

第5章 线性方程组

存在. ✓

个数 ✓

$AX=b$

公式 \rightarrow 矩阵. Cramer 法则 ✓

解法问题: Gauss 消元

解不唯一时: 解的结构. ✓

(一) 齐次方程组: $AX=0$ $A \in M_{m,n}(K)$ 1. 存在性 $AX=0$ - 一定有解个数 $AX=0$ 只有零解 $\Leftrightarrow r(A)=n$

$$[\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Leftrightarrow A \text{ 的列向量线性无关}$$

$$AX=0 \text{ 有无数多解} \Leftrightarrow r(A) < n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \text{ 的列向量线性相关}$$

2. 解的结构: 若 η_1, η_2 为 $AX=0$ 的解.

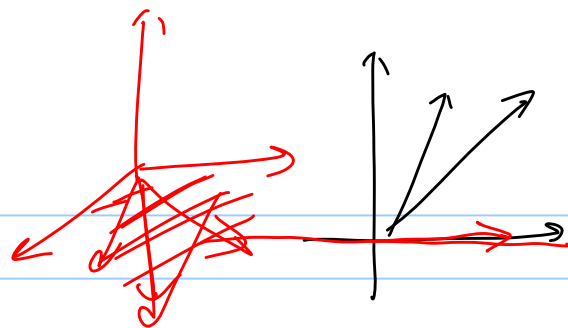
$$\text{则 } A(\eta_1 + \eta_2) = A\eta_1 + A\eta_2 = 0 + 0 = 0$$

故 $\eta_1 + \eta_2$ 也为 $AX=0$ 的解

$$A(k\eta_1) = k(A\eta_1) = k \cdot 0 = 0$$

故 $k\eta_1$ 也为 $AX=0$ 的解. $AX=0$ 的解空间
 $N(A)$: A 的核空间Note: $\{X \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid AX=0\}$ 对加法, 数乘均封闭.($AX=0$ 的解空间是 \mathbb{R}^n 的一个子空间)

3. $AX=0$ $r(A) < n$ 的



基础解系: ① $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_t$ 为 $AX=0$ 的

② $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_t$ 线性无关.

③ $AX=0$ 的任何解都可由 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_t$ 线性

表示 η_1, \dots, η_t 为 $AX=0$ 的基础解系

($\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_t$ 为 $N(A)$ 的一组基).

定义: $A \in M_{m,n}(K)$ $r(A) = r < n$

则 $AX=0$ 的基础解系中有 $(n-r)$ 个向量.

证明:

$$A \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1r} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2r} & \dots & c_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & c_{rr} & \dots & c_{rn} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \quad (c_{ii} \neq 0, (i=1, 2, \dots, r)).$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{11}x_1 + c_{12}x_2 + \dots + c_{1r}x_r + \dots + c_{1n}x_n = 0 \\ c_{22}x_2 + \dots + c_{2r}x_r + \dots + c_{2n}x_n = 0 \\ \dots \\ c_{rr}x_r + c_{r+1}x_{r+1} + \dots + c_{rn}x_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{11}x_1 + c_{12}x_2 + \dots + c_{1r}x_r = -c_{1r+1}x_{r+1} - \dots - c_{1n}x_n \\ c_{22}x_2 + \dots + c_{2r}x_r = -c_{2r+1}x_{r+1} - \dots - c_{2n}x_n \\ \dots \\ c_{rr}x_r = -c_{rr+1}x_{r+1} - \dots - c_{rn}x_n. \end{cases}$$

$$\eta_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r+1} \quad \eta_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r+1} \quad \dots \quad \eta_{n-r} = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r+1}$$

由此可知, $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$ 线性无关, 且 $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$ 也是

$$AX=0 \text{ 的解.}$$

下证: $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$ 是 $AX=0$ 的一个基

$$\forall \beta = \begin{bmatrix} l_1 \\ l_2 \\ \vdots \\ l_{r+1} \\ \vdots \\ l_n \end{bmatrix} \text{ 是 } AX=0 \text{ 的解.}$$

$$\text{令 } \gamma = l_{r+1} \eta_1 + l_{r+2} \eta_2 + \dots + l_n \eta_{n-r} - \beta$$

$$\text{于是 } \gamma = 0 \text{ 故 } \underline{A\gamma = 0}. \text{ 且 } \gamma = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \vdots \\ d_r \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1r} & c_{1r+1} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2r} & c_{2r+1} & \dots & c_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & & & & \\ & & & c_{rr} & c_{rr+1} & \dots & c_{rn} \\ 0 & - & - & - & - & - & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \vdots \\ d_r \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1r} \\ & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2r} \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & c_{rr} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ \vdots \\ d_r \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad c_{11}, \dots, c_{rr} \neq 0 \Rightarrow d_1 = d_2 = \dots = d_r = 0$$

