### §3.2 向量与向量组的线性组合

数学系 梁卓滨

2018 - 2019 学年上学期





• n 维行向量

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n)$$

• n 维行向量

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n)$$

即为:  $1 \times n$  的矩阵。

n 维行向量

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n)$$

即为:  $1 \times n$  的矩阵。 $\alpha_i$  称为  $\alpha$  的第 i 个分量。

n 维行向量

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n)$$

即为:  $1 \times n$  的矩阵。 $\alpha_i$  称为  $\alpha$  的第 i 个分量。

n 维列向量

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)^T$$

n 维行向量

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n)$$

即为:  $1 \times n$  的矩阵。 $\alpha_i$  称为  $\alpha$  的第 i 个分量。

n 维列向量

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)^T$$

即为:  $n \times 1$  的矩阵。

n 维行向量

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n)$$

即为:  $1 \times n$  的矩阵。 $\alpha_i$  称为  $\alpha$  的第 i 个分量。

n 维列向量

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)^T$$

即为:  $n \times 1$  的矩阵。 $b_i$  称为  $\beta$  的第 i 个分量。

n 维行向量

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n)$$

即为:  $1 \times n$  的矩阵。 $\alpha_i$  称为  $\alpha$  的第 i 个分量。

n 维列向量

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)^T$$

即为:  $n \times 1$  的矩阵。 $b_i$  称为  $\beta$  的第 i 个分量。

• 行向量、列向量统称向量。

n 维行向量

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n)$$

即为:  $1 \times n$  的矩阵。 $\alpha_i$  称为  $\alpha$  的第 i 个分量。

n 维列向量

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)^T$$

即为:  $n \times 1$  的矩阵。 $b_i$  称为  $\beta$  的第 i 个分量。

● 行向量、列向量统称向量。 根据上下文判断"向量"是行向量,或列向量



n 维行向量

$$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n)$$

即为:  $1 \times n$  的矩阵。 $\alpha_i$  称为  $\alpha$  的第 i 个分量。

n 维列向量

$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)^T$$

即为:  $n \times 1$  的矩阵。 $b_i$  称为  $\beta$  的第 i 个分量。

- 行向量、列向量统称向量。根据上下文判断"向量"是行向量,或列向量
- 零向量 O = (0, 0, ···, 0)



• 设 
$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ , 则

$$\alpha + \beta =$$
 ,  $\alpha - \beta =$  ,  $k\alpha =$ 

• 设 
$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ , 则
$$\alpha + \beta = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n + b_n \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha - \beta =$ ,  $k\alpha =$ 

• 设 
$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ , 则
$$\alpha + \beta = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n + b_n \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $\alpha - \beta = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 - b_1 \\ a_2 - b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n - b_n \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $k\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 - b_1 \\ a_2 - b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n - b_n \end{pmatrix}$ 

• 
$$\mathfrak{P} \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \ \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}, \ k \in \mathbb{R}, \ \mathbb{M}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n + b_n \end{pmatrix}, \ \alpha - \beta = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 - b_1 \\ a_2 - b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n + b_n \end{pmatrix}, \ k\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} ka_1 \\ ka_2 \\ \vdots \\ ka_n \end{pmatrix}$$

• 
$$\mathfrak{F} \alpha = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}, \ \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}, \ k \in \mathbb{R}, \ \mathbb{N}$$

$$\alpha + \beta = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n + b_n \end{pmatrix}, \ \alpha - \beta = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 - b_1 \\ a_2 - b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n - b_n \end{pmatrix}, \ k\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} ka_1 \\ ka_2 \\ \vdots \\ ka_n \end{pmatrix}$$

• 行向量类似



• 给定向量组

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} \\ \alpha_{21} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m1} \end{pmatrix}, \ \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{22} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m2} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \ \alpha_n = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

• 给定向量组

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} \\ \alpha_{21} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m1} \end{pmatrix}, \ \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{22} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m2} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \alpha_n = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

设  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ , · · · ,  $k_n$  为任意数,则称

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

为向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ···,  $\alpha_n$  的线性组合 。

• 给定向量组

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} \\ \alpha_{21} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m1} \end{pmatrix}, \ \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{22} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m2} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \alpha_n = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

设  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ ,  $\cdots$ ,  $k_n$  为任意数,则称

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

为向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$  的线性组合。

• 问题 给定向量  $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$ ,问  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示?

• 给定向量组

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} \\ \alpha_{21} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m1} \end{pmatrix}, \ \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{22} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{m2} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \ \alpha_n = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

设  $k_1$ ,  $k_2$ ,  $\cdots$ ,  $k_n$  为任意数,则称

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

为向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\cdots$ ,  $\alpha_n$  的线性组合。

• 问题 给定向量  $\beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$ ,问  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示?

即:是否存在数  $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n$  使得:

$$\beta = k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n?$$



$$\begin{array}{cccc} \bullet & \textbf{(1)} & \overleftarrow{\square} & \beta & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \end{array}$$

• (1) i 
$$\beta$$
  $\beta$   $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$   $\alpha_3$   $\alpha_4$   $\alpha_5$   $\alpha_5$   $\alpha_5$   $\alpha_5$   $\alpha_6$   $\alpha_7$   $\alpha_8$   $\alpha_8$   $\alpha_9$   $\alpha_9$ 

• (1) i 
$$\beta$$
  $\beta$   $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$   $\alpha_3$   $\alpha_4$   $\alpha_5$   $\alpha_5$   $\alpha_5$   $\alpha_6$   $\alpha_7$   $\alpha_8$   $\alpha_8$   $\alpha_9$   $\alpha_9$ 

• (1) 
$$\Box$$
  $\beta$   $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$   $\alpha_4$   $\alpha_5$   $\alpha_5$   $\alpha_5$   $\alpha_5$   $\alpha_6$   $\alpha_7$   $\alpha_8$   $\alpha_8$   $\alpha_9$   $\alpha_$ 

例 判断  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式  $\beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3$ 。

• (1) 
$$\stackrel{\circ}{\square}$$
 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \underline{-7} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \underline{\frac{5}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以  $\beta = 2\alpha_1 - 7\alpha_2 + \frac{5}{2}\alpha_3$ ;  $\beta$  能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示



例 判断  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式  $\beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3$ 。

$$\begin{pmatrix}
2 \\
-7 \\
5
\end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{2} \begin{pmatrix}
1 \\
0 \\
0
\end{pmatrix} + \frac{-7}{2} \begin{pmatrix}
0 \\
1 \\
0
\end{pmatrix} + \frac{5}{2} \begin{pmatrix}
0 \\
0 \\
2
\end{pmatrix}$$

所以  $\beta = 2\alpha_1 - 7\alpha_2 + \frac{5}{2}\alpha_3$ ;  $\beta$  能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示

(1) iii 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ -7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \underline{-7} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \underline{\frac{5}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以 
$$\beta = \frac{2\alpha_1 - 7\alpha_2}{2} + \frac{5}{2}\alpha_3$$
;  $\beta$  能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示

• (2) 
$$\vec{\square}$$
  $\beta$   $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$   $\alpha_4$   $\alpha_5$   $\alpha_5$   $\alpha_5$   $\alpha_5$   $\alpha_6$   $\alpha_7$   $\alpha_8$   $\alpha_8$   $\alpha_9$   $\alpha_9$ 



• (1) 问 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \underline{-7} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{5}{\underline{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 所以  $\beta = 2\alpha_1 - 7\alpha_2 + \frac{5}{2}\alpha_3$ ;  $\beta$  能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示

(2) 
$$\stackrel{\triangleright}{\square}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 判断  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式  $\beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + k_3\alpha_3$ 。

• (1) 问 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \underline{-7} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{5}{\underline{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 所以  $\beta = 2\alpha_1 - 7\alpha_2 + \frac{5}{2}\alpha_3$ ;  $\beta$  能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示

• (2) 
$$\stackrel{\frown}{\square}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -7 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

所以  $\beta$  不能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示!



