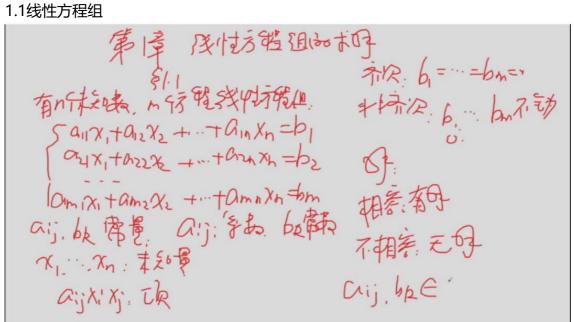
线性代数 (一二)

-、线性方程组的求解

• 1.1线性方程组



la,b属于同一

数域;

解:

$$\begin{cases}
-7x_3 + 2x_4 = 4, \\
x_1 + 2x_2 + 5x_3 - x_4 = -1, \\
3x_1 + 6x_2 + 8x_3 - x_4 = 1, \\
5x_1 + 10x_2 + 11x_3 - x_4 = 3.
\end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{All } 2} \begin{cases}
0 & 0 & -7 & 2 & 4 \\
1 & 2 & 5 & -1 & -1 \\
3 & 6 & 8 & -1 & 1 \\
5 & 10 & 11 & -1 & 3
\end{cases}$$

简化第一步: 在约定之下简化线性方程组的表达形式

擦去线性方程组中的未知量、加减法运算符号以及等号, 仅在原位保留数字. 约定第一行只跟第一个方程中的数相关,依此类推. 约定第一列只跟第一个未知量的数相关, 依此类推.

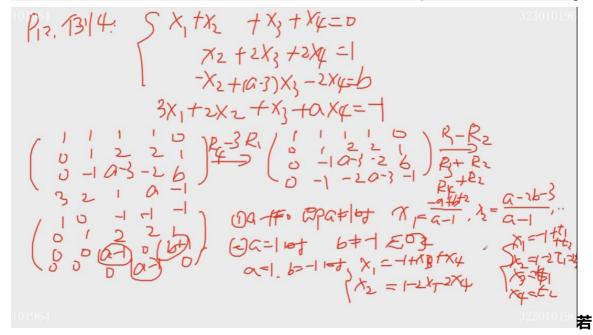
• 1.2矩阵

有常

数项的矩阵: 增广矩阵 没有常数项的矩阵: 系数矩阵

- 。 行阶梯形矩阵:
 - (1) 如果有零行,则零行位于非零行下方;
 - (2) 每一行第一个非零元素所在列的下方是0;

- (3) 每一列第一个非零元素(阶梯头)的列标递增;
- 。 行最简形 (约化) 阶梯形:
 - 1.同上1;
 - 2.每一行第一个非零元素是1;
 - 3.这些1所在列上下方是0;
 - 4.每一列第一个非零元素 (阶梯头) 的列标递增;



(2,2) 位置为零,从(2,3)继续化

○ 无数解时, 阶梯头后面的未知量: 自由未知量

○ 解方程: 原矩阵——>行最简形或行阶梯形

1.3矩阵及其初等变换;

30101961

$$A_{MN} = \begin{cases}
A_{11} & A_{22} & A_{23} & A_{23} \\
A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23}
\end{cases}$$

$$A_{MN} = \begin{cases}
A_{11} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\
A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23}
\end{cases}$$

$$A_{MN} = \begin{cases}
A_{11} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\
A_{23} & A_{23}
\end{cases}$$

$$A_{MN} = \begin{cases}
A_{11} & A_{22} & A_{23}
\end{cases}$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{cases}
A_{11} & A_{22} & A_{23}
\end{cases}$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{cases}
A_{11} & A_{22}
\end{cases}$$

$$A_{12} = \begin{cases}
A_{11} & A_{22}
\end{cases}$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{cases}
A_{11} & A_{22}
\end{cases}$$

$$A_{12} = \begin{cases}
A_{11} & A_{22}
\end{cases}$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{cases}
A_{11} & A_{12}
\end{cases}$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{cases}
A_{11} & A_{12}
\end{cases}$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{cases}
A_{11} & A_{12}
\end{cases}$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{cases}
A_{11} & A_{12}$$

