

# 第四章 $n$ 维向量空间

## 4.2 向量组的线性相关性

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# 一、向量组的线性组合

## 1. 向量组与矩阵

向量组 同维数的向量所组成的集合.

$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$  有  $n$  个  $m$  维列向量

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_j & \cdots & \alpha_n \\ \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{1j} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{1n} \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} & \mathbf{a}_{22} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{2j} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_{m1} & \mathbf{a}_{m2} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{mj} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$  称为矩阵  $A$  的 列向量组

对称地, 矩阵  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$  有  $m$  个  $n$  维行向量

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{a_{11} \quad a_{12} \quad \cdots \quad a_{1n}} & \beta_1 \\ \boxed{a_{21} \quad a_{22} \quad \cdots \quad a_{2n}} & \beta_2 \\ \vdots & \\ \boxed{a_{i1} \quad a_{i2} \quad \cdots \quad a_{in}} & \beta_i \\ \vdots & \\ \boxed{a_{m1} \quad a_{m2} \quad \cdots \quad a_{mn}} & \beta_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_m$  称为矩阵  $A$  的行向量组.

反之, 给定行(列)向量组, 也可构造矩阵  $A$  使得:

$A$  的行(列)向量组恰为给定向量组.

## 2.线性组合、线性表出的概念

设给定向量 $\beta$ , 向量组 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ , 若存在数 $k_1, \dots, k_m$ 使得

$$\beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m,$$

则称向量 $\beta$ 为向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 的线性组合,

也称 $\beta$ 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表出.

问题: (1) 如何判断向量 $\beta$ 可否由某个向量组线性表出?

(2) 如何计算向量 $\beta$ 被某向量组线性表出的关系式?

### 例1.

(1) 零向量是任一向量组的线性组合.

$$\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0} \alpha_1 + \mathbf{0} \alpha_2 + \cdots + \mathbf{0} \alpha_m.$$

(2) 向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  中任一向量  
都可由该向量组自身线性表出.

$$\alpha_i = \mathbf{0} \alpha_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{0} \alpha_{i-1} + \mathbf{1} \alpha_i + \mathbf{0} \alpha_{i+1} + \cdots + \mathbf{0} \alpha_m.$$

(3) 3维几何空间中任一向量可以由  $\vec{i}, \vec{j}, \vec{k}$  线性表出.

$$(a, b, c) = a \vec{i} + b \vec{j} + c \vec{k}$$

$L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$ :  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性组合的全体.

$$L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) = \{ \textcolor{red}{k}_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \textcolor{red}{k}_m \alpha_m \mid k_1, \dots, k_m \in \mathbf{R} \}$$

(1)  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \in L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$ ;

(2)  $L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$  是  $\mathbf{R}^n$  的子空间;  $L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) \neq \emptyset$

$$\forall \textcolor{blue}{k}_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \textcolor{blue}{k}_m \alpha_m, \textcolor{red}{l}_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \textcolor{red}{l}_m \alpha_m \in L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m), \textcolor{red}{c} \in \mathbf{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\textcolor{blue}{k}_1 + \textcolor{red}{l}_1) \alpha_1 + \dots + (\textcolor{blue}{k}_m + \textcolor{red}{l}_m) \alpha_m \in L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m),$$

$$\textcolor{red}{c} \textcolor{blue}{k}_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + \textcolor{red}{c} \textcolor{blue}{k}_m \alpha_m \in L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m).$$

$L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$  称为  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$  生成的子空间.

(4)  $\mathbf{R}^n = L(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ , 其中

$$\varepsilon_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \varepsilon_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

即, 任一 $n$ 维向量均可由 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 线性表出:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \varepsilon_1 + x_2 \varepsilon_2 + \dots + x_n \varepsilon_n.$$



### 3. 线性表出的充要条件和计算

**定理1.** 设  $A=(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$ , 则如下条件等价:

(1)  $b \in L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$  (2)  $AX=b$  有解; (3)  $R(A)=R(\overline{A})$ .

证: (1)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (2)  $b \in L(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)$



有数  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  使得  $x_1\alpha_1 + \dots + x_n\alpha_n = b$



有数  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  使得  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = b,$



$AX=b$  有解



**定理1.** 设  $A=(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ , 则如下条件等价:

(1)  $b \in L(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  (2)  $AX=b$  有解; (3)  $R(A)=R(\overline{A})$ .