例问 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \beta & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

即:  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示? 如果能, 线性表达式是什么?

即:  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示? 如果能, 线性表达式是什么?

#### 问题

一般地,如何判断 β 能否由 α<sub>1</sub>, α<sub>2</sub>,..., α<sub>n</sub> 线性表示?



例问
$$\begin{vmatrix} \beta & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + -\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + -\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

即:  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示? 如果能, 线性表达式是什么?

#### 问题

- 一般地,如何判断β能否由α<sub>1</sub>,α<sub>2</sub>,...,α<sub>n</sub>线性表示?
- 如果能线性表出,如何求出 k<sub>1</sub>, k<sub>2</sub>,...,k<sub>n</sub> 使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = \beta$$
?



即:  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示? 如果能, 线性表达式是什么?

#### 问题

- 一般地,如何判断  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性表示?
- 如果能线性表出,如何求出 k<sub>1</sub>, k<sub>2</sub>,...,k<sub>n</sub> 使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_n\alpha_n = \beta$$
?

不难看出, $k_1, \dots, k_n$  的求解可归结为线性方程组的求解。



$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \cdots \qquad \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

#### $\beta$ 可由 $\alpha_1$ , $\alpha_2$ , $\cdots$ , $\alpha_n$ 线性表示

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

$$\Leftrightarrow k_1 \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + k_n \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
  $Ax = β$ 有解

$$\Leftrightarrow k_1 \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + k_n \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Ax = \beta f \text{m} \qquad (k_1, \dots, k_n) \text{E} f \text{E} f \text{E} f \text{M}$$

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

$$\Leftrightarrow k_1 \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + k_n \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Ax = \beta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Ax = \beta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Ax = \beta$$

$$\Leftrightarrow$$
  $r(A) = r(A:\beta)$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n)$   $(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n \beta)$ 

$$\Leftrightarrow r(A) = r(A:\beta) \iff r(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n) = r(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n \beta)$$

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

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

$$\Leftrightarrow Ax = \beta \beta M \qquad (k_{1}, \cdots, k_{n}) \xi \beta B \beta M \beta$$

定理  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$  线性表示  $\Leftrightarrow r(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n) = r(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n \beta)$ 

 $r(A) = r(A:\beta) \iff r(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n) = r(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n \beta)$ 



$$\Leftrightarrow k_1 \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + k_n \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Ax = \beta \beta m \qquad (k_1, \dots, k_n \pm \beta \pi \theta)$$

定理 
$$\beta$$
 可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$  线性表示  $\Leftrightarrow r(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n) = r(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n \beta)$ 

 $\Leftrightarrow$   $r(A) = r(A:\beta) \Leftrightarrow r(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n) = r(\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_n \beta)$ 

注 实际中, $k_1, \dots, k_n$  的求解不需要特意解方程  $Ax = \beta$ ,方法见下例  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2$ 

例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 | \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 | \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \ 2 & 0 & -1 & 2 \ 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \ 2 & -2 & 1 \ 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{ 初等行变换 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \ 1 & 0 & 0 \ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示, 若能, 写出线性表示等式。

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \ 2 & 0 & -1 & 2 \ 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \ 2 & -2 & 1 \ | \ 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \ 1 & 0 & -1 \ 0 & 1 & 1 \ 0 & 0 & 1 \ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \ 2 & 0 & -1 & 2 \ 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \ 2 & -2 & 1 \ | \ 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \ 1 & 0 & -1 \ 0 & 1 & 1 \ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 3,$$

例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 3,$$

例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示, 若能, 写出线性表示等式。

(1)

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 所以  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 3$ ,  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 3$ ,



例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

(1)

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \ | & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{ 初等行变换 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \ | & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 所以  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 3$ ,  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 3$ ,



例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示, 若能, 写出线性表示等式。

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \ | & 2 \ 0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \ 1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \ 2 & -2 & 1 & | & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\overline{\text{初等行变换}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -1 \ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 所以 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 3$$
,  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 3$ , 成立 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta)$$

例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

(1)

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\overline{\text{初等行变换}}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 所以 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 3$$
,  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 3$ ,成立 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta)$$

 $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示。

例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

(1) 
$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \ 2 & 0 & -1 & 2 \ 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \ 2 & -2 & 1 \ \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1' & \alpha_2' & \alpha_3' & \beta' \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 所以 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 3$$
,  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 3$ , 成立 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta)$$

 $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示。

例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

(1) 
$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \ 2 & 0 & -1 & 2 \ 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \ 2 & -2 & 1 \ \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1' & \alpha_2' & \alpha_3' & \beta' \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 所以 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 3$$
,  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 3$ , 成立 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta)$$
  $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示。

• 显然 
$$\beta' = \alpha'_1 - \alpha'_2 + \alpha'_3$$
,



例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

(1) 
$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \ 0 & -1 & 2 \ 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \ 2 & -2 & 1 \ \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1' & \alpha_2' & \alpha_3' & \beta' \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 所以 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 3$$
,  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 3$ , 成立 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta)$$

 $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示。

• 显然  $\beta' = \alpha'_1 - \alpha'_2 + \alpha'_3$ ,是否也有  $\beta = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ ?



例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

(1) 
$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \ 2 & 0 & -1 & 2 \ 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \ 2 & -2 & 1 \ \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1' & \alpha_2' & \alpha_3' & \beta' \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 所以 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 3$$
,  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 3$ , 成立 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta)$$

 $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示。

• 显然 
$$\beta' = \alpha'_1 - \alpha'_2 + \alpha'_3$$
,是否也有  $\beta = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ ?

是的



例 判断 eta 是否能由  $lpha_1$  ,  $lpha_2$  ,  $lpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

(1) 
$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \ | \ 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \ | \ 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \ | \ 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \ | \ 5 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{初等行变换}} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1' \ \alpha_2' \ \alpha_3' \ \beta' \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \ | \ 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \ | \ 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \ | \ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 所以 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 3$$
,  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 3$ , 成立 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta)$$

 $\beta$  可由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示。

• 显然 
$$\beta' = \alpha'_1 - \alpha'_2 + \alpha'_3$$
,是否也有  $\beta = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ ?

