

第三章：线性方程组

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初中：二元一次方程组，三元一次方程组。（鸡兔同笼）

现在：任意个变量及任意个方程构成的一次方程组，即

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{array} \right. \quad \text{线性方程组}$$

a_{ij} ：(第*i*个方程第*j*个变量 x_j 的) 系数

b_i ：(第*i*个方程的) 常数项

若 $b_1 = \dots = b_m = 0$ ，则称(*)为齐次线性方程组。否则称之为

非齐次线性方程组

若 $x_1 = c_1, \dots, x_n = c_n$ 为代入(*)等式都成立，则称 (c_1, \dots, c_n) 为(*)的一组解。

解集 = 所有解组成的集合。

称(*)是 $\begin{cases} \text{相容的, } & \text{若解集非空.} \\ \text{不相容的, } & \text{若解集为空集} \end{cases}$

基本问题：

1) 存在性，唯一性

九章算术

2) 如何求解

Gauss 消元法

3) 公式表示

①

§3.1 Gauss 消元法

例 3.1.1 求解

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 6 \quad \textcircled{1} \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 9 \quad \textcircled{2} \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 3 \quad \textcircled{3} \end{array} \right. \quad (\ast)$$

解：

$$(\ast) \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 9 \quad \textcircled{4} \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 3 \quad \textcircled{5} \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 6 \quad \textcircled{6} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 9 \quad \textcircled{7} \\ -7x_2 - x_3 = -15 \quad \textcircled{8} \\ -7x_2 - 7x_3 = -21 \quad \textcircled{9} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 9 \quad \textcircled{7} \\ -7x_2 - x_3 = -15 \quad \textcircled{8} \\ -6x_3 = -6 \quad \textcircled{9} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_3 = 1 \\ x_2 = 2 \\ x_1 = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{代入} (\ast) \text{ 验证.}$$

②

方程的三种初等变换

记号

(1) 交换两个方程

$(i) \leftrightarrow (j)$

(2) 某个方程乘一个非零常数

$\lambda(i)$

(3) 某个方程乘一个常数加到另一个方程中

$\lambda(i) \rightarrow (j)$

例：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = -3 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_4 = 1 \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 - 3x_3 - 19x_4 = 6 \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - 3x_3 - 24x_4 = 7 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} (1) \\ (2) \\ (3) \\ (4) \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-1(1) \rightarrow (2)}{\begin{array}{l} -2(1) \rightarrow (3) \\ -3(1) \rightarrow (4) \end{array}} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = -3 \\ -3x_3 - 9x_4 = 4 \\ -9x_3 - 27x_4 = 12 \\ -12x_3 - 36x_4 = 16 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} (5) \\ (6) \\ (7) \\ (8) \end{array}$$

$$\frac{-3(6) \rightarrow (7)}{-4(6) \rightarrow (8)} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = -3 \\ -3x_3 - 9x_4 = 4 \\ 0 = 0 \\ 0 = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 - 2t_1 + 5t_2 \\ x_2 = t_1 \\ x_3 = -\frac{4}{3} - 3t_2 \\ x_4 = t_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{且 } t_1, t_2 \in F.$$

例：

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 1 & (1) \\ x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 3 & (2) \\ 2x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 = 3 & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -1(1) \rightarrow (2) \\ -2(1) \rightarrow (3) \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 1 & (4) \\ -2x_3 = 2 & (5) \\ -3x_3 = 1 & (6) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -\frac{3}{2}(5) \rightarrow (6) \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ -2x_3 = 2 \\ 0 = 2 \end{cases} \quad \downarrow$$

\Rightarrow 无解！

同解方程组：两个线性方程组有相同的解。

定理：三种初等变换将线性方程组变为同解线性方程组。

(4)

§3.2. Gauss 消元法的矩阵表示

矩阵: 若干行若干列的数构成的阵列

例如 $(*)$ 的系数和常数
③①

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & & & & \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{array} \right) \quad \leftarrow (*) \text{ 的增广矩阵}$$

变量不参与运算 \Rightarrow 方程组用其增广矩阵表示.

例 (Gauss 消元法的矩阵表示)

$$\text{解: } \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & -1 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 9 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2]{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 2 & 9 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 & 6 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[-2r_1+r_2]{-3r_1+r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 2 & 9 \\ 0 & -7 & -1 & -15 \\ 0 & -7 & -7 & -21 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{-r_2+r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 2 & 9 \\ 0 & -7 & -1 & -15 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & -6 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{7}r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 2 & 9 \\ 0 & -7 & -1 & -15 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[r_3 \rightarrow r_2]{-2r_3+r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{7}r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-3r_2+r_1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 2 \\ x_3 = 1 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

例：求解

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 - 3x_5 = 0 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + 6x_5 = 0 \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 + 3x_4 - x_5 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解： $\left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 3 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & -6 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = t_1 + t_2 + 5t_3 \\ x_2 = -t_1 - 2t_3 - 6t_4 \\ x_3 = t_1 \\ x_4 = t_2 \\ x_5 = t_3 \end{cases}$$

例：求解

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 2x_2 + 5x_3 + 4x_4 = 2 \\ 6x_1 - 7x_2 + 4x_3 + 3x_4 = 3 \\ 9x_1 - 9x_2 + 9x_3 + 7x_4 = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 3 & -2 & 5 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 6 & -7 & 4 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 9 & -9 & 9 & 7 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 3 & -2 & 5 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -5 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -5 & -7 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 3 & -2 & 5 & 4 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -5 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

⑥ \Rightarrow 无解。

§3.3 一般线性方程组的 Gauss 消元法.

