第三章 线性方程组

- 3.1 向量的线性相关性
- 3.2 向量组的秩
 - 3.3 齐次线性方程组解的结构
 - 3.4 非齐次线性方程组解的结构

教学计划: 4次课-12学时



第三章 线性方程组

3.2 向量组的秩

- → 向量组的极大线性无关组
 - 向量组的秩
 - 向量组的秩与矩阵秩的关系



1. 向量组的极大线性无关组

定义3.6

$$A: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r, \alpha_{r+1}, \alpha_{r+2}, \cdots, \alpha_m$$

若向量组 A 的一个部分组 A_0 : $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_r$ 满足

- (1) $A_0: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关;
- (2) A 中的任意向量均可由 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_r$ 线性表示. 最大则称 A_0 : $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_r$ 为向量组A的一个极大线性无关向量组,简称为极大(最大)无关组.
- 分析: (1) $A_0: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r, \alpha_i$ $(i \ge r+1)$ 线性相关 线性无关 $\alpha_i = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_r\alpha_r$
 - (2) $\forall \alpha_i \in A (i \ge r+1)$ 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r$ 线性表示.

所以 A_0 的线性无关性在A不能再扩大,因此 A_0 是A极大无关组。



例1
$$A: \quad \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 7 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 10 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}.$$

求A的极大无关组.

解

$$:: \beta_1, \beta_2$$
 不平行, $:: \beta_1, \beta_2$ 线性无关

$$:: |\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3| \neq 0$$
 $:: \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关,

而 $\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\beta_4$ 线性相关,

所以 β_1,β_2,β_3 是向量组 A 极大无关组.

例1
$$A: \quad \beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 7 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 10 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}.$$

求A的极大无关组.

问题:向量组的极大无关组是惟一的吗?

 $|\cdot||\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3|\neq 0$ $|\cdot|\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3|$ 线性无关,而 $|\beta_1,\beta_2,\beta_3,\beta_4|$

线性相关, 所以 β_1,β_2,β_3 是向量组A 极大无关组.

 $:: |\beta_1, \beta_3, \beta_4| \neq 0$ $:: \beta_1, \beta_3, \beta_4$ 线性无关,而 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ 线性相关,所以 β_1,β_3,β_4 也是向量组A 极大无关组.

结论: 一般地, 向量组的极大无关组不惟一.

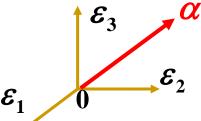
但它们所含向量的个数相同,都为3.



\mathbf{M}^2 求 \mathbf{R}^3 的极大无关组

$$(1) \varepsilon_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} 是 R^3 的一个极大无关组.$$

 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ 线性无关,



 R^3 中任一向量 α 均可由 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ 线性表示,

$$\alpha = a_1 \varepsilon_1 + a_2 \varepsilon_2 + a_3 \varepsilon_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = a_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

问题:向量空间 \mathbb{R}^3 还有其它的极大无关组吗?



\mathbf{M}^2 求 \mathbf{R}^3 的极大无关组

$$(2) \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
也是 R^3 的一个极大无关组.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 : \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$$
 线性无关,

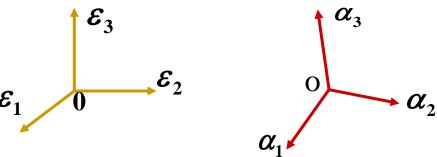
 α_3 α_1 α_2

 R^3 中任一向量 α 均可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示,

结论: R³中任意3个向量线性无关都是极大无关组.



例2 求 R^3 的极大无关组



$$(1) \varepsilon_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} 是 R^3 的一个极大无关组.$$

$$(2) \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
也是 R^3 的一个极大无关组.

$$\operatorname{span}\{\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3\} = \operatorname{span}\{\varepsilon_1,\varepsilon_2,\varepsilon_3\} = \mathbb{R}^3$$

结论: R³的极大无关组所含向量的个数相同, 都为3.

1. 向量组的极大线性无关组

定义3.6

$$A: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r, \alpha_{r+1}, \alpha_{r+2}, \dots, \alpha_m$$

若向量组 A 的一个部分组 A_0 : $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_r$ 满足

- (1) $A_0: \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_r$ 线性无关;
- (2) A 中的任意向量均可由 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_r$ 线性表示.