全是0的矩阵才是0矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1$$

二、行列式和矩阵的秩

• 2.2行列式

(-1) 的排列数次幂易漏

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \begin{vmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} \\ Q_{21} & Q_{22} \end{vmatrix} = Q_{11} Q_{22} - Q_{12}Q_{21}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \begin{vmatrix} Q_{11} & Q_{12} & Q_{13} \\ Q_{21} & Q_{22} & Q_{23} \end{vmatrix} = Q_{11} Q_{22} Q_{33} + Q_{12}Q_{23} Q_{7} + Q_{13}Q_{21}Q_{32}$$

$$-Q_{11} Q_{21} Q_{32} Q_{33} - Q_{12}Q_{31}Q_{33}$$

$$-Q_{11} Q_{22} Q_{33} - Q_{11}Q_{23}Q_{33}$$

$$-Q_{11} Q_{22} Q_{33}$$

$$-Q_{11} Q_{22} Q_{33}$$

$$-Q_{11} Q_{23} Q_{33}$$

$$-Q_{12} Q_{23} Q_{33}$$

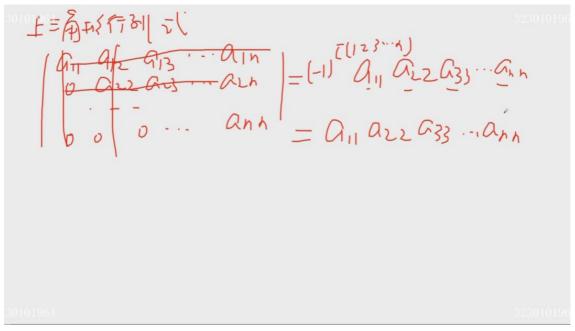
$$-Q_{13} Q_{33}$$

$$-Q_{14} Q_{23} Q_{34}$$

$$-Q_{15} Q_{25}$$

$$-Q_{15} Q$$

。 上三角行行列式:



。 等价形式:

$$\int_{h}^{200101961} \left(\frac{\alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{1n}}{\alpha_{1} \alpha_{22} \cdots \alpha_{2n}} \right) = \int_{h}^{20010196} \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nn}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nj}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nj}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nj}} \right) \left(\frac{\alpha_{11} \alpha_{12} \cdots \alpha_{nj}}{\alpha_{n1} \alpha_{n2} \cdots \alpha_{nj}} \right$$

• 2.3行列式性质

1.转置不变

转

置: 沿主对角线翻转

。 2.交换行列变号

4=2推论:有重复(或成倍数)行(列)值为零

=6-

。 3.倍乘可提:

抢告行到忧中事行例有行图朝升超点

。 4.加和可拆分:

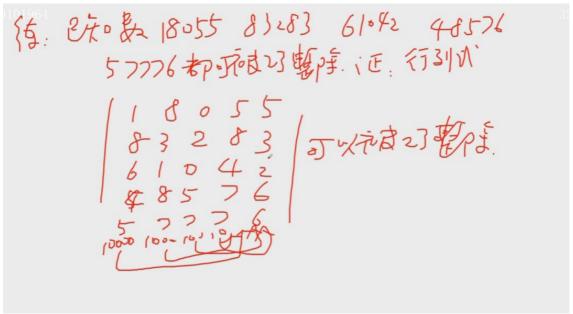
$$||f||_{\mathcal{B}_{3}} = ||f||_{\mathcal{B}_{3}} = ||f||_{\mathcal{B}$$

。 5.倍加不变:

<mark>意不要遗漏负号和提出的系数</mark>法1:拆成两个行列式

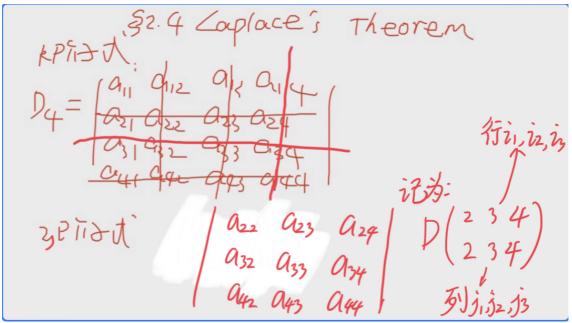
法2:

全都加到一行或一列,凑一行或一列1



• 2.4Laplace定理

1.k阶子式:行列式/矩阵任意划k行,任意划k列,交叉点上的元素保持原来位置不变,得 到的k阶行列式。划的这几行这几列不一定要挨着划,可以隔几行划一列



。 2.余子式, 代数余子式

$$D_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} A_{21} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} A_{21} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} A_{21} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} A_{21} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