是的

注 可证明: 作初等行变换不改变列与列之间的"线性关系"。



例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 | \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & | & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 | \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & | & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{institute}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & | & 11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\overline{m} \ \exists \ \tau \in \mathbb{A}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & | & 11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\overline{M} \ \exists \ \overline{M} \ \exists$$

• 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 3$$
,

例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & | & 11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\overline{m} \ \exists \ \tau \in \mathbb{A}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 2$$
,  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 3$ ,



例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & | & 11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{\overline{MSf7}5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 所以 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 2$$
,  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 3$ , 成立 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) \neq r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta)$$



例 判断  $\beta$  是否能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示,若能,写出线性表示等式。

(2)

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ | \ \beta \ ) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & | & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & | & 11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{instity particles}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

• 所以 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 2$$
,  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 3$ , 成立 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) \neq r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta)$$

 $\beta$  不能由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  线性表示。

问题  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$  线性表示? 若能, 写出线性表示等式。

步骤

问题  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$  线性表示? 若能, 写出线性表示等式。

步骤作初等行变换:

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_n | \beta)$$

问题  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$  线性表示? 若能, 写出线性表示等式。

#### 步骤 作初等 行 变换:

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_n | \beta) \xrightarrow{\overline{\eta + \beta}}$$

问题  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性表示? 若能, 写出线性表示等式。

#### 步骤 作初等 行 变换:

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_n | \beta) \xrightarrow{\overline{\text{MSf-Toph}}} (\alpha'_1 \ \alpha'_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha'_n | \beta')$$
 (简化)

问题  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$  线性表示? 若能, 写出线性表示等式。

#### 步骤 作初等 行 变换:

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_n | eta) \xrightarrow{ ext{M等行变换}} (\alpha_1' \ \alpha_2' \ \cdots \ \alpha_n' | eta')$$
 (简化)

1.

$$\beta$$
由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示  $\Leftrightarrow$   $r(\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n) = r(\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n \beta)$ 

问题  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性表示? 若能, 写出线性表示等式。

#### 步骤作初等行变换:

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_n | \beta) \xrightarrow{\overline{\eta + \gamma_0}} (\alpha'_1 \ \alpha'_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha'_n | \beta')$$
 (简化)

1.

$$\beta$$
由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示  $\iff r(\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n) = r(\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n \beta)$ 

$$\uparrow r(\alpha'_1 \cdots \alpha'_n) = r(\alpha'_1 \cdots \alpha'_n \beta')$$

问题  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$  线性表示? 若能, 写出线性表示等式。

#### 步骤 作初等 行 变换:

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_n | \beta) \xrightarrow{\eta ext{sf-eyh}} (\alpha_1' \ \alpha_2' \ \cdots \ \alpha_n' | \beta')^{(简化)}_{\text{阶梯型矩阵}}$$

1.

$$\beta$$
由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示  $\iff$   $r(\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n) = r(\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n \beta)$   $\updownarrow$ 

$$r(\alpha'_1 \cdots \alpha'_n) = r(\alpha'_1 \cdots \alpha'_n \beta')$$

2. 行变换前后列与列的线性关系不变, 即:

问题  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$  线性表示? 若能, 写出线性表示等式。

#### 步骤作初等行变换:

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_n | \beta) \xrightarrow{\eta \in free} (\alpha'_1 \ \alpha'_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha'_n | \beta')^{(简化)}_{\text{阶梯型矩阵}}$$

1

$$\beta$$
由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$ 线性表示  $\iff$   $r(\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n) = r(\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_n \beta)$   $\updownarrow$ 

$$r(\alpha'_1 \cdots \alpha'_n) = r(\alpha'_1 \cdots \alpha'_n \beta')$$

2. 行变换前后列与列的线性关系不变, 即:

$$\beta' = k_1 \alpha_1' + \dots + k_n \alpha_n' \Rightarrow$$



问题  $\beta$  能否由  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_n$  线性表示? 若能, 写出线性表示等式。

步骤 作初等 行 变换:

$$(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_n | eta) \xrightarrow{ ext{M等行变换}} (\alpha_1' \ \alpha_2' \ \cdots \ \alpha_n' | eta')$$
 (简化)

1

$$r(\alpha'_1 \cdots \alpha'_n) = r(\alpha'_1 \cdots \alpha'_n \beta')$$

2. 行变换前后列与列的线性关系不变,即:

$$\beta' = k_1 \alpha'_1 + \dots + k_n \alpha'_n \quad \Rightarrow \quad \beta = k_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n$$

例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

解

例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
\mathbf{f} & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 & \beta \\
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | 5
\end{pmatrix}$$

例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-2r_1]{r_3-r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-2r_1]{r_3-r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | -2
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-2r_1]{r_3-r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2}$$

例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-2r_1]{r_3-r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & -2 \\
0 & 6 & 5 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-2r_1]{(-1)\times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & -2 \\
0 & 6 & 5 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | -3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_3 + r_2}{r_4 + 6r_2}$$



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | -3 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4+6r_2]{r_4+6r_2} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
& & & &
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\mathbf{H}$$
  $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$   $\mu$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-2r_1]{r_3-r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-2r_1]{(-1)\times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | -3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
r_{3}+r_{2} \\
\hline
r_{4}+6r_{2}
\end{array}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & -5 & -5
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\mathbf{H}$$
  $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$   $\mu$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-2r_1]{r_3-r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[0]{(-1)\times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & -3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
r_{3}+r_{2} \\
\hline
r_{4}+6r_{2}
\end{array}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 0 & -17 & -17
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\mathbf{R}$$
  $\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3 \quad \beta_4$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | -3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4+6r_2]{\begin{array}{c|cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -17 & -17 \end{array}} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right)$$



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\mathbf{H}$$
  $\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3 \quad \beta$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & -3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4+6r_2]{\begin{array}{c|cccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 0 & -17 & -17
\end{array}} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r_4-r_3}$$



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\mathbf{\mu}$$
  $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$   $\beta$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-2r_1]{r_3-r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-2r_1]{(-1)\times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & -3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4+6r_2]{\begin{array}{c|cccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 0 & -17 & -17
\end{array}} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-r_3]{\begin{array}{c|cccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}}$$



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\mathbf{m}$$
  $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & -3 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4+6r_2]{\begin{array}{c|cccc}1&2&3&2\\0&1&-2&-3\\0&0&-5&-5\\0&0&-17&-17\end{array}} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix}1&2&3&2\\0&1&-2&-3\\0&0&1&1\\0&0&1&1\end{pmatrix}\xrightarrow[r_4-r_3]{\begin{pmatrix}1&2&3&2\\0&1&-2&-3\\0&0&1&1\\0&0&0&0\end{array}}$$

$$r_2-2r_3$$



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\mathbf{H}$$
  $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$   $\mu$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & -3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_3+r_2}{r_4+6r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 0 & -17 & -17
\end{array}\right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r_4-r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{array}\right)$$

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



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\mathbf{\mu}$$
  $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & -3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

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



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\mathbf{R}$$
  $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$   $\beta$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & -3 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4+6r_2]{\begin{array}{c|cccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 0 & -17 & -17
\end{array}} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-r_3]{\begin{array}{c|cccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\frac{r_2 - 2r_3}{r_1 - 3r_3} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 0 & | & -1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & | & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\mathbf{m}$$
  $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & -3 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4+6r_2]{\begin{array}{cccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 0 & -17 & -17
\end{array}} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-r_3]{\begin{array}{ccccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_1-3r_3]{\begin{array}{c} 1 & 2 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{array}} \xrightarrow{r_1-2r_2}$$



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\mathbf{R}$$
  $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$   $\mu$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & -3 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4+6r_2]{\begin{array}{c|cccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 0 & -17 & -17
\end{array}} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-r_3]{\begin{array}{c|cccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}}$$

