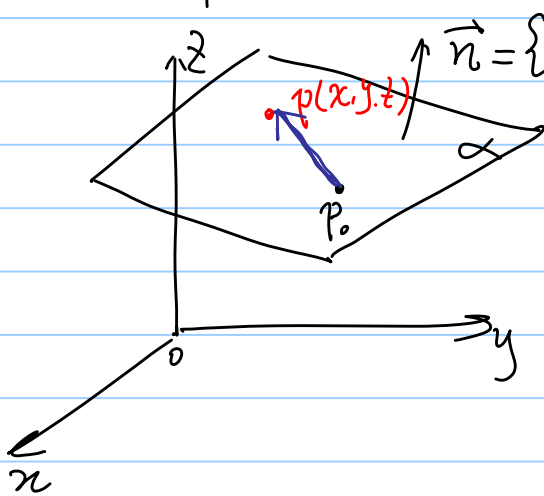


# §1. 线性方程组之 Gauss 消元法.

Note Title

2017/9/29

例1: 平面之点法式方程.



$\vec{n} = \{a, b, c\}$   $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  求  $\alpha$  方程.

$$P \in \alpha \Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{P_0P} \perp \vec{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \overrightarrow{P_0P} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a(x-x_0) + b(y-y_0) + c(z-z_0) = 0.$$

例2: 讨论  $\begin{cases} 2x - y + 3z = 1 \\ 4x + 2y + 5z = 4 \end{cases}$

$x + z = 3$  是否满足

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 & | & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

代入消元

加减消元

$$\begin{cases} 2x - y + 3z = 1 & ① \\ 4x + 2y + 5z = 4 & ② \\ x + z = 3 & ③ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} ① \times (-2) + ② & ④ \\ ① \times (-\frac{1}{2}) + ③ & ⑤ \\ \frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{2}z = \frac{5}{2} & ⑥ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & | & 2 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & | & \frac{5}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} ⑥ \times 2 & ⑦ \\ 2x - y + 3z = 1 & ⑦ \\ 4y - z = 2 & ⑧ \\ y - z = 5 & ⑨ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

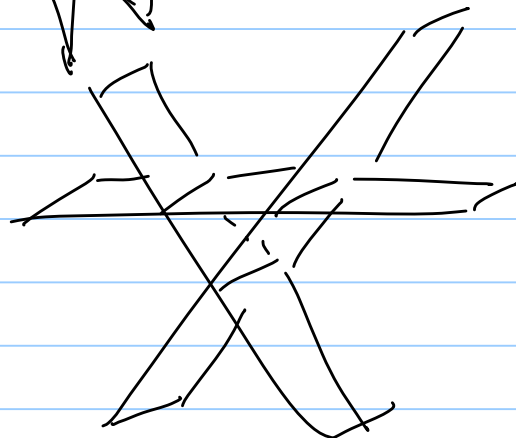
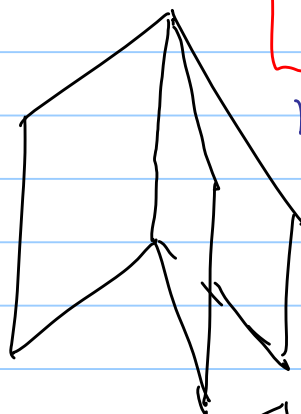
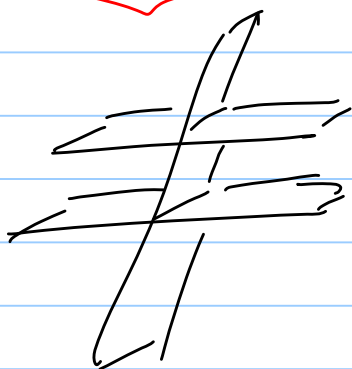
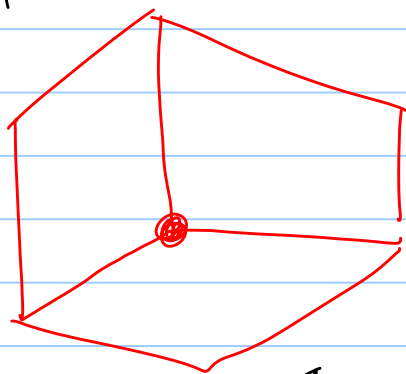
$$\begin{cases} ⑧ \Leftrightarrow ⑨ & ⑩ \\ 2x - y + 3z = 1 & ⑩ \\ y - z = 5 & ⑪ \\ 4y - z = 2 & ⑫ \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 & | & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \textcircled{11} \times (-4) + \textcircled{12} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x - y + 3z = 1 \\ y - z = 5 \\ 3z = -18 \end{cases} \\ & \textcircled{12} \times (-4) + \textcircled{13} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & | & -18 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 9 \\ y = -1 \\ z = -6 \end{cases}$$

