

四、非齐次方程组求解实例

例1. 求方程组的通解:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 5, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 13, \\ x_2 + 2x_3 = 2. \end{cases}$$

解:

$$\overline{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 13 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R(\overline{A}) = R(A) = 2 < 3 \text{ (变元数)}$$

原方程组有无穷多解,

同解方程组:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 3 + x_3 \\ x_2 = 2 - 2x_3 \end{cases}$$

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同解方程组:

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(1) 求非齐次组的特解: 取 $x_3=0$, 得 $\eta_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

(2) 求导出组的基础解系:

取 $x_3=1$, 得 $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

通解:

$$X = \eta_0 + k \xi, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

例2. 解
$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 5, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 3, \\ x_2 + 2x_3 = 2. \end{cases}$$

解:

$$\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$

$$R(\bar{A}) = 3 \neq 2 = R(A) \quad \text{无解!}$$

例3. 解方程组:
$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = \lambda, \\ x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = \lambda^2. \end{cases}$$

解:

$$\bar{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda & \lambda(1-\lambda) \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda^2 & 1-\lambda^3 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda & \lambda(1-\lambda) \\ 0 & 0 & 2-\lambda-\lambda^2 & 1-\lambda^2+\lambda-\lambda^3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda & \lambda(1-\lambda) \\ 0 & 0 & (1-\lambda)(\lambda+2) & (1+\lambda)^2(1-\lambda) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda & \lambda(1-\lambda) \\ 0 & 0 & (1-\lambda)(\lambda+2) & (1+\lambda)^2(1-\lambda) \end{array} \right)$$

◆ $\lambda=1$ 时: $R(A)=R(\bar{A})=1<3$, 有无穷多解.

$$\bar{A} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \text{得同解方程组} \quad x_1 = 1 - x_2 - x_3$$

导出组基础解系: $\xi_1 = (-1, 1, 0)^T$, $\xi_2 = (-1, 0, 1)^T$

非齐次组的特解: $\eta_0 = (1, 0, 0)^T$

原方程组的通解: $X = \eta_0 + k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & \lambda & \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda & \lambda(1-\lambda) \\ 0 & 0 & (1-\lambda)(\lambda+2) & (1+\lambda)^2(1-\lambda) \end{array} \right)$$

◆ $\lambda = -2$ 时: $R(A) = 2 \neq 3 = R(\bar{A})$, 无解

◆ $\lambda \neq 1, -2$ 时: $R(A) = R(\bar{A}) = 3$, 惟一解:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{-\lambda-1}{\lambda+2}, \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{\lambda+2}, \\ x_3 = \frac{(\lambda+1)^2}{\lambda+2}. \end{cases}$$

例4. 判断方程组有无解:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ ax_1 + bx_2 = c \quad (a, b, c \text{ 互异}) \\ a^2x_1 + b^2x_2 = c^2 \end{cases}$$

解: 方程组有解 $\Leftrightarrow R(\overline{A}) = R(A)$

$$\det \overline{A} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} R(\overline{A}) = 3 \\ R(A) = 2 \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} R(\overline{A}) \neq R(A), \\ \text{原方程组无解} \end{array}$$

为什么?

例5. 设 A 是 $m \times 3$ 矩阵, 且 $R(A) = 1$. 如果非齐次线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 的3个解向量 η_1, η_2, η_3 满足

$$\eta_1 + \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 + \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_3 + \eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

求 $Ax = b$ 的通解.

法1:

$$Ax = b \text{ 的通解?} \begin{cases} \text{特解: 解出 } \eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3 \text{ 即可;} \\ \text{导出组基础解系?} \end{cases}$$

基础解系中解数: 变元数 - 系数矩阵 A 的秩 = $3 - 1 = 2$

由 η_1, η_2, η_3 得 $AX=0$ 两个线性无关解即可!

$$\eta_1 = \frac{1}{2}[(\eta_1 + \eta_2) + (\eta_3 + \eta_1) - (\eta_2 + \eta_3)] = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3/2 \\ 1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\eta_2 = \frac{1}{2}[(\eta_1 + \eta_2) + (\eta_2 + \eta_3) - (\eta_3 + \eta_1)] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1/2 \\ 5/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\eta_3 = \frac{1}{2}[(\eta_2 + \eta_3) + (\eta_3 + \eta_1) - (\eta_1 + \eta_2)] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3/2 \\ -3/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xi_1 = \eta_1 - \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \xi_2 = \eta_1 - \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$X = \eta_1 + k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

法2:

$$Ax = b \text{ 的通解?} \begin{cases} \text{特解: } \eta_0 = \frac{1}{2}(\eta_1 + \eta_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1 \\ 3/2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{导出组基础解系?} \end{cases}$$

基础解系中解数: 变元数 - 系数矩阵 A 的秩 = $3 - 1 = 2$

得 $AX=0$ 两个线性无关解即可!

$$\tau_1 = (\eta_1 + \eta_2) - (\eta_2 + \eta_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tau_2 = (\eta_1 + \eta_2) - (\eta_3 + \eta_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

线性无关, 是 $AX=0$ 的基础解系.

$$X = \eta_0 + k_1\tau_1 + k_2\tau_2, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbf{R}$$

例6. 设 A 是 5×4 的矩阵, b 是5维列向量, $b \neq 0, R(A) = R(\bar{A}) = 2$

已知 $\eta_1 = (2, -1, 1, 1)^T, \eta_2 = (1, -1, 0, 1)^T, \eta_3 = (1, -3, 0, 1)^T$

都是 $Ax = b$ 的解, 写出 $Ax = b$ 的通解.

解: $n - R(A) = 2,$

$\eta_1 - \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 - \eta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 是 $Ax = 0$ 的两个线性无关的
解向量

$\Rightarrow AX=b$ 的通解为: $X = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

例7. 设 A 为 n 阶方阵, 则

$$\mathbf{R}(A^*) = \begin{cases} n & , \mathbf{R}(A) = n \\ 1 & , \mathbf{R}(A) = n - 1 \\ 0 & , \mathbf{R}(A) < n - 1 \end{cases}$$

证: 若 $\mathbf{R}(A) = n - 1$, 则 $|A| = 0$, 且 $\mathbf{R}(A^*) \geq 1$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} |A| = 0 \Rightarrow AA^* = |A|I = O \\ \Rightarrow \mathbf{R}(A^*) \leq n - \mathbf{R}(A) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{R}(A^*) = 1$$

其它情形前面的章节已经证明.