§3.3.1 算法描述

(1) $\exists a_{11} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ 交换行, 不妨设 $a_{11} \neq 0$

(2) 减去第一行的倍数使得新矩阵为

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ 0 & a_{22}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} & b_2^{(1)} \\ \cdots & & & & \\ 0 & a_{m2}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{mn}^{(1)} & b_m^{(1)} \end{array} \right)$$

特别 $a_{22}^{(1)}, a_{32}^{(1)}, \dots, a_{m2}^{(1)}, a_{23}^{(1)}, \dots, a_{m3}^{(1)}, \dots, a_{mn}^{(1)}, b_2^{(1)}, \dots, b_m^{(1)}$ 第一个非零元

不妨设为 $a_{\bar{i}\bar{j}_2}^{(1)}$,

(3) 交换行, 不妨设 $a_{2\bar{j}_2}^{(1)} \neq 0$ 且 $a_{i\bar{j}}^{(1)} = 0 \quad \forall 1 \leq i < \bar{j}_2, \forall 2 \leq i$

(4) 减去第二行的倍数使得矩阵为

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1\bar{j}_2} & a_{1\bar{j}_2+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{2\bar{j}_2}^{(1)} & a_{2\bar{j}_2+1}^{(1)} & \cdots & a_{2n}^{(1)} & b_2^{(1)} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{3\bar{j}_2+1}^{(2)} & \cdots & a_{3n}^{(2)} & b_3^{(2)} \\ \cdots & & & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{m\bar{j}_2+1}^{(2)} & \cdots & a_{mn}^{(2)} & b_m^{(2)} \end{array} \right)$$

$\rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$
重复

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} & d_1 \\ \# & \# & \cdots & \# & \# \\ c_{2j_2} & \cdots & c_{2n} & d_2 \\ \# & \cdots & \# & \# \\ c_{rj_r} & \cdots & c_{rn} & d_r \\ \# & \cdots & \# & \# \\ & & 0 & d_{r+1} ? \\ & & & 0 \\ & & & \vdots & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad (r \leq n) \quad \textcircled{7}$$

最简形式 or 标准形式

§3.3.2 线性方程组

定理 3.3.1 (3.1) 的解有如下性质.

- (1). $d_{r+1} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ 无解
- (2) $d_{r+1} = 0 \& r=n \Rightarrow$ 解唯一
- (3) $d_{r+1} = 0 \& r < n \Rightarrow$ 有无数解.

证: (1) 显然.

$$(2) \quad r=n \Rightarrow j_i = i \quad \forall i=1, \dots, n$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} & d_1 \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} & d_2 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} & d_n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{化简}} \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} c_{11} & \cdots & 0 & d_1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & c_{nn} & \tilde{d}_n \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{d_1}{c_{11}}, \dots, x_n = \frac{\tilde{d}_n}{c_{nn}} \quad \Rightarrow \text{唯一}$$

⑧

(3) $d_{r+1} = 0 \quad \& \quad r < n$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 + \dots + c_n x_n = d_1 \\ c_2 x_2 + \dots + c_n x_n = d_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_r x_r + \dots + c_n x_n = d_r \end{cases}$$

~~$x_{j_1+1}, \dots, x_{j_2-1}, x_{j_2+1}, \dots, x_{j_3-1}, x_{j_3+1}, \dots, x_{j_r+1}, \dots, x_n$~~

$n-r$ 个互变量, 可取任意值

当取定一组值后, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r 唯一确定

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = \alpha_{11} t_1 + \dots + \alpha_{1,n-r} t_{n-r} + \beta_1 \\ x_2 = \alpha_{21} t_1 + \dots + \alpha_{2,n-r} t_{n-r} + \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n = \alpha_{n1} t_1 + \dots + \alpha_{n,n-r} t_{n-r} + \beta_n \end{cases}$$

↑
通解 $\xrightarrow{\text{取 } t_1, \dots, t_{n-r} \text{ 为定值}} \text{ 特解}$

□

推论: 1) 齐次 \Rightarrow 总有解 (例如 $x_1=0, \dots, x_n=0$)

2) 齐次线性方程有非零解
当且仅当 $r < n$

零解, 平凡解.
其它解称为非平凡解

3) $m < n$, 非齐次 \Rightarrow 有非零解

$r \approx$ 独立方程的个数 \hookrightarrow 次数解集的“大小” !

⑨

$$16]: \begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 = 2 \\ x_1 + 7x_2 - 4x_3 + 11x_4 = \lambda \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解: } \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 7 & -4 & 11 & \lambda \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 7 & -4 & 11 & \lambda \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-2r_1 \rightarrow r_2} \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 3 & -7 & -3 \\ 1 & 7 & -4 & 11 & \lambda \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{-r_1 \rightarrow r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda-5 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_2 \rightarrow r_3} \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda-5 \end{array} \right)$$

无解 $\Leftrightarrow \lambda-5=0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda=5$

当 $\lambda=5$ 时,

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 = 2 \\ 5x_2 + 3x_3 - 7x_4 = -3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_3=t_1 \\ x_4=t_2 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = -\frac{1}{5}t_1 - \frac{6}{5}t_2 + \frac{4}{5} \\ x_2 = \frac{3}{5}t_1 - \frac{7}{5}t_2 + \frac{3}{5} \\ x_3 = t_1 \\ x_4 = t_2 \end{cases} \quad t_1, t_2 \in F$$