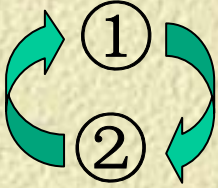


例 求解线性方程组


$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 = -5 & \textcircled{1} \\ x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 = -2 & \textcircled{2} \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 + 7x_3 = -7 & \textcircled{3} \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = -3 & \textcircled{4} \end{cases} \quad (\text{I})$$


解 先采取以下步骤消元：使每个方程的未知数个数较前一个方程少。

法1：


(I)  $\xrightarrow{\textcircled{1} \leftrightarrow \textcircled{2}}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 = -2 \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 = -5 \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 + 7x_3 = -7 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = -3 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \times (-4) \\ \textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{4} \end{array}$  (II)

**消 $x_1$**



(II)  $\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} - 2\textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{3} - 4\textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{4} - \textcircled{1} \end{array}}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 = -2 \\ x_2 + 3x_3 = -1 \\ 6x_2 + 11x_3 = 1 \\ x_2 + 3x_3 = -1 \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{2} \times (-6) \\ \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{4} \end{array}$  (III)

**消 $x_2$**





$$\begin{array}{lcl}
 \text{(III)} & \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{3}-6\textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{4}-\textcircled{2} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\quad} & \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 = -2 & \textcircled{1} \\ x_2 + 3x_3 = -1 & \textcircled{2} \\ -7x_3 = 7 & \textcircled{3} \\ 0x_3 = 0 & \textcircled{4} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{(IV)}
 \end{array}$$

再采用“回代”过程求诸 $x_i (i=3,2,1)$ :

- 1) 方程④为恒等式，去掉；
- 2) 方程③ $\times(-\frac{1}{7})$ ，得 $x_3 = -1$ ；
- 3) 将 $x_3 = -1$ 代入方程②解得 $x_2 = 2$ ；
- 4) 将 $x_3 = -1$ 和 $x_2 = 2$ 代入方程①解得 $x_1 = 1$ 。

法2:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(I)} \xrightarrow{\text{①} \leftrightarrow \text{②}} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 = -2 & \text{①} \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 = -5 & \text{②} \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 + 7x_3 = -7 & \text{③} \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = -3 & \text{④} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{(II)} \\ \text{消}x_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{(II)} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} \text{②} - 2\text{①} \\ \text{③} - 4\text{①} \\ \text{④} - \text{①} \end{array}} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 = -2 & \text{①} \\ x_2 + 3x_3 = -1 & \text{②} \\ 6x_2 + 11x_3 = 1 & \text{③} \\ x_2 + 3x_3 = -1 & \text{④} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{(III)} \\ \text{消}x_2 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{(III)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} + 2\textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{3} - 6\textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{4} - \textcircled{2} \\ \text{消}x_3 \end{array} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 5x_3 = -4 \quad \textcircled{1} \\ x_2 + 3x_3 = -1 \quad \textcircled{2} \\ -7x_3 = 7 \quad \textcircled{3} \\ 0x_3 = 0 \quad \textcircled{4} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{(IV)}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{(IV)} \quad \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{3} \times (-\frac{1}{7}) \\ \textcircled{1} - 5\textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{2} - 3\textcircled{3} \end{array} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 2 \\ x_3 = -1 \\ 0x_3 = 0 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

方程组的解为  $x_1=1$  ,  $x_2=2$  ,  $x_3=-1$  。

对方程组施行一次初等变换，相当于对它的增广矩阵施行一次对应的初等行变换。

因此对于引例的线性方程组可以对其增广矩阵进行初等行变换来求解：

法1：线性方程组的增广矩阵

$$\hat{A} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -3 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & 7 & -7 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & -5 \\ 4 & -2 & 7 & -7 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \end{array} \right)$$



$$\begin{array}{l}
 r_2 - 2r_1 \\
 r_3 - 4r_1 \\
 r_4 - r_1
 \end{array}
 \rightarrow
 \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 1 & -2 & -1 & -2 \\
 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\
 0 & 6 & 11 & 1 \\
 0 & 1 & 3 & -1
 \end{array} \right)
 \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r_3 - 6r_2 \\ r_4 - r_2 \end{array}}
 \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c}
 1 & -2 & -1 & -2 \\
 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\
 0 & 0 & -7 & 7 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0
 \end{array} \right)$$

同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases}
 x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 = -2 \\
 x_2 + 3x_3 = -1 \\
 -7x_3 = 7 \\
 0x_3 = 0
 \end{cases}$$