则称 A_0 : α_1 , α_2 , …, α_r 为向量组A的一个极大线性无关向量组,简称为极大(最大)无关组.

问题1: 向量组的极大无关组所含向量个数都一样吗 ?

问题2: 向量组的极大无关组的作用是什么 ??

问题3:如何求向量组的极大无关组?



第三章 线性方程组

3.2 向量组的秩

- 向量组的极大线性无关组
- **一**向量组的秩
 - 向量组的秩与矩阵秩的关系



设 $A \in n \times m$ 矩阵, $B \in m \times n$ 矩阵,n < m,若AB = E,

证明: B的列向量线性无关.

证明:

对
$$B$$
按列分块, $B = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$

$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \cdots + k_n\beta_n = 0$$
 用A左乘两边

本题知识点:

线性无关定义

$$\mathbf{k_1}\boldsymbol{\beta_1} + \mathbf{k_2}\boldsymbol{\beta_2} + \dots + \mathbf{k_n}\boldsymbol{\beta_n} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = \cdots = k_n = 0$$

$$(\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}, \dots, \beta_{n}) \begin{pmatrix} k_{1} \\ k_{2} \\ \vdots \\ k_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow B \begin{pmatrix} k_{1} \\ k_{2} \\ \vdots \\ k_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow AB \begin{pmatrix} k_{1} \\ k_{2} \\ \vdots \\ k_{n} \end{pmatrix} = A\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} k_{1} \\ k_{2} \\ \vdots \\ k_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = \cdots = k_n = 0$$
 所以B的列向量线性无关.

(12,4分)

设列向量组
$$\alpha_1 = (0,0,c_1)^T$$
, $\alpha_2 = (0,1,c_2)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (1,-1,c_3)^T$, $\alpha_4 = (-1,1,c_4)^T$,

其中 c_1,c_2,c_3,c_4 为任意常数,则下列向量组线性相关的为 (C)

$$(A) \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3.$$

$$(B) \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4.$$

$$(A) \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3.$$
 $(B) \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4.$ $(C) \alpha_1, \alpha_3, \alpha_4.$

$$(D) \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4.$$

$$|\alpha_{1},\alpha_{3},\alpha_{4}| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ c_{1} - c_{3} - c_{4} \end{vmatrix} = c_{1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 : \alpha_{1},\alpha_{3},\alpha_{4}$$
 线性相关,所以选(C)

$$|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ c_{1} & c_{2} & c_{3} \end{vmatrix} = c_1 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -c_1$$
 无法判断

本题所用知识点:

3个3维向量组线性相关

$$\Leftrightarrow |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3| = 0$$



(05,4分)

设列向量组 $\alpha_1 = (2,1,1,1)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (2,1,a,a)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (3,2,1,a)^T$, $\alpha_4 = (4,3,2,1)^T$

解: 4个4维向量组 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4$ 线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow |\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4| = 0$

$$|lpha_1,lpha_2,lpha_3,lpha_4| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 \ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \ 1 & a & 1 & 2 \ 1 & a & a & 1 \ \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 \ 1 & -1 & -2 & -3 \ 0 & a-1 & -1 & -1 \ 0 & a-1 & a-2 & -2 \ \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 \ a-1 & -1 & -1 \ a-1 & a-2 & -2 \ \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1-a)\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & a-2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (1-a)\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & a-1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-1)\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ a-1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-1)(1-2a) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 1/2$$

本题所用知识点:

4个4维向量组线性相关 ⇔ $|\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3,\alpha_4|$ = 0



设三阶矩阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 三维列向量 $\alpha = (a,1,1)^T$,

已知 $A\alpha$ 与 α 线性相关,则 $\alpha = -1$

解:
$$A\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 2a+3 \\ 3a+4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

因为 $A\alpha = \alpha$ 线性相关,所以

$$\frac{a}{a} = \frac{2a+3}{1} = \frac{3a+4}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow a = -1$$

本题知识点:

两个向量 α,β 线性相关 ⇔ β = kα 即对应分量成比例



(03,4分)

设 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\dots,\alpha_s$ 均为n维列向量,下列结论不正确的是 (B)

- (A) 若对于任意一组不全为零的数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s ,都有 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s \neq 0$,则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关.
- (B) 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性相关,则对于<mark>任意</mark>一组不全为零的数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s ,有 $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$.
- (C) $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s$ 线性无关的充要条件是此向量组的秩为 s.
- (D) $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s$ 线性无关的充要条件是其中任意两个向量线性无关

解: 应选(B).