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



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\mathbf{\mu}$$
  $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$   $\mu$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & -3 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4+6r_2]{\begin{array}{c|cccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 0 & -17 & -17
\end{array}} \longrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-r_3]{\begin{array}{c|cccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}}$$

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



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\mathbf{R}$$
  $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & -3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

所以 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta)$$
,



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\mathbf{m}$$
  $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$   $\beta$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & | & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & | & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & | & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & | & -3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & | & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

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

所以  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta)$ , 能线性表示



例 1 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\mathbf{R}$$
  $\alpha_1$   $\alpha_2$   $\alpha_3$ 

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & -2 & 1 & 5
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_3 - r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{(-1) \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\
0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\
0 & -1 & -3 & -2 \\
0 & -6 & -5 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_{3}+r_{2}}{r_{4}+6r_{2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -17 & -17 \end{array}\right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r_{4}-r_{3}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r_{2}-2r_{3}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) \xrightarrow{r_{1}-2r_{2}} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right)$$

所以 
$$r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta)$$
,能线性表示,且  $\beta = \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 + \alpha_3$ 

例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3}$$



例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$



例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_2+r_1$$
 $r_3-2r_1$ 
 $r_4-r_1$ 

例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_{4}]{r_{2}-r_{1}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1-2 & 0 & -1 \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ \end{array} \right)$$

例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_{4}]{r_{2}+r_{1}\atop r_{4}-r_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & -1\\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1\\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4-r_1]{r_2-r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & | -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 11 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$



例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_{4}-r_{1}]{r_{3}-2r_{1}}
\begin{pmatrix}
1-2 & 0 & | -1 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\
0 & 3 & 4 & | & 3 \\
0 & 6 & 11 & 7
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_{4}-6r_{2}]{r_{3}-3r_{2}}
\begin{pmatrix}
1-2 & 0 & | -1 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\
1 & & & & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_{4}-r_{1}]{r_{2}-r_{1}}
\begin{pmatrix}
1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\
0 & 3 & 4 & | & 3 \\
0 & 6 & 11 & 7
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_{4}-6r_{2}]{r_{3}-3r_{2}}
\begin{pmatrix}
1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -5 & | & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$



例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_{4}-r_{1}]{r_{2}-r_{1}} \begin{pmatrix}
1-2 & 0 & | -1 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\
0 & 3 & 4 & | & 3 \\
0 & 6 & 11 & | & 7
\end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_{4}-6r_{2}]{r_{3}-3r_{2}} \begin{pmatrix}
1-2 & 0 & | -1 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -5 & | & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -7 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4-r_1]{r_2-r_1} \begin{pmatrix}
1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\
0 & 3 & 4 & 3 \\
0 & 6 & 11 & 7
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-6r_2]{r_3-3r_2} \begin{pmatrix}
1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -5 & | & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -7 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$-\frac{1}{5} \times r_3$$



例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4-r_1]{r_2+r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 11 & | & 7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-6r_2]{r_3-3r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{5} \times r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & | -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_{4}-r_{1}]{r_{2}-2r_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & | & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 11 & | & 7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_{4}-6r_{2}]{r_{3}-3r_{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{5} \times r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & | -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 + 7r_3}$$



例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_{2}+r_{1}}{r_{3}-2r_{1}} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 11 & 7 \end{pmatrix}} \xrightarrow{r_{3}-3r_{2}} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{-\frac{1}{5} \times r_3}{0}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2 & 0 & | -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 + 7r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 2 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & | & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & | & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4-r_1]{r_2-r_1} \begin{pmatrix}
1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\
0 & 3 & 4 & | & 3 \\
0 & 6 & 11 & | & 7
\end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-6r_2]{r_3-3r_2} \begin{pmatrix}
1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\
0 & 0 & -5 & | & 0 \\
0 & 0 & -7 & | & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{5} \times r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 + 7r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$  线性表示?

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & | -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 11 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_4-r_1]{r_2-r_1} \begin{pmatrix}
1-2 & 0 & | -1 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & | 1 \\
0 & 3 & 4 & | 3 \\
0 & 6 & 11 & | 7
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-6r_2]{r_3-3r_2} \begin{pmatrix}
1-2 & 0 & | -1 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & | 1 \\
0 & 0 & -5 & | 0 \\
0 & 0 & -7 & | 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{5} \times r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 + 7r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

可见  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 4 > 3 = r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3)$ ,



例 2 
$$\beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
能否由  $\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 线性表示?

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{5} \times r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 + 7r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 0 & | & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

可见  $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3\beta) = 4 > 3 = r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3)$ , 所以不能线性表示。



### 定义 设有两个向量组

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

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

#### 定义 设有两个向量组

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

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

如果中(A)中每一向量均可由(B)线性表示,则称向量组(A)可由向量组(B)线性表示。

#### 定义 设有两个向量组

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

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

如果中(A)中每一向量均可由(B)线性表示,则称向量组(A)可由向量组(B)线性表示。



#### 定义 设有两个向量组

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

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

如果中 (A) 中每一向量均可由 (B) 线性表示,则称向量组 (A) 可由向量组 (B)线性表示。

例

$$\stackrel{\text{不妨设}}{\Longrightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \alpha_1 = & \beta_1 + & \beta_2 + & \beta_3 \\ \alpha_2 = & \beta_1 + & \beta_2 + & \beta_3 \end{array} \right.$$



#### 定义 设有两个向量组

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

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

如果中 (A) 中每一向量均可由 (B) 线性表示,则称向量组 (A) 可由向量组 (B)线性表示。

例

$$\stackrel{\text{ᡯ妨设}}{\Longrightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 = \alpha_{11}\beta_1 + \alpha_{21}\beta_2 + \alpha_{31}\beta_3 \\ \alpha_2 = \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 \end{array} \right.$$

#### 定义 设有两个向量组

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

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

如果中 (A) 中每一向量均可由 (B) 线性表示,则称向量组 (A) 可由向量组 (B)线性表示。

例

$$\stackrel{\text{不妨设}}{\Longrightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 = \alpha_{11}\beta_1 + \alpha_{21}\beta_2 + \alpha_{31}\beta_3 \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_{12}\beta_1 + \alpha_{22}\beta_2 + \alpha_{32}\beta_3 \end{array} \right.$$

#### 定义 设有两个向量组

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

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

如果中 (A) 中每一向量均可由 (B) 线性表示,则称向量组 (A) 可由向量组 (B)线性表示。

例

$$\stackrel{\text{؉ т ф }}{\Longrightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 = \alpha_{11}\beta_1 + \alpha_{21}\beta_2 + \alpha_{31}\beta_3 \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_{12}\beta_1 + \alpha_{22}\beta_2 + \alpha_{32}\beta_3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\stackrel{\text{\tiny iny DSS}}{\Longrightarrow} (\alpha_1, \, \alpha_2) = (\beta_1, \, \beta_2, \, \beta_3)$$



#### 定义 设有两个向量组

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

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

如果中 (A) 中每一向量均可由 (B) 线性表示,则称向量组 (A) 可由向量组 (B)线性表示。

例

$$\stackrel{\text{不妨设}}{\Longrightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 = \alpha_{11}\beta_1 + \alpha_{21}\beta_2 + \alpha_{31}\beta_3 \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_{12}\beta_1 + \alpha_{22}\beta_2 + \alpha_{32}\beta_3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\stackrel{\text{过写为}}{\Longrightarrow} (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$