采用“回代”过程求得  $x_3 = -1, x_2 = 2, x_1 = 1$ 。

## 法2: 线性方程组的增广矩阵

$$\hat{A} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & -5 \\ 4 & -2 & 7 & -7 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 - 4r_1 \\ r_4 - r_1 \end{array}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 6 & 11 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r_1 + 2r_2 \\ r_3 - 6r_2 \\ r_4 - r_2 \end{array}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 5 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} r_3 \times (-\frac{1}{7}) \\ r_1 - 5r_3 \\ r_2 - 3r_3 \end{array}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

方程组的解为  $x_1=1, x_2=2, x_3=-1$ 。



例 在矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  中, 取1, 2行

和3, 4列得到  $A$  的一个2阶子式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 13$$

取1, 2, 3行和1, 3, 4列得到  $A$  的一个3阶子式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -5$$

在该矩阵中, 1阶子式共有  $C_4^1 C_5^1 = 4 \times 5 = 20$  个

2阶子式共有  $C_4^2 C_5^2 = \frac{4 \times 3}{2} \cdot \frac{5 \times 4}{2} = 60$  个

3阶子式共有  $C_4^3 C_5^3 = 4 \cdot \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3}{3 \times 2} = 40$  个

4阶子式共有  $C_4^4 C_5^4 = 5$  个



例 求下列矩阵的秩:

$$1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 \\ 4 & 7 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad 2) B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 1)  $A$  中 2 阶子式  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$ ;

$A$  只有一个 3 阶子式  $\det A$ ，且

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 \\ 4 & 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -11 \\ 0 & -1 & -11 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

故  $\text{rank } A = 2$ 。

例 求下列矩阵的秩:

$$1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & -5 \\ 4 & 7 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad 2) B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}。$$

解 2)  $B$ 中3阶子式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 10 \neq 0$$

而所有的5个4阶子式全为0(均有一行元素全为0),  
故  $\text{rank } B = 3$ 。



例

求矩阵  $A =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

的秩。

解

$A$

$$\begin{matrix} r_2 - 3r_1 \\ r_4 - 5r_1 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_3 + r_2 \\ r_4 - r_2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{-1} & -2 & -3 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{B}$$

$\mathbf{B}$ 有3个非零行，从而  $\text{rank } \mathbf{B} = 3$ ，故  $\text{rank } \mathbf{A} = 3$ 。

（因为  $\mathbf{B}$  的所有 4 阶子式全为零，而

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -7 \neq 0$$

所以  $\text{rank } \mathbf{B} = 3$ 。）



**注** 矩阵***B***还可通过初等行变换进一步化简:

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} r_1 + r_2 \\ r_2 \times (-1) \\ r_3 \times \frac{1}{7} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \\ \begin{array}{l} r_1 + 5r_3 \\ r_2 - 6r_3 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = H \end{array}$$

矩阵***H***在初等行变换下不能再化简, 但作初等列变换还能进一步化简:

$$C \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} c_4 + c_2 \\ c_5 + 2c_2 \\ c_4 - 2c_3 \\ c_5 - 3c_3 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} c_1 \leftrightarrow c_2 \\ c_2 \leftrightarrow c_3 \\ c_3 \leftrightarrow c_6 \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = I$$



例 求 $n$ 阶方阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & \cdots & a \end{pmatrix}$  的秩。

解 法1

$$A \xrightarrow[\begin{smallmatrix} c_1+c_n \\ \vdots \\ c_1+c_2 \end{smallmatrix}]{\quad} \begin{pmatrix} a+(n-1)b & b & \cdots & b \\ a+(n-1)b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a+(n-1)b & b & \cdots & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\begin{smallmatrix} r_2-r_1 \\ r_3-r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_n-r_1 \end{smallmatrix}]{\quad} \begin{pmatrix} a+(n-1)b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-b \end{pmatrix}$$

- (1)  $a=b$ 时: 若 $a=b=0$ , 则 $\text{rank}A=0$ ;  
若 $a=b\neq 0$ , 则 $\text{rank}A=1$ 。
- (2)  $a\neq b$ 时: 若 $a+(n-1)b=0$ , 则 $\text{rank}A=n-1$ ;  
若 $a+(n-1)b\neq 0$ , 则 $\text{rank}A=n$ 。

