

# 向量组的秩的求法

**行秩：** 矩阵行向量组的秩； **列秩：** 矩阵列向量组的秩。

**定理4：** 矩阵的行秩与列秩相等，为矩阵的秩。

**推论：** 向量组的秩与该向量组所构成的矩阵的秩相等。

这实际上给出了一个求向量组秩的方法：先将向量组构成一个矩阵，然后求矩阵的秩，这个秩就是向量组的秩。

例1：求向量组的秩。

$$\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 2, 4), \alpha_2 = (0, 3, 1, 2), \alpha_3 = (3, 0, 7, 14), \alpha_4 = (1, -2, 2, 0).$$

解：

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 & 14 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = r(A) = 3$$

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

# 极大无关组的求法

★列摆行变换法。（记录法与逐个考察法就不介绍了。）

例2：求向量组的秩及极大无关组。

$$\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 2, 4), \alpha_2 = (0, 3, 1, 2), \alpha_3 = (3, 0, 7, 14), \alpha_4 = (1, -2, 2, 0).$$

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 14 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = r(A) = 3$ ,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  是一个极大无关组。

列摆行变换将矩阵化为梯形阵后，秩即求出来了。这时，只要在每一高度上取一个向量，相同高度取左，即可得到极大无关组。

如上例，

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 也是一个极大无关组。

# 练习

$\lambda$ 为何值时, 向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1,1,1,1,2)$  ,  $\alpha_2 = (2,1,3,2,3)$  ,  
 $\alpha_3 = (2,3,2,2,5)$  ,  $\alpha_4 = (1,3,-1,1, \lambda)$  线性相关? 并  
 求秩及一个极大无关组。

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda - 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$\Rightarrow \lambda = 4$ 时,  $r(A) = 3 < 4$ ,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4$ 线性相关。

$r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = 3$ ,  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是一个极大无关组。

但，行摆行变换不行！

反例：  $\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 0), \alpha_2 = (1, 1, 0), \alpha_3 = (1, 1, 0)$ .

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 + r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\therefore \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  是一个极大无关组。

矛盾

例3:  $a$ 取何值时向量组线性相关, 并求秩及极大无关组。

$$\alpha_1 = (1, 0, 0, 3), \alpha_2 = (1, 1, -1, 2), \alpha_3 = (1, 2, a-3, a), \alpha_4 = (0, 1, a, -2).$$

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & a-3 & a \\ 3 & 2 & a & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & a+1 \\ 0 & -1 & a-3 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & a+1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{a=1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$a = -2, \quad A \xrightarrow{a=-2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 3,$   
 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$  为极大无关组。

$r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4) = 3,$   
 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$  为极大无关组。

我们已经看到：用矩阵可以解决向量组的问题，实际上，用向量组也可以解决矩阵的问题。一个最典型的例子是：

$$r(A_{m \times s} B_{s \times n}) \leq \min \{r(A), r(B)\}$$

这是一个非常重要的关于秩的不等式！

$$A_{m \times s} B_{s \times n} = C, \quad A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s), \quad C = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n),$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & b_{s2} & \cdots & b_{sn} \end{pmatrix},$$
$$(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n) = C = AB = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & b_{s2} & \cdots & b_{sn} \end{pmatrix} = \cdots,$$

$\{\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n\}$  可由  $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s\}$  线性表示，故有

$$r(C) = r(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n) \leq r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s) = r(A).$$



$$A_{m \times s} B_{s \times n} = C,$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{ms} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \delta_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \delta_1 \\ \delta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \delta_m \end{pmatrix} = C = AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{ms} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix} = \cdots$$

$$r(C) = r(\delta_1, \delta_2, \cdots, \delta_m) \leq r(\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_s) = r(B).$$

$$A_{m \times s} B_{s \times n} = C, \quad \Rightarrow r(C) = r(AB) \leq r(A).$$

$$B_{s \times n}^T A_{m \times s}^T = C^T, \quad \Rightarrow r(C) = r(C^T) = r(B^T A^T) \leq r(B^T) = r(B).$$

$$r(A_{m \times s} B_{s \times n}) \leq \min \{r(A), r(B)\}$$

设有两个维向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  与  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$ , 若  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$  线性无关且

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \cdots & a_{ss} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_s \end{pmatrix}, \quad K = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \cdots & a_{ss} \end{pmatrix}.$$

则  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow r(K) = s$ .

则  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$  线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow r(K) < s$ .

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s$  线性无关  $\Rightarrow r(K) = s$ :

$$B = KA, \Rightarrow s = r(B) = r(KA) \leq r(K) \leq s, \Rightarrow r(K) = s.$$

$$r(A_{m \times s} B_{s \times n}) \leq \min \{r(A), r(B)\}$$

练习

设  $A_{n \times m} B_{m \times n} = E_n$ , 证明:  $B$  的列向量组线性无关