#### 定义 设有两个向量组

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

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

如果中 (A) 中每一向量均可由 (B) 线性表示,则称向量组 (A) 可由向量组 (B)线性表示。

例

$$\stackrel{\text{ ᡯ妨设}}{\Longrightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 = \alpha_{11}\beta_1 + \alpha_{21}\beta_2 + \alpha_{31}\beta_3 \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_{12}\beta_1 + \alpha_{22}\beta_2 + \alpha_{32}\beta_3 \end{array} \right.$$

改写为
 
$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$



### 定义 设有两个向量组

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

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

如果中 (A) 中每一向量均可由 (B) 线性表示,则称向量组 (A) 可由向量组 (B)线性表示。

$$\stackrel{\text{不妨设}}{\Longrightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha_1 = \alpha_{11}\beta_1 + \alpha_{21}\beta_2 + \alpha_{31}\beta_3 \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_{12}\beta_1 + \alpha_{22}\beta_2 + \alpha_{32}\beta_3 \end{array} \right.$$

改写为
 
$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $= (\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3)A$ 

注 1 一般地,向量组  $\alpha_1$  ,  $\alpha_2$  , . . . ,  $\alpha_s$  可由向量组  $\beta_1$  ,  $\beta_2$  , . . . ,  $\beta_t$  线性表

示,当且仅当存在矩阵  $A_{t\times s}$  满足:

注 1 一般地,向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  可由向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , ...,  $\beta_t$  线性表

示,当且仅当存在矩阵  $A_{t\times s}$  满足:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t)A$$

注 1 一般地,向量组  $\alpha_1$  ,  $\alpha_2$  , . . . ,  $\alpha_s$  可由向量组  $\beta_1$  ,  $\beta_2$  , . . . ,  $\beta_t$  线性表

示,当且仅当存在矩阵  $A_{t\times s}$  满足:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t)A$$

$$= (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{t1} & a_{t2} & \cdots & a_{ts} \end{pmatrix}$$

注 1 一般地,向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  可由向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , ...,  $\beta_t$  线性表

示,当且仅当存在矩阵  $A_{t \times s}$  满足:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t)A$$

$$= (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{t1} & a_{t2} & \cdots & a_{ts} \end{pmatrix}$$

这时A的每一列表示线性组合的系数。

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t)A$$

$$= (\beta_1, \, \beta_2, \, \dots, \, \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{t1} & a_{t2} & \cdots & a_{ts} \end{pmatrix}$$

这时A的每一列表示线性组合的系数。例如,

$$\alpha_i = \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_t$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t)A$$

$$= (\beta_1, \, \beta_2, \, \dots, \, \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{t1} & a_{t2} & \cdots & a_{ts} \end{pmatrix}$$

这时A的每一列表示线性组合的系数。例如,

$$\alpha_j = \alpha_{1j}\beta_1 + \alpha_{2j}\beta_2 + \cdots + \alpha_{tj}\beta_t$$

其中的系数就是 
$$A$$
 的第  $j$  列  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{si} \end{pmatrix}$ 。

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t)A$$

$$= (\beta_1, \, \beta_2, \, \dots, \, \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{t1} & a_{t2} & \cdots & a_{ts} \end{pmatrix}$$

这时A的每一列表示线性组合的系数。例如,

$$\alpha_j = \alpha_{1j}\beta_1 + \alpha_{2j}\beta_2 + \cdots + \alpha_{tj}\beta_t$$

其中的系数就是 
$$A$$
 的第  $j$  列  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{2j} \\ a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{sj} \end{pmatrix}$ 。

注2设上述向量均为列向量,

注 1 一般地,向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  可由向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , ...,  $\beta_t$  线性表示。  $\beta_1$  发展  $\beta_2$  发展  $\beta_3$  发展  $\beta_4$  发展  $\beta_4$  大概  $\beta_5$  大概  $\beta_6$  大机  $\beta_6$  大机

示,当且仅当存在矩阵  $A_{t \times s}$  满足:

$$\underbrace{(\alpha_1, \, \alpha_2, \, \ldots, \, \alpha_s)}_{P} = (\beta_1, \, \beta_2, \, \ldots, \, \beta_t) A$$

$$= (\beta_1, \, \beta_2, \, \dots, \, \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{t1} & a_{t2} & \cdots & a_{ts} \end{pmatrix}$$

这时A的每一列表示线性组合的系数。例如,

$$\alpha_j = \alpha_{1j}\beta_1 + \alpha_{2j}\beta_2 + \cdots + \alpha_{tj}\beta_t$$

其中的系数就是 
$$A$$
 的第  $j$  列  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{2j} \\ a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{sj} \end{pmatrix}$ 。

注2设上述向量均为列向量,

$$\underbrace{(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s)}_{p} = \underbrace{(\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t)}_{Q} A$$

$$= (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{t1} & a_{t2} & \cdots & a_{ts} \end{pmatrix}$$

这时A的每一列表示线性组合的系数。例如,

$$\alpha_j = \alpha_{1j}\beta_1 + \alpha_{2j}\beta_2 + \cdots + \alpha_{tj}\beta_t$$

其中的系数就是 
$$A$$
 的第  $j$  列  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{sj} \end{pmatrix}$ 。

注2设上述向量均为列向量,

$$\underbrace{(\alpha_1, \, \alpha_2, \, \ldots, \, \alpha_s)}_{P} = \underbrace{(\beta_1, \, \beta_2, \, \ldots, \, \beta_t)}_{Q} A$$

$$= (\beta_1, \, \beta_2, \, \dots, \, \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{t1} & a_{t2} & \cdots & a_{ts} \end{pmatrix}$$

这时A的每一列表示线性组合的系数。例如,

$$\alpha_j = \alpha_{1j}\beta_1 + \alpha_{2j}\beta_2 + \cdots + \alpha_{tj}\beta_t$$

其中的系数就是 
$$A$$
 的第  $j$  列  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{sj} \end{pmatrix}$ 。

注 2 设上述向量均为列向量,则上式正好表示矩阵乘积: P = QA

注 1 一般地,向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  可由向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , ...,  $\beta_t$  线性表示,当且仅当存在矩阵  $A_{t\times s}$  满足:

$$\underbrace{(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s)}_{P} = \underbrace{(\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t)}_{O} A$$

$$= (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1s} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{t1} & a_{t2} & \cdots & a_{ts} \end{pmatrix}$$

这时A的每一列表示线性组合的系数。例如,

$$\alpha_j = \alpha_{1j}\beta_1 + \alpha_{2j}\beta_2 + \cdots + \alpha_{tj}\beta_t$$

其中的系数就是 
$$A$$
 的第  $j$  列  $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1j} \\ \alpha_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{sj} \end{pmatrix}$ 。

注 2 设上述向量均为列向量,则上式正好表示矩阵乘积: P = QA

注 3 反之,若 P = QA,则说明 P 的列向量组可由的 Q 列向量组线性表示

定理(向量组线性表示的传递性) 假设向量组 (A), (B), (C) 满足: (A)

