3.1 高斯消元法与矩阵的行变换

一般的线性方程组表示为:

$$\begin{cases}
a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1, \\
a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2, \\
\dots \\
a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m.
\end{cases}$$
(3.1)

(3.2)

方程组(3.1)的向量形式: $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n = b$,

其中向量

$$\alpha_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \alpha_{n} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1} \\ b_{2} \\ \vdots \\ b_{m} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{3.3}$$

方程组(3.1)的矩阵形式:

其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}, x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

称A为方程组(3.1)的<mark>系数矩阵,x为未知向量,b为右端向量.</mark> 使方程组(3.4)成立的已知向量称为该方程组的解向量. 系数矩阵与右端向量构成B=(A,b)称为该方程组的增广矩阵. $(s_1,...,s_n)$ 代替 $(x_1,...,x_n)$ 后方程组成立,称 $x_1=s_1,...,x_n=s_n$ 为方程组的一个解. 方程组的所有解所成的集合称为方程组的解集.

定义3.1.1 (同解方程组) 具有相同解集的两个方程组称为同解方程组.

解方程组可用增广矩阵初等行变换,见下面例子:

例3.1.1 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = -5, \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = -1, \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 8x_3 = -14. \end{cases}$$

解 此方程组的系数矩阵、未知向量、右端向量分别为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix}, x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -1 \\ -14 \end{pmatrix}.$$

对增广矩阵作初等行变换

$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & | & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & | & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 8 & | & -14 \end{pmatrix}^{r_{2}-r_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & | & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & -4 \end{pmatrix}^{r_{1}\leftrightarrow r_{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & | & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} r_{2}-2r_{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & | & -13 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & | & -4 \end{pmatrix}^{r_{3}-r_{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & | & -13 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & | & 9 \end{pmatrix}^{r_{3}\leftrightarrow (-3)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & | & -13 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -3 \end{pmatrix}^{r_{1}+r_{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -3 \end{pmatrix}^{r_{1}+r_{3}},$$

最后得到方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 = 1, \\ x_2 = 2, \\ x_3 = -3 \end{cases}$

即得方程组的解为 $x_1=1, x_2=2, x_3=-3$.

例3.1.2 解方程组 $[x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 2,$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 2, \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 2, \\ x_1 - x_2 - x_3 - x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 对方程组Ax=b的增广矩阵作初等行变换

$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 \div (-2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \div (-2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

最后得到方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_4 = 2, & \mathbb{I} \\ x_2 + x_4 = 1, \\ x_3 + x_4 = 1. \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_1 = 2 - x_4, \\ x_2 = 1 - x_4, \\ x_3 = 1 - x_4. \end{cases}$

最后得到方程组的解为 $x_1=2-t$, $x_2=1-t$, $x_3=1-t$, $x_4=t$ ($t \in \mathbb{R}$).

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 5x_2 - 8x_3 = 8, \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 - 9x_3 = 9, \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 = 7, \\ x_1 + 8x_2 - 7x_3 = 10. \end{cases}$$

对增广矩阵作初等行变换

$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & -8 & | & 8 \\ 4 & 3 & -9 & | & 9 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 & | & 7 \\ 1 & 8 & -7 & | & 10 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & -8 & | & 8 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & | & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & | & -1 \\ 1 & 8 & -7 & | & 10 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & -7 & | & 10 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 & | & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & | & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & -8 & | & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

最后得到方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 2, \\ x_2 - x_3 = 1, \\ x_3 = 1, \\ 0 = 4. \end{cases}$$
 此为矛盾方程组,故该方程组无解.

以后解方程组时初等行变换书写时可以省略变换符号如r,-2r,等

3.2* 高斯消元法的矩阵表示

我们看利用矩阵分解来解方程组(计算机通用的解方程组的方法)

例 3.2.2 解下列方程组
$$\int 2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 3$$
,

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 3, \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = -2, \\ 4x_1 + 6x_2 + 8x_3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 考虑系数矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ * & 1 \\ * & * & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ * & 1 \\ * & * & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & * & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & * & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \\ * & * & * \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 4 & * & * \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = LU.$$

易知: Ax=b, 即为 LUx=b.

令 y=Ux, 则得到两个方程组 Ly=b和Ux=y, 易解Ly=b得y,也易解Ux=y得x,最后得到方程组的解x.

下面分两步求解方程组:

第一步:代入法解方程组 $L_y=b$,即

$$\begin{cases} y_1 & = 3, \\ y_1 + y_2 & = -2, \\ 2y_1 + 2y_2 + y_3 & = 0. \end{cases}$$

易得解为: $y_1=3$, $y_2=-5$, $y_3=4$.

