非齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$$
(1)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1,$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2,$$

方程组的 代数形式

$$a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m.$$

$$AX = B$$
 方程组的矩阵形式 $AX = O$

$$AX = O$$

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 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \dots + x_n\alpha_n = \beta$$

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

并非所有的非齐次线性方程组都有解,有解时,解的情况也不一样。首要问题就是

非齐次线性方程组的有解判定

$$x_{1}\alpha_{1} + x_{2}\alpha_{2} + \dots + x_{n}\alpha_{n} = \beta$$
 (1)
方程组(1)有解 $\Leftrightarrow \beta$ 可由 $\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}$ 线性表示
 $\Leftrightarrow \{\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}\} = \{\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}, \beta\}$ 等价。
 $\Leftrightarrow r(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}) = r(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}, \beta).$
 $\Leftrightarrow \overline{A} = (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}, \beta), \underline{r(A)} = r(\overline{A})$

 $\overline{A} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta)$ 称为方程组(1)的增广矩阵.

非齐次线性方程组的解法

1.非齐次线性方程组的解的性质

性质1: 非齐次方程组(1)的两个解的差是它的导出组的解。

$$A\eta_1 = B, A\eta_2 = B \implies A(\eta_1 - \eta_2) = O.$$

性质2: 非齐次方程组(1)的一个解与其导出组的一个解的和是非齐次方程组(1)的解。

$$A\eta = B, A\xi = O \implies A(\eta + \xi) = B.$$

2.非齐次线性方程组的通解

定理: 设 η^* 是非齐次方程组的一个特解, $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n-r}$ 是其导

出组的基础解系,则非齐次方程组(1)的通解为

$$\eta^* + k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 + \cdots + k_{n-r} \xi_{n-r}$$

 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_{n-r} 为任意常数,r = r(A).

设 η_1 为AX = B的任意一个解,则 $\eta_1 - \eta^*$ 为AX = O的解,即 $A(\eta_1 - \eta^*) = O$,

$$\therefore \eta_1 - \eta^* = k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 + \dots + k_{n-r} \xi_{n-r},$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta_1 = \eta^* + k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 + \dots + k_{n-r} \xi_{n-r}.$$

即非齐次方程组(1)的通解为 $\eta^* + k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2 + \cdots + k_{n-r} \xi_{n-r}$.

推论: $(i) r(\bar{A}) = r(A) = n$ 时,方程组(1)有惟一解;

$$(ii)$$
 $r(\bar{A}) = r(A) < n$ 时,方程组(1)有无穷多解,其

通解为
$$\eta^* + k_1\xi_1 + k_2\xi_2 + \cdots + k_{n-r}\xi_{n-r}$$

(iii) $r(A) \neq r(A)$ 时,方程组(1)无解。

例1: 求解方程组 $x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 1$, $\left\{ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 0, \right.$

例1: 求解方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 1, \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ 4x_1 + 7x_2 - x_3 = 2. \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & \vdots & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 4 & 7 & -1 & \vdots & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & \vdots & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & \vdots - 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & \vdots - 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & \vdots & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & \vdots - 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 5 & \vdots - 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & \vdots - 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

:. 特解为 $\eta^* = (-3, 2, 0)^T$.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -5x_3, \\ x_2 = 3x_3, \end{cases} x_3 = 1, \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -5, \\ x_2 = 3, \end{cases}$$
 所以基础解系为 $\xi = (-5, 3, 1)^T$.

通解为 $\eta^* + k\xi$.

第 求方程组的通解 $\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - 3x_4 = 1, \\ x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 + 3x_4 = -1/2. \end{cases}$ **次**有**解**

$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 3 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $x_2 = x_4 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_3 = 1/2$, \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac{1}{2}\), \(\frac

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 + x_4, & x_2 \\ x_3 = 2x_4. & x_4 \end{cases} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

基础解系为: $\xi_1 = (1,1,0,0)^T$, $\xi_2 = (1,0,2,1)^T$. 通解为 $\eta^* + k_1 \xi_1 + k_2 \xi_2$.

非齐次方程组的求解步骤

1.写出 \overline{A} ,并将 \overline{A} 化为梯形阵;从而求出r(A)与 $r(\overline{A})$ 以判断是否有解;

如何确定?

2.在有解时,进一步将 Ā 化为行最简形,确定真未知量与自由未知量,并写出同解方程组;

3.先令自由未知量为零,求出真未知量的值,从而求出特解 η^* ; 再给自由未知量取值,以求出基础解系; 并写出通解。

练习

求方程组的通解:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 1, \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 6x_3 + x_4 = 3, \\ 3x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 + 15x_4 = 3, \\ x_1 - 5x_2 - 10x_3 + 12x_4 = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + 4x_3 - 3x_4 = -4, \\ x_1 + x_3 - x_4 = -3, \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 2x_4 = -11, \\ 57x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 - 6x_4 = -23. \end{cases}$$