

# 线性代数-10

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# 本次课内容

1. 线性方程组和初等行变换
2. 线性方程组解的存在性
3. Cramer 法则

# 矩阵和线性方程组

例 (线性方程组的矩阵表示)

$m$  个方程  $n$  个未知量的线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

矩阵表示

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

令

$$A = (a_{ij}), \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = (A \quad \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

则线性方程组 (1) 的矩阵表示可写为  $AX = \beta$ .

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- $A$  称为线性方程组的系数矩阵;

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- $A$  称为线性方程组的系数矩阵;
- $B$  称为线性方程组的增广矩阵;

令

$$A = (a_{ij}), \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

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则线性方程组 (1) 的矩阵表示可写为  $AX = \beta$ .

- $A$  称为线性方程组的系数矩阵;
- $B$  称为线性方程组的增广矩阵;
- 若  $\beta = 0$ , 则  $AX = 0$  称为齐次线性方程组;  
否则称  $AX = \beta$  为非齐次线性方程组.

# 消元法化简线性方程组

例

求解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - 4x_4 = 4 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 \quad \quad - 3x_4 = 1 \\ \quad \quad x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = -3 \\ \quad \quad 7x_2 - 3x_3 - x_4 = 3 \end{cases}$$



# 消元法化简线性方程组

解:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{rclcl} x_1 - 2x_2 & +3x_3 - 4x_4 & = & 4 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 & & - 3x_4 & = & 1 \\ & x_2 & - x_3 + x_4 & = & -3 \\ & 7x_2 & - 3x_3 - x_4 & = & 3 \end{array} \right|$$

# 消元法化简线性方程组

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# 消元法化简线性方程组

解:

$$\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{rcl} x_1 - 2x_2 & +3x_3 - 4x_4 & = 4 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 & & - 3x_4 = 1 \\ & x_2 - x_3 + x_4 & = -3 \\ & 7x_2 - 3x_3 - x_4 & = 3 \end{array} \right. \\ \xrightarrow{E_2 - E_1} \left\{ \begin{array}{rcl} x_1 - 2x_2 & +3x_3 - 4x_4 & = 4 \\ & 5x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 & = -3 \\ & x_2 - x_3 + x_4 & = -3 \\ & 7x_2 - 3x_3 - x_4 & = 3 \end{array} \right. \\ \xrightarrow{E_2 \leftrightarrow E_3} \left\{ \begin{array}{rcl} x_1 - 2x_2 & +3x_3 - 4x_4 & = 4 \\ & x_2 - x_3 + x_4 & = -3 \\ & 5x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 & = -3 \\ & 7x_2 - 3x_3 - x_4 & = 3 \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} E_1 + 2E_2 \\ E_3 - 5E_2 \\ E_4 - 7E_2 \end{array}} \left\{ \begin{array}{rcl} x_1 & +x_3 - 2x_4 & = -2 \\ & x_2 - x_3 + x_4 & = -3 \\ & & 2x_3 - 4x_4 = 12 \\ & & 4x_3 - 8x_4 = 24 \end{array} \right. \\ \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} E_3 \times \frac{1}{2} \\ E_4 \times \frac{1}{4} \end{array}} \left\{ \begin{array}{rcl} x_1 & +x_3 - 2x_4 & = -2 \\ & x_2 - x_3 + x_4 & = -3 \\ & & x_3 - 2x_4 = 6 \\ & & x_3 - 2x_4 = 6 \end{array} \right. \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -8 \\ x_2 = x_4 + 3 \\ x_3 = 2x_4 + 6 \end{cases}$$

- 取  $x_4 = c$  为自由未知量, 则线性方程组的一般解/通解为

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ c + 3 \\ 2c + 6 \\ c \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

其中  $c$  为任意常数.

- 线性方程组的三种变换不改变方程组的解.

- 交换两个方程的位置:  $E_i \leftrightarrow E_j$
- 方程等号两端同乘非零常数  $k$ :  $E_i \times k$
- 方程加上另一个方程的  $k$  倍:  $E_i + kE_j$

# 消元法和矩阵的初等行变换

将线性方程组的变换翻译为其增广矩阵的变换：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{rrcr} x_1 - 2x_2 & +3x_3 - 4x_4 & = & 4 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 & & - 3x_4 & = 1 \\ & x_2 - x_3 + x_4 & = & -3 \\ & 7x_2 - 3x_3 - x_4 & = & 3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(A, \boldsymbol{\beta}) = \left( \begin{array}{rrrrr} 1 & -2 & 3 & -4 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 7 & -3 & -1 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$



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$$\begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{E_1+2E_2} \\ \xrightarrow{E_3-5E_2} \\ \xrightarrow{E_4-7E_2} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{rcl} x_1 & +x_3 - 2x_4 = & -2 \\ & x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = & -3 \\ & 2x_3 - 4x_4 = & 12 \\ & 4x_3 - 8x_4 = & 24 \end{array} \right.$$

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行最简形

## 初等行变换求解线性方程组

- 设线性方程组  $A_{m \times n} X_n = \beta_m$  的增广矩阵为  $B = (A_{m \times n}, \beta_m)$ .  
则对线性方程组进行消元化简  $\Leftrightarrow$  对矩阵  $B$  作初等行变换.

