# §3.3 向量组的线性相关性

数学系 梁卓滨

2018 - 2019 学年上学期





 $\alpha_1 \qquad \alpha_2 \qquad \cdots \qquad \alpha_n$ 

定义 如果存在不全为零的一组数  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_n$  使得:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$$

定义 如果存在不全为零的一组数  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_n$  使得:

$$k_1\alpha_1+k_2\alpha_2+\cdots+k_n\alpha_n=0$$

则称向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性相关性

定义 如果存在不全为零的一组数  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_n$  使得:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$$

则称向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性相关性; 否则, 称为线性无关。

定义 如果存在不全为零的一组数  $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n$  使得:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$$

则称向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$  线性相关性; 否则, 称为线性无关。

注 " $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性无关",等价于:

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n = 0 \implies k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = 0$$
.

定义 如果存在不全为零的一组数  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_n$  使得:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$$

则称向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性相关性; 否则, 称为线性无关。

注 " $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性无关",等价于:

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n = 0 \implies k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = 0$$
.



定义 如果存在不全为零的一组数  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_n$  使得:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$$

则称向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性相关性; 否则, 称为线性无关。

注 " $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性无关", 等价于:

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n = 0 \implies k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = 0$$
.

例 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$
与  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  是线性相关:  $2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = 0$ 



定义 如果存在不全为零的一组数  $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n$  使得:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$$

则称向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$  线性相关性; 否则, 称为线性无关。

注 " $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性无关",等价于:

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n = 0 \implies k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = 0$$
.

例 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$
与  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  是线性相关:  $2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = 0$ 
 $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  与  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  是

定义 如果存在不全为零的一组数  $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n$  使得:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$$

则称向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性相关性; 否则, 称为线性无关。

注 " $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性无关",等价于:

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n = 0 \implies k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = 0$$
.

例
• 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$
 与  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  是线性相关:  $2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = 0$ 
•  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  与  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  是线性无关:



定义 如果存在不全为零的一组数  $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n$  使得:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$$

则称向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性相关性; 否则, 称为线性无关。

注 " $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$  线性无关",等价于:

"
$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = 0$ ".

例
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} 与 \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} 是线性相关: 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} 与 \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} 是线性无关:$$

$$0 = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 =$$



定义 如果存在不全为零的一组数  $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n$  使得:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$$

则称向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$  线性相关性; 否则, 称为线性无关。

注 " $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , . . . ,  $\alpha_n$  线性无关",等价于:

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n = 0 \implies k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = 0$$
.

例
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} 与 \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} 是线性相关: 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} 与 \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} 是线性无关:$$

$$0 = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} =$$



定义 如果存在不全为零的一组数  $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n$  使得:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$$

则称向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$  线性相关性; 否则, 称为线性无关。

注 " $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$  线性无关",等价于: " $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = 0 \Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = \cdots = k_n = 0$ ".

例
• 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix}$$
 与  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  是线性相关:  $2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = 0$ 
•  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  与  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$  是线性无关:

 $0 = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ 2k_1 + k_2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

定义 如果存在不全为零的一组数  $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n$  使得:

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = 0$$

则称向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$  线性相关性; 否则, 称为线性无关。

注 " $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$  线性无关",等价于: " $k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = 0 \Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = \cdots = k_n = 0$ ".

例
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} 与 \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} 是线性相关: 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = 0$$

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} 与 \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} 是线性无关:$$

$$0 = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ 2k_1 + k_2 \end{pmatrix} \implies k_1 = k_2 = 0$$

 $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , . . . ,  $\alpha_n$  线性无关

$$lpha_1, lpha_2, \ldots, lpha_n$$
线性无关  $lpha_1$   $lpha_2$   $lpha_n$   $lpha_n$   $lpha_1$   $lpha_2$   $lpha_2$ 

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$$
 线性无关
$$k_1 \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-2} \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + k_n \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-2} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}$$
 线性无关
$$\alpha_{1} \qquad \alpha_{2} \qquad \alpha_{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k_{1} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + k_{2} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + k_{n} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
 只有解 $k_{1} = \dots = k_{n} = 0$ 

$$\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \ldots, \alpha_{n}$$
 线性无关
$$\alpha_{1} \qquad \alpha_{2} \qquad \alpha_{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k_{1} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + k_{2} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + k_{n} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \ \text{只有解} k_{1} = \cdots = k_{n} = 0$$

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

$$\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}$$
 线性无关
$$\alpha_{1} \qquad \alpha_{2} \qquad \alpha_{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k_{1} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + k_{2} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + k_{n} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \ \text{只有解} k_{1} = \dots = k_{n} = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1} & \alpha_{2} & \alpha_{n} & \beta \\ \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \cdots & \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \cdots & \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_{1} \\ k_{2} \\ \vdots \\ k_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$$
 线性无关
$$\alpha_1 \qquad \alpha_2 \qquad \alpha_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} \\ \alpha_{21} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{22} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m2} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + k_n \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
 只有解 $k_1 = \dots = k_n = 0$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + k_n \begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \text{ Afm} k_1 = \cdots = k_n = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Afm} k_1 = \cdots = k_n = 0$$



$$\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}$$
 线性无关
$$\alpha_{1} \qquad \alpha_{2} \qquad \alpha_{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k_{1} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + k_{2} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + k_{n} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \ \text{只有解} k_{1} = \dots = k_{n} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_{1} \\ k_{2} \\ \vdots \\ k_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \ \text{只有解} k_{1} = \dots = k_{n} = 0$$



$$\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}$$
 线性无关
$$\alpha_{1} \qquad \alpha_{2} \qquad \alpha_{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k_{1} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + k_{2} \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + k_{n} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \ \text{只有解} k_{1} = \dots = k_{n} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_{1} \\ k_{2} \\ \vdots \\ k_{n} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \ \text{只有解} k_{1} = \dots = k_{n} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 方程  $Ax = 0$  只有零解



