§3.3 向量组的线性相关性

数学系 梁卓滨

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

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

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

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

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

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_n \alpha_n = 0 \implies k_1 = k_2 = \dots = k_n = 0$$
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例
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -6 \end{pmatrix} 与 \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} 是线性相关: 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 = 0$$



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

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

$$k_1 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_n \\ \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{21} \\ \vdots & \alpha_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{m2} \\ \vdots & \alpha_{mn} \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + k_n \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1n} & \alpha_{2n} \\ \alpha_{2n} & \alpha_{mn} \\ \vdots & \alpha_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

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

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等价于下列齐次线性方程组

Fill 下列介次数性分程類
$$\beta$$

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

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

等价于下列齐次线性方程组
$$\begin{array}{cccc}
\alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_n & \beta \\
& \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_{1n} \\
& \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \cdots & \alpha_{2n} \\
& \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\
& \alpha_{m1} & \alpha_{m2} & \cdots & \alpha_{mn}
\end{array}
\right)
\begin{pmatrix}
k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

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

等价于下列齐次线性方程组
$$\alpha_1$$
 α_2 α_n α_n α_{11} α_{12} α_{1n} α_{1n} α_{1n} α_{1n} α_{1n} α_{1n} α_{1n} α_{1n} α_{1n} α_{1n}

$$\underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{array}\right)}_{\qquad} \left(\begin{array}{c} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array}\right) \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad Ax = 0$$

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

αı

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix}
a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\
a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\
\vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\
a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn}
\end{pmatrix}}_{A} \begin{pmatrix}
k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0
\end{pmatrix} \iff Ax = 0$$



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

αı

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}}_{A} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \iff Ax = 0$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n \Leftrightarrow$$
 存在不全为零 $\Leftrightarrow k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_n \Leftrightarrow$



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

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$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix}
a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\
a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\
\vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\
a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn}
\end{pmatrix}}_{A} \begin{pmatrix}
k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0
\end{pmatrix} \iff Ax = 0$$

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$$
 \leftrightarrow 存在不全为零 \leftrightarrow $Ax = 0$ \leftrightarrow $r(A) < n$ 线性相关 \leftrightarrow k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n



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

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\end{pmatrix}}_{k_n}\begin{pmatrix}
k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n
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0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0
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则

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$$
 会 存在不全为零 会 $Ax = 0$ 会 $f(A) < n$ 会 $f(A) < n$ 会 $f(A) < n$ 会 $f(A) < n$ $f(A)$

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

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$$⇔$$
 $Ax = 0$ $⇔$ $r(A) = n$



定理 设

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

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

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

定理 设

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

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

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

定理设

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

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

定理 设

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

则

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

推论 1 如果 m = n (向量维数 = 向量个数),则

定理 设

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

则

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

推论 1 如果
$$m = n$$
 (向量维数 = 向量个数),则

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

定理 设

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

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推论 2 如果 m < n (向量维数 < 向量个数),则一定线性相关。

定理设

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

则

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$$
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推论 1 如果
$$m = n$$
 (向量维数 = 向量个数),则

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

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

$$r(A) \leq m$$



定理设

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

则

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_n$$
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$$m = n$$
 (向量维数 = 向量个数),则

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

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

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



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

求出一个"线性相关性表达式"

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

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



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

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathbf{R} & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1
\end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1} \\
\mathbf{r}_{4-5r_1} \\
\mathbf{r}_{4-5r_1} \\
\mathbf{r}_{4-5r_1} \\
\mathbf{r}_{1} \\
\mathbf{r}_{2} \\
\mathbf{r}_{3} \\
\mathbf{r}_{2} \\
\mathbf{r}_{3} \\
\mathbf{r}_{4} \\
\mathbf{r}_{5} \\
\mathbf{r}_{4} \\
\mathbf{r}_{5} \\
\mathbf{r}_{4} \\
\mathbf{r}_{5} \\
\mathbf{r}_{4} \\
\mathbf{r}_{5} \\
\mathbf{r}$$



例
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
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$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix}$$



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

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
\mathbf{R} & \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_3+r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
\end{array}$$

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

例
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
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$$\begin{pmatrix}
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2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}$$



例
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
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1 & 2 & 4 \\
2 & -1 & 3 \\
-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_{3}+r_{1}]{r_{2}-2r_{1}}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[\frac{1}{3}\times r_{3}]{-\frac{1}{3}\times r_{3}}
\xrightarrow[-\frac{1}{3}\times r_{4}]{-\frac{1}{3}\times r_{4}}$$

例
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
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-1 & 1 & -1 \\
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\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[-\frac{1}{3} \times r_4]{\frac{1}{3} \times r_3}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$