第二步:代入法解方程组 $U_{x=y}$,即

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 &= 3, \\ 2x_2 - x_3 &= -5, \\ 4x_3 &= 4. \end{cases}$$

易得解为: $x_1=1, x_2=-2, x_3=1$. 此即为原方程组的解.

原理: 初等变换解方程组: $(A,b) \rightarrow (U,v)$, 其中U为行梯形

矩阵表示: $(U,y)=P_3P_2P_1(A,b)=L^{-1}(A,b)=(U,L^{-1}b)$,

解 Ux=y 需先求 $U=L^{-1}A$, $y=L^{-1}b$,

等价于: 分解A=LU和解 Ly=b.

故有: 先分解 A=LU,再求y,即解 Ly=b, 再求x,即解 Ux=y.

3.3 线性方程组的可解性

判断方程组有解性
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - 3x_4 = -4, \\ 2x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = -5, \\ -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 3x_4 = 1, \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_4 = -2. \end{cases}$$

对增广矩阵进行初等行变换

$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & | & -4 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 & | & -5 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -3 & | & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & | & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & | & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & | & -1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$
 对应方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_4 = -2, \\ x_3 - 2x_4 = -1. \end{cases}$$

可自由取值的未知量

可知(1)方程组有解(-2,0,-1,0)T,(2)方程组有无穷多组解.

判断方程组有解性
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 2. \end{cases}$$
 解
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, 对应方程组 \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ 0 = 1. \end{cases}$$
 可知方程组无解.

从上述例子得到:

方程组Ax=b有解 \Leftrightarrow r(A)=r(A,b)方程组Ax=b有无穷多组解 \Leftrightarrow r(A)=r(A,b)<(A的列数)

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2, \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m. \end{cases}$$

$$(3.1) \quad \mathbb{P}: \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

定理3.3.1 线性方程组(3.1)有解的充要条件是系数矩阵的秩等于增广矩阵的秩。且当 r(A)=r(A,b)=n时,方程组有唯一解;而当 r(A)=r(A,b)< n时,方程组有无穷多组解。

证明:利用方程组的向量形式
$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \dots + x_n\alpha_n = b, \text{其中:} \quad \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \alpha_n = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix},$$

方程组有解 $\Leftrightarrow b$ 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n$ 线性表示

$$\{\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, ..., \alpha_{n}\} = \{\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, ..., \alpha_{n}, b\}$$
等价
$$\{\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, ..., \alpha_{n}\} = r\{\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, ..., \alpha_{n}, b\}, \quad 即r(A) = r(A,b)$$

 $r\{\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_n\} = r\{\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_n, b\} = n, 则\alpha_1, ..., \alpha_n$ 无关,b可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n$ 唯一表示 $r\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n\} < n => \alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n$ 线性相关=> $\theta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + ... + k_n\alpha_n$ 有无穷多非零解=>b有 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_n$ 无穷多种表示方式,组合系数为 $(x_1 + k_1, ..., x_n + k_n)$

例3.3.1 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = 4, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3 = \mu, \\ x_1 - x_2 + 9x_3 = 19. \end{cases}$$

解

$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & \lambda & 1 & | & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & -4 & | & \mu \\ 1 & -1 & 9 & | & 19 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 9 & | & 19 \\ 1 & 2 & -4 & | & \mu \\ 3 & \lambda & 1 & | & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 9 & | & 19 \\ 0 & 3 & -13 & | & \mu-19 \\ 0 & \lambda+3 & -26 & | & -53 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 9 & | & 19 \\ 0 & 3 & -13 & | & \mu-19 \\ 0 & 0 & 13(\lambda-3) & | & -(\mu-19)(\lambda+3)-159 \end{pmatrix} = B_1.$$

当 $\lambda \neq 3$ 时, $\mathbf{r}(A) = \mathbf{r}(A,b) = 3$,方程组有唯一解. 进一步化简(A,b),

$$B_{1} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{13}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c|c} \mu-19 \\ 13 & -\frac{\mu-19}{13} \\ \end{array}} \xrightarrow{\frac{\mu-19}{3}} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c|c} \mu-19 \\ 13 & -\frac{3}{13} \times \frac{2\mu+15}{\lambda-3} \\ \end{array}} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c|c} \mu-19 \\ 13 & -\frac{3}{13} \times \frac{2\mu+15}{\lambda-3} \\ \end{array}},$$

得方程组的唯一解为

$$x_1 = \frac{9\mu + 76}{13} + \frac{14}{13} \times \frac{2\mu + 15}{\lambda - 3}, x_2 = -\frac{2\mu + 15}{\lambda - 3}, x_3 = -\frac{\mu - 19}{13} - \frac{3}{13} \times \frac{2\mu + 15}{\lambda - 3}.$$