⇔ 方程 
$$Ax = 0$$
 只有零解

$$\Leftrightarrow r(A) = n$$



$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$$
 线性无关
$$\alpha_1 \qquad \alpha_2 \qquad \alpha_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k_1 \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + k_n \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \ \text{只有解} k_1 = \cdots = k_n = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k_1 \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + k_n \begin{pmatrix} a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = 0 \text{ Rap}(k_1 = \cdots = k_n = 0)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ Rap}(k_1 = \cdots = k_n = 0)$$

$$⇔$$
 方程  $Ax = 0$  只有零解

$$\Leftrightarrow r(A) = n$$

定理  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性无关  $\iff$  r(A) = n





$$\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \ldots, \alpha_{n}$$
 线性无关
 $\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \ldots, \alpha_{n}$  七  $\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \ldots, \alpha_{n}$   $\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \ldots, \alpha_{n}$   $\alpha_{2}, \alpha_{2}, \ldots, \alpha_{n}$   $\alpha_{n}, \alpha_{2}, \ldots, \alpha_{n}$   $\alpha_{n}, \alpha_{2}, \ldots, \alpha_{n}$   $\alpha_{n}, \alpha_{n}, \alpha_{n}$   $\alpha_{n}, \alpha_{n}$   $\alpha_{$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow r(A) = n$$
  
定理  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow r(A) = n$ 

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性相关

 $\Leftrightarrow$  方程 Ax = 0 只有零解



$$\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \ldots, \alpha_{n}$$
 线性无关
 $\alpha_{1}$ 
 $\alpha_{2}$ 
 $\alpha_{1}$ 
 $\alpha_{2}$ 
 $\alpha_{2}$ 
 $\alpha_{n}$ 
 $\alpha_{2}$ 
 $\alpha_{3}$ 
 $\alpha_{2}$ 
 $\alpha_{4}$ 
 $\alpha_{2}$ 
 $\alpha_{2}$ 
 $\alpha_{5}$ 
 $\alpha_{7}$ 
 $\alpha_{7}$ 
 $\alpha_{8}$ 
 $\alpha_{7}$ 
 $\alpha_{8}$ 
 $\alpha_{8}$ 

定理

 $\Leftrightarrow r(A) = n$ 

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性相关  $\iff$  r(A) < n

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性无关  $\iff$  r(A) = n



#### 定理 设

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

则

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$$
 线性相关  $\iff r(A) < n$ 

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$$
 线性无关  $\iff r(A) = n$ 

定理 设

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

则

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$$
 线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow r(A) < n$   $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow r(A) = n$ 

推论 1 如果 m = n (向量维数 = 向量个数),则

#### 定理 设

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

则

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$$
 线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow r(A) < n$   $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow r(A) = n$ 

推论 1 如果 
$$m = n$$
 (向量维数 = 向量个数),则

线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$  |A| = 0, 线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow$   $|A| \neq 0$ 

定理 设

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_{1} & \alpha_{2} & \alpha_{n} \\
\alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \cdots & \alpha_{1n} \\
\alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \cdots & \alpha_{2n} \\
\vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\
\alpha_{m1} & \alpha_{m2} & \cdots & \alpha_{mn}
\end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$$
 线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$   $r(A) < n$   $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow$   $r(A) = n$ 

推论 1 如果 
$$m = n$$
 (向量维数 = 向量个数),则

线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$  |A| = 0, 线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow$   $|A| \neq 0$ 

推论 2 如果 m < n (向量维数 < 向量个数),则一定线性相关。

定理 设

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_{1} & \alpha_{2} & \alpha_{n} \\
\alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \cdots & \alpha_{1n} \\
\alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \cdots & \alpha_{2n} \\
\vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\
\alpha_{m1} & \alpha_{m2} & \cdots & \alpha_{mn}
\end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$$
 线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow r(A) < n$   $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow r(A) = n$ 

推论 1 如果 
$$m = n$$
 (向量维数 = 向量个数),则

线性相关 
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
  $|A| = 0$ , 线性无关  $\Leftrightarrow$   $|A| \neq 0$ 

推论 2 如果 m < n (向量维数 < 向量个数),则一定线性相关。这是:

$$r(A) \leq m < n$$
.



