = k[\beta + (-\beta)] =$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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$$k(\alpha - \beta) = k(\alpha + (-\beta)) = k\alpha + k(-\beta),$$

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习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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所以 $k(\alpha - \beta) = k\alpha + k(-\beta) = k\alpha - k\beta.$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

## 2.解

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

## 2.解

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 =$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

2.解

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

2.解

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 =$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

2.解

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$



习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

2.解

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

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习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

2.解

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

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3.解

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

2.解

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3.解 (1) $\gamma = \beta - \alpha =$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

2.解

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$3.解 (1) \gamma = \beta - \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} =$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

2.解

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$3.解 (1) \gamma = \beta - \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix};$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

$$(2)\eta = \frac{1}{2}(3\alpha - \beta) =$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

$$(2)\eta = \frac{1}{2}(3\alpha - \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ -3 \\ \frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{21}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

$$(2)\eta = \frac{1}{2}(3\alpha - \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ -3 \\ \frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{21}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

4.解



习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

$$(2)\eta = \frac{1}{2}(3\alpha - \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ -3 \\ \frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{21}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

4.解 因为 $3(\alpha_1 - \xi) + 2(\alpha_2 + \xi) = 5(\alpha_3 + \xi)$ , 所以

$$\xi = \frac{1}{6}(3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - 5\alpha_3) =$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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$$\xi = \frac{1}{6}(3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - 5\alpha_3) = \frac{1}{6}\left[3\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2\begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} - 5\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right] =$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

$$(2)\eta = \frac{1}{2}(3\alpha - \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ -3 \\ \frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{21}{2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

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$$\xi = \frac{1}{6}(3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - 5\alpha_3) = \frac{1}{6} \left[ 3 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} - 5 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

## 5.解

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

5.解 (1) 设  $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$ , 即

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

5.解 (1) 设  $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$ , 即

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix},$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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相应方程组对应的增广矩阵  $\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix},$$

相应方程组对应的增广矩阵  $\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

对增广矩阵实施初等行变换, 化为规范阶梯形

$$\bar{A} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix},$$



习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

5.解 (1) 设  $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$ , 即

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix},$$

相应方程组对应的增广矩阵  $\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

对增广矩阵实施初等行变换, 化为规范阶梯形

$$\bar{A} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以  $\beta = (-11)\alpha_1 + 14\alpha_2 + 9\alpha_3$ .

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

(2) 设  $x_1\varepsilon_1 + x_2\varepsilon_2 + x_3\varepsilon_3 + x_4\varepsilon_4 = \beta$ , 即

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

(2) 设  $x_1\varepsilon_1 + x_2\varepsilon_2 + x_3\varepsilon_3 + x_4\varepsilon_4 = \beta$ , 即

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

(2) 设  $x_1\varepsilon_1 + x_2\varepsilon_2 + x_3\varepsilon_3 + x_4\varepsilon_4 = \beta$ , 即

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

(2) 设  $x_1\varepsilon_1 + x_2\varepsilon_2 + x_3\varepsilon_3 + x_4\varepsilon_4 = \beta$ , 即

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以  $\beta = 2\varepsilon_1 + (-1)\varepsilon_2 + 5\varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_4$ .

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

## 6.证明

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

6.证明 因为

$$a_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_n \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-1} \\ a_n \end{pmatrix},$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

6.证明 因为

$$a_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_n \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-1} \\ a_n \end{pmatrix},$$

所以任意向量 $\alpha$ 都可以由 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 线性表出.



习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

6.证明 因为

$$a_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_n \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-1} \\ a_n \end{pmatrix},$$

所以任意向量 $\alpha$ 都可以由 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 线性表出. 而由

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + x_n \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix},$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

6.证明 因为

$$a_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_n \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-1} \\ a_n \end{pmatrix},$$

所以任意向量 $\alpha$ 都可以由 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 线性表出. 而由

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + x_n \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix},$$

所以表示法唯一, 且 $\alpha = a_1\varepsilon_1 + a_2\varepsilon_2 + \cdots + a_n\varepsilon_n$ .

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

7.解

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

7.解 (1) 设  $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$ , 即

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

7.解 (1) 设  $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$ , 即

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ -25 \end{pmatrix},$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

7.解 (1) 设  $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$ , 即

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ -25 \end{pmatrix},$$

相应方程组对应的增广矩阵  $\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -4 & 8 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & -2 & -1 \\ -5 & -3 & 6 & -25 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

7.解 (1) 设  $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$ , 即

$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 7 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ -2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ -25 \end{pmatrix},$$

相应方程组对应的增广矩阵  $\bar{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -4 & 8 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & -2 & -1 \\ -5 & -3 & 6 & -25 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

且  $\bar{A}$  初等行变换  $\longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

所以 $\beta = 2\alpha_1 + (-1)\alpha_2 + (-3)\alpha_3$ .



习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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$$x_1 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -6 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ -3 \\ 7 \\ -10 \end{pmatrix},$$

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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(2) 设 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$ , 即

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相应方程组对应的增广矩阵

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习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

所以 $\beta = 2\alpha_1 + (-1)\alpha_2 + (-3)\alpha_3$ .

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最后一列有主元, 对应的方程组无解. 向量 $\beta$ 不能由向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表出.

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习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )(3) 设  $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$ , 即

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对应的方程组中,  $x_3$  是自由未知量, 所以  $\beta$  有无穷多种由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  的表示方式.

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即  $\beta = (-1 - 2x_3)\alpha_1 + (-5 - 3x_3)\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3$ , 其中  $x_3$  是任意数.

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

8.解

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程组的增广矩阵

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相应方程组有解的充要条件是 $22 - 2a = 0, a = 11$ .

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所以 $a = 11$ .

习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

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(1)  $b-2 \neq 0$ , 即  $b \neq 2$  时, 相应的方程组无解,  $\beta$  不可以由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表出;



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习题3.2( $P_{113} - P_{115}$ )

在 $b = 2$ 且 $a \neq 1$ 时, 相应方程组有唯一解, 即 $\beta$ 可以由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 唯一的线性表出.

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这时,  $\beta = (-1 - 2x_3)\alpha_1 + (2 + x_3)\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3$ , 其中 $x_3$ 是任意数.

*Thank you!*

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