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- 如果两个线性方程组的增广矩阵行等价, 则这两个方程组具有相同的解 (同解) .



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- 如果两个线性方程组的增广矩阵行等价, 则这两个方程组具有相同的解 (同解).
- 解线性方程组  $AX = \beta$ : 使用初等行变换化简增广矩阵,

$$(A, \beta) \xrightarrow{\text{有限次行变换}} \text{行最简形}$$

则行最简形对应的线性方程组的解即为原方程组  $AX = \beta$  的解.

## 例题

例  
求解

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 + x_5 &= -2 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 + x_5 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 - x_5 &= 1 \end{cases}$$

$$R(A) \leq R(A, \beta) \leq R(A) + 1$$

- 当  $R(A, \beta) = R(A) + 1$  时, 产生矛盾方程, 则方程组无解;

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ x_2 = 2 \\ 0 = 3 \end{cases} \quad (A, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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- 当  $R(A, \beta) = R(A) < n$  时, 有自由未知量, 则方程组有无穷解.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 1 \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (A, \beta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 秩的应用：判断线性方程组 $AX = \beta$ 解的存在性.

### 定理

设  $A_{m \times n}X = \beta$  为一个非齐次  $n$  元线性方程组, 则方程组

- 无解  $\Leftrightarrow R(A) < R(A, \beta)$ ;
- 有解  $\Leftrightarrow R(A) = R(A, \beta)$ ;
  - 有唯一解  $\Leftrightarrow R(A) = R(A, \beta) = n$ ;
  - 有无穷解  $\Leftrightarrow R(A) = R(A, \beta) < n$ .

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### 推论

齐次线性方程组  $A_{m \times n}X = 0$  有非零解  $\Leftrightarrow R(A) < n$ .

## 秩的应用：判断线性方程组 $AX = \beta$ 解的存在性.

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设  $A_{m \times n}X = \beta$  为一个非齐次  $n$  元线性方程组, 则方程组

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### 推论

齐次线性方程组  $A_{m \times n}X = 0$  有非零解  $\Leftrightarrow R(A) < n$ .

- $X = 0$  是任意齐次线性方程组  $AX = 0$  的解.
- 求解  $AX = \beta \Rightarrow$  通过初等行变换化增广矩阵  $(A, \beta)$  为行最简形, 判断解的存在性并求解.



## 例题

例  
设

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 3x_2 - 5x_3 + 2x_4 = -1 \\ x_1 + x_2 + px_3 + 4x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 7x_2 + 10x_3 + 7x_4 = q \end{cases}$$

讨论  $p, q$  取何值时, 方程组有唯一解, 无解, 无穷解? 并在有无穷解时求通解.

秩的进一步应用：判断矩阵方程  $AX = B$  解的存在性.

定理

矩阵方程  $AX = B$  有解  $\Leftrightarrow R(A) = R(A, B)$ .

秩的进一步应用：判断矩阵方程  $AX = B$  解的存在性.

定理

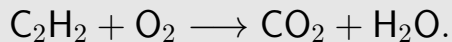
矩阵方程  $AX = B$  有解  $\Leftrightarrow R(A) = R(A, B)$ .

定理

$R(AB) \leq \min\{R(A), R(B)\}$ .

例

利用线性方程组配平化学方程式



# 行列式与线性方程组

设含有  $n$  个未知量  $n$  个线性方程的方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

令

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$|A|$  称为线性方程组 (2) 的系数行列式.

# 行列式与线性方程组

令

$$|A_j| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & b_1 & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,j-1} & b_2 & a_{2,j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & b_n & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

定理 (Cramer 法则)

若系数行列式  $|A| \neq 0$ , 则线性方程组 (2) 有唯一解

$$x_1 = \frac{|A_1|}{|A|}, x_2 = \frac{|A_2|}{|A|}, \cdots, x_n = \frac{|A_n|}{|A|}.$$

## 本章小结

- 利用矩阵的初等行变换判断线性方程组  $AX = \beta$  解的存在性, 并求解.
- Carmer 法则.

(a). 设

$$\begin{cases} (1 + \lambda)x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 0 \\ x_1 + (1 + \lambda)x_2 + x_3 &= 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + (1 + \lambda)x_3 &= \lambda \end{cases}$$

讨论  $\lambda$  取何值时, 方程组有唯一解, 无解, 无穷解? 并在有无穷解时求通解.

(b). Page<sub>102</sub> 5(初等变换做); Page<sub>112-113</sub> 2-4, 3-2, 4-1, 5, 7; Page<sub>118</sub> 2, 3-1, 4, 8; Page<sub>121</sub> 10.



# 欢迎提问和讨论

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