例 1 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

例 
$$1 \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathbf{m} & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}$$

例 
$$1 \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_4-5r_1}$$

例 
$$1 \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果



例 
$$1 \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
\end{cases}$$

例 
$$1 \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

例 
$$1 \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}$$

例 
$$1 \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_{4}-5r_{1}]{r_{2}-2r_{1}}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[\frac{1}{3}\times r_{3}]{-\frac{1}{5}\times r_{2}}$$



例 
$$1 \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[\frac{1}{3} \times r_4]{r_2-r_2}
\xrightarrow[\frac{1}{3} \times r_4]{r_3+r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 
$$1 \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[\frac{1}{3}\times r_4]{-\frac{1}{5}\times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$-r_2$$



例 
$$1 \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[\frac{1}{9} \times r_4]{-\frac{1}{5} \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
r_3 - r_2 \\
\hline
r_4 - r_2 \end{array}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 
$$1 \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[\frac{1}{9} \times r_4]{-\frac{1}{5} \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4-r_2]{r_3-r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1-2r_2}$$



例 
$$1 \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[\frac{1}{9}\times r_4]{-\frac{1}{5}\times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 
$$1 \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[\frac{1}{9}\times r_4]{-\frac{1}{5}\times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{r_4 - r_2} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} \xrightarrow{r_1 - 2r_2} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$



例 
$$1 \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[-\frac{1}{9}\times r_4]{-\frac{1}{5}\times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{r_4 - r_2} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - 2r_2} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

可见  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 2 < 3$ ,线性相关性;



例 1 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[-\frac{1}{9}\times r_4]{-\frac{1}{5}\times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{r_4 - r_2} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} \xrightarrow{r_1 - 2r_2} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$

可见  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 2 < 3$ , 线性相关性; 且

$$\alpha_3 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$$



例 
$$1 \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性?如果

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[\frac{1}{9}\times r_4]{\frac{1}{3}\times r_3}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_3 - r_2}{r_4 - r_2} \xrightarrow[]{} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - 2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

可见  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 2 < 3$ , 线性相关性; 且

$$\alpha_3 = 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \implies 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0$$



例 2 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,

例 2 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

例 2 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}$$

例 2 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

例 2 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1}$$

例 2 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 2 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_3 + 2r_2}{r_4 + 3r_2}$$



例 2 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
r_{3}+2r_{2} \\
\hline
r_{4}+3r_{2}
\end{array}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

例 2 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
r_{3}+2r_{2} \\
\hline
r_{4}+3r_{2}
\end{array}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \times r_{1}}_{-\frac{1}{2} \times r_{2}}$$



例 2 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_3 + 2r_2}{r_4 + 3r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \times r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\
0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 2 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4+3r_2]{r_4+3r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[-\frac{1}{2} \times r_2]{\frac{1}{2} \times r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 - \frac{1}{2}r_2}$$



例 2 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,

$$\begin{pmatrix}
a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 2 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 2 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 + 2r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \times r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\
0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 - \frac{1}{2}r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\
0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

可见  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 2 < 3$ , 线性相关性;



例 2 
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 0 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 + 2r_2}
\xrightarrow{r_4 + 3r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \times r_1}
\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2} \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\
0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 - \frac{1}{2}r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\
0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

可见  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 2 < 3$ , 线性相关性;



例 
$$2\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\4\\0\\2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\0\\4\\1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3\\-1\\2\\0 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是,  
求出一个"线性相关性表达式"

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 + 2r_2}
\xrightarrow{r_4 + 3r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \times r_1}
\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2} \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\
0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 - \frac{1}{2}r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\
0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

可见  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 2 < 3$ , 线性相关性: 且

$$\alpha_3 = -\frac{1}{4}\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2$$



例 2  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$  是否线性相关性?如果是, 求出一个"线性相关性表达式"

 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ \hline & 1 & 2 \\ \hline & 2 & 2 \\ \hline \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 & 2 \\ \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & 3 \\ \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\frac{r_{3}+2r_{2}}{r_{4}+3r_{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}\times r_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{1}-\frac{1}{2}r_{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
可见  $r(\alpha_{1}\alpha_{2}\alpha_{3}) = 2 < 3$ ,线性相关性;且

 $\alpha_3 = -\frac{1}{4}\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2 \implies -\frac{1}{4}\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2 - \alpha_3 = 0$ 

$$0 = k_1(\alpha + \beta) + k_2(\beta + \gamma) + k_3(\gamma + \alpha)$$

$$0 = k_1(\alpha + \beta) + k_2(\beta + \gamma) + k_3(\gamma + \alpha)$$
$$= ( )\alpha + ( )\beta + ( )\gamma$$

$$0 = k_1(\alpha + \beta) + k_2(\beta + \gamma) + k_3(\gamma + \alpha)$$
$$= (k_1 + k_3)\alpha + (\beta + \gamma) + (k_3(\gamma + \alpha))$$

$$0 = k_1(\alpha + \beta) + k_2(\beta + \gamma) + k_3(\gamma + \alpha)$$
  
=  $(k_1 + k_3)\alpha + (k_1 + k_2)\beta + ($ 

$$0 = k_1(\alpha + \beta) + k_2(\beta + \gamma) + k_3(\gamma + \alpha)$$
  
=  $(k_1 + k_3)\alpha + (k_1 + k_2)\beta + (k_2 + k_3)\gamma$ 

$$0 = k_1(\alpha + \beta) + k_2(\beta + \gamma) + k_3(\gamma + \alpha)$$
  
=  $(k_1 + k_3)\alpha + (k_1 + k_2)\beta + (k_2 + k_3)\gamma$ 

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$0 = k_1(\alpha + \beta) + k_2(\beta + \gamma) + k_3(\gamma + \alpha)$$
  
=  $(k_1 + k_3)\alpha + (k_1 + k_2)\beta + (k_2 + k_3)\gamma$ 

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 = k_1(\alpha + \beta) + k_2(\beta + \gamma) + k_3(\gamma + \alpha)$$
  
