



线性方程组的解

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充分必要条件的应用

基本结论



线性方程组有解 的充分必要条件

线性方程组

向量方程

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

该方程组如果有解，就称它是相容的；如果无解，就称它不相容。

$$R(A)$$

$$R(A, b)$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases} \iff Ax = b$$

定理 n 元线性方程组 $Ax = b$

- (i) 无解的充分必要条件是 $R(A) < R(A, b)$;
- (ii) 有惟一解的充分必要条件是 $R(A) = R(A, b) = n$;
- (iii) 有无限多解的充分必要条件是 $R(A) = R(A, b) < n$.

证 只需证明条件的充分性. 设 $R(A) = r$.

设 $B = (A, b)$ 的行最简形矩阵为

$$\tilde{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1,n-r} & d_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & b_{21} & \cdots & b_{2,n-r} & d_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{r,n-r} & d_r \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & d_{r+1} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{(i) } R(A) < R(B) \\ \longrightarrow d_{r+1} = 1 \\ \longrightarrow \text{无解} \end{array}$$

证 只需证明条件的充分性. 设 $R(A) = r$.

设 $B = (A, b)$ 的行最简形矩阵为

$$\tilde{B} = \left(\begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1,n-r} & d_{11} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & b_{21} & \cdots & b_{2,n-r} & d_{22} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{r,n-r} & d_{rr} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \infty_{r+1} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \infty \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \infty \end{array} \right) \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(i) } R(A) < R(B) \\ \longrightarrow d_{r+1} = 1 \\ \longrightarrow \text{无解} \\ \text{(iii) } R(A) = R(B) \\ = r < n \end{array} \right\}$$

证 只需证明条件的充分性. 设 $R(A) = r$.

设 $B = (A, b)$ 的行最简形矩阵为

$$\widetilde{B} \widetilde{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1,n-r} & d_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & b_{2,n-r} & d_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & b_{r,n-r} & d_r \\ 0 & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & 0 & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{(i) } R(A) < R(B) \\ \quad \xrightarrow{\text{黄色}} d_{r+1} = 1 \\ \quad \xrightarrow{\text{黄色}} \text{无解} \\ \text{(iii) } R(A) = R(B) \\ \quad \quad \quad = r < n \\ \text{(ii) } R(A) = R(B) = n \end{array}$$



充分必要条件 的应用

例 求解齐次线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 - x_2 - 4x_3 - 3x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 对方程组的系数矩阵施行初等行变换

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & -4 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & -\frac{5}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(A) = 2 < 4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & -\frac{5}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_3 - \frac{5}{3}x_4 = 0, \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + \frac{4}{3}x_4 = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } x_3 = c_1, x_4 = c_2,$$

有

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2c_1 + \frac{5}{3}c_2 \\ -2c_1 - \frac{4}{3}c_2 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3} \\ -\frac{4}{3} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

例 求解非齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 = 1, \\ 3x_1 - x_2 + 5x_3 - 3x_4 = 2, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 - 2x_4 = 3. \end{cases}$$

解 对增广矩阵施行初等行变换

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & -3 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & -4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$R(\mathbf{A}) = 2$, $R(\mathbf{B}) = 3$, 所以方程无解.

例 求解非齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 - x_4 = 1, \\ 3x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 4, \\ x_1 + 5x_2 - 9x_3 - 8x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 对增广矩阵施行初等行变换

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -3 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & -9 & -8 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{7}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(\mathbf{A}) = R(\mathbf{B}) = 2 < 4,$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{7}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{5}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & -\frac{7}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{3}{2}x_3 - \frac{3}{4}x_4 + \frac{5}{4}, \\ x_2 = \frac{3}{2}x_3 + \frac{7}{4}x_4 - \frac{1}{4}, \\ x_3 = x_3, \\ x_4 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{7}{4} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad c_1, c_2 \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

例 设有线性方程组

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

问 λ 取何值时, 此方程组有(1) 惟一解; (2) 无解;

(3) 有无限多个解? 并在有无限多解时求其通解.

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

解法1: 对增广矩阵作初等行变换变为行阶梯形矩阵.

