

§ 3.3 求解线性方程组的消元法

例
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 & \textcircled{1} \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 = 4 & \textcircled{2} \\ x_1 + \quad \quad \quad x_3 = 3 & \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} - 2 \times \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{3} - \frac{1}{2} \textcircled{1} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 & \textcircled{1}' \\ 4x_2 - x_3 = 2 & \textcircled{2}' \\ \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = \frac{5}{2} & \textcircled{3}' \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{3}' - \frac{1}{8} \textcircled{2}' \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 & \textcircled{1}'' \\ 4x_2 - x_3 = 2 & \textcircled{2}'' \\ -\frac{3}{8}x_3 = \frac{9}{4} & \textcircled{3}'' \end{array} \right.$$

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$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 9 \\ x_2 = -1 \\ x_3 = -6 \end{cases}$$

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 增广矩阵 $\hat{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right)$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} - 2 \times \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{3} - \frac{1}{2} \textcircled{1} \end{array} \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 & \textcircled{1}' \\ 4x_2 - x_3 = 2 & \textcircled{2}' \\ \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3 = \frac{5}{2} & \textcircled{3}' \end{cases} \xrightarrow[r_3 - \frac{1}{2}r_1]{r_2 - 2r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\textcircled{3}' - \frac{1}{8} \textcircled{2}' \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 & \textcircled{1}'' \\ 4x_2 - x_3 = 2 & \textcircled{2}'' \\ -\frac{3}{8}x_3 = \frac{9}{4} & \textcircled{3}'' \end{cases} \xrightarrow{r_3 - \frac{1}{8}r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{3}{8} & \frac{9}{4} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_3 \times (-\frac{8}{3}) \\ r_2 + r_3 \\ r_1 - 3r_3 \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -1 & 0 & 19 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -6 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 9 \\ x_2 = -1 \\ x_3 = -6 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_2 \times (\frac{1}{4}) \\ r_1 + r_2 \\ r_1 \div 2 \end{array} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -6 \end{array} \right)$$

可见：线性方程组消元法,等同于增广矩阵经行初等变换化为行最简形.

消元法:线性方程组三种变换 \leftrightarrow 增广矩阵的三种行变换。

(1) 互换两个方程 \leftrightarrow (1) 互换矩阵两行

(2) 用非零常数乘某方程 \leftrightarrow (2) 用非零数乘某行

(3) 方程若干倍加于另一方程 \leftrightarrow (3) 用行若干倍加于另一行

命题2: 线性方程组的增广矩阵经行初等变换后, 变成同解方程组的增广矩阵.

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[illegible]

把增广矩阵利用初等行变换，化为行最简形

[illegible]

行最简形

注意：总可将 \hat{H} 作变换，调整为上述行最简形，只是变动 x_i 的排序就可以了.

$$\hat{H} = \begin{pmatrix} \overset{x_1}{1} & \overset{x_2}{0} & \cdots & \overset{x_r}{0} & \overset{x_{r+1}}{b_{1,r+1}} & \overset{x_{r+2}}{b_{1,r+2}} & \cdots & \overset{x_n}{b_{1n}} & \text{常数} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & b_{2,r+1} & b_{2,r+2} & \cdots & b_{2n} & d_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & b_{r,r+1} & b_{r,r+2} & \cdots & b_{rn} & d_r \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & d_{r+1} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

➤ 解的讨论 （总有 $\text{rank}A \leq \text{rank}\hat{A} \leq \min(m, n+1)$ ）

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \quad d_{r+1} \neq 0 &\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}A = r < \text{rank}\hat{A} = r+1 (= \text{rank}\hat{H}) \\ &\Leftrightarrow 0x_1 + 0x_2 + \cdots + 0x_n = d_{r+1} \neq 0, \text{ 矛盾} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \text{方程组无解} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{2} \quad d_{r+1} = 0 \iff \text{rank} \mathbf{A} = \text{rank} \hat{\mathbf{A}}$$

\Leftrightarrow 方程组有解

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(1) $rank A = rank \hat{A} = n \Leftrightarrow \hat{H} = \begin{bmatrix} E_n & d \\ O & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

\Leftrightarrow 方程组有唯一解, 且解 $x_i = d_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n$

$$(2) \text{ rank } \mathbf{A} = \text{rank } \hat{\mathbf{A}} = r < n \Leftrightarrow \hat{\mathbf{H}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}_r & \mathbf{B} & d \\ \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

\Leftrightarrow 方程组有无穷多组解, 且解为

[illegible]

称 x_{r+1}, \dots, x_n 为自由未知量

或参数形式

[illegible]

或矩阵形式

一般解 或通解

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_r \\ x_{r+1} \\ x_{r+2} \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \vdots \\ d_r \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_1 \begin{bmatrix} -b_{1,r+1} \\ -b_{2,r+1} \\ \vdots \\ -b_{r,r+1} \\ \color{red}{1} \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} -b_{1,r+2} \\ -b_{2,r+2} \\ \vdots \\ -b_{r,r+2} \\ 0 \\ \color{red}{1} \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \cdots + k_{n-r} \begin{bmatrix} -b_{1,n} \\ -b_{2,n} \\ \vdots \\ -b_{r,n} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ \color{red}{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

定理 3.4 对 $A_{m \times n}x = b$, 设秩 $\text{rank}A$, $\text{rank}\hat{A}$

1. 线性方程组无解 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}A \neq \text{rank}\hat{A}$ (必有 $\text{rank}A < \text{rank}\hat{A}$)

2. 线性方程组有解 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}A = \text{rank}\hat{A}$

且 (1) 有唯一解 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}A = \text{rank}\hat{A} = n$ (未知数个数)

(2) 有无穷多组解 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}A = \text{rank}\hat{A} < n$ (未知数个数)