法2  $\det A = [a + (n-1)b](a-b)^{n-1}$

- (1) 当 $a\neq b$ 且 $a+(n-1)b\neq 0$ 时, 则 $\text{rank}A=n$ 。
- (2) 当 $a=b$ 时, 有

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & \cdots & b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



当 $b=0$ 时,  $\text{rank}A=0$ ; 当 $b\neq 0$ 时,  $\text{rank}A=1$ 。

(3) 当 $a+(n-1)b=0$ 且 $b\neq 0$ 时, 有

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -(n-1)b & b & \cdots & b & b \\ b & -(n-1)b & \cdots & b & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b & b & \cdots & -(n-1)b & b \\ b & b & \cdots & b & -(n-1)b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_1 - r_n \\ r_2 - r_n \\ \vdots \\ r_{n-1} - r_n \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -nb & 0 & \cdots & 0 & nb \\ 0 & -nb & \cdots & 0 & nb \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -nb & nb \\ b & b & \cdots & b & -(n-1)b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_1 \times (-\frac{1}{nb}) \\ \vdots \\ r_{n-1} \times (-\frac{1}{nb}) \\ r_n \times \frac{1}{b} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & -(n-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_n - r_1 \\ r_n - r_2 \\ \vdots \\ r_n - r_{n-1} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

故  $\text{rank} A = n-1$ 。



## 例 求解齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解 对系数矩阵 $A$ 施行初等行变换:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_1]{r_2 - r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_3 + \frac{1}{2}r_2 \\ r_2 \times \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{rank } A = 2 < 4$ ，有无穷多解（或非零解）。

同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_2 + x_4 \\ x_3 = 2x_4 \end{cases}$$

通解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = t_1 + t_2 \\ x_2 = t_1 \\ x_3 = 2t_2 \\ x_4 = t_2 \end{cases} \quad (t_1, t_2 \text{ 为任意常数})$$



## 例 求解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 = 4 \\ x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = -3 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + x_4 = 1 \\ -7x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = -3 \end{cases}$$

解 对增广矩阵  $\hat{A}$  施行初等行变换:

$$\hat{A} = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & -3 & 5 & -3 \\ 0 & -7 & 3 & 1 & -3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_1 + 2r_2 \\ r_3 - 5r_2 \\ r_4 + 7r_2 \end{array} \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 8 & -24 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} r_1 - \frac{1}{2}r_3 \\ r_2 + \frac{1}{2}r_3 \\ r_4 + 2r_3 \\ r_3 \times \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \rightarrow$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} r_4 \times \frac{1}{8} \\ r_1 + 2r_4 \\ r_2 - r_4 \end{array} \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$\text{rank } \hat{A} = \text{rank } A = 4$ , 有唯一解

$$x_1 = -8, \quad x_2 = 3, \quad x_3 = 6, \quad x_4 = 0$$



例  $\lambda$ 取何值时, 线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} (2\lambda+1)x_1 - \lambda x_2 + (\lambda+1)x_3 = \lambda-1 \\ (\lambda-2)x_1 + (\lambda-1)x_2 + (\lambda-2)x_3 = \lambda \\ (2\lambda-1)x_1 + (\lambda-1)x_2 + (2\lambda-1)x_3 = \lambda \end{cases}$$

有唯一解, 无解, 无穷多解? 在无穷多解时求通解。

解 法1 系数行列式

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 2\lambda+1 & -\lambda & \lambda+1 \\ \lambda-2 & \lambda-1 & \lambda-2 \\ 2\lambda-1 & \lambda-1 & 2\lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1-c_3} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -\lambda & \lambda+1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & \lambda-2 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 2\lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & \lambda+1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & \lambda-2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda(\lambda-1)(\lambda+1)$$

- 1) 当 $\lambda \neq 0$ ,  $\lambda \neq 1$ 且 $\lambda \neq -1$ 时, 有唯一解;
- 2) 当 $\lambda = 0$  时, 增广矩阵

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

$\text{rank } \hat{A} = 3, \text{rank } A = 2$ , 无解。

- 3) 当 $\lambda = 1$  时, 增广矩阵



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

$$\xrightarrow[r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2]{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right)$$

$\text{rank } \hat{A} = 3, \text{rank } A = 2$ , 无解。

4) 当  $\lambda = -1$  时, 增广矩阵

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

$$\xrightarrow[r_1 + r_2]{r_2 \times (-\frac{1}{5})} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{3}{5} & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{3}{5} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$\text{rank } \hat{A} = \text{rank } A = 2 < 3$ , 有无穷多解。