=  $(k_1 + k_3)\alpha + (k_1 + k_2)\beta + (k_2 + k_3)\gamma$ 

$$\begin{cases} k_1 + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 = k_1(\alpha + \beta) + k_2(\beta + \gamma) + k_3(\gamma + \alpha)$$
  
=  $(k_1 + k_3)\alpha + (k_1 + k_2)\beta + (k_2 + k_3)\gamma$ 

$$\begin{cases} k_1 & + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 & = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Ax = 0$$

$$0 = k_1(\alpha + \beta) + k_2(\beta + \gamma) + k_3(\gamma + \alpha)$$
  
=  $(k_1 + k_3)\alpha + (k_1 + k_2)\beta + (k_2 + k_3)\gamma$ 

$$\begin{cases} k_1 & + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 & = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Ax = 0$$

$$m|A| =$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 

$$0 = k_1(\alpha + \beta) + k_2(\beta + \gamma) + k_3(\gamma + \alpha)$$
  
=  $(k_1 + k_3)\alpha + (k_1 + k_2)\beta + (k_2 + k_3)\gamma$ 

$$\begin{cases} k_1 & + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 & = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Ax = 0$$

$$m|A| =$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 
 $\frac{r_2 - r_1}{}$ 
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 

$$0 = k_1(\alpha + \beta) + k_2(\beta + \gamma) + k_3(\gamma + \alpha)$$
  
=  $(k_1 + k_3)\alpha + (k_1 + k_2)\beta + (k_2 + k_3)\gamma$ 

$$\begin{cases} k_1 & + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 & = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Ax = 0$$

$$m|A| =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_1} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \neq 0$$



$$0 = k_1(\alpha + \beta) + k_2(\beta + \gamma) + k_3(\gamma + \alpha)$$
  
=  $(k_1 + k_3)\alpha + (k_1 + k_2)\beta + (k_2 + k_3)\gamma$ 

所以

$$\begin{cases} k_1 & + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 & = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Ax = 0$$

$$m|A| =$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 
 $\frac{r_2 - r_1}{0}$ 
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 
 $= 2 \neq 0$ 

所以只有零解:  $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$ ,



$$0 = k_1(\alpha + \beta) + k_2(\beta + \gamma) + k_3(\gamma + \alpha)$$
  
=  $(k_1 + k_3)\alpha + (k_1 + k_2)\beta + (k_2 + k_3)\gamma$ 

所以

$$\begin{cases} k_1 & + k_3 = 0 \\ k_1 + k_2 & = 0 \\ k_2 + k_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow Ax = 0$$

所以只有零解:  $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$ , 所以线性无关



$$(\alpha + \beta \quad \beta + \gamma \quad \gamma + \alpha) = (\alpha \quad \beta \quad \gamma) \left( \qquad \qquad \right)$$

$$(\alpha + \beta \quad \beta + \gamma \quad \gamma + \alpha) = (\alpha \quad \beta \quad \gamma) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha + \beta \quad \beta + \gamma \quad \gamma + \alpha) = (\alpha \quad \beta \quad \gamma) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha + \beta \quad \beta + \gamma \quad \gamma + \alpha) = (\alpha \quad \beta \quad \gamma) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\alpha + \beta \quad \beta + \gamma \quad \gamma + \alpha\right)}_{Q} = \underbrace{\left(\alpha \quad \beta \quad \gamma\right)}_{P} \underbrace{\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}\right)}_{A}$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\alpha + \beta \quad \beta + \gamma \quad \gamma + \alpha\right)}_{Q} = \underbrace{\left(\alpha \quad \beta \quad \gamma\right)}_{P} \underbrace{\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}\right)}_{P} \quad \Rightarrow \quad Q = PA$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\alpha + \beta \quad \beta + \gamma \quad \gamma + \alpha\right)}_{Q} = \underbrace{\left(\alpha \quad \beta \quad \gamma\right)}_{P} \underbrace{\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}\right)}_{Q} \quad \Rightarrow \quad Q = PA$$

$$r(Q) = r(PA)$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\alpha + \beta \quad \beta + \gamma \quad \gamma + \alpha\right)}_{Q} = \underbrace{\left(\alpha \quad \beta \quad \gamma\right)}_{P} \underbrace{\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}\right)}_{A} \quad \Rightarrow \quad Q = PA$$

而 
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} r_2 - r_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$
,所以  $A$  可逆, 
$$r(Q) = r(PA)$$

$$r(Q) = r(PA)$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\alpha + \beta \quad \beta + \gamma \quad \gamma + \alpha\right)}_{Q} = \underbrace{\left(\alpha \quad \beta \quad \gamma\right)}_{P} \underbrace{\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}\right)}_{A} \quad \Rightarrow \quad Q = PA$$

而 
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{r_2 - r_1}{0} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$
,所以  $A$  可逆,从而 
$$r(Q) = r(PA) = r(P)$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\alpha + \beta \quad \beta + \gamma \quad \gamma + \alpha\right)}_{Q} = \underbrace{\left(\alpha \quad \beta \quad \gamma\right)}_{P} \underbrace{\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}\right)}_{A} \quad \Rightarrow \quad Q = PA$$

$$\overline{m} |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} r_2 - r_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}_{r(A) - r(B) - 3} = 2 \neq 0, \text{ 所以 } A 可逆, 从而$$

$$r(Q) = r(PA) = r(P) = 3$$

## 另证 注意到

$$\underbrace{\left(\alpha + \beta \quad \beta + \gamma \quad \gamma + \alpha\right)}_{Q} = \underbrace{\left(\alpha \quad \beta \quad \gamma\right)}_{P} \underbrace{\left(\begin{matrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{matrix}\right)}_{A} \quad \Rightarrow \quad Q = PA$$

