

## 第三章 线性方程组

王征宇

南京大学数学系

[illegible]

$$\left( \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \hline a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \hline \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \hline a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} \beta_1^T \\ \beta_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \beta_m^T \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \beta_1^T x = b_1 \\ \beta_2^T x = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_m^T x = b_m \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \beta_i^T x = b_i \text{ “平面”} \\ \beta_i \neq 0, \gamma_i \in \text{平面} \\ \beta_i^T (x - \gamma_i) = 0 \\ \beta_i \text{ “平面” 法向量} \end{array}$$

►  $Ax = b$  有解当且仅当  $b$  可由  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  线性表出。

# 线性方程组解的存在性

$$\overbrace{\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\} = \mathcal{S}}^{r(\mathcal{S})=r(A)=r} \supseteq \mathcal{T} = \overbrace{\{\alpha_{j_1}, \alpha_{j_2}, \dots, \alpha_{j_r}\}}^{\text{极大无关组}} \text{ 与 } \mathcal{S} \text{ 相互表出}$$

$Ax=b$ 有解  $\Leftrightarrow b$ 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性表出  $\Leftrightarrow b$ 可由 $\alpha_{j_1}, \alpha_{j_2}, \dots, \alpha_{j_r}$ 线性表出

►  $Ax = b$  有解当且仅当  $r(A \ b) = r(A)$ ;

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{j_i}, b \text{ 可由 } \mathcal{T} \text{ 表出} & & S' \text{ 的极大线性无关组} \\ \overbrace{\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, b\} = S'}^{b \text{ 可由 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ 表出}} \supseteq \mathcal{T} = \overbrace{\{\alpha_{j_1}, \alpha_{j_2}, \dots, \alpha_{j_r}\}}^{r(A \ b)=r} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & S' \text{ 的极大线性无关组} \\ \overbrace{\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, b\} = S'}^{b \text{ 不可由 } \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ 表出}} \supseteq \mathcal{T} = \overbrace{\{\alpha_{j_1}, \alpha_{j_2}, \dots, \alpha_{j_r}, b\}}^{r(A \ b)=r+1} \end{array}$$

►  $Ax = b$  有唯一解当且仅当  $r(A \ b) = r(A) = n$  ( $r(A) = n$  等价于  $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  线性无关)。

$$b = x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n, \quad \overbrace{c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + c_n\alpha_n = 0}^{c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n \text{ 不全为 } 0}$$

$$= y_1\alpha_1 + y_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + y_n\alpha_n, \quad \text{必有乘子 } y_i = x_i + c_i \neq x_i$$

$$R(A) = span \left\{ \underbrace{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n}_{\substack{\text{向量组 } \mathcal{S} \\ A=(\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}}} \right\} \text{ } \mathcal{S} \text{张成的向量集合（空间）}$$

$$= \{x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \dots + x_n\alpha_n \mid x_i \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{Ax \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} \text{ 矩阵的像空间}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= \underbrace{x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n}_{\alpha, \beta \in \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}} & \lambda\alpha + \mu\beta &= \sum_{j=1}^n (\lambda x_j + \mu y_j)\alpha_j \\ \beta &= \underbrace{y_1\alpha_1 + y_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + y_n\alpha_n}_{\text{封闭!}} & &\in \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\} \end{aligned}$$

# 线性方程组解的存在唯一性 (续)

$$\overbrace{A=(\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \cdots \ \alpha_n)} \\ \mathcal{S} = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n\}$$

$$\overbrace{B=(\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \cdots \ \beta_m)} \\ \mathcal{T} = \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_m\}$$