$\Rightarrow \gamma = 0$

$$\beta = l_{r+1} \eta_1 + l_{r+2} \eta_2 + \dots + l_n \eta_{n-r} \text{ 是 } \text{基}$$

$\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$ 为 $AX=0$ 的一组基

解:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 - 5x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 6x_2 - 8x_3 + 5x_4 + 3x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 3x_3 + 6x_4 + x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解:
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 & -8 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & -3 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 3 & \overline{-5} & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{2} & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

过基:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -3k_1 - \frac{33}{2}k_2 + \frac{1}{2}k_3 \\ x_2 = k_1 \\ x_3 = -\frac{7}{2}k_2 + \frac{1}{2}k_3 \\ x_4 = k_2 \\ x_5 = k_3 \end{cases}$$

现在:
$$X = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{33}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{7}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_3 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{R}$

(\Rightarrow) 矩阵 A 可逆.

1. $AX = \beta \quad (\beta \neq 0) \quad A = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n]$

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

$\Leftrightarrow \beta$ 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 表示

$\Leftrightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \rightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta$ 线性相关.

$\Leftrightarrow r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) = r(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta)$

$$\Leftrightarrow r(A) = r(A; \beta)$$

Note: 子空间有相同秩.

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 与 β_1, \dots, β_t 子空间.

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_s$ 在极大无关组 β_1, \dots, β_t 极大子集子空间

$$AX = \beta \text{ 有解} \Leftrightarrow r(A) = r(A; \beta)$$

若 $r(A) = r(A; \beta) = n$ 则 $AX = \beta$ 有唯一解.
 $< n$ 则 $AX = \beta$ 有无穷多解.

证: 若 $r(A) = r(A; \beta)$ 则 $AX = \beta$ 有解

即 β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 表出.

又 $r(A) = n$ 则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性无关.

β 可由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 唯一表出.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若不然 } \beta &= l_1 \alpha_1 + l_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + l_n \alpha_n \\ &= k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (l_1 - k_1) \alpha_1 + (l_2 - k_2) \alpha_2 + \dots + (l_n - k_n) \alpha_n = 0$$

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ 无关 } l_1 - k_1 = l_2 - k_2 = \dots = l_n - k_n = 0$$

§ $r(A) = r(A; \beta) < n$ 时.

β 可由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 表出

$$\beta = l_1 \alpha_1 + l_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + l_n \alpha_n$$

由 $r(A) < n$ 故 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关.

存在不全为 0 的 k_1, \dots, k_n s.t

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n = \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \beta &= l_1 \alpha_1 + l_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + l_n \alpha_n + t \theta \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \\ &= (l_1 + t k_1) \alpha_1 + (l_2 + t k_2) \alpha_2 + \dots + (l_n + t k_n) \alpha_n \end{aligned}$$

$$AX = \beta \text{ 有无穷多解} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$AX = \beta \text{ 有解} \Leftrightarrow r(A) = r(A; \beta) = n \text{ 有唯一解}$$

$$< n \text{ 有无穷多解.}$$

2. 解的性质: η_1, η_2 均为 $AX = \beta$ 的解

$$\text{则 (1) } A(\eta_1 + \eta_2) = A\eta_1 + A\eta_2 = \beta + \beta = 2\beta$$

$$(2) A(k\eta_1) = kA\eta_1 = k\beta$$

$$(3) A(\eta_1 - \eta_2) = A\eta_1 - A\eta_2 = \beta - \beta = \theta$$

§ $r(A) = r(A; \beta) < n$ 时: $AX = \beta$ 有无穷多解

$AX = 0$ 有无穷多解.

$$\text{设 } X_0 \text{ 为 } AX = \beta \text{ 的一个解} \quad AX = \beta. \quad AX_0 = \beta$$

$$\Rightarrow A(X - X_0) = AX - AX_0 = \beta - \beta = 0$$

$$X - X_0 \text{ 为 } AX = 0 \text{ 的解}$$

$$X - X_0 = k_1 \eta_1 + k_2 \eta_2 + \dots + k_{n-r} \eta_{n-r}$$

$$X = X_0 + k_1 \eta_1 + k_2 \eta_2 + \dots + k_{n-r} \eta_{n-r}.$$

非齐次方程的通解 = 齐次方程的通解 + 非齐次方程的一个特解

$$\text{例: } \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 1 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 3x_5 = 0 \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 - x_5 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = k_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + k_3 \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -6 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