(2)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (3)

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{设 } R(A)=r, \\ \overline{A}=(A|b) \xrightarrow{\text{行初等变换}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1s} & \cdots & c_{1n} & d_1 \\ & \ddots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & c_{rs} & \cdots & c_{rn} & d_r \\ & & & & \mathbf{0} & d_{r+1} \\ & & & & & \mathbf{0} \end{array} \right) = (B|d). \end{array}$$

$AX=b$  与  $BX=d$  同解, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} AX=b \text{ 有解} &\Leftrightarrow d_{r+1}=\mathbf{0} \Leftrightarrow R(B|d)=R(B)=r \\ &\Leftrightarrow R(\overline{A})=R(A) \end{aligned}$$

**例2.** 将  $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$  用  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  线性表出.

**解:**

$$(A|b) = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 | b) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -4 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -4 \end{array} \right)$$
$$\rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -4 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -5 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow b = -\frac{5}{2} \alpha_1 - \frac{3}{2} \alpha_2 + \frac{5}{2} \alpha_3$$

## 二、向量组之间的线性表出

### 1. 定义与性质

向量组 I:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ ; II:  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ ;

若组I中每一个向量都可由组II中的向量线性表出,  
则称组I可由组II线性表出.

若组I与组 II可以互相线性表出, 则称组I与组II等价.

**向量组等价的性质:**

反身性: 每一向量组都与自身等价;

对称性: I与II等价, 则II与I等价;

传递性: I与II等价, II与III等价, 则I与III等价.

## 2. 向量组线性表出的矩阵形式:

设向量组II:  $b_1, \dots, b_s$  可由I:  $a_1, \dots, a_r$  线性表出, 则:

$$b_1 = k_{11}a_1 + k_{21}a_2 + \dots + k_{r1}a_r$$

$$b_2 = k_{12}a_1 + k_{22}a_2 + \dots + k_{r2}a_r$$

.....

$$b_s = k_{1s}a_1 + k_{2s}a_2 + \dots + k_{rs}a_r$$

$$\Rightarrow (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & \dots & k_{1s} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & \dots & k_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ k_{r1} & k_{r2} & \dots & k_{rs} \end{pmatrix}}_{K_{r \times s}}$$

线性表出的  
系数矩阵

### 3. 矩阵乘积导出的线性表出

设  $A_{m \times r} B_{r \times s} = C_{m \times s}$ , 写成分块矩阵形式:

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1s} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{r1} & b_{r2} & \dots & b_{rs} \end{pmatrix}_{r \times s} = (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_s)$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = b_{11}a_1 + b_{21}a_2 + \dots + b_{r1}a_r$$

$$c_2 = b_{12}a_1 + b_{22}a_2 + \dots + b_{r2}a_r$$

.....

$$c_s = b_{1s}a_1 + b_{2s}a_2 + \dots + b_{rs}a_r$$

因此, 乘积  $C$  的列向量组可由  $A$  的列向量组线性表出.

对称的, 乘积  $C$  的行向量组可由  $B$  的行向量组线性表出.

### 4.2 向量组的线性相关性



### 三、线性相关性的概念

考虑线性方程组：

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = 2, & (1) \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = -3, & (2) \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = 1. & (3) \end{cases}$$

观察：  $2 \times (1) + (2) = (3)$

解释：

- ◆ 方程(3)可由方程(1)(2)线性表出；
- ◆ 方程(3)在方程组中“多余”，去掉该方程不影响方程组的求解。

问题： 能否用数学概念描述方程组中存在多余的方程？

定义: 给定向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ ,

若存在 不全为零 的数  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m$  使得:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0,$$

则称  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性相关; 否则, 称  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性无关.

特殊情形:

(1) 单个向量  $\alpha$ :

$\alpha$  线性相关 (无关)  $\Leftrightarrow \alpha = 0$  ( $\alpha \neq 0$ );

(2) 两个向量  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$ :

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2$  线性相关 (无关)  $\Leftrightarrow$  对应分量 (不) 成比例.



**例1.**  $n$ 维单位向量组  $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$  线性无关.

**证:** 设  $x_1\varepsilon_1 + x_2\varepsilon_2 + \dots + x_n\varepsilon_n = \mathbf{0}$ ,

$$\Rightarrow x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \dots + x_n \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$  线性无关.

**证明向量组  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性无关的方法:**

设  $x_1\alpha_1 + \dots + x_m\alpha_m = \mathbf{0}$ , 设法证明  $x_1 = \dots = x_m = 0$ .

例2. 含有零向量的向量组线性相关.

证: 存在不全为0的数1, 0, ..., 0, 使得

$$1 \cdot 0 + 0\alpha_1 + \dots + 0\alpha_m = 0.$$

例3. 含有重复向量的向量组线性相关.

