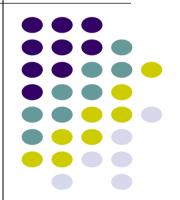
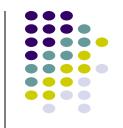
# § 9 求解非齐次线性方程组



#### 9.1 复习



设
$$A$$
是 $m \times n$  阶矩阵,考虑 $A$ **x** = **0**.

行变换 行变换 
$$A \longrightarrow U$$
 (阶梯形)  $\longrightarrow U_0 =$ 

主变量: 主列对应的变量.

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & F \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 9.1 复习



(1)  $U_0$  中主列设为第  $i_1, \dots, i_r$  列,则 A 中  $i_1, \dots, i_r$  列线性无关 (称为A 中主列),且 A 中其余列均是这些主列的线性组合.

例: 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 6 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow U_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4 \ \alpha_5 \qquad \beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \beta_3 \ \beta_4 \ \beta_5$$

容易看出  $\beta_4 = 2\beta_1 + 4\beta_3$ , 则  $\alpha_4 = 2\alpha_1 + 4\alpha_3$ .

(2) N(A) 中基础解系向量个数为 n-r.

# 9.1 复习



以上例说明:  $x_1, x_3$  为主变量,  $x_2, x_4, x_5$  为自由变量.

$$\Rightarrow x_2 = 1, x_4 = x_5 = 0; x_4 = 1, x_2 = x_5 = 0; x_5 = 1, x_2 = x_4 = 0$$

分别得 
$$A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$
 的解为 $\begin{pmatrix} -3\\1\\0\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{pmatrix} -2\\0\\-4\\1\\0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\3\\0\\1 \end{pmatrix}$ .



这次课,考虑求解一般线性方程组 $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ .

己知: (1)  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  有解  $\iff \mathbf{b} \in C(A)$ .

(2)设 $\mathbf{x}^*$ 是 $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ 的一特解,则 $\mathbf{x}^* + N(A)$ 是方程全部解.

当零空间为2维或者3维时,所有解是过X星的直线或者平面



例 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = 3\\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 = 6 \end{cases}$$
 一个特解  $\mathbf{x}^* = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

例 
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 4x_2 = 6 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 = 0 \end{cases} \iff x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \implies N(A) = \left\{ c \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} | c \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$



则原方程组解集 =  $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} | c \in \mathbb{R} \right\} = S(A, \mathbf{b}).$ 

从图像上看, $S(A, \mathbf{b})$ 和N(A)是两条平行直线.



如何求特解?

例 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 & = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - x_4 - 2x_5 & = 1 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 - x_4 - 2x_5 & = 1 \\ 5x_1 + 5x_2 - 3x_3 - 4x_4 - 8x_5 & = 4 \end{cases}$$
 即  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ .

解: 考虑增广矩阵



 $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  和  $C\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{d}$  同解。 $C\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{d}$  对应方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 & = 0 \\ -2x_3 - x_4 - 2x_5 & = 1 \end{cases}.$$

自由变量为 $x_2, x_4, x_5$ . 令  $x_2 = x_4 = x_5 = 0$ ,则  $x_3 = -\frac{1}{2}, x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ . 即  $\mathbf{x}^* = (\frac{1}{2}, 0, -\frac{1}{2}, 0, 0)^T$  为特解.



$$C\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \text{ an } A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \text{ page}$$

令 
$$x_2 = 1, x_4 = x_5 = 0$$
, 得  $C\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  的解  $(-1, 1, 0, 0, 0)^T$ ;  $x_4 = 1, x_2 = x_5 = 0$ , 得  $C\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  的解  $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, -\frac{1}{2}, 1, 0)^T$ ;  $x_5 = 1, x_2 = x_4 = 0$ , 得  $C\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  的解  $(1, 0, -1, 0, 1)^T$ .

故  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  的解集为

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} | c_i \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$



设A 如上,为一个 $m \times n$  阶矩阵,  $r = \mathcal{H}(A)$ , 容易检查  $r \leq min(m, n)$ .