可由 (B) 线性表示,(B) 可由 (C) 线性表示,则 (A) 可由 (C) 线性表示。

证明 设向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  可由向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , ...,  $\beta_t$  线性表示:

向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , ...,  $\beta_t$  可由向量组  $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ , ...,  $\gamma_k$  线性表示:

证明 设向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  可由向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , ...,  $\beta_t$  线性表示:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t) A_{t \times s}.$$

向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , . . . ,  $\beta_t$  可由向量组  $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ , . . . ,  $\gamma_k$  线性表示:

证明 设向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  可由向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , ...,  $\beta_t$  线性表示:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t) A_{t \times s}.$$

向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , ...,  $\beta_t$  可由向量组  $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ , ...,  $\gamma_k$  线性表示:

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k) B_{k \times t}.$$

证明 设向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$  可由向量组  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$  线性表示:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t) A_{t \times s}.$$

向量组  $eta_1$  ,  $eta_2$  , . . . ,  $eta_t$  可由向量组  $eta_1$  ,  $eta_2$  , . . . ,  $eta_k$  线性表示 :

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k) B_{k \times t}.$$

证明 设向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  可由向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , ...,  $\beta_t$  线性表示:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t) A_{t \times s}.$$

向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , . . . ,  $\beta_t$  可由向量组  $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ , . . . ,  $\gamma_k$  线性表示:

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k)B_{k \times t}.$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k) B_{k \times t} A_{t \times s}$$

证明 设向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  可由向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , ...,  $\beta_t$  线性表示:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t) A_{t \times s}.$$

向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , . . . ,  $\beta_t$  可由向量组  $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ , . . . ,  $\gamma_k$  线性表示:

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k)B_{k \times t}.$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k) \underbrace{B_{k \times t} A_{t \times s}}_{C_{k \times s}}$$

证明 设向量组  $lpha_1$ ,  $lpha_2$ , ...,  $lpha_s$  可由向量组  $eta_1$ ,  $eta_2$ , ...,  $eta_t$  线性表示:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t) A_{t \times s}.$$

向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , ...,  $\beta_t$  可由向量组  $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ , ...,  $\gamma_k$  线性表示:

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k) B_{k \times t}.$$

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k) \underbrace{B_{k \times t} A_{t \times s}}_{C_{k \times s}} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k) C.$$

证明 设向量组  $lpha_1$ ,  $lpha_2$ , ...,  $lpha_s$  可由向量组  $eta_1$ ,  $eta_2$ , ...,  $eta_t$  线性表示:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t) A_{t \times s}.$$

向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , ...,  $\beta_t$  可由向量组  $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ , ...,  $\gamma_k$  线性表示:

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k) B_{k \times t}.$$

将第2式代入第1式,可得

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k) \underbrace{B_{k \times t} A_{t \times s}}_{C_{k \times s}} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k) C.$$

所以向量组  $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ , ...,  $\alpha_s$  可由向量组  $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ , ...,  $\gamma_k$  线性表示。



证明 设向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$  可由向量组  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t$  线性表示:

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t) A_{t \times s}.$$

向量组  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ , ...,  $\beta_t$  可由向量组  $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ , ...,  $\gamma_k$  线性表示:

$$(\beta_1, \beta_2, \ldots, \beta_t) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k) B_{k \times t}.$$

将第2式代入第1式,可得

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k) \underbrace{B_{k \times t} A_{t \times s}}_{B_{k \times t} A_{t \times s}} = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k) C.$$

所以向量组  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s$  可由向量组  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \ldots, \gamma_k$  线性表示。

(并且,线性组合的系数就是矩阵C的列。)

 $\left. \begin{array}{c} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1}, \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{1}, \ \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{2}, \ \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{3} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{1}, \ \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{2} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{1}, \ \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{2}, \ \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} \boldsymbol{\upbel{abs}} \boldsymbol{\upbelaa} \boldsymbol{\upbelaa$ 

例 
$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \alpha_1, \ \alpha_2 \oplus \beta_1, \ \beta_2$$
 线性表示  $\beta_1, \ \beta_2 \oplus \gamma_1, \ \gamma_2, \ \gamma_3$  线性表示  $\beta_1, \ \beta_2 \oplus \gamma_1, \ \gamma_2, \ \gamma_3$  线性表示

具体地,设 
$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \alpha_1,\,\alpha_2 \text{由}\beta_1,\,\beta_2$$
线性表示 
$$\beta_1,\,\beta_2 \text{由}\gamma_1,\,\gamma_2,\,\gamma_3$$
线性表示 
$$\right\} \Rightarrow \alpha_1,\,\alpha_2 \text{由}\gamma_1,\,\gamma_2,\,\gamma_3$$
线性表示

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \alpha_{11}\beta_1 + \alpha_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_{12}\beta_1 + \alpha_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

例 
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2$$
由 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 线性表示

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_1 =$$

$$\alpha_2 =$$

例 
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2$$
由 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 由 $\beta_2, \beta_2$ 和 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 和 $\beta_2$ 和 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 和 $\beta_2$ 和 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 和 $\beta_2$ 和 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 和 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 和 $\beta_2$ 和 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 和 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 和 $\beta_2$ 和 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 和 $\beta_2$ 和 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 和 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 和 $\beta_2$ 和 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 

$$\alpha_2 =$$

例 
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$$
 线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$  线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$  线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$  线性表示   
具体地,设 
$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$
 
$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$
 则 
$$\alpha_1 = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{21}($$

$$\alpha_2 =$$

例 
$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \alpha_1, \, \alpha_2 \oplus \beta_1, \, \beta_2 \oplus \mathbb{E} \\ \beta_1, \, \beta_2 \oplus \gamma_1, \, \gamma_2, \, \gamma_3 \oplus \mathbb{E} \\ \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \alpha_1, \, \alpha_2 \oplus \gamma_1, \, \gamma_2, \, \gamma_3 \oplus \mathbb{E} \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} \beta_1, \, \beta_2 \oplus \gamma_1, \, \gamma_2, \, \gamma_3 \oplus \mathbb{E} \\ \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_1 = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$

$$\alpha_2 =$$



例 
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$$
线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$  代表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$  代表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$  代表示   
具体地,设 
$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \alpha_{11}\beta_1 + \alpha_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_{12}\beta_1 + \alpha_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$
则 
$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + \alpha_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$

$$= ( )\gamma_1 + ( )\gamma_2 + ( )\gamma_3$$

$$\alpha_2 =$$

例 
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$$
线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$  代表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$  代表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$  代表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_1 + \alpha_2 + \beta_2$   $\beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_2 + \beta_2$  
$$\{ \beta_1 = \beta_1, \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta_2, \beta_1 + \beta_2, \beta_2 + \beta$$

 $\alpha_2 =$ 

例 
$$\alpha_1$$
,  $\alpha_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

则

$$\alpha_1 = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$
  
=  $(a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_2 + ($ 

$$\alpha_2 =$$

)γ3

$$\left\{egin{align*} & \alpha_1, \ \alpha_2 = \beta_1, \ \beta_2 \end{cases}$$
 发性表示  $\left\{egin{align*} & \beta_1, \ \beta_2 = \gamma_1, \ \gamma_2, \ \gamma_3 \end{cases}$  发性表示  $\left\{egin{align*} & \beta_1, \ \beta_2 = \gamma_1, \ \gamma_2, \ \gamma_3 \end{cases} \right\}$  表  $\left\{a_1, \ \alpha_2 = \gamma_1, \ \alpha_2 = \gamma_1, \ \alpha_2 = \gamma_1, \ \alpha_2 = \gamma_1, \ \alpha_2 = \gamma_2, \ \alpha_2 = \gamma_$ 