证: 设给定向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta, \beta$

存在不全为0的数0, 0, ..., 0, 1, -1 使得:

$$0\alpha_1 + 0\alpha_2 + \dots + 0\alpha_m + 1\beta + (-1)\beta = 0.$$

## 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  $R(A) = r$ ,

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{行初等变换}} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1s} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ & \cdots & & \cdots & \\ & & c_{rs} & \cdots & c_{rn} \\ & & & & \\ & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B.$$

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  $x_1 \beta_1 + x_2 \beta_2 + x_3 \beta_3 = 0$ ,

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

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

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.

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

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

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

## 五. 线性相关基本定理

$$k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_m\alpha_m = 0 \Leftrightarrow k_1\alpha_1^T + \cdots + k_m\alpha_m^T = 0$$

行向量组  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$  与列向量组  $\alpha_1^T, \dots, \alpha_m^T$   
具有相同的线性相关性

结论: 只需讨论列向量组的线性相关性.

问题:

- (1) 线性相关性与线性表出有何关系?
- (2) 线性相关性的具体意义何在?

定理3. 若  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性相关,

则  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \alpha_{m+1}, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性相关.

证:  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性相关,

存在不全为零的数  $k_1, \dots, k_m$  使得

$$k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m + 0\alpha_{m+1} + \dots + 0\alpha_n = 0.$$

$k_1, \dots, k_m, 0, \dots, 0$  不全为零, 故  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性相关.

部分相关, 则整体相关  
整体无关, 则部分无关



定理4.  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m (m \geq 2)$  线性相关

$\Leftrightarrow$  某个向量可由其余  $m-1$ 个向量线性表出.

证: " $\Leftarrow$ " 不妨设  $\alpha_1$  可由  $\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性表出

$$\Rightarrow \exists k_2, \dots, k_m, \text{ s.t.}$$

$$\alpha_1 = k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_m \alpha_m$$

$$\Rightarrow -1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0$$

$-1, k_2, \dots, k_m$  不全为零

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性相关.



**定理4.**  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m (m \geq 2)$  线性相关

$\Leftrightarrow$  某个向量可由其余  $m-1$ 个向量线性表出.

" $\Rightarrow$ " 设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m (m \geq 2)$  线性相关,

则有不全为零的数  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m$  使得:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0.$$

不妨设  $k_1 \neq 0$ , 则:

$$\alpha_1 = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}\alpha_2 - \dots - \frac{k_m}{k_1}\alpha_m,$$

即  $\alpha_1$  可由  $\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性表出.

定理4.  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m (m \geq 2)$  线性相关

$\Leftrightarrow$  某个向量可由其余  $m-1$  个向量线性表出.

逆否命题:

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow$

任一向量都不能由其余向量线性表出.

线性相关的意义:

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m (m \geq 2)$  线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$  某个向量多余.

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m (m \geq 2)$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow$  任一向量都不多余.

定理5. 若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性无关,  
 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta$  线性相关,

则  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  惟一线性表出.

证: 可表出性: 因  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta$  线性相关,

有不全为零的数  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m, k$  使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m + k\beta = 0.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{若 } k=0, \text{ 则 } k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = 0 \\ \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m \text{ 线性无关} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$k = k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_m = 0, \text{ 矛盾!}$$

$$\text{所以 } k \neq 0, \quad \Rightarrow \beta = -\frac{k_1}{k}\alpha_1 - \frac{k_2}{k}\alpha_2 - \dots - \frac{k_m}{k}\alpha_m.$$

定理5. 若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性无关,  
 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta$  线性相关,

则  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  惟一线性表出.

惟一性: 设  $\beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m,$

$$\beta = l_1\alpha_1 + l_2\alpha_2 + \dots + l_m\alpha_m,$$

$$k_i = l_i?$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = (k_1 - l_1)\alpha_1 + (k_2 - l_2)\alpha_2 + \dots + (k_m - l_m)\alpha_m,$$

因  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$  线性无关, 所以

$$k_1 - l_1 = k_2 - l_2 = \dots = k_m - l_m = 0,$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 = l_1, \dots, k_m = l_m. \text{ 故表式惟一.}$$

**例6.** 设  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关,  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性无关, 证明:

(1)  $\alpha_1$  可由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表出;

(2)  $\alpha_4$  不可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表出.

**证: (1)**  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性无关  $\Rightarrow \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性无关

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性相关  $\Bigg\} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1$  可由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表出.

**(2) 反证:** 设  $\alpha_4$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表出

$\alpha_1$  可由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表出  $\Bigg\} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_4$  可由  $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表出

$\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$  线性无关  $\Bigg\} \Rightarrow$  矛盾!

故  $\alpha_4$  不可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  线性表出!