- ▶  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$  可由  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_m$  表出 ( $A = BC_{m \times n}$ ),  
当且仅当  $\text{span}\{\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_m\} \supseteq \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n\}$ ;
- ▶  $\alpha_{j_1}, \alpha_{j_2}, \cdots, \alpha_{j_r}$  是  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n$  极大线性无关组, 则  
 $\text{span}\{\alpha_{j_1}, \alpha_{j_2}, \cdots, \alpha_{j_r}\} = \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n\}$ ;
- ▶  $Ax = b$  有解, 当且仅当  $b \in \text{span}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n\}$ ;
- ▶  $Ax = b$  有唯一解, 当且仅当  $b \in \underbrace{\text{span}\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n\}}_{\text{线性无关}}$ ;

$$\overbrace{\{x \mid Ax = b\}}^{\text{解集}} \quad \text{结构?}$$

$$\overbrace{\{x \mid Ax = b\} = \{x \mid Bx = c\}}^{A_{m \times n} \text{ 满矩阵、大矩阵, } B_{k \times n} \text{ 简单?}} \\ Ax=b \text{ 与 } Bx=c \text{ 同解}$$

# 初等行变换与 Gauss 消去法 (无解情形)

$$(A \ b) \xrightarrow[\text{对应初等矩阵 } P_i (1 \leq i \leq k)]{\text{有限次 行变换}} \cdots \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} (A' \ b') = \underbrace{P_k \cdots P_2 P_1}_{(PA \ Pb)} (A \ b) \quad \begin{array}{l} A' = PA \\ b' = Pb \end{array}$$

=P可逆

$$\begin{array}{ll} Ax = b & \Rightarrow PAx = Pb \\ A'x = b' & \Rightarrow P^{-1}A'x = P^{-1}b' \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \{x \mid Ax = b\} \subseteq \{x \mid A'x = b'\} \\ \{x \mid A'x = b'\} \subseteq \{x \mid Ax = b\} \end{array}$$

$$Ax=b \text{ 与 } A'x=b' \text{ 同解, } r(A)=r(A'), \ r(A \ b)=r(A' \ b')$$

令  $A'$  是行简化梯形阵, 有  $r$  个“主 1”,  $(1, j_1), (2, j_2), \dots, (r, j_r)$

(1)  $r(A) = r, \ r(A \ b) = r + 1$ , 则  $r(A') = r, \ r(A' \ b') = r + 1$ ;

$$b' = (b'_1, \dots, b'_r, \underbrace{b'_{r+1}, \dots, b'_m}_{\text{不全为 0}})^T \quad \underbrace{b'_{r+1} = \dots = b'_m = 0}_{r(A' \ b')=r=(A') \text{ 矛盾}}$$

$$\underbrace{0 \cdot x_1 + 0 \cdot x_2 + \dots + 0 \cdot x_n}_{A' \text{ 第 } j \text{ (零) 行}} = b'_j \ (j > r) \quad (A'x = b' \text{ 第 } j \text{ 个方程, 矛盾})$$

## 初等行变换与 Gauss 消去法 (续, 无穷多解情形)

(2)  $r(A) = r(A \ b) < n$ , 则  $r(A') = r(A' \ b') = r < n$ ,

$$\overbrace{r(A')}^{r(A')} = \overbrace{r(A' \ b')}^{r(A' \ b')} = r < n, \quad \overbrace{b' = (b'_1, \dots, b'_r, 0, \dots, 0)^T}^{(A' \ b') \text{也是行简化矩阵!}}$$

$$(A' \ b') = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} \color{red}{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a'_{1,r+1} & \cdots & a'_{1n} & b'_1 \\ 0 & \color{red}{1} & \cdots & 0 & a'_{2,r+1} & \cdots & a'_{2n} & b'_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \color{red}{1} & a'_{r,r+1} & \cdots & a'_{rn} & b'_r \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \hline e_1 & e_2 & \cdots & e_r & \alpha'_{r+1} & \cdots & \alpha'_n & b' \end{array} \right)$$

最后一列无主 1

非自由未知量:  
 $x_{j_1}, x_{j_2}, \dots, x_{j_r}$

非自由未知量  
放在左端, 自由  
未知量移至右端

一般解:  
无穷多

$$(\text{非自由}) \ x_{j_k} = b'_k - \sum_{j \neq j_1, \dots, j_r} a'_{kj} x_j \quad (\text{自由}) \quad (1 \leq k \leq r)$$

