

$$AX=0 \text{ 有非零解} \Leftrightarrow r(A) < n$$

m, n

$\Leftrightarrow A$ 列向量组线性相关

证明: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s \in \mathbb{R}^n$

令 $V_i = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_i \\ \beta_i \end{bmatrix}$ 则 $V_i \in \mathbb{R}^{m+n}$.

① $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关 则 V_1, \dots, V_s 线性无关

② V_1, \dots, V_s 线性相关 则 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性相关.

设 $k_1 V_1 + k_2 V_2 + \dots + k_s V_s = 0$

$$k_1 \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \beta_1 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix} + \dots + k_s \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_s \\ \beta_s \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_s \alpha_s = 0$$

由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 无关 故 $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_s = 0$

• 增加向量组中向量个数, 不改变相关性.

• 增加向量组维数, 不改变无关性.

1. 向量组的子集.

定义: ① $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ ② β_1, \dots, β_t 为 2 个 n 维向量组

若 ① 中每一个向量可由 ② 中向量表示, 称向量组 ① 可

被 ② 表示 若向量组 ② 也可被向量组 ① 表示.

41 对两个向量组 ① ② 进行讨论

$$A = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s]_{n \times s} \quad B = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t]_{n \times t}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A = B C \\ \begin{array}{c} n \times s \\ n \times t \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} t \times s \\ s \times t \end{array} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} A = A D C \\ B = B C D \\ D C = I_s \\ \begin{array}{c} s \times t \quad t \times s \end{array} \\ C D = I_t \end{array}$$

② 向量组线性无关:

① 已知 42. $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 与 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关

② 对任意 42. $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 与 β_1, \dots, β_t 线性无关

41 β_1, \dots, β_t 与 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关

③ 任意 42. $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 与 β_1, \dots, β_t 线性无关.

β_1, \dots, β_t 与 $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k$ 线性无关

41 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 与 $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k$ 线性无关

$$\exists D_1, E_1 \quad [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s] = [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t] D_1, \quad [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t] = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s] E_1$$

$$\exists D_2, E_2 \quad [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t] = [\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k] D_2 \quad [\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k] = [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t] E_2$$

$$[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s] = [\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k] D_2 D_1$$

$$[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k] = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s] E_1 E_2$$

(线性无关性)

定理: $\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_s$ 可由 $\beta_1 \cdots \beta_t$ 表出. 且 $s > t$

则 $\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_s$ 线性相关

证明: $x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + \cdots + x_s \alpha_s = 0$

$$[\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_s \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

又 $\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_s$ 可由 $\beta_1 \cdots \beta_t$ 表出. $[\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_s] = [\beta_1 \cdots \beta_t] C_{t \times s}$

$$[\beta_1 \beta_2 \cdots \beta_t] C X = 0$$

$t \times s \quad s \times 1$

若 $CX = 0$

$r(C) \leq t < s$ 则 $CX = 0$ 有非零解 X_0

$$CX_0 = 0 \quad \text{且} \quad [\beta_1 \cdots \beta_t] CX_0 = 0$$

$$[\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_s] X_0 = 0 \quad X_0 \neq 0$$

即 $\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_s$ 线性相关

定理: $\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_s$ 可由 $\beta_1 \cdots \beta_t$ 表出 且 $\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_s$ 线性无关

则 $s \leq t$

2. 向量组极大无关组 (选代表).

① 定义: 在 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 中 若存在 r 个向量 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$.

线性无关. 再添加任何 - 个向量 α_j , $\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}, \alpha_j$

均线性相关. 则称 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 为 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 之

- 个极大无关组

Note: ① $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 与 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 等价

② $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 是 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 之极大无关组.

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{ \alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r} \} \subseteq \{ \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_s \} \\ \alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r} \text{ 线性无关.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r} \text{ 线性无关.} \\ \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s \text{ 中每个向量均可由 } \alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r} \text{ 表示} \end{array} \right.$$

③ 若 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 线性无关, 则其极大无关组是本身

3. 定理: $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 与 $\alpha_{j_1}, \alpha_{j_2}, \dots, \alpha_{j_t}$ 均为

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 之极大无关组 则 $r = t$.

