

三维向量: \vec{a}, \vec{b} 共线 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{a}, \vec{b}$ 线性相关,
 $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 共面 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ 线性相关.

定理: $\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_m \in F^n$. 则以下三条等价:

(1) $\exists \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_m$ 不全为零 s.t. $\lambda_1 \vec{a}_1 + \dots + \lambda_m \vec{a}_m = \vec{0}$.

(2) $\exists i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, 且 λ_j ($\forall j \neq i$). s.t.

$$\vec{a}_i = \lambda_1 \vec{a}_1 + \dots + \lambda_{i-1} \vec{a}_{i-1} + \lambda_{i+1} \vec{a}_{i+1} + \dots + \lambda_m \vec{a}_m$$

(3) $\exists i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ s.t.

$$\langle \vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_m \rangle = \langle \vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_{i-1}, \vec{a}_{i+1}, \dots, \vec{a}_m \rangle$$

证: ...

定义: 若 $\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_m \in F^n$ ($m \geq 2$) 满足 (1), (2), (3), 则称 $\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_m$ 线性相关, 反之, 则称它们线性无关.

• \vec{a} 线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{a} = \vec{0}$.

例: 包含零向量的任何向量组一定线性相关.

定义: 给定线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

记 $\vec{a}_1 = (a_{11}, \dots, a_{1n}, b_1)$, \dots , $\vec{a}_m = (a_{m1}, \dots, a_{mn}, b_m) \in F^{n+1}$

若 $\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \dots, \vec{a}_m$ 线性相关 (或, 无关), 则称 (*) 线性相关 (或, 无关)

定理: $S_1 \subseteq S \subseteq F^n$, 则

- 1) S_1 线性相关 $\Rightarrow S$ 线性相关,
- 2) S 线性无关 $\Rightarrow S_1$ 线性无关.

证: ---

定理: $\vec{a}_i = (a_{i1}, \dots, a_{in}) \in F^n$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{a}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{a}_m \end{pmatrix} \in F^{m \times n}$, 则
 $\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_m$ 线性无关 $\Leftrightarrow A^T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_m \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 存在非零解.

证: $A^T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_m \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{a}_1^T, \dots, \vec{a}_m^T) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_m \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 \vec{a}_1^T + \dots + \lambda_m \vec{a}_m^T = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda_1 \vec{a}_1 + \dots + \lambda_m \vec{a}_m = 0$$

□

推论: $\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_m \in F^n$,

(1) 若 $m > n$, 则 $\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_m$ 线性相关.

(2) 若 $m = n$ 则 $\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_m$ 线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow \det(A) = 0$.

例: 判定下列是否线性无关.

(1). e_1, \dots, e_n 单位坐标向量 ✓

(2). $a_1 = (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0)$, $a_2 = (1, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$, \dots , $a_n = (1, 1, 1, \dots, 1)$. ✓

(3). $a_1 + a_2$, $a_2 + a_3$, $a_3 + a_1$ 其中 a_1, a_2, a_3 线性无关. ✓

(4). $a_1 = (3, 4, -2, 5)$, $a_2 = (2, -5, 0, -3)$, $a_3 = (5, 0, -1, 2)$, $a_4 = (3, 3, -3, 5)$ ✗

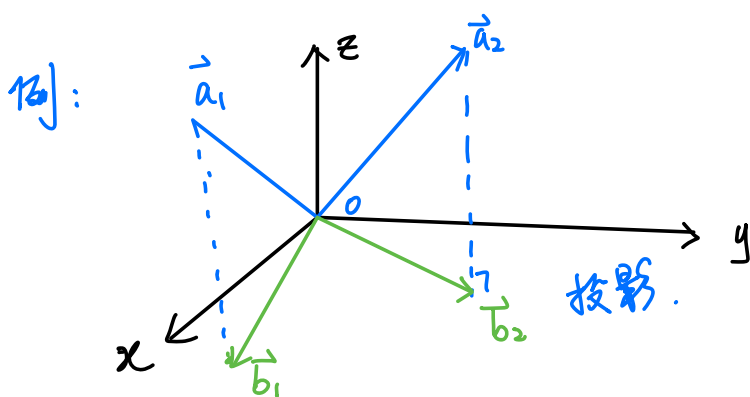
定理: $\vec{a}_i = (a_{i1}, \dots, a_{ir}) \in F^r \quad i=1, \dots, m.$

$\vec{b}_i = (a_{i1}, \dots, a_{ir}, \dots, a_{in}) \in F^n \quad i=1, \dots, m.$ 则

(1). $\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_m$ 线性无关 $\Rightarrow \vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_m$ 线性无关.

(2). $\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_m$ 线性相关 $\Rightarrow \vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_m$ 线性相关.

$$\text{证: } B^T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow A^T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_m \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad \square$$



\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2 线性无关 $\Rightarrow \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2$ 线性无关