即 3 个平面的交点为  $(9, -1, -6)$



$$\begin{aligned} & r_3 \times \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -6 \end{bmatrix} \\ & r_3 \times 1 + r_2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & | & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -6 \end{bmatrix} \\ & r_3 \times (-3) + r_1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & | & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -6 \end{bmatrix} \\ & r_2 + r_1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & | & 18 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & -6 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Note 1: 线性方程组的基本思想是消元之 (代数: 秩)  
 或 Gauss 消元

2. 线性代数方程组有三种类型:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \text{ 交换两个方程} \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ 某方程乘以非零常数} \\ \textcircled{3} \text{ 某方程乘以常数加到其他方程} \end{array} \right.$

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 = -1 & (1) \\ 2x_1 + 6x_2 - 3x_3 = 5 & (2) \\ 3x_1 + 9x_2 - 10x_3 = 2 & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (1) \times (-2) + (2) \\ (1) \times (-3) + (3) \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 = -1 & (4) \\ 7x_3 = 7 & (5) \\ 5x_3 = 5 & (6) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} (5) \times (\frac{1}{7}) + (4) \\ (6) \times \frac{1}{5} \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 = -1 \\ x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} (1) & 3 & -5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 4 - 3k \\ x_2 = k \\ x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$k$  为任意常数

$x_2$  : 自由变量  
 $x_1, x_3$  主元

这样不行 -  
↑ 数据不对 -

• 抽象出一般结论

$$(*) \quad a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2$$

$\vdots$

$$a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m$$

$m$  个方程

$n$  个未知数

$$\text{向量形式: } x_1 \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{bmatrix} + \dots + x_n \begin{bmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \quad \quad \alpha_n \quad \beta$

$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \dots + x_n\alpha_n = \beta$$

已知方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

系数矩阵  $A$     $X$     $b$

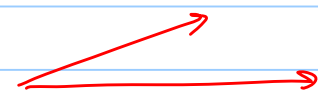
$$AX = b$$

已知：矩阵方程。{ } 方程。向量的理论  
与线性理论。线性方程。线性变换

特点：讲法不一。

定义：若  $(c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$  使  $(*)$  左右两边值相等。则  
称其为  $(*)$  的解。

线性方程组问题：① 存在性 ② 个数性 ③ 解 = 方程  
④ 解法问题。⑤ 解不唯一时 解 = 结构



定义：m x n 个数构成二数表 称为一个 m x n 的  
二矩阵 (Matrix)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{m \times n} \quad A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$$

$K$  数域 ( $\mathbb{R}$  或  $\mathbb{C}$ )

$M_{m,n}(K)$ . 表示: 数域  $K$  中  $m \times n$  阶矩阵之集合  $K^{m \times n}$

$$A \in M_{m,n}(K)$$

当  $m=n$  时,  $A$  称为  $n$  阶矩阵.  $M_n(K)$   $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

- 矩阵之三类变换:
- ① 某行乘以非零常数
  - ② 交换两行
  - ③ 某行乘以常数加到其他行.

定义: (\*) 之形式称为  $n$  阶矩阵

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

称为  $m \times n$  矩阵

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{array} \right]$$

- 阶梯型矩阵:
- ① 零行若存在, 在最下方.
  - ② 非零行每行第一个不为 0 之元素 (主元) 的列标随着行标之增大而严格增大.