# 初等行变换与 Gauss 消去法 (续, 唯一解情形)

(3)  $r(A) = r(A \ b) = n$ , 则  $r(A') = r(A' \ b') = n$ ,  $A'$  行简化, 则  $(A' \ b')$  也行简化;

$$(A' \ b') = \left( \begin{array}{ccccc|c} \color{red}{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b'_1 & \\ 0 & \color{red}{1} & \cdots & 0 & b'_2 & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \color{red}{1} & b'_n & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \\ \hline e_1 & e_2 & \cdots & e_n & b' & \end{array} \right)$$

最后一列无主 1

非自由未知量:  
 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$

非自由未知量  
放在左端, 没有  
自由未知量

$Ax = b$  有唯一解,  $x = (b'_1, b'_2, \dots, b'_n)^T$ ; ( $b'$  的前  $n$  个分量,  $m \geq n$ )



# 行变换求解齐次方程

$$\underbrace{A(\overbrace{c_1\alpha_1 + c_2\alpha_2 + \dots + c_k\alpha_k}^{A\alpha_j=0, 1\leq j \leq k})}_{\alpha=c_1\alpha_1+c_2\alpha_2+\dots+c_k\alpha_k \text{ 也是 } Ax=0 \text{ 的解, 齐次方程解的线性组合还是解}} = c_1 \overbrace{A\alpha_1}^{=0} + c_2 \overbrace{A\alpha_2}^{=0} + \dots + c_k \overbrace{A\alpha_k}^{=0} = 0$$

$$A \xrightarrow[\text{对应初等矩阵 } P_i (1 \leq i \leq k)]{\text{有限次 行变换}} \dots \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} A' = \underbrace{P_k \dots P_2 P_1}_{PA} A \quad \begin{matrix} A' & = & PA \\ A & = & P^{-1}A' \end{matrix}$$

$$Ax = 0 \Rightarrow PAx = 0 \quad \{x \mid Ax = 0\} \subseteq \{x \mid A'x = 0\}$$

$$A'x = 0 \Rightarrow P^{-1}A'x = 0 \quad \{x \mid A'x = 0\} \subseteq \{x \mid Ax = 0\}$$

$$Ax=0 \text{ 与 } A'x=0 \text{ 同解, } r(A)=r(A'), A \xrightarrow{r} A' \Rightarrow N(A)=N(A')$$

- $Ax = 0$  的解空间  $N(A) = K(A) = \{x \mid Ax = 0\}$  (零空间、核), 关于加法、数乘封闭; 行变换不改变零空间。

# 行变换求解齐次方程 (续, 分量形式的一般解)

►  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ,  $r(A) = n$ ,  $Ax = 0$  只有零解。

$A \xrightarrow{r} A'$  行简化梯形阵,  $\underbrace{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_r \leq n}_{\text{"主 1" 的列指标}} \quad Ax = 0 \text{ 解无穷!}$   
 $r(A) = r(A') = r < n$

$$A' = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} \color{red}{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a'_{1,r+1} & \cdots & a'_{1n} \\ 0 & \color{red}{1} & \cdots & 0 & a'_{2,r+1} & \cdots & a'_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \color{red}{1} & a'_{r,r+1} & \cdots & a'_{rn} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hline e_1 & e_2 & \cdots & e_r & \alpha'_{r+1} & \cdots & \alpha'_n \end{array} \right)$$

非自由未知量:

$x_{j_1}, x_{j_2}, \dots, x_{j_r}$

假定  $j_1 = 1, \dots, j_r = r$

非自由未知量

放在左端, 自由

未知量移至右端

一般解: (非自由)  $x_{j_k} = - \sum_{j \neq j_1, \dots, j_r} a'_{kj} x_j$  (自由) ( $1 \leq k \leq r$ )  
 无穷多

# 行变换求解齐次方程 (续, 向量形式的一般解)

►  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \xrightarrow{r} A'$  行简化梯形阵,  $r(A) = r < n$ ,