而 
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} r_2 - r_1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$$
,所以  $A$  可逆,从而 
$$r(Q) = r(PA) = r(P) = 3$$

$$I(Q) = I(PA) = I(P) = 3$$

所以  $\alpha + \beta$ ,  $\beta + \gamma$ ,  $\gamma + \alpha$  线性无关。



线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists k \neq 0$  使得  $k\alpha = 0$ 

线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists k \neq 0$  使得  $k\alpha = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\alpha = 0$ 

线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists k \neq 0$  使得  $k\alpha = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\alpha = 0$ 

例 2 两个向量  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关当且仅当它们成比例。

线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists k \neq 0$  使得  $k\alpha = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\alpha = 0$ 

 $\Theta$  2 两个向量  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关当且仅当它们成比例。

证明

1. 设 α, β 线性相关:

线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists k \neq 0$  使得  $k\alpha = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\alpha = 0$ 

 $M_2$  两个向量  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关当且仅当它们成比例。

### 证明

1. 设  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关:存在不全为零的  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$  使  $k_1\alpha + k_2\beta = 0$ 。

线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists k \neq 0$  使得  $k\alpha = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\alpha = 0$ 

 $\Theta$  2 两个向量  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关当且仅当它们成比例。

# 证明

1. 设  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关:存在不全为零的  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$  使  $k_1\alpha + k_2\beta = 0$ 。不 妨设  $k_1 \neq 0$ ,则

$$\alpha = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}\beta$$

线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists k \neq 0$  使得  $k\alpha = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\alpha = 0$ 

M 2 两个向量  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关当且仅当它们成比例。

# 证明

1. 设  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关:存在不全为零的  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$  使  $k_1\alpha + k_2\beta = 0$ 。不 妨设  $k_1 \neq 0$ ,则

$$\alpha = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}\beta$$

所以  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  成比例

线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists k \neq 0$  使得  $k\alpha = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\alpha = 0$ 

M 2 两个向量  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关当且仅当它们成比例。

# 证明

1. 设  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关:存在不全为零的  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$  使  $k_1\alpha + k_2\beta = 0$ 。不 妨设  $k_1 \neq 0$ ,则

$$\alpha = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}\beta$$

所以  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  成比例

2. 设  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  成比例: 不妨设  $\alpha = k\beta$ 

线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists k \neq 0$  使得  $k\alpha = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\alpha = 0$ 

 $\Theta$  2 两个向量  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关当且仅当它们成比例。

## 证明

1. 设  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关:存在不全为零的  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$  使  $k_1\alpha + k_2\beta = 0$ 。不 妨设  $k_1 \neq 0$ ,则

$$\alpha = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}\beta$$

所以  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  成比例

2. 设  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  成比例: 不妨设  $\alpha = k\beta$ , 则

$$1 \cdot \alpha - k\beta = 0$$

线性相关 
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
  $\exists k \neq 0$  使得  $k\alpha = 0$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\alpha = 0$ 

 $M_2$  两个向量  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关当且仅当它们成比例。

## 证明

1. 设  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关:存在不全为零的  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$  使  $k_1\alpha + k_2\beta = 0$ 。不妨设  $k_1 \neq 0$ ,则

$$\alpha = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}\beta$$

所以  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  成比例

2. 设  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  成比例: 不妨设  $\alpha = k\beta$ , 则

$$1 \cdot \alpha - k\beta = 0$$

所以  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关

## 证明 不妨设

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

### 证明 不妨设

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$\alpha, \beta, \gamma$$
线性相关  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 秩小于3

### 证明 不妨设

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

则

$$\alpha \beta \gamma$$

$$\alpha, \beta, \gamma$$

$$\alpha, \beta, \gamma$$

$$\alpha, \beta, \gamma$$

$$\alpha \beta \gamma$$

$$\alpha_1 \beta_1 \beta_1 \beta_2$$

$$\alpha_2 \beta_2 \beta_2 \beta_3$$

$$\alpha_3 \beta_3 \beta_3 \beta_3 \beta_3$$

$$\alpha_4 \beta \gamma$$

$$\alpha_1 \beta_1 \beta_1 \beta_1$$

$$\alpha_2 \beta_2 \beta_2 \beta_2 \beta_2$$

$$\alpha_3 \beta_3 \beta_3 \beta_3 \beta_3$$

例 3  $\mathbb{R}^3$  中三个向量  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  线性相关当且仅当它们共面。

#### 证明 不妨设

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}, \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}, \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

则

线性相关。

线性相关。

证明 设

$$\underline{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_r}, \alpha_{r+1}, \ldots \alpha_s$$
  
线性相关

证明设

$$\underline{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_r}, \alpha_{r+1}, \ldots \alpha_s$$
  
线性相关

则存在不全为零的数  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_r$  使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r = 0$$

证明设

$$\underline{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_r}, \alpha_{r+1}, \ldots \alpha_s$$
  
线性相关

则存在不全为零的数  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_r$  使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_r\alpha_r = 0$$

所以

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r + 0\alpha_{r+1} + \dots + 0\alpha_s = 0$$