○ 3.定理: 行列式按某一行或某一列展开

$$|\mathcal{A}|^{2} = \alpha_{11} A_{11} + \alpha_{12} A_{12} + \cdots + \alpha_{1n} A_{1n}$$

$$= \alpha_{1j} A_{1j} + \alpha_{2j} A_{2j} + \cdots + \alpha_{nj} A_{nj}$$

$$|\mathcal{A}|^{2} = \alpha_{21} C_{22} \cdots \alpha_{2n}$$

$$= \alpha_{11} C_{12} C_{12} C_{12} C_{13} C_{13} C_{13} C_{13} C_{13}$$

$$= \alpha_{11} C_{12} C_{13} C_{13} C_{13} C_{13} C_{13} C_{13} C_{13}$$

$$= \alpha_{11} C_{13} C_{13}$$

$$= \alpha_{11} C_{11} C_{1$$

行列式常用

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} x \\ a_{i1}tot + 0 \\ x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x \\ a_{i1}tot + 0 \\ x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x \\ a_{i1}tot + 0 \\ x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x \\ a_{i2}a_{i0} \\ x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x \\ a_{i2}a_{i0} \\ x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x \\ a_{i2}a_{i0} \\ x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x \\ a_{i2}a_{i1} \\ x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x \\ a_{i2}a_{i2} \\ x \end{vmatrix} + a_{i2}a_{i2} + a_{i2}a_{i3} + a_{i3}a_{i4}$$

论: 行列与余子式不匹配变0

$$7 \{ \overline{t} : \overline{E} : \Omega_{11} A_{11} + A_{12} A_{12} + \cdots + \Omega_{1n} A_{1n} = 0 \ (\overline{t} + \overline{t}) \}$$

$$7 \{ \overline{t} : \overline{E} : \Omega_{11} A_{21} + A_{22} A_{22} + \cdots + \Omega_{1n} A_{1n} = 0 \ (\overline{t} + \overline{t}) \}$$

$$7 \{ \overline{t} : \overline{E} : \Omega_{11} A_{21} + A_{22} A_{22} + \cdots + \Omega_{1n} A_{1n} = 0 \ (\overline{t} + \overline{t}) \}$$

$$7 \{ \overline{t} : \overline{E} : \Omega_{11} A_{21} + A_{22} A_{22} + \cdots + \Omega_{1n} A_{1n} + \Omega_{2n} A_{1n} + \Omega_{2n} A_{1n} + \Omega_{2n} A_{1n} \}$$

$$7 \{ \overline{t} : \overline{E} : \Omega_{11} A_{21} + \Omega_{2n} A_{2n} + \Omega_{2n} A_{1n} \}$$

$$7 \{ \overline{t} : \overline{E} : \Omega_{11} A_{21} + \Omega_{2n} A_{2n} + \Omega_{2n} A_{1n} \}$$

$$7 \{ \overline{t} : \overline{E} : \Omega_{11} A_{21} + \Omega_{2n} A_{2n} + \Omega_{2n} A_{1n} + \Omega_{2n$$

要反

应过来a21即a11, a22即a12, a23即a13例

。 4.范德蒙德行列式:

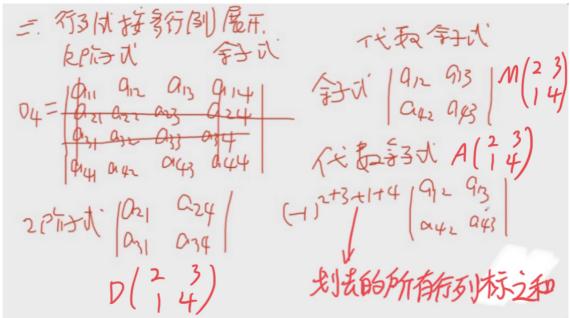
$$|3||S| \times |3||S| \times |$$

法3: 利用递推加拆分求行列式的值

$$|S|| 9: D_n = \begin{vmatrix} q_1 x_1 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_{10} \\ a & \alpha_1 x_2 & \dots & \alpha_{10} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & \dots & \alpha_{10} & \dots & \alpha_{10} \\ \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 x_1 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_{10} \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_{10} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_{10} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_{10} \\ \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 x_1 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_{10} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_1 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_{10} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_{10} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a & \alpha_1 & \dots & \vdots \\ a &$$