注: 由定理3.4可以看出, 决定一个方程组是否有解的并不是方程个数的多少, 而是系数矩阵和增广矩阵的秩。

定理3.5 对齐次线性方程组 $A_{m \times n}x = 0$

1. 有非零解 \Leftrightarrow 有无穷多组解 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}A < n$

2. 只有零解 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}A = n$ (注: A 未必为方阵)

3. 当 $m < n$ 时 \Rightarrow 有非零解 ($\because \text{rank}A \leq \min(m, n) < n$)

推论: 对 $A_{n \times n}x = 0$

1. 有非零解 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}A < n \Leftrightarrow \det A = 0$ (A 不满秩)

2. 只有零解 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}A = n \Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0$ (A 满秩, 非奇异, 可逆)

注意：1.求解 $Ax=b$ 要考虑增广矩阵，
求解 $Ax=0$ 只考虑系数矩阵就可以了；
2.用初等变换求解方程组只能用**初等行变换**.

例1 求解线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 1 \\ 3x_1 - 6x_2 + 5x_3 - 4x_4 = 2 \\ -2x_1 + 4x_2 - 4x_3 + 3x_4 = -1 \end{cases}$$

解

$$\hat{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -6 & 5 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & -4 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$
$$\xrightarrow[r_3 + 2r_1]{r_2 - 3r_1} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_2} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_1 - r_2]{r_2 \times \frac{1}{2}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \text{记做 } \underline{\underline{H_1}}$$

$\therefore \text{rank } A = \text{rank } \hat{A} = 2 < 4 \Rightarrow$ 方程组有无穷多解

同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_4 = \frac{3}{2} \\ x_3 - \frac{1}{2}x_4 = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

移项得

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{5}{2} + 2x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_4 \\ x_3 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_4 \end{cases}$$

令 $\begin{cases} x_2 = k_1 \\ x_4 = k_2 \end{cases}$ (k_1, k_2 为任意常数)

则有 $\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{5}{2} + 2k_1 - \frac{1}{2}k_2 \\ x_2 = k_1 \\ x_3 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}k_2 \\ x_4 = k_2 \end{cases}$

或

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5/2 \\ 0 \\ -1/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 \\ 0 \\ 1/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(k_1, k_2 为任意常数)

$$\mathbf{H}_1 = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_2 \times (-2)]{r_1 + r_2} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 + 2x_2 - x_3 \\ x_4 = 1 + 2x_3 \end{cases} \quad \mathbf{H}_2$$

令

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = k_1 \\ x_3 = k_2 \end{cases} \quad (k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数})$$

则有

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 + 2k_1 - k_2 \\ x_2 = k_1 \\ x_3 = k_2 \\ x_4 = 1 + 2k_2 \end{cases} \quad (k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数})$$

$$\mathbf{H}_1 = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_1 \times (-\frac{1}{2})} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) = \mathbf{H}_3$$

同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_2 = -\frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{2}x_1 + \frac{1}{4}x_4 \\ x_3 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x_4 \end{cases}$$

令
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = k_1 \\ x_4 = k_2 \end{cases} \quad (k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数})$$

则有

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = k_1 \\ x_2 = -\frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{2}k_1 + \frac{1}{4}k_2 \\ x_3 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}k_2 \\ x_4 = k_2 \end{cases} \quad (k_1, k_2 \text{ 为任意常数})$$

注意： 1. 三种解彼此等价；
2. 每种解都有且只有两个自由未知量。

(2001.5 15分)

例2 当 a, b 为何值时, 线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} ax_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4 \\ x_1 + bx_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 + 2bx_2 + x_3 = 4 \end{cases}$$

有唯一解, 无解, 无穷多解? 在有无穷多解时, 求通解.

解 系数行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & b & 1 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 \end{vmatrix} = b(1-a)$

(1) $D \neq 0$ 即 $b \neq 0$ 且 $a \neq 1$ 时, 方程组有唯一解;

(2) $b = 0$ 时,

$$\hat{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} a & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} a & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

所以 $\text{rank } A = 2$, $\text{rank } \hat{A} = 3$, 方程组无解.

(3) $a = 1$ 时,

$$\hat{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & b & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$
$$\longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & b & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-2b \end{array} \right)$$

所以有

① $1-2b \neq 0$ 即 $b \neq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\text{rank } A = 2$, $\text{rank } \hat{A} = 3$, 方程组无解;

② $1-2b=0$ 即 $b=\frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\text{rank } A = \text{rank } \hat{A} = 2 < 3$, 方程组有无穷多解;

同解方程组为
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 - x_3 \\ x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

则通解为
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 - k \\ x_2 = 2 \\ x_3 = k \end{cases} \quad (k \text{ 为任意常数})$$

注意: 在讨论带参数的线性方程组时, 若方程个数与未知量个数相等, 最好先用克拉默法则, 即计算系数行列式 D , 当 $D \neq 0$ 时, 方程组有唯一解; 当 $D=0$ 时, 再对增广矩阵作初等行变换来继续判断解的情况。

练习：2004数一 9分

设有齐次线性方程组

[illegible]

试问 a 取何值时, 该方程组有非零解, 并求出其通解.

思考题

1. $A_{m \times n} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$

(1) $m > n$ 时，是否一定无解？为什么？

$$\hat{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

(2) $m < n$ 时，是否一定有解？为什么？

$$\hat{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$2. \quad \mathbf{A}_{m \times n} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$

(1) $m > n$ 时, 是否只有零解? 为什么?

$$\hat{\mathbf{A}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) $m < n$ 时, 是否一定有非零解? 为什么?

$\because \text{rank } \mathbf{A} \leq m < n$ 所以一定有非零解.