证明设

$$\underline{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_r}, \alpha_{r+1}, \ldots \alpha_s$$
  
线性相关

则存在不全为零的数  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , . . . ,  $k_r$  使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_r\alpha_r = 0$$

所以

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_r\alpha_r + 0\alpha_{r+1} + \dots + 0\alpha_s = 0$$

其中系数不全为零,

证明 设

$$\underline{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_r}, \alpha_{r+1}, \ldots \alpha_s$$
  
线性相关

则存在不全为零的数  $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_r$  使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_r\alpha_r = 0$$

所以

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_r\alpha_r + 0\alpha_{r+1} + \cdots + 0\alpha_s = 0$$

其中系数不全为零, 所以  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性相关。

证明

1. "⇒"

### 证明

1. "⇒"设 $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性相关,

#### 证明

1. "⇒"设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 线性相关,存在不全为零 $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_s$  使

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

### 证明

1. "⇒"设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 线性相关,存在不全为零 $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_s$ 使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$$

不妨设  $k_1 \neq 0$ ,

2. "←"

#### 证明

1. "⇒"设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 线性相关,存在不全为零 $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_s$  使

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

不妨设 
$$k_1 \neq 0$$
,则  $\alpha_1 = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}\alpha_2 - \cdots - \frac{k_s}{k_1}\alpha_s$ 

2. "←"

#### 证明

1. "⇒"设 $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性相关,存在不全为零 $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_s$  使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$$

不妨设 
$$k_1 \neq 0$$
,则  $\alpha_1 = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}\alpha_2 - \cdots - \frac{k_s}{k_1}\alpha_s$ 

所以  $\alpha_1$  为  $\alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$  的线性组合

#### 证明

1. "⇒"设 $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性相关,存在不全为零 $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_s$  使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$$

不妨设 
$$k_1 \neq 0$$
,则  $\alpha_1 = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}\alpha_2 - \cdots - \frac{k_s}{k_1}\alpha_s$ 

所以  $\alpha_1$  为  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  的线性组合

2. "←"假设 $\alpha_1$ 为 $\alpha_2$ ,..., $\alpha_s$ 的线性组合,

#### 证明

1. "⇒"设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 线性相关,存在不全为零 $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_s$ 使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$$

不妨设 
$$k_1 \neq 0$$
,则  $\alpha_1 = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}\alpha_2 - \cdots - \frac{k_s}{k_1}\alpha_s$ 

所以  $\alpha_1$  为  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  的线性组合

2. "←"假设  $\alpha_1$  为  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  的线性组合,

$$\alpha_1 = k_2 \alpha_2 + \cdots + k_s \alpha_s$$

#### 证明

1. "⇒"设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 线性相关,存在不全为零 $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_s$ 使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$$

不妨设 
$$k_1 \neq 0$$
,则  $\alpha_1 = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}\alpha_2 - \cdots - \frac{k_s}{k_1}\alpha_s$ 

所以  $\alpha_1$  为  $\alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$  的线性组合

2. "←"假设  $\alpha_1$  为  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  的线性组合,

$$\alpha_1 = k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_s \alpha_s$$

所以

$$-\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$$

#### 证明

1. "⇒"设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 线性相关,存在不全为零 $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_s$  使

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

不妨设 
$$k_1 \neq 0$$
,则  $\alpha_1 = -\frac{k_2}{k_1}\alpha_2 - \cdots - \frac{k_s}{k_1}\alpha_s$  所以  $\alpha_1$  为  $\alpha_2$  . . . . .  $\alpha_s$  的线性组合

2. "←"假设 $\alpha_1$ 为 $\alpha_2$ ,..., $\alpha_s$ 的线性组合,

$$\alpha_1 = k_2 \alpha_2 + \cdots + k_s \alpha_s$$

所以

$$-\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$$

且系数不全为零, 所以  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性相关。



定理 3 设  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性无关,但  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关,

则  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性表示, 且表示法唯一。

定理 3 设  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性无关, 但  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关,

则  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性表示, 且表示法唯一。

# 证明

1. 存在不全为零的  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_s$ , k 使

$$k_1\alpha_1+\cdots+k_s\alpha_s+k\beta=0$$

定理 3 设  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性无关, 但  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关,

则  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性表示, 且表示法唯一。

## 证明

1. 存在不全为零的  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_s$ , k 使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_s\alpha_s + k\beta = 0 \xrightarrow{\exists \exists k \neq 0}$$

定理 3 设  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性无关,但  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关,

则  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性表示, 且表示法唯一。

## 证明

1. 存在不全为零的  $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_s, k$  使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s + k\beta = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{Fliff} k \neq 0} \beta = -\frac{k_1}{k}\alpha_1 - \dots - \frac{k_s}{k}\alpha_s$$

定理 3 设  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性无关,但  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$ ,  $\beta$  线性相关,

则  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性表示,且表示法唯一。

# 证明

1. 存在不全为零的  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_s$ , k 使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s + k\beta = 0 \xrightarrow{\overline{\text{FIII}}k \neq 0} \beta = -\frac{k_1}{k}\alpha_1 - \dots - \frac{k_s}{k}\alpha_s$$
  
(证明  $k \neq 0$ :

# 证明

1. 存在不全为零的  $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_s, k$  使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s + k\beta = 0 \xrightarrow{\overline{\eta} \text{ if } k \neq 0} \beta = -\frac{k_1}{k}\alpha_1 - \dots - \frac{k_s}{k}\alpha_s$$
  