证: $\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 与 $\alpha_{j_1}, \dots, \alpha_{j_t}$ 等价

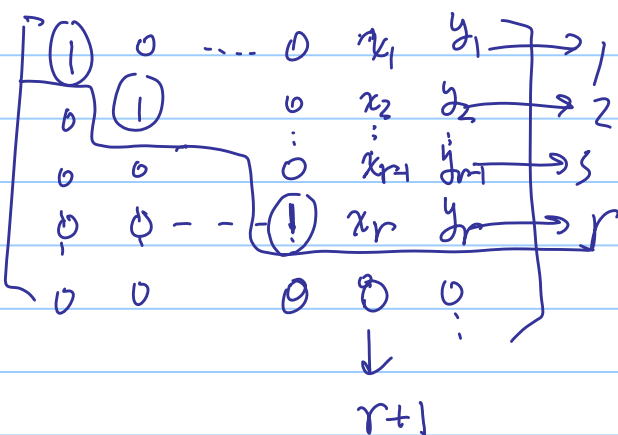
$\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 可由 $\alpha_{j_1}, \dots, \alpha_{j_t}$ 表示 由于 $\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$

无关, 则 $r \leq t$ 同理 $r \geq t$ 则 $r = t$

Note. 极大无关组可以不止一个. 但是其中向量
 个数是唯一. 即极大无关组中向量
 个数是一个不变量.

定义: $\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_s$ 中极大无关组中向量个数
 称为向量组秩 记作
 $r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_s)$

4. 极大(线性)无关组求法.

① $A =$ 
 标准基的梯型
 矩阵
 $r+1$

② 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_s$ 线性相关 则
 存在不全为 0 的常数 $x_1, x_2 \dots x_s$ 使

$$x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + x_s \alpha_s = \theta$$

$$[\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_s] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_s \end{bmatrix} = \theta$$

左乘一个可逆矩阵 P

$$x_1 P\alpha_1 + x_2 P\alpha_2 + \dots + x_s P\alpha_s = \theta$$

$$[P\alpha_1, P\alpha_2 \dots P\alpha_s] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_s \end{bmatrix} = \theta$$

结论: $[\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_s]$ 将矩阵做初等行变换
保持 $\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_s$ 在线性相关性与无关性.

$$\text{若 } \beta = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_s \alpha_s$$

则左乘可逆矩阵 P

$$P\beta = k_1 P\alpha_1 + k_2 P\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s P\alpha_s$$

结论: 初等行变换不改变线性相关性系数

$$\text{例: 求 } \alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 7 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

是一个极大无关组 和 向量组: 秩

$$[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & 8 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 8 & -7 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 8 & -7 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -14 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & -23 & -23 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 是极大无关组. $\alpha_4 = -3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$
 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_4$ 也是极大无关组 $\alpha_3 = \alpha_4 + 3\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$

秩为 3

5. 向量组的秩之相关讨论

定义: 极大无关组中向量个数为向量组之秩

性质: ① $r(\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_s) \leq s$

② $\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_s$ 线性无关 $\Leftrightarrow r(\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_s) = s$

③ $\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_s$ 线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow r(\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_s) < s$

④ $\# r(\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_s) = r$. $\forall \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_s$ 中任意 r

r 个线性无关之向量 均为其极大无关组

证明: 设 $\alpha_{i_1} \alpha_{i_2} \dots \alpha_{i_r}$ 是 $\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_s$ 中的 r 个
线性无关的向量 $\forall \alpha_j \in \{\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_s\}$

$\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}, \alpha_j$ 必是线性相关.

(若不是, $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}, \alpha_j$ 线性无关)
 $\therefore r(\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_s) = r$ 矛盾

从而 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 是 $\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_s$ 之极大无关组

6. 矩阵之秩 = 其列向量组之秩

= 其行向量组之秩

证2: β_1, \dots, β_t 可由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 表出.

$$\begin{aligned} r(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s) &= r \\ r(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t) &= p \end{aligned} \quad \text{w/} \quad p \leq r.$$

证法: 设 $\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 为 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 之极大无关组
 $\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_p}$ 为 β_1, \dots, β_t 之极大无关组

$\beta_{j_1}, \dots, \beta_{j_p}$ 可由 $\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}$ 表出. 又

$\beta_{j_1}, \dots, \beta_{j_p}$ 线性无关 $\text{w/} \quad p \leq r.$

$$\text{证2: } [\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t] = [\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s] C$$

$$\begin{aligned} r[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_t] &= r([\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s] C) \\ &\leq r[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{w/} \quad p \leq r.$$