假定  $j_1 = 1, \dots, j_r = r$ , 一般解可表示为

$$\begin{array}{rcll}
 x_1 & = & -a'_{1,r+1}x_{r+1} & -a'_{1,r+2}x_{r+2} \cdots -a'_{1n}x_n \\
 x_2 & = & -a'_{2,r+1}x_{r+1} & -a'_{2,r+2}x_{r+2} \cdots -a'_{2n}x_n \\
 \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \cdots \vdots \\
 x_r & = & -a'_{r,r+1}x_{r+1} & -a'_{r,r+2}x_{r+2} \cdots -a'_{rn}x_n \\
 x_{r+1} & = & +1 \cdot x_{r+1} & +0 \cdot x_{r+2} \cdots +0 \cdot x_n \\
 x_{r+2} & = & +0 \cdot x_{r+1} & +1 \cdot x_{r+2} \cdots +0 \cdot x_n \\
 \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \cdots \vdots \\
 x_n & = & +0 \cdot x_{r+1} & +0 \cdot x_{r+2} \cdots +1 \cdot x_n
 \end{array}$$

分量形式

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$$x = +\eta_1 \cdot x_{r+1} \quad \eta_2 \cdot x_{r+2} \cdots +\eta_{n-r} \cdot x_n$$

向量形式

线性无关，均为解

假定  $j_1 = 1, \dots, j_r = r$ , 一般解  $\underbrace{x_{r+1}\eta_1 + x_{r+2}\eta_2 + \dots + x_n\eta_{n-r}}_{x_{r+1}, x_{r+2}, x_n \text{ 自由未知量, 自由赋值}}$

$$\eta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -a'_{1,r+1} \\ -a'_{2,r+1} \\ \vdots \\ -a'_{r,r+1} \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \eta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -a'_{1,r+2} \\ -a'_{2,r+2} \\ \vdots \\ -a'_{r,r+2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \eta_{n-r} = \begin{pmatrix} -a'_{1n} \\ -a'_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ -a'_{rn} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0 = c_1\eta_1 + c_2\eta_2 + \cdots + c_{n-r}\eta_{n-r} = (\underbrace{*, *, \cdots, *}_{\text{前}r\text{个分量}}, \underbrace{c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_{n-r}}_{\text{均为0}})^T$$

## 行变换求解齐次方程（续，向量形式的一般解）

►  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \xrightarrow{r} A'$  行简化梯形阵,  $r(A) = r < n$ ,  
一般情况（不假定  $j_1 = 1, \dots, j_r = r$ ）:

$$\overbrace{x_{j_1}, x_{j_2}, \dots, x_{j_r}}^{\text{非自由未知量}}, \quad \overbrace{x_j \ (j \notin \{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_r\})}^{\text{自由未知量, } n-r \text{ 个}}$$

$A'$  行简化梯形阵,  $A'x = 0$  第  $k$  个方程 ( $1 \leq k \leq r$ ):

$$\overbrace{\sum_{j \in \{j_1, \dots, j_r\}}^{=x_{j_k}} a'_{kj} x_j} + \sum_{j \notin \{j_1, \dots, j_r\}} a'_{kj} x_j = \underbrace{a'_{k1} x_1 + a'_{k2} x_2 + \dots + a'_{kn} x_n}_{k > r, \text{ 零行, 对应恒等式 } 0=0, \text{ 省略}} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{x_{j_k} = - \sum_{j \neq j_1, \dots, j_r} a'_{kj} x_j}_{(1 \leq k \leq r), \ r(\text{个方程})}_{\text{方程组}}$$

令某一个自由未知量  $x_j$  为 **1**  
令其余  $(n-r-1)$  个自由未知量为 **0**  
代入方程可得一个  $\eta_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n-r$ )  
可重复  $n-r$  次, 每次赋值得到一个解

# 行变换求解齐次方程（续，基本解组/基础解系）

►  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ,  $A \xrightarrow{r} A'$  行简化梯形阵,  $r(A) = r < n$ ,

$$x_{j_k} = - \sum_{j \neq j_1, \dots, j_r} a'_{kj} x_j$$

$(1 \leq k \leq r)$ ,  $r$ (个方程)

方程组

令某一个自由未知量  $x_j$  为 1

令其余  $(n - r - 1)$  个自由未知量为 0

代入方程可得一个  $\eta_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n - r$ )