。 5.行列式按多行多列展开

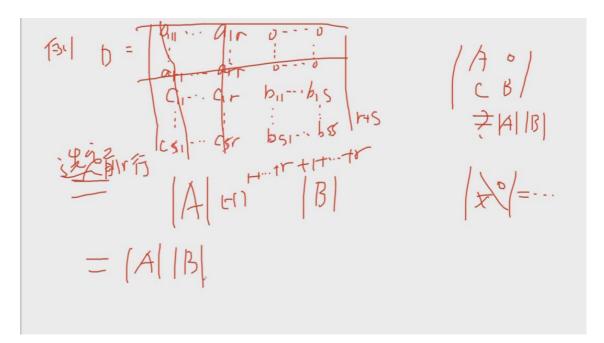
■ (1) 子式的余子式和代数余子式



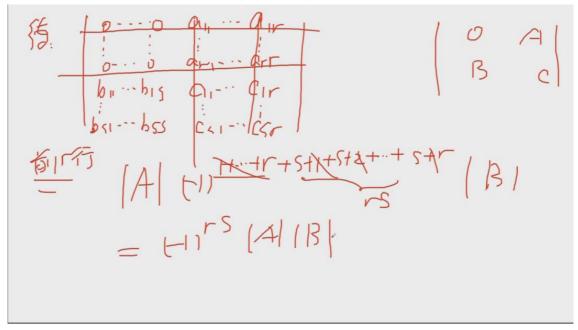
■ (2) Laplace定理

例

当成片出现0的时候使用特别的, 当A、B为方阵, 若A, B在主对角线上



有一行或列全为0的行列式值为0A, B在副对角线上



0和C不要求为方阵

• 2.5矩阵的秩

。 1.秩:

阶梯

头个数即化简后真正不重复的方程的个数

。 2.定理5:

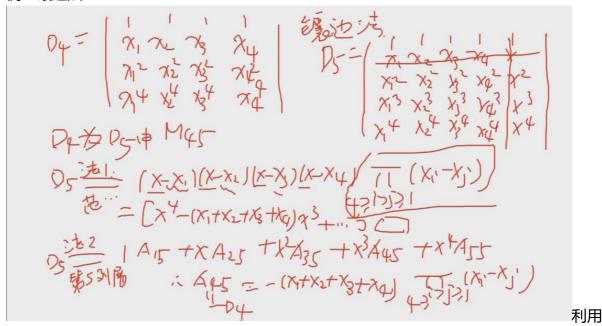
○ 3.定理6:

适理6. 矩对的软是矩筋的等表硬的不是最

证明

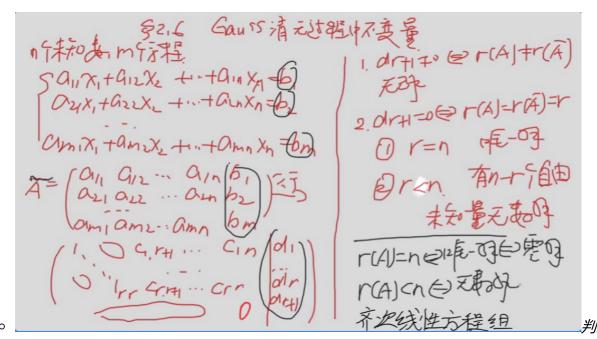
见书上二维码

- 。 4.定理7:矩阵增加一行或一列, 秩加一或不变
- 。 例: 镶边法



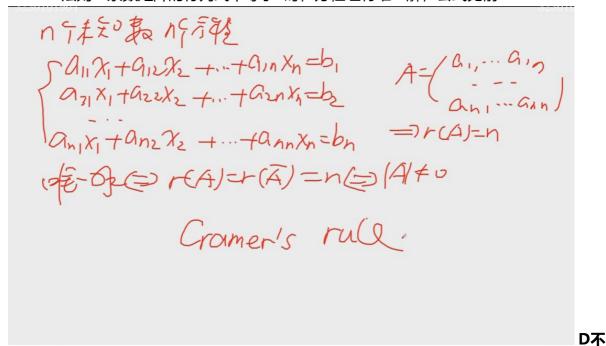
两式中x3系数相同

• 2.6高斯消元中的不变量;



解有无: 阶梯形; 求解: 最简形A: 系数矩阵; Ā: 增广矩阵

。 Cramer法则: 系数矩阵的行列式不等于0时, 方程组有唯一解, 公式见前



等于0,则r(D)=n

• 2.7矩阵的相抵: A~B

矩阵都可通过有限次行列变换变成相抵标准形 *注意:这里的矩阵是一般矩阵,可以列倍加列倍乘*