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

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

$$r_2$$



例
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
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-1 & 1 & -1 \\
5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[-\frac{1}{9} \times r_4]{\frac{1}{3} \times r_3}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

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



例
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
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5 & 1 & 11
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[r_4-5r_1]{r_2-2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & -5 & -5 \\
0 & 3 & 3 \\
0 & -9 & -9
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow[-\frac{1}{9}\times r_4]{\frac{1}{3}\times r_3}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 & 4 \\
0 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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



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

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



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

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

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



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

$$(1 \ 2 \ 4) \qquad (1 \ 0 \ 2)$$

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

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

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



例
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ -1 \\ 11 \end{pmatrix}$ 是否线性相关性? 如果是, 求出一个"线性相关性表达式"

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

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

$$0 \ 0 \ 0$$
 可见 $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 2 < 3$,线性相关性;且

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

例
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
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$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 6 & 3 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1}$$

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

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



例
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
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4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
4 & 0 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & -2 & -1 \\
0 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

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



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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$\frac{r_{3}+2r_{2}}{r_{4}+3r_{2}} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \times r_{1}} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} \xrightarrow{r_{1}-\frac{1}{2}r_{2}} \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$(2 & 1 & 0)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4}
\end{pmatrix}$$



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\xrightarrow{r_4 + 3r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
2 & 1 & 0 \\
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0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \times r_1}
\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2} \times r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\
0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\
0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_1 - \frac{1}{2}r_2}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\
0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\
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可见 $r(\alpha_1\alpha_2\alpha_3) = 2 < 3$, 线性相关性;



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\end{pmatrix}$$

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

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



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

$$\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 4 & 2 \\
2 & 1 & 0
\end{pmatrix} \qquad
\begin{pmatrix}
0 & 4 & 2 \\
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\end{pmatrix} \qquad
\begin{pmatrix}
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0 & 6 & 3
\end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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



出一个"线性相关性表达式" $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 6 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ \hline & 1 & 2 \\ \hline & 2 & 2 \\ \hline \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 6 & 2 \\ \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - 2r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & 3 \\ \end{pmatrix}$ $\frac{r_{3}+2r_{2}}{r_{4}+3r_{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \times r_{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{1}-\frac{1}{2}r_{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

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

例 设向量组 α , β , γ 线性无关, 证明 $\alpha + \beta$, $\beta + \gamma$, $\gamma + \alpha$ 也是线性无关。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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所以

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

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 $= 2 \neq 0$

所以只有零解: $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$,



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

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所以只有零解: $k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$, 所以线性无关



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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另证 注意到

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,所以 A 可逆,从而
$$r(Q) = r(PA) = r(P) = 3$$

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

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

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例 2 两个向量 α , β 线性相关当且仅当它们成比例。

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证明

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证明

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

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所以 α , β 成比例

M1 一个向量 α 线性相关当且仅当 $\alpha = 0$ 。这是:

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证明

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

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

所以 α , β 成比例

2. 设 α , β 成比例: 不妨设 $\alpha = k\beta$

M1 一个向量 α 线性相关当且仅当 $\alpha = 0$ 。这是:

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

例 2 两个向量 α , β 线性相关当且仅当它们成比例。

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证明 不妨设

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

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则

$$\alpha, \beta, \gamma$$
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证明设

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

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2. 设 α_1 为 α_2 , ..., α_s 的线性组合:

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$$k_1\alpha_1 + \cdots + k_s\alpha_s + k\beta = 0 \xrightarrow{\overline{\eta} \text{ if } k \neq 0}$$

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



证明

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2. 设

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



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

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

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证明

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

$$= 0$$

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$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_t\beta_t = (\beta_1\beta_2 \cdots \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}$$

= 0

定理 两个向量组
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证明

Fig.
$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_t\beta_t = (\beta_1\beta_2 \dots \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad Fet \quad k \neq 0$$

$$\text{the parameters } f(A) \leq s < t$$

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

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

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

证明

$$k_1\beta_1 + k_2\beta_2 + \dots + k_t\beta_t = (\beta_1\beta_2 \dots \beta_t) \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ \vdots \\ k_t \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\vdots \quad \vdots \quad fea. \ k \neq 0$$

$$\forall fank = 0$$

= 0

所以向量组(B)线性相关。



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

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

假设向量组 (B) 可由 (A) 线性表示, 结论:

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

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

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

假设向量组 (B) 可由 (A) 线性表示, 结论:

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

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

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

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如果向量组(A)与(B)等价,且均线性无关,

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证明

● (B) 由 (A) 线性表示,且(B) 线性无关

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证明

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

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证明

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

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证明

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