

齐次线性方程组的通解推导

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对于线性方程组: $AX=b$, 我们取其增广矩阵

$$\hat{A} = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & \cdots & \cdots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & \cdots & a_{nn} & b_n \end{array} \right]$$

系数矩阵 A 的秩为 r , 则 (行变换) 将其变换成行阶梯型矩阵. (假设左上角 r 阶子式不为零)

则我们得行变换结果为: (显然 $\text{rank } A \leq \text{rank } \hat{A}$)

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & & & & b_{1,r+1} \\ & 1 & & & b_{2,r+1} \\ & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & & 1 & b_{r,r+1} \\ & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

下方可由 d_{r+1} 消去

①: $d_{r+1} \neq 0$ 时, 若:

$$\text{rank } A < \text{rank } \hat{A}$$

对应情况为第 $r+1$ 行

$$0x_1 + 0x_2 + \cdots + 0x_n = d_{r+1} \neq 0,$$

显然无解,

②: $d_{r+1} = 0$ 时, 若有:

$\text{rank } \hat{A} = \text{rank } A = r$, 对应的同解方程组即为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + b_{1,r+1}x_{r+1} + \cdots + b_{1n}x_n = d_1 \\ x_2 + b_{2,r+1}x_{r+1} + \cdots + b_{2n}x_n = d_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_r + b_{r,r+1}x_{r+1} + \cdots + b_{rn}x_n = d_n \end{cases}$$

由于系数矩阵是满秩的, 此时

→ 分情况

注意: $n-r$ 即:

(1) : $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } \hat{A} = r = n$, 此时方程直接变为:

是 r 行, $n-r$ 列的方程组

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_r \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \vdots \\ d_r \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix}$$

n 列

解为:

$$\Rightarrow (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)$$

$$= (b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_n)$$

$x_1 = d_1, x_2 = d_2, \cdots, x_n = d_n$ 为唯一解,

$$\begin{matrix} \text{1} & \text{2} & \dots & n & \text{列} & \dots & n \\ & & & x_1 & & & x_n \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{matrix} \quad \dots \quad x_n = d_n \text{ 为唯一解,}$$

(2) : $\text{rank } \hat{A} = \text{rank } A = r < n$ ~~(*)~~

此时: 右端有 $x_{r+1}, x_{r+2}, \dots, x_n$ 项,

则方程变为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = d_1 - b_{1,r+1}x_{r+1} - \dots - b_{1n}x_n \\ x_2 = d_2 - b_{2,r+1}x_{r+1} - \dots - b_{2n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ x_r = d_r - b_{r,r+1}x_{r+1} - \dots - b_{rn}x_n \end{cases}$$

★此时我们取解

\Rightarrow 为 $x_{r+1} = k_1,$

$x_{r+2} = k_2$

$x_n = k_{n-r},$ 则

则: 得到 方程组的通解:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = d_1 - b_{1,r+1}k_1 - \dots - b_{1n}k_{n-r} \\ x_2 = d_2 - b_{2,r+1}k_1 - \dots - b_{2n}k_{n-r} \\ \vdots \\ x_r = d_r - b_{r,r+1}k_1 - \dots - b_{rn}k_{n-r} \\ x_{r+1} = k_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n = k_{n-r} \end{cases}$$

其中: k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{n-r} 为任意常数