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3) \\ &= (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_2 =$$



 $) + a_{22}($ 

 $\alpha_2 = a_{12}$ 

例 
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$$
线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$  代表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$  代表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$  代表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_1 + \beta_2$  代本  $\beta_1 = \beta_1, \beta_1 + \beta_2$  代本  $\beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_1 + \beta_2$  代本  $\beta_1 = \beta_1, \beta_2 + \beta_2$  作为  $\beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2 + \beta_2$  的  $\beta_1 = \beta_1, \beta_2 + \beta_2$  的  $\beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2 + \beta_2$  的  $\beta_1 = \beta_1, \beta_2 + \beta_2$  的  $\beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2 + \beta_2$  的  $\beta_1 = \beta_2$  的  $\beta_1 = \beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_2$  的  $\beta_1 = \beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_2$  的  $\beta_1 = \beta_2$  的  $\beta_1 = \beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_2$  的  $\beta_1 = \beta_2, \beta_2 = \beta_2$  的  $\beta_1 = \beta_2$  的  $\beta_1 = \beta_2$  的  $\beta_1 = \beta_2$  的  $\beta_2 = \beta_2$  的  $\beta_2$ 

 $\alpha_2 = a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{22}($ 

例 
$$\alpha_1$$
,  $\alpha_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 0 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 0 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 0 由 $\beta_1$ 0 由 $\beta_2$ 1 中 $\beta_2$ 2 由 $\beta_1$ 2 由 $\beta_2$ 3 由 $\beta_2$ 4 由 $\beta_2$ 4 由 $\beta_2$ 5 由 $\beta_2$ 6 由 $\beta_1$ 7 由 $\beta_2$ 7 由 $\beta_2$ 8 由 $\beta_2$ 9 由

$$\alpha_1 = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$
  
=  $(a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_3$ 

$$\alpha_2 = \alpha_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + \alpha_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$

例 
$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \oplus \beta_1, \beta_2$$
线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 \oplus \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 \oplus \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 线性表示

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \alpha_{11}\beta_1 + \alpha_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_{12}\beta_1 + \alpha_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_1 = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$
  
=  $(a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_3$ 

$$\alpha_2 = a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$

$$= ( )\gamma_1 + ( )\gamma_2 + ( )\gamma_3$$

例 
$$\alpha_1$$
,  $\alpha_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \alpha_{11}\beta_1 + \alpha_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_{12}\beta_1 + \alpha_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

则

$$\alpha_1 = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$
  
=  $(a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_3$ 

$$\alpha_2 = a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$
  
=  $(a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_1 + ($   $)\gamma_2 + ($ 

 $)\gamma_3$ 

例 
$$\alpha_1$$
,  $\alpha_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

则

$$\alpha_1 = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$
  
=  $(a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_3$ 

$$\alpha_2 = a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$
  
=  $(a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b$ 

 $)\gamma_3$ 

例 
$$\alpha_1$$
,  $\alpha_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \alpha_{11}\beta_1 + \alpha_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_{12}\beta_1 + \alpha_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_1 = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$
  
=  $(a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_3$ 

$$\alpha_2 = a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$
  
=  $(a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32})\gamma_3$ 

例 
$$\alpha_1$$
,  $\alpha_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{split} \alpha_1 &= a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3) \\ &= (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_3 \\ &= c_{11}\gamma_1 + \\ \alpha_2 &= a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3) \\ &= (a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32})\gamma_3 \end{split}$$

例 
$$\alpha_1$$
,  $\alpha_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ 

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{split} \alpha_1 &= a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3) \\ &= (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_3 \\ &= c_{11}\gamma_1 + c_{21}\gamma_2 + \\ \alpha_2 &= a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3) \\ &= (a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32})\gamma_3 \end{split}$$

例 
$$\alpha_1$$
,  $\alpha_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{split} \alpha_1 &= a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3) \\ &= (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_3 \\ &= c_{11}\gamma_1 + c_{21}\gamma_2 + c_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \alpha_2 &= a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3) \\ &= (a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32})\gamma_3 \end{split}$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$$
线性表示   
  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 线性表示   
  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 线性表示   
  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$    
  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_2$    
  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_2$    
  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_2$    
  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_2$    
  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1$    
  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_2$    
  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_$ 

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = \alpha_{11}\beta_1 + \alpha_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = \alpha_{12}\beta_1 + \alpha_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_{1} = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{21}\gamma_{2} + b_{31}\gamma_{3}) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{32}\gamma_{3})$$

$$= (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_{1} + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_{2} + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_{3}$$

$$= c_{11}\gamma_{1} + c_{21}\gamma_{2} + c_{31}\gamma_{3}$$

$$\alpha_{2} = a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{21}\gamma_{2} + b_{31}\gamma_{3}) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{32}\gamma_{3})$$

$$= (a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_{1} + (a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22})\gamma_{2} + (a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32})\gamma_{3}$$

$$= c_{12}\gamma_{1} +$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$$
线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$  的  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$  的  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2 =$ 

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_{1} = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{21}\gamma_{2} + b_{31}\gamma_{3}) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{32}\gamma_{3})$$

$$= (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_{1} + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_{2} + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_{3}$$

$$= c_{11}\gamma_{1} + c_{21}\gamma_{2} + c_{31}\gamma_{3}$$

$$\alpha_{2} = a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{21}\gamma_{2} + b_{31}\gamma_{3}) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{32}\gamma_{3})$$

$$= (a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_{1} + (a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22})\gamma_{2} + (a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32})\gamma_{3}$$

$$= c_{12}\gamma_{1} + c_{22}\gamma_{2} +$$



$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$$
线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$  由 $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$  由 $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2$  的  $\beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1, \beta_2 = \beta_1$ 

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_{1} = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{21}\gamma_{2} + b_{31}\gamma_{3}) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{32}\gamma_{3})$$

$$= (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_{1} + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_{2} + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_{3}$$

$$= c_{11}\gamma_{1} + c_{21}\gamma_{2} + c_{31}\gamma_{3}$$

$$\alpha_{2} = a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{21}\gamma_{2} + b_{31}\gamma_{3}) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{32}\gamma_{3})$$

$$= (a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_{1} + (a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22})\gamma_{2} + (a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32})\gamma_{3}$$

$$= c_{12}\gamma_{1} + c_{22}\gamma_{2} + c_{32}\gamma_{3}$$

例 
$$\alpha_1$$
,  $\alpha_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示 具体地、设

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

 $\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$ 

则

$$\alpha_1 = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$

$$= (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_3$$

$$= c_{11}\gamma_1 + c_{21}\gamma_2 + c_{31}\gamma_3$$

$$\alpha_2 = a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$

 $=(a_{12}b_{11}+a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_1+(a_{12}b_{21}+a_{22}b_{22})\gamma_2+(a_{12}b_{31}+a_{22}b_{32})\gamma_3$ 

其中
$$(c_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{12} & a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12} \\ a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22} & a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22} \\ a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32} & a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