若 r = n, 则称 A 是一个列满秩矩阵(matrix of full column rank). r = m, 则称 A 是一个行满秩矩阵(matrix of full row rank). 特别地 r = n = m, 则 A 是可逆的.

 $Case\ 1: r = n = m.$   $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ 有唯一解  $\mathbf{x} = A^{-1}\mathbf{b}.$  独立方程的个数等于未知量的个数



 $Case\ 2: r = n < m$ . 则  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  只有零解,此时  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  无解或有唯一解(特解).

例: 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
.  $r(A) = 2 = A$  的列数. 考虑  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$(A \mathbf{b}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & b_1 \\ 2 & 1 & b_2 \\ 6 & 1 & b_3 \\ 5 & 1 & b_4 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & c_1 \\ 0 & 1 & c_2 \\ 0 & 0 & c_3 \\ 0 & 0 & c_4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{b} \in C(A) \iff A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b} \text{ } \beta \mathbb{R}$$

$$\iff c_3 = c_4 = 0$$



Case 3: r = m < n. 则 A 行消去得到 m 个主元,即

列对换 
$$U_0 \xrightarrow{P} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & F \end{pmatrix} = R$$

则  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  变为 $U_0\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{d}$ (同解).  $U_0\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{d}$  总有特解 $\mathbf{x} = P\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{d} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ . 此时自由变量有n - m 个.

故这种情况下  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  有无穷多解.



Case 
$$4: r < m, r < n$$
.  $A \xrightarrow{E} U_0 \xrightarrow{P} \begin{pmatrix} I_r & F \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = R$ 

 $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  有解  $\iff R\mathbf{y} = E\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{d}$  有解.

$$R = EAP$$

 $R\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{d}$  若有解,则有无穷解  $\Longrightarrow A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  有无穷解.

注意,这里不是同解变形,只是做相应的变换,有降维的可能

$$Case\ 2: A$$
 列满秩.  $A \xrightarrow{E} U_0 = \begin{pmatrix} I_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $EA = U_0$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_n & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times m} \begin{pmatrix} I_n \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} = I_n \implies (I_n & 0)E \cdot A = I_n$$

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$$= I_n \implies (I_n & 0)E \cdot A$$

$$Case 3: A$$
 行满秩.  $A \xrightarrow{E} U_0 = \begin{pmatrix} I_m & F \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} \quad EA = U_0$ 

$$(I_{n} \quad 0)_{n \times m} \begin{pmatrix} I_{n} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} = I_{n} \Longrightarrow (I_{n} \quad 0)E \cdot A = I_{n}$$
即  $A$  有左逆  $(E \quad 0)$ . 空间中的两个基底\*二维空间中的两个基底
$$Case \quad 3: A \quad f$$
 满秩.  $A \xrightarrow{E} U_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} I_{m} & F \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n} \quad EA = U_{0}$ 

$$U_{0} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} I_{m} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{n \times m} = I_{m} \Longrightarrow EA \begin{pmatrix} I_{m} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = I_{m} \Longrightarrow A \begin{pmatrix} I_{m} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} E = I_{m}$$
即  $A$  有右逆  $\begin{pmatrix} E \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .



例: 当  $\lambda = ?$  方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 & -x_2 & +x_3 & +x_4 & = 1 \\ x_1 & +2x_2 & -x_3 & +4x_4 & = 2 & \text{有无穷解, 无解?} \\ x_1 & +7x_2 & -4x_3 & +11x_4 & = \lambda \end{cases}$$

解:

$$(A \mathbf{b}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & -4 & 11 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \longleftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & -4 & 11 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda - 5 \end{pmatrix} = (C \mathbf{d})$$

$$C\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{d}$$
 和  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  同解.

$$C\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{d}$$
 有解  $\iff \lambda = 5$ . 此时, $C\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{d}$  有无穷解.

$$(Cx = 0)$$
的基础解系有 $4 - 2 = 2$ 个向量.)