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_2 - r_1 \\ \sim \\ r_3 - (1+\lambda)r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda & 3-\lambda \\ 0 & -\lambda & -\lambda(2+\lambda) & -\lambda(1+\lambda) \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda & 3-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda(3+\lambda) & (1-\lambda)(3+\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$$

注意:

对含参数的矩阵作初等变换时, 由于 $\lambda+1$ 、 $\lambda+3$ 等因式可能等于零, 故不宜进行下列的变换:

$$r_2 - \frac{1}{1+\lambda} r_1, \quad r_3 \times \frac{1}{\lambda+3}.$$

如果作了这样的变换, 则需对 $\lambda=-1$ (或 $\lambda=-3$)的情况另作讨论.

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & -\lambda & 3-\lambda \\ 0 & 0 & -\lambda(3+\lambda) & (1-\lambda)(3+\lambda) \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $\lambda \neq 0$ 且 $\lambda \neq -3$ 时, $R(A) = R(B) = 3$, 方程组有惟一解.

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时, $R(A) = 1, R(B) = 2$, 方程组无解.

当 $\lambda = -3$ 时, $R(A) = R(B) = 2$, 方程组有无穷多解.

当 $\lambda = -3$ 时,

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

由此得通解

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 - 1, \\ x_2 = x_3 - 2, \end{cases} \quad \text{即} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (c \in \mathbb{R})$$

x_3 可任意取值

解法2: 因为系数矩阵 A 是方阵, 所以方程组有唯一解的充分必要条件是 $|A| \neq 0$.

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3+\lambda)\lambda^2,$$

因此, 当 $\lambda \neq 0$ 且 $\lambda \neq -3$ 时, 方程组有惟一解.

当 $\lambda = 0$ 时,

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$R(\mathbf{A}) = 1, R(\mathbf{B}) = 2$, 方程组无解.

当 $\lambda = -3$ 时,

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$R(\mathbf{A}) = R(\mathbf{B}) = 2$, 方程组有无穷多解.

通解为
$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (c \in \mathbb{R})$$



基本结论

线性方程组理论中两个最基本的定理:

定理 n 元齐次线性方程组 $Ax=0$ 有非零解的充分必要条件是 $R(A) < n$.

定理 n 元线性方程组 $Ax=b$ 有解的充分必要条件是 $R(A) = R(A, b)$.

定理：矩阵方程 $AX=B$ 有解的充分
必要条件是 $R(A)=R(A,B)$.

证 设 A 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵， B 是 $m \times l$ 矩阵， X 是 $n \times l$ 矩阵.

记 $X=(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l)$, $B=(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_l)$.

$$AX=B \Leftrightarrow A(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_l) = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_l)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Ax_i = b_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, l)$$

设 $R(A)=r$, A 的行最简形为 \tilde{A} , 则 \tilde{A} 有 r 个非零行,

且 \tilde{A} 的后 $m-r$ 行全是零. 再设

$$(A, B) = (A, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_l) \overset{r}{\sim} (\tilde{A}, \tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_2, \dots, \tilde{b}_l)$$

从而 $(A, b_i) \overset{r}{\sim} (\tilde{A}, \tilde{b}_i) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, l)$

矩阵方程 $\Leftrightarrow Ax_i = b_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, l)$ 有解

$AX = B$ 有解 $\Leftrightarrow R(A) = R(A, b_i) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, l)$

$\Leftrightarrow \tilde{b}_i$ 的后 $m-r$ 行全是零 $(i=1, 2, \dots, l)$

$\Leftrightarrow (\tilde{b}_1, \tilde{b}_2, \dots, \tilde{b}_l)$ 的后 $m-r$ 行全是零

$\Leftrightarrow R(A, B) = r = R(A).$

例 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$, 求矩阵 X , 使得 $AX = B$.

解 $(A | B) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 3 \end{array} \right) \sim \left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{array} \right)$

$R(A) = R(A, B) = 3$, 所以有解 $X = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$.

定理：设 $AB = C$ ，则 $R(C) \leq \min\{R(A), R(B)\}$.

证明：由 $AB = C$ 知 $AX = C$ 有解 $X = B$. 于是

$R(A) = R(A, C)$. 由 $R(C) \leq R(A, C)$ 知 $R(C) \leq R(A)$.

又由 $B^T A^T = C^T$ 知 $B^T X = C^T$ 有解 $X = A^T$,

同理可得, $R(C) \leq R(B)$.

综合便得 $R(C) \leq \min\{R(A), R(B)\}$.

