文科高等数学

2.3一般线性方程组的求解

2.3.1 线性方程组的一般理论

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2, \\ \dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m, \end{cases}$$
 (或写成矩阵形式 $AX = B$)

其中A为系数矩阵,B为常数项矩阵.

特别地,若B=O,则AX=O,称为齐次线性方程组,它至少有一个零解,即 $x_1=x_2=\cdots=x_n=0$.

定理 2.3.1 设 A 与 \overline{A} 分别是 n 元线性方程组系数矩阵与增广矩阵. 若秩 $r(A) < r(\overline{A})$,则方程组无解;若秩 $r(A) = r(\overline{A})$,则方程组有解,当 $r(A) = r(\overline{A}) = n$ 时,方程组有唯一解;当 $r(A) = r(\overline{A}) < n$ 时,有无穷多个解,且通解一定含 n - r 个任意常数.

例 2. 3. 1 解线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 6, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 4, \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 11. \end{cases}$$

解 写出增广矩阵
$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 对 \overline{A} 施行适当初等行变换, 化成

阶梯形,即

$$\overline{A} \xrightarrow{R_{3} + R_{1} \times (-3)} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\
0 & -1 & -4 & -14 \\
0 & -2 & -1 & -7
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{R_{2} \times (-1)} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\
0 & 1 & 4 & 14 \\
0 & -2 & -1 & -7
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_{3} + R_{2} \times 2} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\
0 & 1 & 4 & 14 \\
0 & 0 & 7 & 21
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{R_{3} \times \frac{1}{7}} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\
0 & 1 & 4 & 14 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{R_{1} + R_{2} \times (-4)} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\xrightarrow{R_{1} + R_{2} \times (-1)} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 3
\end{pmatrix}.$$

故 $r(\bar{A}) = r(A) = 3$,且 n = 3.

因此方程组有唯一解.

于是得到原方程组的同解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 1 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 = 1 , \\ 0 \cdot x_1 + 1 \cdot x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 = 2 , \\ 0 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 1 \cdot x_3 = 3 , \end{cases}$$

也即求得原方程组的唯一解:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 2 \\ x_3 = 3. \end{cases}$$

例 2.3.2 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 2, \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 4. \end{cases}$$

解 增广矩阵为
$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
,对 \overline{A} 施行适当初等行变换,化成阶

梯形,即

$$\overline{A} \xrightarrow{R_2 + R_1 \times (-2)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -5 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
\xrightarrow{R_3 + R_2 \times 5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

故 $r(\overline{A}) = 3$, 而 r(A) = 2 $r(\overline{A}) \neq r(A)$, 方程组无解. 原方程组同解于方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\ 0 \cdot x_1 + x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 = 0, \\ 0 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + 0 \cdot x_3 = 1, \end{cases}$$

其中第三个方程0=1是矛盾方程,也可知原方程组无解.

例 2.3.3 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 + x_4 = 2, \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 + 2x_4 = 1, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = 1. \end{cases}$$

故 $r(\overline{A}) = r(A) = 2$,而 n = 4

故方程组有无穷多组解,且解中含有4-2个任意常数.

故得原方程组的同解方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = -1, \\ 0 \cdot x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 0 \cdot x_4 = 1. \end{cases}$$

为求出其通解,将不处于每行第一个非零系数的变量 x3与 x4 移至方程的右

端,即得同解方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 - x_4 - 1, \\ x_2 = -2x_3 + 1. \end{cases}$$
然后,令 $x_3 = c_1, x_4 = c_2$,就得到 $x_1 = c_1 - c_2, -1, x_2 = -2c_1 + 1,$

因此原方程组的通解为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = c_1 - c_2 - 1 \\ x_2 = -2c_1 + 1 \\ x_3 = c_1 \\ x_4 = c_2, 其中 c_1, c_2 为任意常数. \end{cases}$$

由于 c_1 与 c_2 的任意性,方程组有无穷多个解. 例如,取 c_1 = 1, c_2 = 0,则得一特解 x_1 = 1 - 1 = 0, x_2 = -2 · 1 + 1 = -1, x_3 = 1, x_4 = 0;又若取 c_1 = 0, c_2 = 1,则得另一特解 x_1 = -1 - 1 = -2, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 0, x_4 = 1.