同解方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - \frac{3}{5}x_3 \\ x_2 = -1 - \frac{3}{5}x_3 \end{cases}$$

通解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - \frac{3}{5}t \\ x_2 = -1 - \frac{3}{5}t \\ x_3 = t \end{cases} \quad (t \text{ 为任意常数})$$



法2 直接对增广矩阵  $\hat{A}$  施行初等行变换:

$$\hat{A} = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2\lambda+1 & -\lambda & \lambda+1 & \lambda-1 \\ \lambda-2 & \lambda-1 & \lambda-2 & \lambda \\ 2\lambda-1 & \lambda-1 & 2\lambda-1 & \lambda \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1-r_3 \\ r_3-r_2}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2\lambda+1 & -\lambda+2 & -1 \\ \lambda-2 & \lambda-1 & \lambda-2 & \lambda \\ \lambda+1 & 0 & \lambda+1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2+r_1 \\ r_2-r_3}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & -2\lambda+1 & -\lambda+2 & -1 \\ -1 & -\lambda & -\lambda-1 & \lambda-1 \\ \lambda+1 & 0 & \lambda+1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+2r_2 \\ r_3+(\lambda+1)r_2}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -4\lambda+1 & -3\lambda & 2\lambda-3 \\ -1 & -\lambda & -\lambda-1 & \lambda-1 \\ 0 & -\lambda^2-\lambda & -\lambda^2-\lambda & \lambda^2-1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3 \times 4]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -\lambda & -\lambda-1 & \lambda-1 \\ 0 & -4\lambda+1 & -3\lambda & 2\lambda-3 \\ 0 & -4\lambda^2-4\lambda & -4\lambda^2-4\lambda & 4\lambda^2-4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3 - \lambda r_2]{r_1 \times (-1)}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \lambda & \lambda+1 & -\lambda+1 \\ 0 & -4\lambda+1 & -3\lambda & 2\lambda-3 \\ 0 & -5\lambda & -\lambda^2-4\lambda & 2\lambda^2+3\lambda-4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_2 - \frac{4}{5}r_3}$$



$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \lambda & \lambda+1 & -\lambda+1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{5}\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{5}\lambda & -\frac{8}{5}\lambda^2 - \frac{2}{5}\lambda + \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & -5\lambda & -\lambda^2 - 4\lambda & 2\lambda^2 + 3\lambda - 4 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3 \times \frac{1}{4}]{r_3 + 5\lambda r_2}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \lambda & \lambda+1 & -\lambda+1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{5}\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{5}\lambda & -\frac{8}{5}\lambda^2 - \frac{2}{5}\lambda + \frac{1}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda(\lambda+1)(\lambda-1) & -(\lambda+1)(2\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1) \end{array} \right)$$

- 1) 当  $\lambda \neq 0$ ,  $\lambda \neq 1$  且  $\lambda \neq -1$  时,  $\text{rank } \hat{A} = \text{rank } A = 3$ .  
有唯一解;
- 2) 当  $\lambda = 0$  时,  $\text{rank } \hat{A} = 3$ ,  $\text{rank } A = 2$ , 无解。
- 3) 当  $\lambda = 1$  时,  $\text{rank } \hat{A} = 3$ ,  $\text{rank } A = 2$ , 无解。
- 4) 当  $\lambda = -1$  时,  $\text{rank } \hat{A} = \text{rank } A = 2 < 3$ ,  
有无穷多解。

例  $\lambda$  取何实值时, 线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 = \lambda \\ \lambda x_2 + x_3 = \lambda \\ \lambda x_3 + x_4 = \lambda \\ x_1 + \lambda x_4 = \lambda \end{cases}$$

有唯一解, 无解, 无穷多解? 在无穷多解时求通解。

解 法1 系数行列式

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{1列展开}} \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \lambda^4 - 1 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 + 1) \end{aligned}$$



1) 当  $\lambda \neq 1$  且  $\lambda \neq -1$  时, 有唯一解;

2) 当  $\lambda = 1$  时, 增广矩阵

$$\hat{A} = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_2 - r_3]{r_1 - r_4} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$
$$\xrightarrow[r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4]{r_1 - r_2} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$\text{rank } \hat{A} = \text{rank } A = 3 < 4$ , 有无穷多解。

同解方程组为

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

通解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - t \\ x_2 = t \\ x_3 = 1 - t \\ x_4 = t \end{cases}$$

( $t$ 为任意常数)

3) 当 $\lambda = -1$ 时, 增广矩阵

$$\hat{A} = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 + r_4 \\ r_2 + r_3}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$



