



4.2 向量组的线性相关性

主要内容：向量组的线性组合

向量组的线性相关性

向量组: 同维数的向量所组成的集合.

向量组与矩阵:

例如 矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ 有 n 个 m 维的列向量

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{a_{11}} & \boxed{a_{12}} & \cdots & \boxed{a_{1j}} & \cdots & \boxed{a_{1n}} \\ \boxed{a_{21}} & \boxed{a_{22}} & \cdots & \boxed{a_{2j}} & \cdots & \boxed{a_{2n}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \boxed{a_{m1}} & \boxed{a_{m2}} & \cdots & \boxed{a_{mj}} & \cdots & \boxed{a_{mn}} \end{pmatrix}$$

向量组 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 称为矩阵 A 的列向量组.

类似地, 矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ 又有 m 个 n 维行向量

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{a_{11} \quad a_{12} \quad \dots \quad a_{1n}} & \alpha_1^T \\ \boxed{a_{21} \quad a_{22} \quad \dots \quad a_{2n}} & \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \boxed{a_{i1} \quad a_{i2} \quad \dots \quad a_{in}} & \alpha_i^T \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \boxed{a_{m1} \quad a_{m2} \quad \dots \quad a_{mn}} & \alpha_m^T \end{pmatrix}$$

向量组 $\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \dots, \alpha_m^T$ 称为矩阵 A 的行向量组.

反之, 由有限个向量所组成的向量组可以构成一个矩阵.

一. 向量组的线性组合

定义

若存在数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m 使得

$$\beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m,$$

则称向量 β 为向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 的**线性组合**,

或称 β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ **线性表出**.

$L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m)$: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性组合的全体.

例1 : 零向量是任一向量组的线性组合.

$$0 = 0\alpha_1 + 0\alpha_2 + \cdots + 0\alpha_m.$$

例2 : 向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_m$ 中任一向量都可由这个向量组线性表出.

$$\alpha_i = 0\alpha_1 + \cdots + 0\alpha_{i-1} + 1\alpha_i + 0\alpha_{i+1} + \cdots + 0\alpha_m.$$

例3 : $R^3 = L(i, j, k),$

$$\text{因为 } (x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1i + x_2j + x_3k$$

$$R^2 = L(i, j),$$

$$R^n = L(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n),$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \varepsilon_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \varepsilon_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

即，任一 n 维向量均可由 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 线性表出。

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_1\varepsilon_1 + x_2\varepsilon_2 + \dots + x_n\varepsilon_n.$$

设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m \in R^n$ ，则 $L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m)$ 为 R^n 的一个子空间——由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 生成的子空间。

定理1 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$, 则下列命题等价:

1° $b \in L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$;

2° $AX = b$ 有解;

3° $R(\bar{A}) = R(A)$.

证 $1^\circ \Leftrightarrow 2^\circ$: $b \in L(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$

有数 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 使得 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \dots + x_n\alpha_n = b$,

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = b, \Leftrightarrow AX = b \text{ 有解 } X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

证 $2^\circ \Leftrightarrow 3^\circ$: 设 $R(A) = r$,

$$\bar{A} \xrightarrow{\text{行初等变换}} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1s} & \cdots & c_{1n} & d_1 \\ & \ddots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & c_{rs} & \cdots & c_{rn} & d_r \\ & & & & & d_{r+1} \\ & & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (B, d),$$

$AX = b$ 与 $BX = d$ 同解. 所以

$$AX = b \text{ 有解} \Leftrightarrow d_{r+1} = 0 \Leftrightarrow R(B, d) = R(B) = r \Leftrightarrow R(\bar{A}) = R(A).$$

例1 : 将 $\beta = (1, 0, -4)^\top$ 用 $\alpha_1 = (0, 1, 1)^\top$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1)^\top$, $\alpha_3 = (1, 1, 0)^\top$ 线性表出.

解

$$\bar{A} = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T, \beta) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -4 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} \end{array} \right)$$

所以, $\beta = -\frac{5}{2}\alpha_1 - \frac{3}{2}\alpha_2 + \frac{5}{2}\alpha_3.$

定义2

(I): $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_r,$

(II): $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_s,$

若组(I)中每一个向量都可用(II)中的向量线性表出, 则称组(I)可由(II)线性表出.