例 2. 3. 4 解线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 - 2x_4 - 3x_5 = 2\\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 - x_5 = 4\\ x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 - x_5 = 6. \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 & 2 \\
1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\
1 & -2 & 3 & 2 & -1 & 6
\end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 + R_1 \times (-1)} \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 & 2 \\
0 & -1 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\
0 & -2 & 4 & 4 & 2 & 4
\end{pmatrix}$$

故 $r(\overline{A}) = r(A) = 3$,而 n = 5

故方程组有无穷多组解,且解中含有5-3个任意常数.原方程组的同解方程组为:

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

为求出其通解,将不处于每行第一个非零系数的变量 x₄与 x₅移至方程的右端,得同解方程组:

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

令 $x_4 = c_1$, $x_5 = c_2$, 得 $x_1 = 2 + c_1 + 2c_2$, $x_2 = -2 - c_2$, $x_3 = -c_1 - c_2$ 因此原方程组的通解为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 2 + c_1 + 2c_2 \\ x_2 = -2 - c_2 \\ x_3 = -c_1 - c_2 \\ x_4 = c_1 \\ x_5 = c_2 \end{cases}$$
 其中 $c_1 \ c_2$ 为任意常数.

通过一系列初等行变换,将矩阵变换为最简单的形式:

- 1. 为阶梯型矩阵
- 2. 每一行最左侧的非零数字为数字1
- 3. 每一行最左侧非零数字1所在的列只有这一个非零数字完成化简后:
- 1. 将矩阵还原为方程组:
- 2. 每一行的最左侧非零数字1所在的列对应的未知数留在等式的左侧,其余未知数移项到等式右侧
- 3. 等式右侧的未知数可以取值任意常数,并决定等式左侧的未知数的值

解线性方程组:
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 - 2x_5 = 2\\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 - x_5 = 4\\ x_1 - 3x_2 + 4x_3 + 3x_4 - x_5 = 8 \end{cases}$$

解 方程组的增广矩阵为
$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 & 3 & -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 & 3 & -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 & 3 & -1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -3 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -3 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & -4 & 0 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

故方程组的系数矩阵与增广矩阵的秩相同,均为3.

所以原方程组的同解方程组为
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_4 - x_5 = 0, \\ x_2 = 0, \\ x_3 + x_4 = 2. \end{cases}$$

令 $x_4 = c_1$, $x_5 = c_2$, 则方程组的通解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = c_1 + c_2, \\ x_2 = 0, \\ x_3 = 2 - c_1, , 其中 C_1, C_2 为任意常数。 \\ x_4 = c_1, \\ x_5 = c_2. \end{cases}$$



我太难了 上辈子我一定是道数学题

2. 齐次线性方程组解的基本定理

对于齐次线性方程组 AX = 0,增广矩阵只比系数矩阵多一个最后的零列,在用初等行变换求秩的过程中,零列始终不变,因此秩 $r(A) = r(\overline{A})$,方程组必然有解. 事实上,它一定有零解 $x_1 = 0$, $x_2 = 0$, \cdots , $x_n = 0$. 于是我们有

定理 2.3.2 n 元齐次线性方程组 AX = 0 一定有零解. 当 r(A) = n 时,只有零解;当 r(A) < n 时,有无穷多个非零解,且通解含 n - r 个任意常数.

