



矩阵的初等变换

矩阵的初等变换的定义

初等变换的应用(一)—解线性方程组

初等矩阵与初等变换的性质

初等变换的应用(二)



矩阵初等变换 的定义

引例：求解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 2, & \textcircled{1} \\ x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 4, & \textcircled{2} \\ 4x_1 - 6x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 4, & \textcircled{3} \dots\dots\dots(1) \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - 9x_3 + 7x_4 = 9. & \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \leftrightarrow \textcircled{2} \\ \xrightarrow{\hspace{1.5cm}} \\ \textcircled{3} \div 2 \end{array} \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 4, & \textcircled{1} \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 2, & \textcircled{2} \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 2, & \textcircled{3} \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - 9x_3 + 7x_4 = 9, & \textcircled{4} \end{cases} \dots\dots\dots(B_1)$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}-\textcircled{3}} \\
 \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}-2\textcircled{1}} \\
 \xrightarrow{\textcircled{4}-3\textcircled{1}}
 \end{array}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 4, \quad \textcircled{1} \\
 2x_2 - 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 0, \quad \textcircled{2} \\
 -5x_2 + 5x_3 - 3x_4 = -6, \quad \textcircled{3} \\
 3x_2 - 3x_3 + 4x_4 = -3, \quad \textcircled{4}
 \end{array} \right. \dots\dots\dots (B_2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2} \div 2} \\
 \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3} + 5\textcircled{2}} \\
 \xrightarrow{\textcircled{4} - 3\textcircled{2}}
 \end{array}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 4, \quad \textcircled{1} \\
 x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0, \quad \textcircled{2} \\
 2x_4 = -6, \quad \textcircled{3} \\
 x_4 = -3, \quad \textcircled{4}
 \end{array} \right. \dots\dots\dots (B_3)$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \textcircled{3} \leftrightarrow \textcircled{4} \\
 \xrightarrow{\textcircled{4} - 2\textcircled{3}}
 \end{array}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 \textcircled{x_1} + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 4, \textcircled{1} \\
 x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0, \textcircled{2} \\
 x_4 = -3, \textcircled{3} \\
 0 = 0, \textcircled{4}
 \end{array} \right. \dots\dots\dots (B_4)$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \\
 \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{3}}
 \end{array}
 \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 x_1 - x_3 = 4, \\
 x_2 - x_3 = 3, \\
 x_4 = -3, \\
 0 = 0.
 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 x_1 = x_3 + 4, \\
 x_2 = x_3 + 3, \\
 x_4 = -3.
 \end{array} \right.$$

其中 x_3 可任意取值.

令 $x_3 = c$, 有

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c+4 \\ c+3 \\ c \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 + 4, \\ x_2 = x_3 + 3, \\ x_4 = -3. \end{cases}$$

其中 c 为任意常数.

三种变换:

交换方程的次序,

记作: $\textcircled{i} \leftrightarrow \textcircled{j}$; 逆变换: $\textcircled{i} \leftrightarrow \textcircled{j}$;

以常数 $k \neq 0$ 乘某个方程,

记作: $\textcircled{i} \times k$; 逆变换: $\textcircled{i} \div k$;

一个方程加上另一个方程的 k 倍,

记作: $\textcircled{i} + k\textcircled{j}$; 逆变换: $\textcircled{i} - k\textcircled{j}$.

1. 变换前后的
方程组同解;

2. 只有方程组
的系数和常数
参与运算.

对原方程组增广
矩阵的行的变换.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 2, \textcircled{1} \\ x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 4, \textcircled{2} \\ 4x_1 - 6x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 4, \textcircled{3} \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - 9x_3 + 7x_4 = 9. \textcircled{4} \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow[\textcircled{3} \div 2]{\textcircled{1} \leftrightarrow \textcircled{2}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 4, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 2, \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 - x_4 = 2, \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - 9x_3 + 7x_4 = 9, \end{array} \right.$$

$$B = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & -6 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow[\textcircled{3} \times \frac{1}{2}]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{array} \right) = B_1$$

定义：下列三种变换称为矩阵的初等行变换：

交换矩阵的两行，记作： $r_i \leftrightarrow r_j$;

以常数 $k \neq 0$ 乘某一行，记作： $r_i \times k$;

把某一行所有元的 k 倍加到另一行

对应的元上去，记作： $r_i + kr_j$.

$$r_i \leftrightarrow r_j;$$

$$r_i \times \frac{1}{k};$$

$$r_i - kr_j.$$

逆
变
换

把定义中的“行”换成“列”，就得到矩阵的初等列变换的定义。

初等
变换

初等行变换;

初等列变换.

矩阵 A 经有限次初等行变换变成矩阵 B , 就称矩阵 A 与 B 行等价, 记作 $A \overset{r}{\sim} B$.

矩阵 A 经有限次初等列变换变成矩阵 B , 就称矩阵 A 与 B 列等价, 记作 $A \overset{c}{\sim} B$.

矩阵 A 经有限次初等变换变成矩阵 B , 就称矩阵 A 与 B 等价, 记作 $A \sim B$.

矩阵之间的等价关系具有下列性质：

反身性： $A \sim A$;

对称性：若 $A \sim B$ ，则 $B \sim A$;

传递性：若 $A \sim B$ ， $B \sim C$ ，则 $A \sim C$ 。



初等变换的应用(一)

—解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 2, \\ x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 4, \\ 4x_1 - 6x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 4, \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 - 9x_3 + 7x_4 = 9. \end{cases} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 4, \\ x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ x_4 = -3, \\ 0 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$B = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 4 & -6 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & -9 & 7 & 9 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) = B_4$$

行阶梯形矩阵

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 4, \\ x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ x_4 = -3, \\ 0 = 0. \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_3 = 4, \\ x_2 - x_3 = 3, \\ x_4 = -3, \\ 0 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$B_4 = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$



$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) = B_5$$

行最简形矩阵

$$B_5 = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 4 + x_3, \\ x_2 = 3 + x_3, \\ x_4 = -3, \end{cases}$$

令 $x_3 = c$, 有 $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c + 4 \\ c + 3 \\ c \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix},$

其中 c 为任意常数.

例：求解线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 2, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 = 1, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解 化线性方程组的增广矩阵为行最简形：

$$(A | \mathbf{b}) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -5 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 5 & -2 & -6 \end{array} \right)$$

例：求解线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 2, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 = 1, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解 化线性方程组的增广矩阵为行最简形：

$$(A | \mathbf{b}) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -5 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

例：求解线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 2, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 = 1, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解 化线性方程组的增广矩阵为行最简形：方程组

$$(A | \mathbf{b}) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -5 & 0 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

有解：

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 5, \\ x_2 = 0, \\ x_3 = 3. \end{cases}$$