$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_1 + r_2 \\ r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4 \end{matrix}} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 \end{array} \right)$$

$\text{rank } \hat{A} = 4, \text{rank } A = 3$ , 无解。

**法2** 直接对增广矩阵  $\hat{A}$  施行初等行变换：

$$\hat{A} = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} \lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 & 0 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda & \lambda \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1 - \lambda r_4} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & -\lambda^2 & \lambda - \lambda^2 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 & 0 & \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda & \lambda \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 - \lambda r_1} \left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & -\lambda^2 & \lambda - \lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda^3 & \lambda - \lambda^2 + \lambda^3 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda & \lambda \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_3 - \lambda r_2}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & -\lambda^2 & \lambda - \lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda^3 & \lambda - \lambda^2 + \lambda^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda^4 & \lambda - \lambda^2 + \lambda^3 - \lambda^4 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda & \lambda \end{array} \right) \longrightarrow$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\lambda^2 & \lambda - \lambda^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \lambda^3 & \lambda - \lambda^2 + \lambda^3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 - \lambda^4 & \lambda - \lambda^2 + \lambda^3 - \lambda^4 \end{array} \right)$$



- 1) 当 $\lambda \neq \pm 1$ 时,  $\text{rank } \hat{A} = \text{rank } A = 4$ , 有唯一解;
- 2) 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时,  $\text{rank } \hat{A} = \text{rank } A = 3 < 4$ , 有无穷多解;
- 3) 当 $\lambda = -1$ 时,  $\text{rank } \hat{A} = 4$ ,  $\text{rank } A = 3$ , 无解。

例 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} + a_{11} & a_{32} + a_{12} & a_{33} + a_{13} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

则必有 (C)。

(A)  $AP_1P_2 = B$ ;

(B)  $AP_2P_1 = B$ ;

(C)  $P_1P_2A = B$ ;

(D)  $P_2P_1A = B$ 。



分析  $A$  由初等行变换变成矩阵  $B$ , 故  $(A)(B)$  不对。

又有  $A \xrightarrow[r_3+r_2]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} B$  或  $A \xrightarrow[r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2]{r_3+r_1} B$

注意到  $P_1 = E(1,2)$ ,  $P_2 = E(3,1(1))$ , 所以  $P_1 P_2 A = B$   
故选(C)。

例 求矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  的逆矩阵。

解  $(A \mid E) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & | & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 + 2r_3 \\ r_2 + 2r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & | & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & | & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_3 \times (-1) \\ r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 & | & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & | & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & 3 & | & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 + \frac{2}{3}r_2 \\ r_3 - 2r_2}}$



$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & 1 & -2 & -2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 \times \frac{1}{3} \\ r_3 \times (-\frac{1}{9})}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 - 2r_3 \\ r_2 - 2r_3}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{2}{9} & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{9} & \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2}{9} \end{array} \right)$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

故

例 求矩阵 $X$ , 使 $AX=B$ , 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

解 若 $A$ 可逆, 则 $X = A^{-1}B$ 。

$$(A \mid B) = \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 - 3r_1}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -1 & -9 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & -2 & -12 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 + r_2 \\ r_3 - r_2}}$$



$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -1 & -9 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1 - 2r_3 \\ r_2 - 5r_3}} \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -3 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2 \times (-\frac{1}{2}) \\ r_3 \times (-1)}} \rightarrow$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{array}\right)$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

故

例 已知 $n$ 阶方阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & \cdots & a^{n-1} \\ 0 & 1 & a & \cdots & a^{n-2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & a^{n-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

求 $A$ 的所有元素的代数余子式之和。

分析 先求代数余子式，再求和，这一过程太麻烦。  
注意到 $A^* = (A_{ji})_{n \times n}$ ，且可由 $A^* = (\det A)A^{-1}$ 求得 $A^*$ ，  
而 $A^{-1}$ 可通过初等变换法求得。

解  $\det A = 1$ ，又有



$$\begin{aligned}
 (A \mid E) &= \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & a & \cdots & a^{n-1} & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & a^{n-2} & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} r_1 - a r_2 \\ r_2 - a r_3 \\ \vdots \\ r_{n-1} - a r_n \end{array}} \\
 &\left( \begin{array}{ccccc|ccccc} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 & -a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

从而  $A^* = (\det A)A^{-1} = A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -a & & \\ & 1 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & -a \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

故  $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} = n - (n-1)a$