由定义,只要存在一组不全为零的数 k_1,k_2,\cdots,k_s ,使得 $k_1\alpha_1+k_2\alpha_2+\cdots+k_s\alpha_s=0$. 则 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_s$ 线性相关.



设向量组 $\alpha_1 = (1,2,0)^T$, $\alpha_2 = (1,a+2,-3a)^T$, $\alpha_3 = (-1,-b-2,a+2b)^T$, $\beta = (1,3,-3)^T$, 试问: 当a, b为何值时,

- (1) β 不能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示;
- (2) β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 唯一地线性表示,并求出表示式;
- (3) β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示,但表示式不唯一,并求出表示式.

解:

$$\beta$$
能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 表示 \Leftrightarrow 方程组 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$ 有解 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$

$$(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \alpha_{3}) \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{pmatrix} = \beta \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & a+2 & -b-2 \\ 0 & -3a & a+2b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1} \\ x_{2} \\ x_{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$



试问: 当a, b为何值时,

试问: 当
$$a$$
, b 为何值时,
(1) β 不能由 α_1 , α_2 , α_3 线性表示;
 β : $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & a+2 & -b-2 \\ 0 & -3a & a+2b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -b & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1)$$
当 $a = 0$, b 为任意值时, $|A| = 0$,

$$r(A) = 2 < r(A,b) = 3$$
,方程组无解,
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -b-2 \\ 2b \end{pmatrix}$$
 所以, β 不能由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示.
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -b-2 \\ 2b \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_1 \qquad \alpha_3$$



试问: 当a, b为何值时,

(2) β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 唯一地线性表示, $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & a+2 & -b-2 \\ 0 & -3a & a+2b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$ 解: $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$

解:
$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$$

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

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0$$

(2)当
$$a \neq 0$$
, $a \neq b$ 时, $|A| \neq 0$, $r(A) = r(A,b) = 3$, 方程组有唯一解,所以, β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 唯一地线性表示.
$$\beta = (1-1/a)\alpha_1 + 1/a\alpha_2 + 0\alpha_3$$



 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & a+2 & -b-2 \\ 0 & -3a & a+2b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$

试问: 当a, b为何值时,

(3) β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示,

但表示式不唯一,并求出表示式.

解:
$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 - 1/a \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - 1/a \\ x_2 = c + 1/a \\ x_3 = c \end{cases}$$

$$(3)$$
当 $a = b \neq 0$ 时, $|A| = 0$,
$$r(A) = r(A,b) = 2 < 3$$
,方程组有无穷多组解, β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示,但表示式不唯一.



试问: 当a, b为何值时,

(3) β 可由 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 线性表示,

但表示式不唯一,并求出表示式.

解:
$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + x_3\alpha_3 = \beta$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & a+2 & -b-2 \\ 0 & -3a & a+2b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A,b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & a+2 & -b-2 & 3 \\ 0 & -3a & a+2b & -3 \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & \beta \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \end{array}} \begin{array}{c} \alpha_3 = (-1,-a-2,3a)^T = -\alpha_2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1-1/a \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1/a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1-1/a \\ x_2 = c+1/a \\ x_3 = c \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} a = b \neq 0 \text{ pt}, \ r(A) = r(A,b) = 2 < 3, \ \, \hat{\mathcal{T}}$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{T}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 1 = 1 + 1/a \\ x_2 = c + 1/a \\ x_3 = c \\ x_4 = c + 1/a \\ x_5 = c \\ x_7 = c + 1/a \\ x_7 = c \\ x_7 = c \\ x_8 = c \\ x_$$

 β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性表示,但表示式不唯一.

$$\beta = (1 - 1/a)\alpha_1 + (c + 1/a)\alpha_2 + c\alpha_3$$

$$= (1 - 1/a)\alpha_1 + c\alpha_2 + 1/a\alpha_2 - c\alpha_2$$

$$= (1 - 1/a)\alpha_1 + 1/a\alpha_2$$