(证明  $k \neq 0$ : 否则( $k = 0$ )

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$$

## 证明

1. 存在不全为零的  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_s$ , k 使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s + k\beta = 0 \xrightarrow{\overline{\eta} \sqsubseteq k \neq 0} \beta = -\frac{k_1}{k}\alpha_1 - \dots - \frac{k_s}{k}\alpha_s$$
  
(证明  $k \neq 0$ : 否则( $k = 0$ ), $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s$  不全为零,且
$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$$

## 证明

1. 存在不全为零的  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_s$ , k 使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s + k\beta = 0$$
  $\xrightarrow{\text{可证}k\neq 0}$   $\beta = -\frac{k_1}{k}\alpha_1 - \dots - \frac{k_s}{k}\alpha_s$   
(证明  $k \neq 0$ : 否则( $k = 0$ ), $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s$  不全为零,且
$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$$

推出  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性相关,矛盾。)

# 证明

1. 存在不全为零的  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_s$ , k 使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s + k\beta = 0$$
  $\xrightarrow{\text{可证}k\neq 0}$   $\beta = -\frac{k_1}{k}\alpha_1 - \dots - \frac{k_s}{k}\alpha_s$   
(证明  $k \neq 0$ : 否则( $k = 0$ ), $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s$  不全为零,且
$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$$

推出  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$  线性相关,矛盾。)

2. 设

$$\beta = h_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + h_s \alpha_s$$
  
$$\beta = l_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + l_s \alpha_s$$



# 证明

1. 存在不全为零的  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , ...,  $k_s$ , k 使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s + k\beta = 0$$
  $\xrightarrow{\text{可证}k\neq 0}$   $\beta = -\frac{k_1}{k}\alpha_1 - \dots - \frac{k_s}{k}\alpha_s$   
(证明  $k \neq 0$ : 否则( $k = 0$ ), $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s$  不全为零,且
$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$$

推出  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性相关,矛盾。)

2. 设

$$\beta = h_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + h_s \alpha_s$$

$$\beta = l_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + l_s \alpha_s$$

$$\beta = l_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + l_s \alpha_s$$

$$(h_1 - l_1) \alpha_1 + \dots + (h_s - l_s) \alpha_s = 0$$



# 证明

1. 存在不全为零的  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , . . . ,  $k_s$ , k 使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s + k\beta = 0$$
  $\xrightarrow{\text{可证}k\neq 0}$   $\beta = -\frac{k_1}{k}\alpha_1 - \dots - \frac{k_s}{k}\alpha_s$   
(证明  $k \neq 0$ : 否则( $k = 0$ ), $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_s$  不全为零,且
$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_s\alpha_s = 0$$

推出  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  线性相关,矛盾。)

2. 设

由线性无关性,  $h_1 = l_1, \ldots, h_s = l_s$ 。



(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

若 (B) 可由 (A) 线性表示,且 t > s,

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

若(B)可由(A)线性表示,且t>s,则向量组(B)线性相关。

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

若(B)可由(A)线性表示,且t>s,则向量组(B)线性相关。

证明 要找不全为零的  $k_1, \dots, k_t$  使下式为零:

$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \cdots + k_t\beta_t$$

定理 4 两个向量组 
$$(A)$$
:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B): 
$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$$

若 (B) 可由 (A) 线性表示,且 t > s,则向量组 (B) 线性相关。

证明 要找不全为零的 
$$k_1, \dots, k_t$$
 使下式为零:
$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_t\beta_t = (\beta_1\beta_2 \dots \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}$$

定理 4 两个向量组 
$$(A)$$
:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B): 
$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$$

若 (B) 可由 (A) 线性表示,且 t > s,则向量组 (B) 线性相关。

证明 要找不全为零的 
$$k_1, \dots, k_t$$
 使下式为零:
$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_t\beta_t = (\beta_1\beta_2 \dots \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha_1 \, \alpha_2 \, \cdots \, \alpha_s) \left( \begin{array}{c} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{array} \right)$$

定理 4 两个向量组 
$$(A)$$
:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B): 
$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$$

若 (B) 可由 (A) 线性表示,且 t > s,则向量组 (B) 线性相关。

证明 要找不全为零的 
$$k_1, \dots, k_t$$
 使下式为零:
$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_t\beta_t = (\beta_1\beta_2 \dots \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha_1 \, \alpha_2 \, \cdots \, \alpha_s) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} \\ \alpha_{21} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{s1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}$$

定理 4 两个向量组 
$$(A)$$
:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B): 
$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$$

证明 要找不全为零的 
$$k_1, \dots, k_t$$
 使下式为零:
$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_t\beta_t = (\beta_1\beta_2 \dots \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}$$

(A): 
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$$

(B): 
$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$$

证明 要找不全为零的 
$$k_1,\cdots$$
 ,  $k_t$  使下式为零 :

证明 要找不全为零的 
$$k_1, \dots, k_t$$
 使下式为零:
$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_t\beta_t = (\beta_1\beta_2 \dots \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1t} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \cdots & a_{st} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}$$

定理 4 两个向量组 
$$(A)$$
:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B): 
$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$$

证明 要找不全为零的 
$$k_1, \dots, k_t$$
 使下式为零:
$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_t\beta_t = (\beta_1\beta_2 \dots \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \cdots & \alpha_{1t} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \cdots & \alpha_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{s1} & \alpha_{s2} & \cdots & \alpha_{st} \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}}_{k}$$

