

四. 线性相关性的判定

基本问题:

- (1) 如何有效判断向量组的线性相关性?
- (2) 线性相关性与线性方程组求解有何关系?
- (3) 线性相关性与矩阵的秩, 行列式有何关系?

定理2. 设 $A_{m \times n} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$, 则下列命题等价:

- (1) $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关;
- (2) $AX = 0$ 有非零解;
- (3) $R(A) < n$.

证: (1) \Leftrightarrow (2):

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关 \Leftrightarrow 有不全为零的数 k_1, \dots, k_n 使
 $k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n = 0,$

\Leftrightarrow 有不全为零的数 k_1, \dots, k_n 使

$$\underbrace{(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)}_A \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix}}_K = 0, \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad AX = 0 \text{ 有非零解 } K = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) \Leftrightarrow (3): 设 $R(A) = r$,

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{行初等变换}} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1s} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ & \cdots & & \cdots & \\ & & c_{rs} & \cdots & c_{rn} \\ & & & & \\ & & & & O \end{pmatrix} = B.$$

则 $AX = 0$ 与 $BX = 0$ 同解.

$AX = 0$ 有非零解

$\Leftrightarrow BX = 0$ 有非零解

$\Leftrightarrow r < n$

向量个数 = 向量维数:

推论1. 设 $A_{m \times n} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$, 则下列命题等价:

- (1) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关;
- (2) $AX = 0$ 只有零解;
- (3) $R(A) = n$;
- (4) $\det A \neq 0$;
- (5) A 可逆.

几何应用:

在 R^3 中, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关

$$\Leftrightarrow \det (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 共面.}$$

推论2. 向量个数 $>$ 向量维数 的向量组必线性相关.

证: 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)_{m \times n}$, $n > m$, 则

$$R(A) \leq m < n,$$

所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关.

特别的: 任意 $n + 1$ 个 n 维向量必线性相关.

任意4个3维向量必线性相关.

例4. 判断向量组 $\alpha_1=(0,1,1)$, $\alpha_2=(1,0,1)$, $\alpha_3=(1,1,0)$ 的线性相关性:

分析: 3个3维向量的相关性判定 $\begin{cases} \text{行列式}=0? \\ \text{矩阵秩} < 3? \end{cases}$

解1:

$$|\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0, \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 线性无关.}$$

解2:

$$A = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$R(A) = 3$, 所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

例5. 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 证明:

$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \beta_3 = \alpha_3 + \alpha_1$ 线性无关.

证1: 设 $x_1 \beta_1 + x_2 \beta_2 + x_3 \beta_3 = 0$,

即 $x_1 (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + x_2 (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + x_3 (\alpha_3 + \alpha_1) = 0$.

即 $(x_1 + x_3) \alpha_1 + (x_1 + x_2) \alpha_2 + (x_2 + x_3) \alpha_3 = 0$.

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 所以:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 0 \quad (*) \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \because \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0,$$

所以 $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0$. 故 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关.

例5. 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 证明:

$\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \beta_3 = \alpha_3 + \alpha_1$ 线性无关.

证2: 不妨设给定的都是列向量组.

$$\begin{array}{c} \beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \beta_3 = \alpha_3 + \alpha_1 \Rightarrow \\ (\underbrace{\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3}_B) = (\underbrace{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3}_A) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_K \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \end{array}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow K \text{ 可逆} \Rightarrow R(B) = R(A) \\ \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \text{ 线性无关} \Rightarrow R(A) = 3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow R(B) = 3$$

故 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关.

推论3. 设矩阵 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$ 经由一系列初等行变换

变成矩阵 $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$, 则向量组

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ 与 } \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$$

有相同的线性相关性.

即: 初等行变换不改变列向量组的线性相关性, 所以
可用初等行变换判断列向量组线性相关性.

说明: 定理及其推论描述了线性相关性、线性表出、
方程组求解以及矩阵秩之间的联系