当 λ =3, μ = -15/2时, $\mathbf{r}(A)$ = $\mathbf{r}(A,b)$ =2, 方程组有无穷多解. 进一步化简(A,b),

$$B_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 9 & | & 19 \\ 0 & 3 & -13 & | & -53/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 14/3 & | & 61/6 \\ 0 & 1 & -13/3 & | & -53/6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

得方程组的解为: x_1 =61/6-14t, x_2 =-53/6+13t, x_3 =3t, t \in R . 当 λ =3, μ \neq -15/2时,2=r(A)<r(A,b)=3,方程组无解. 补充例3A 已知 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, A可逆, $\beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $s \in \mathbb{R}$.证明:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & \beta \\ \beta^{\mathsf{T}} & \beta^{\mathsf{T}} A^{-1} \beta \end{pmatrix} y = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma \\ s \end{pmatrix}$$
有解的充要条件是 $s = \beta^{\mathsf{T}} A^{-1} \gamma$.

证明 因为

$$\begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & \theta \\ -\beta^{\mathrm{T}} A^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & \beta & \gamma \\ \beta^{\mathrm{T}} & \beta^{\mathrm{T}} A^{-1} \beta & s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & A^{-1} \beta & A^{-1} \gamma \\ \theta^{\mathrm{T}} & 0 & s - \beta^{\mathrm{T}} A^{-1} \gamma \end{pmatrix}, \quad \exists A^{-1} \quad \theta = A^{-1} \neq 0,$$

于是:方程组有解⇔

$$\mathbf{r} \begin{pmatrix} A & \beta \\ \beta^{\mathsf{T}} & \beta^{\mathsf{T}} A^{-1} \beta \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{r} \begin{pmatrix} A & \beta & \gamma \\ \beta^{\mathsf{T}} & \beta^{\mathsf{T}} A^{-1} \beta & s \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{r} \begin{pmatrix} E & A^{-1} \beta \\ \theta^{\mathsf{T}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{r} \begin{pmatrix} E & A^{-1} \beta & A^{-1} \gamma \\ \theta^{\mathsf{T}} & 0 & s - \beta^{\mathsf{T}} A^{-1} \gamma \end{pmatrix} = n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathbf{s} = \boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathsf{T}} A^{-1} \boldsymbol{\gamma}.$$

补充例3B 设已知列向量 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, (n>2),线性无关,

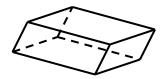
若
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^{\mathrm{T}} \alpha_1 & \alpha_1^{\mathrm{T}} \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_2^{\mathrm{T}} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2^{\mathrm{T}} \alpha_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 证明: $|B| \neq 0$.

证明 设 $A=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)$,则 $B=A^TA$. 若x满足 $Bx=\theta$,则 $x^TBx=(Ax)^T(Ax)=y^Ty=0$,故 $Ax=y=\theta$. 又 α_1,α_2 线性无关, $Ax=(\alpha_1,\alpha_2)x=x_1\alpha_1+x_2\alpha_2=\theta$, $Ax=\theta$ 只有 唯一的零解 $x=(x_1,x_2)^T=\theta$,于是 $Bx=\theta$ 只有零解,故有 $|B|\neq 0$.

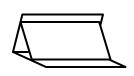
*分析三元方程组行列式求解

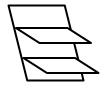
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2, \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3, \end{cases} \quad \text{II}: \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

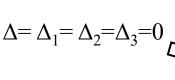
 $\Delta \neq 0$ 时有唯一解



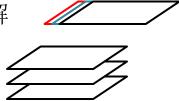
 Δ = 0,但有 Δ_i ≠ 0时无解

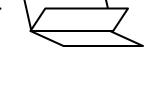






无穷多组 大 无解





 $\Delta \neq 0$ 表示 $\mathbf{r}(A)=3$,即有3个独立方向平面(\bigcirc),有唯一解. $\Delta = 0$ 表示 $\mathbf{r}(A)=1$ 或 $\mathbf{r}(A)=2$:

r(A)=1时只有1个独立方向平面:

有无穷多组解 (\angle): $\mathbf{r}(A)=\mathbf{r}(A,b)=1$,则 $\Delta=\Delta_1=\Delta_2=\Delta_3=0$

无解(): 1=r(A) < r(A,b)=2,则 $\Delta = \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = \Delta_3 = 0$

r(A)=2时有2个独立方向平面:

有无穷多组解(之): r(A)=r(A,b)=2,则 $\Delta=\Delta_1=\Delta_2=\Delta_3=0$ 无解(之): 2=r(A)< r(A,b)=3,则 $\Delta=0$,但有 $\Delta\ne0$