例 2. 3. 5 解线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 3x_4 - x_5 = 0, \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0, \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 + 6x_3 + 3x_4 - 4x_5 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 + 4x_4 - 7x_5 = 0. \end{cases}$

解 这是齐次线性方程组,运用消元法求解时,只需对其系数矩阵作初等行变换,而将B=0省略,即

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 6 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 4 & -2 & 4 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 + R_1 \times (-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -1 \\ R_3 + R_1 \times (-4) & 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & 6 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 10 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{2} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \\
\hline
R_{3} \times \frac{1}{9} \\
\hline
R_{3} \times \frac{1}{9} \\
\hline
R_{4} \times R_{2} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -1 \\
0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\
0 & -6 & 6 & 15 & 0 \\
0 & 2 & -2 & 10 & -5
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{1} + R_{2} \times 6 \\
R_{4} + R_{2} \times (-2)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{1} + R_{3} \times 3 \\
R_{2} + R_{3} \times 1 \\
R_{4} + R_{3} \times (-12)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{1} + R_{3} \times 3 \\
R_{2} + R_{3} \times 1 \\
R_{4} + R_{3} \times (-12)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{1} + R_{3} \times 3 \\
R_{2} + R_{3} \times 1 \\
R_{4} + R_{3} \times (-12)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{1} + R_{3} \times 3 \\
R_{2} + R_{3} \times 1 \\
R_{4} + R_{3} \times (-12)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{1} + R_{3} \times 3 \\
R_{2} + R_{3} \times 1 \\
R_{3} \times (-12)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
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$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{1} + R_{3} \times 3 \\
R_{2} + R_{3} \times (-12)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{3} + R_{2} \times 6 \\
R_{4} + R_{2} \times (-2)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{1} + R_{3} \times 3 \\
R_{4} + R_{3} \times (-12)
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$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{1} + R_{3} \times 3 \\
R_{4} + R_{3} \times (-12)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{1} + R_{3} \times 3 \\
R_{2} + R_{3} \times 1 \\
R_{3} + R_{2} \times 6 \\
R_{4} + R_{3} \times (-12)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{1} + R_{3} \times 3 \\
R_{4} + R_{3} \times (-12)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{1} + R_{3} \times 3 \\
R_{2} + R_{3} \times 1 \\
R_{3} + R_{2} \times 6 \\
R_{4} + R_{3} \times (-12)
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{1} + R_{3} \times 3 \\
R_{4} + R_{3} \times (-12)
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R_{2} + R_{3} \times (-12)
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$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{1} + R_{3} \times (-12) \\
R_{2} + R_{3} \times (-12)$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_{1} + R_{3} \times$$

再作一次初等行变换 $R_2 + R_1 \times (-1)$ 可得矩阵

故 $r(\overline{A}) = r(A) = 3$,而 n = 5

故方程组有无穷多组解,且解中含有5-3个任意常数.

于是原方程组同解于方程组(注意,这是齐次方程组):

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 - \frac{7}{6}x_5 = 0, \\ x_2 - x_3 - \frac{5}{6}x_5 = 0, \\ x_4 - \frac{1}{3}x_5 = 0, \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -x_3 + \frac{7}{6}x_5, \\ x_2 = x_3 + \frac{5}{6}x_5, \\ x_4 = \frac{1}{3}x_5. \end{cases}$$

令 $x_3 = d_1, x_5 = d_2$,即得原方程组通解

$$x_1 = -d_1 + \frac{7}{6}d_2, x_2 = d_1 + \frac{5}{6}d_2, x_3 = d_1, x_4 = \frac{1}{3}d_2, x_5 = d_2,$$

其中 d1与 d2为任意常数.

解齐次线性方程组: $\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 5x_2 + x_3 - 3x_4 = 0 \\ -3x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 3x_4 = 0 \\ -2x_1 + 15x_2 - 6x_3 + 13x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -9 & 3 & -9 \\ 0 & 19 & -8 & 19 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -15 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} .$$

可得原方程组的同解方程组为 $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_4 = 0, \Leftrightarrow x_4 = c, \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$

则方程组的解为
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -c \\ x_2 = -c \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$
, 其中 c 为任意常数.
$$x_4 = c$$

解齐次线性方程组:
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + 5x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 + 8x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 9x_3 + 7x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3/2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7/2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

r(A) = 2 < n = 4,方程组有无穷多组解,通解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{3}{2}c_1 - c_2 \\ x_2 = \frac{7}{2}c_1 - 2c_2 , & 其中 c_1, c_2 为任意常数. \\ x_3 = c_1 \\ x_4 = c_2 \end{cases}$$