 $= C_{12}\gamma_1 + C_{22}\gamma_2 + C_{32}\gamma_3$ 



例 
$$\alpha_1$$
,  $\alpha_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示

 $\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases}$ 

 $\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$ 

 $= C_{12}\gamma_1 + C_{22}\gamma_2 + C_{32}\gamma_3$ 

则

具体地,设

$$\alpha_{1} = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{21}\gamma_{2} + b_{31}\gamma_{3}) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{32}\gamma_{3})$$

$$= (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_{1} + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_{2} + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_{3}$$

$$= c_{11}\gamma_{1} + c_{21}\gamma_{2} + c_{31}\gamma_{3}$$

$$\alpha_{2} = a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{21}\gamma_{2} + b_{31}\gamma_{3}) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{32}\gamma_{3})$$

$$= (a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_{1} + (a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22})\gamma_{2} + (a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32})\gamma_{3}$$

其中
$$(c_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{12} & a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12} \\ a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22} & a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22} \\ a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32} & a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

例 
$$\alpha_1$$
,  $\alpha_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ ط $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_$ 

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases}$$

 $= c_{12}\gamma_1 + c_{22}\gamma_2 + c_{32}\gamma_3$ 

$$\alpha_{1} = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{21}\gamma_{2} + b_{31}\gamma_{3}) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{32}\gamma_{3})$$

$$= (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_{1} + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_{2} + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_{3}$$

$$= c_{11}\gamma_{1} + c_{21}\gamma_{2} + c_{31}\gamma_{3}$$

$$\alpha_{2} = a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{21}\gamma_{2} + b_{31}\gamma_{3}) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{32}\gamma_{3})$$

$$= (a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_{1} + (a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22})\gamma_{2} + (a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32})\gamma_{3}$$

其中
$$(c_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{12} & a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12} \\ a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22} & a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22} \\ a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32} & a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

例 
$$\alpha_1$$
,  $\alpha_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 由 $\beta_1$ ,  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_2$ 0  $\beta_1$ 0  $\beta_2$ 

 $\begin{cases} \alpha_{1} = a_{11}\beta_{1} + a_{21}\beta_{2} \\ \alpha_{2} = a_{12}\beta_{1} + a_{22}\beta_{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}) = (\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{cases} \beta_{1} = b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{21}\gamma_{2} + b_{31}\gamma_{3} \\ \beta_{2} = b_{12}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{32}\gamma_{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}) = (\gamma_{1}, \gamma_{2}, \gamma_{3}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ 

 $\alpha_{1} = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{21}\gamma_{2} + b_{31}\gamma_{3}) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{32}\gamma_{3})$   $= (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_{1} + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_{2} + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_{3}$   $= c_{11}\gamma_{1} + c_{21}\gamma_{2} + c_{31}\gamma_{3}$   $\alpha_{2} = a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{21}\gamma_{2} + b_{31}\gamma_{3}) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{32}\gamma_{3})$   $= (a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_{1} + (a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22})\gamma_{2} + (a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32})\gamma_{3}$ 

其中
$$(c_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{12} & a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12} \\ a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22} & a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22} \\ a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32} & a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$



 $= C_{12}\gamma_1 + C_{22}\gamma_2 + C_{32}\gamma_3$ 

具体地,设 
$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_1 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{1} = a_{11}\beta_{1} + a_{21}\beta_{2} \\ \alpha_{2} = a_{12}\beta_{1} + a_{22}\beta_{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}) = (\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}}_{A}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_{1} = b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{21}\gamma_{2} + b_{31}\gamma_{3} \\ \beta_{2} = b_{12}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{32}\gamma_{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}) = (\gamma_{1}, \gamma_{2}, \gamma_{3}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\alpha_1 = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$ 

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2$ 由 $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 由 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 线性表示  $\beta_1, \beta_2$ 的 $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$ 线性表示

$$= (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_3$$

$$= c_{11}\gamma_1 + c_{21}\gamma_2 + c_{31}\gamma_3$$

$$\alpha_2 = a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$

$$= (a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32})\gamma_3$$

$$= c_{12}\gamma_1 + c_{22}\gamma_2 + c_{32}\gamma_3$$
其中
$$(c_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{12} & a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12} \\ a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22} & a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22} \\ a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32} & a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

具体地,设
$$\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{12}\beta_1 + a_$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{1} = a_{11}\beta_{1} + a_{21}\beta_{2} \\ \alpha_{2} = a_{12}\beta_{1} + a_{22}\beta_{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}) = (\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}}_{A}$$

$$\begin{cases} \beta_{1} = b_{11}\gamma_{1} + b_{21}\gamma_{2} + b_{31}\gamma_{3} \\ \beta_{2} = b_{12}\gamma_{1} + b_{22}\gamma_{2} + b_{32}\gamma_{3} \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\beta_{1}, \beta_{2}) = (\gamma_{1}, \gamma_{2}, \gamma_{3}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\alpha_1 = a_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$ 

 $\left\{egin{array}{ll} & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ &$ 

$$= (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_3$$

$$= c_{11}\gamma_1 + c_{21}\gamma_2 + c_{31}\gamma_3$$

$$\alpha_2 = a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$

 $=(a_{12}b_{11}+a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_1+(a_{12}b_{21}+a_{22}b_{22})\gamma_2+(a_{12}b_{31}+a_{22}b_{32})\gamma_3$ 

$$= c_{12}\gamma_1 + c_{22}\gamma_2 + c_{32}\gamma_3$$
 其中 
$$(c_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{12} & a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12} \\ a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22} & a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22} \\ a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32} & a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$



 $\left\{egin{array}{ll} & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & &$ 具体地,设  $\begin{cases} \alpha_1 = a_{11}\beta_1 + a_{21}\beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 = a_{12}\beta_1 + a_{22}\beta_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) = (\beta_1, \beta_2) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\begin{cases} \beta_1 = b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3 \\ \beta_2 = b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\beta_1, \beta_2) = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix}}_{B}$$

$$\emptyset$$

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_{11}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + \alpha_{21}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$

$$= c_{11}\gamma_1 + c_{21}\gamma_2 + c_{31}\gamma_3$$

$$\alpha_2 = a_{12}(b_{11}\gamma_1 + b_{21}\gamma_2 + b_{31}\gamma_3) + a_{22}(b_{12}\gamma_1 + b_{22}\gamma_2 + b_{32}\gamma_3)$$

$$= (a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12})\gamma_1 + (a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22})\gamma_2 + (a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32})\gamma_3$$

$$= c_{12}\gamma_1 + c_{12}\gamma_2 + c_{12}\gamma_3$$

 $=(a_{11}b_{11}+a_{21}b_{12})\gamma_1+(a_{11}b_{21}+a_{21}b_{22})\gamma_2+(a_{11}b_{31}+a_{21}b_{32})\gamma_3$ 

其中 
$$\int a_{11}b_{11} +$$

 $(c_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{12} & a_{12}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{12} \\ a_{11}b_{21} + a_{21}b_{22} & a_{12}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22} \\ a_{11}b_{31} + a_{21}b_{32} & a_{12}b_{31} + a_{22}b_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = BA$ 

## 定义 设有两个向量组

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

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

如果 (A) 与 (B) 可相互线性表示,则称向量组 (A) 与 (B) 等价。