Note: 求逆之程序之过程即是先将增广矩阵化为阶梯型矩阵之过程

① 是阶梯型 (最简阶梯型) ② 主元所在列其他元素均为 0

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + 3x_5 = -1 \\ 2x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 + 4x_5 = -2 \\ 3x_1 - 3x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 + 5x_5 = -3 \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + 8x_5 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$A: \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 & 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & -3 & -1 & 4 & 5 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 8 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_1 \times (-2) + r_2 \\ r_1 \times (-3) + r_3 \\ r_1 \times (-1) + r_4 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_2 \times (-2) + r_3 \\ r_2 \times (-2) + r_4 \\ r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 9 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 \times (-\frac{1}{3})} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_3 \times (-2) + r_2 \\ r_2 \times 1 + r_1 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \times 1 + r_1} \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{0} \end{bmatrix}$$

84%  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 = k_1 - 7k_2 + 1 \\ x_2 = k_1 \\ x_3 = 2 - 4k_2 \\ x_4 = 3k_2 - 1 \\ x_5 = k_2 \end{array} \right.$

例 5:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 2 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 4x_3 = 5 \end{array} \right.$  无解.

线性方程组 84% 4 情况:

①  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{array} \right.$

$$S_4: \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1r} & d_1 \\ 0 & \dots & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1r} & d_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & c_{r1} & d_r \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 & d_{r+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$c_{11}, c_{22}, \dots, c_{rr} \neq 0$$

1.  $d_{r+1} \neq 0$  时 方程组无解

2.  $d_{r+1} = 0$  时 方程组有解

3.  $r = n$  时 有唯一解

4.  $r < n$  时 有无穷多解

$r$ : 阶梯型矩阵中非零行的个数, 也是主元的个数

当有无穷多解时: 方程组有  $r$  个自由变量有  $(n-r)$  个

选这  $(n-r)$  个数为主元

例:  $t$  为任意实数时

$$\begin{cases} -x_1 - 4x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ tx_2 - 3x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + (t+1)x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

无解? 有解? 有无穷多解?

$$S_4: \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -4 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & t & -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & t+1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_2 \times 1 + r_3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -4 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & t & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & t+2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$



$$r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & t+2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & t & -3 & | & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \times t + r_3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & t+2 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & (t-1)(t+2) & | & t+3 \end{bmatrix}$$

当  $t=1$  时 无解

当  $t \neq 1$  且  $t \neq -3$  时有唯一解

当  $t = -3$  时无解

$$\begin{cases} (*) & a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ & a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ & \vdots \\ & a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$$

在  $(*)$  中 当  $b_1 = b_2 = \dots = b_m = 0$  时 称  $(*)$  为  
齐次方程组 记作  $AX=0$

定理: 1: 齐次方程组总有解.

2: 齐次方程组中 当  $m < n$  时 总有  
无穷多解

$$\begin{bmatrix} | & 0 \\ | & 0 \\ | & \vdots \\ | & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} | & 0 \\ | & 0 \\ | & \vdots \\ | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

非零行数为  $r \leq m < n$

§2.  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$  是  $\Delta$ : Cauchy Leibniz.

1.  $\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1 & (1) \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2 & (2) \end{cases}$  且  $a_{11} \neq 0$ .

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & | & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & | & b_2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \times (-\frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}}) + r_2} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & | & b_1 \\ 0 & a_{22} - \frac{a_{12}a_{21}}{a_{11}} & | & b_2 - b_1 \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 \times a_{11}} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & | & b_1 \\ 0 & \underline{a_{22}a_{11} - a_{12}a_{21}} & | & b_2a_{11} - b_1a_{21} \end{bmatrix}$$

若  $a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \neq 0$  则  $\Delta \neq 0$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{b_2a_{12} - b_1a_{22}}{a_{12}a_{21} - a_{11}a_{22}} = \frac{b_1a_{22} - b_2a_{12}}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = \frac{b_2a_{11} - b_1a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc.$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}} \\ y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}} \end{cases}$$

$(**) \Delta \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$