定理 4 两个向量组 
$$(A)$$
:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B): 
$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$$

证明 要找不全为零的 
$$k_1, \dots, k_t$$
 使下式为零:
$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_t\beta_t = (\beta_1\beta_2 \dots \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha_1 \, \alpha_2 \, \cdots \, \alpha_s) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1t} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \cdots & a_{st} \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}}_{k} \qquad \because r(A) \leq s < t$$



定理 4 两个向量组 
$$(A)$$
:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B): 
$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$$

证明 要找不全为零的 
$$k_1, \dots, k_t$$
 使下式为零:
$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_t\beta_t = (\beta_1\beta_2 \dots \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_s) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1t} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \cdots & a_{st} \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}}_{k} \quad \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{array}$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \\ \vdots \\ k_t \qquad \vdots$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \\ k_t \qquad \vdots$$

$$r(A) \le s < t$$

定理 4 两个向量组 
$$(A)$$
:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B): 
$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$$

证明 要找不全为零的 
$$k_1, \dots, k_t$$
 使下式为零:
$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_t\beta_t = (\beta_1\beta_2 \dots \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\alpha_1 \, \alpha_2 \, \cdots \, \alpha_s) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \cdots & \alpha_{1t} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \cdots & \alpha_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{s1} & \alpha_{s2} & \cdots & \alpha_{st} \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}}_{k} \quad \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ k_t \\ \\ k \end{array}$$

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad (A) \leq s < t$$

$$\vdots \quad (A) \leq s < t$$

= 0

所以向量组(B)线性相关。



定理 4" 两个向量组 (A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

假设向量组(B)可由(A)线性表示,结论:

1. 若 t > s, 则向量组 (B) 线性相关。

(A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

假设向量组 (B) 可由 (A) 线性表示,结论:

- 1. 若 t > s, 则向量组 (B) 线性相关。
- 2. 若向量组 (B) 线性无关,则  $t \le s$ 。

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$$

$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$$

(A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

假设向量组 (B) 可由 (A) 线性表示, 结论:

- 1. 若 t > s, 则向量组 (B) 线性相关。
- 2. 若向量组 (B) 线性无关,则  $t \leq s$ 。

推论 两个向量组 (A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

(A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

假设向量组 (B) 可由 (A) 线性表示, 结论:

- 1. 若 t > s, 则向量组 (B) 线性相关。
- 2. 若向量组 (B) 线性无关,则  $t \leq s$ 。

推论 两个向量组 (A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

如果向量组 (A) 与 (B) 等价,且均线性无关,

(A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

假设向量组 (B) 可由 (A) 线性表示, 结论:

- 1. 若 t > s, 则向量组 (B) 线性相关。
- 2. 若向量组 (B) 线性无关,则  $t \leq s$ 。

推论 两个向量组 (A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

如果向量组 (A) 与 (B) 等价,且均线性无关,则 s = t。

(A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

假设向量组 (B) 可由 (A) 线性表示, 结论:

- 1. 若 t > s, 则向量组 (B) 线性相关。
- 2. 若向量组 (B) 线性无关,则 t ≤ s。

推论 两个向量组 (A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

如果向量组 (A) 与 (B) 等价,且均线性无关,则 s=t。

### 证明

● (B) 由 (A) 线性表示,且(B) 线性无关

(A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

假设向量组 (B) 可由 (A) 线性表示, 结论:

- 1. 若 t > s, 则向量组 (B) 线性相关。
- 2. 若向量组 (B) 线性无关,则 t ≤ s。

推论 两个向量组 (A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

如果向量组 (A) 与 (B) 等价,且均线性无关,则 s=t。

# 证明

(B)由(A)线性表示,且(B)线性无关⇒t≤s

(A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

假设向量组 (B) 可由 (A) 线性表示, 结论:

- 1. 若 t > s, 则向量组 (B) 线性相关。
- 2. 若向量组 (B) 线性无关,则  $t \leq s$ 。

推论 两个向量组 (A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

如果向量组 (A) 与 (B) 等价,且均线性无关,则 s=t。

### 证明

- (B)由(A)线性表示,且(B)线性无关⇒t≤s
- (A)由(B)线性表示,且(A)线性无关

(A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

假设向量组 (B) 可由 (A) 线性表示,结论:

- 1. 若 t > s, 则向量组 (B) 线性相关。
- 2. 若向量组 (B) 线性无关,则  $t \le s$ 。

推论 两个向量组 (A):  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B):  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$ 

如果向量组 (A) 与 (B) 等价,且均线性无关,则 s=t。

## 证明

- (B)由(A)线性表示,且(B)线性无关⇒t≤s
- (A)由(B)线性表示,且(A)线性无关⇒s≤t

定理 4" 两个向量组 (A): 
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$$

(B): 
$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$$

假设向量组(B)可由(A)线性表示,结论:

- 1. 若 t > s, 则向量组 (B) 线性相关。
- 2. 若向量组 (B) 线性无关,则 t ≤ s。

推论 两个向量组 
$$(A)$$
:  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$ 

(B): 
$$\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$$

如果向量组 (A) 与 (B) 等价,且均线性无关,则 s=t。

# 证明

- (B)由(A)线性表示,且(B)线性无关⇒t≤s
- (A) 由 (B) 线性表示,且 (A) 线性无关 ⇒ s ≤ t