可重复  $n - r$  次, 每次赋值得到一个解

线性无关

$A'\alpha = 0$ ,  $A'x = 0$  的任意解可如下表出

可以找到:

$$\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}$$

$$A'\eta_j = 0 \Rightarrow A\eta_j = 0$$

$$\alpha = c_1 \eta_1 + c_2 \eta_2 + \dots + c_{n-r} \eta_{n-r}$$

$$A\alpha = 0, Ax = 0 \text{ 的任意解可如上表出, 通解}$$

$Ax = 0$  的一组线性无关的解  $\mathcal{S} = \{\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_k\}$  称为  $Ax = 0$  的一个基本解组/基础解系, 如果  $Ax = 0$  任意解可由  $\mathcal{S}$  表出。

$$(\eta_1 \ \eta_2 \ \dots \ \eta_{n-r}) = (\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \dots \ \beta_k) C_{k \times (n-r)} \quad k = n - r ?$$

$$(\beta_1 \ \beta_2 \ \dots \ \beta_k) = (\eta_1 \ \eta_2 \ \dots \ \eta_{n-r}) D_{(n-r) \times k} \quad D = C^{-1} ?$$

$$\text{基本解组} = (\eta_1 \ \eta_2 \ \dots \ \eta_{n-r}) X \quad X \text{ 任意可逆} ?$$

# 非齐次线性方程解的结构

- ▶  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ,  $r(A) \neq r(A \ b)$ ,  $Ax = b$  无解;
- ▶  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ,  $r(A) = r(A \ b) = n$ ,  $Ax = b$  有唯一解;
- ▶  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ ,  $r(A) = r(A \ b) = r < n$ ,  $Ax = b$  有无穷多解:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 Ax=0 \text{ 的基本解组} \\
 A\eta_0 = b, \quad \overbrace{\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_{n-r}} \Rightarrow \overbrace{A\beta = b, A(\beta - \eta_0) = b - b = 0}^{\beta \text{ 是 } Ax=b \text{ 任意解} \Rightarrow} \\
 \hspace{15em} \beta - \eta_0 \text{ 是 } Ax=0 \text{ (导出组) 的解} \\
 \hspace{15em} Ax=0 \text{ 通解} \\
 A\alpha = 0, \quad \underbrace{A(\alpha + \eta_0)}_{=\beta} = b \quad \underbrace{\eta_0 + c_1\eta_1 + c_2\eta_2 + \dots + c_{n-r}\eta_{n-r}}_{Ax=b \text{ 通解}}
 \end{array}$$

计算  $Ax = b$  通解: (1)  $(A \ b) \xrightarrow{r} (A' \ b')$  (行简化梯形阵); (2) 分辨“主 1”, 从而分辨自由未知量; (3) 自由未知量赋值计算  $Ax = 0$  的基础解系与  $Ax = b$  的一个特解。

# 非齐次线性方程解的结构 (续, 计算)

$$(A' \ b') = \left( \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} \color{red}{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a'_{1,r+1} & \cdots & a'_{1n} & b'_1 \\ 0 & \color{red}{1} & \cdots & 0 & a'_{2,r+1} & \cdots & a'_{2n} & b'_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \color{red}{1} & a'_{r,r+1} & \cdots & a'_{rn} & b'_r \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \hline e_1 & e_2 & \cdots & e_r & \alpha'_{r+1} & \cdots & \alpha'_n & b' \end{array} \right)$$

最后一列无主 1

非自由未知量:

$x_{j_1}, x_{j_2}, \dots, x_{j_r}$

非自由未知量  
放在左端, 自由  
未知量移至右端

特  
解  
 $\eta_0$

$$\leftarrow \underbrace{x_{j_k} = b'_k - \sum_{j \neq j_1, \dots, j_r} a'_{kj} x_j}_{\text{自由未知量均赋0}} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \leq k \leq r, \ A'x = b' \text{ 前 } r \text{ 个方程} \end{array}$$

$$\leftarrow \underbrace{x_{j_k} = - \sum_{j \neq j_1, \dots, j_r} a'_{kj} x_j}_{\text{一个自由未知量为 1, 其余为 0}} \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \leq k \leq r, \ A'x = 0 \text{ 前 } r \text{ 个方程} \end{array}$$

基  
础  
解  
系



非自由未知量:

$x_2, x_3, x_5, x_7$

放在左端，

自由未知量:

 $x_1, x_4, x_6$ 

移至右端

$$(A' \ b') = \left( \begin{array}{cccccccc} 0 & \textcolor{red}{1} & 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcolor{red}{1} & 9 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcolor{red}{1} & -1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcolor{red}{1} & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \alpha'_1 & \alpha'_2 & \alpha'_3 & \alpha'_4 & \alpha'_5 & \alpha'_6 & \alpha'_7 & b' \\ \textcolor{red}{e}_1 & \textcolor{red}{e}_2 & & & \textcolor{red}{e}_3 & & \textcolor{red}{e}_4 & \end{array} \right)$$

$$x_2 + x_4 + 4x_6 = -1$$

$$x_3 + 9x_4 + x_6 = 0$$

$$x_5 - x_6 = 5$$

$$x_7 = -2$$

 $A'x=b'$  的前 4 个方程

$$x_2 = -1 - x_4 - 4x_6$$

$$x_3 = 0 - 9x_4 - x_6$$

$$x_5 = 5 + x_6$$

$$x_7 = -2$$

### $Ax=b$ 的一般解/通解

赋值  $x_1 = x_4 = x_6 = 0$

计算  $x_2 = -1, x_3 = 0$

计算  $x_5 = 5, x_7 = -2$

$$(0, -1, 0, 0, 5, 0, -2)^T$$
$$= \eta_0 \quad Ax=b \text{ 的特解}$$

# 非齐次线性方程解的结构 (续, 例子)

$$A' = \left( \begin{array}{ccccccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \\ \hline \alpha'_1 & \alpha'_2 & \alpha'_3 & \alpha'_4 & \alpha'_5 & \alpha'_6 & \alpha'_7 & \\ & e_1 & e_2 & & e_3 & & e_4 & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 + x_4 + 4x_6 &= 0 \\ x_3 + 9x_4 + x_6 &= 0 \\ x_5 - x_6 &= 0 \\ x_7 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$A'x=0$  的前 4 个方程

**非自由未知量**  $x_2, x_3, x_5, x_7$   
**放在左端, 自由未知量**  
 $x_1, x_4, x_6$  **移至右端**

$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= -x_4 - 4x_6 \\ x_3 &= -9x_4 - x_6 \\ x_5 &= x_6 \\ x_7 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$Ax=0$  的一般解/通解

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &:= 1, x_4 := 0, x_6 := 0 & x_2 = x_3 = x_5 = x_7 &= 0 \\ x_1 &:= 0, x_4 := 1, x_6 := 0 & \begin{cases} x_2 = -1, x_3 = -9 \\ x_5 = x_7 = 0 \end{cases} \\ x_1 &:= 0, x_4 := 0, x_6 := 1 & \begin{cases} x_2 = -4, x_3 = -1 \\ x_5 = 1, x_7 = 0 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

## 非齐次线性方程解的结构 (续, 例子)

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 := 1, x_4 := 0, x_6 := 0 &\Rightarrow x_2 = x_3 = x_5 = x_7 = 0 \\&\Rightarrow (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^T = \eta_1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 := 0, x_4 := 1, x_6 := 0 &\Rightarrow x_2 = -1, x_3 = -9, x_5 = x_7 = 0 \\&\Rightarrow (0, -1, -9, 1, 0, 0, 0)^T = \eta_2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 := 0, x_4 := 0, x_6 := 1 &\Rightarrow x_2 = -4, x_3 = -1, x_5 = 1, x_7 = 0 \\&\Rightarrow (0, -4, -1, 0, 1, 1, 0)^T = \eta_3\end{aligned}$$

►  $Ax = 0$  的基础解系  $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3$ , 通解  $c_1\eta_1 + c_2\eta_2 + c_3\eta_3$ ;

$$N(A) = \{x \mid Ax = 0\} = \{c_1\eta_1 + c_2\eta_2 + c_3\eta_3 \mid c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{C}\}$$

►  $Ax = b$  的通解  $c_1\eta_1 + c_2\eta_2 + c_3\eta_3 + \eta_0$ .