若组(I)与组(II)可以互相线性表出, 则称组(I)与组(II)等价.
等价关系有性质:

- (1) **反身性:** 每一向量组都与自身等价;
- (2) **对称性:** (I)与(II)等价, 则(II)与(I)等价;
- (3) **传递性:** (I)与(II)等价, (II)与(III)等价, 则(I)与(III)等价.

二. 向量组的线性相关性

定义 若存在不全为零的数 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m 使得

$$x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + x_m \alpha_m = 0 \quad (*)$$

则称 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ **线性相关**; 否则, 称 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ **线性无关**.

特殊情形:

(1) 一个向量 α :

α 线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha = 0$ (线性无关 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha \neq 0$);

(2) 两个向量 α_1, α_2 :

α_1, α_2 线性相关(无关) \Leftrightarrow 它们的对应分量(不)成比例.

例1 n 维单位向量组 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n$ 线性无关.

证 考察 $x_1\varepsilon_1 + x_2\varepsilon_2 + \dots + x_n\varepsilon_n = \mathbf{0}$,

$$\Leftrightarrow x_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \dots + x_n \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

即只有 $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 0$.

例2 含有零向量的向量组线性相关.

证 $1\mathbf{0} + 0\alpha_1 + \dots + 0\alpha_m = \mathbf{0}$

定理2 设有 m 维向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$,则下列命题等价:

1° $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关;

2° $AX = 0$ 有非零解;

3° $R(A) < n$

证 $1^\circ \Leftrightarrow 2^\circ$: $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关

有不全为零的数 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 使 $x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \dots + x_n\alpha_n = 0$,

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = 0, \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad AX = 0 \text{ 有非零解 } X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

$2^\circ \Leftrightarrow 3^\circ$: 设 $R(A) = r$,

$$A \xrightarrow{\text{行初等变换}} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1s} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ & \cdots & & \cdots & \\ & & c_{rs} & \cdots & c_{rn} \\ & & & & \\ & & & & O \end{pmatrix} = B.$$

$AX = 0$ 与 $BX = 0$ 同解.

$BX = 0$ 有非零解 $\Leftrightarrow r < n$

故, $AX = 0$ 有非零解 $\Leftrightarrow r < n$.

向量个数 = 向量维数:

推论1 设有 n 维向量组 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$, 则下列命题等价:

1° $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关;

2° $AX = \mathbf{0}$ 有非零解;

3° $\det A = 0$.

几何意义:

在 $\mathbb{R}^2, \mathbb{R}^3$ 中, α_1, α_2 线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha_1 // \alpha_2$ (或共线).

在 \mathbb{R}^3 中, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性相关 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 共面.

推论2 向量个数 $>$ 向量维数 的向量组必线性相关.

证 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)_{m \times n}$, $n > m$, 则

$$R(A) \leq m < n,$$

所以 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关.

在 \mathbf{R}^n 中, 任 $n + 1$ 个向量必线性相关.

例3 判断向量组 $\alpha_1 = (0, 1, 1)$, $\alpha_2 = (1, 0, 1)$, $\alpha_3 = (1, 1, 0)$ 的线性相关性

解1 $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0$, 所以, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

解2 $A = (\alpha_1^T, \alpha_2^T, \alpha_3^T) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$R(A) = 3$, 所以, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关.

例4 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 证明: $\beta_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \beta_2 = \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \beta_3 = \alpha_3 + \alpha_1$ 线性无关.

证 设 $x_1 \beta_1 + x_2 \beta_2 + x_3 \beta_3 = \mathbf{0}$,

$$\text{即 } x_1 (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + x_2 (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + x_3 (\alpha_3 + \alpha_1) = \mathbf{0}.$$

$$\text{即 } (x_1 + x_3) \alpha_1 + (x_1 + x_2) \alpha_2 + (x_2 + x_3) \alpha_3 = \mathbf{0}.$$

因为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 线性无关, 所以只有

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (*) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \neq 0,$$

所以(*)只有零解. 故, $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ 线性无关.

线性相关性的基本定理

定理3 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性相关, 则 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \alpha_{m+1}, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关.

证 由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性相关, 知有不全为零的数 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m 使

$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \dots + x_m\alpha_m = \mathbf{0}.$$

$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \dots + x_m\alpha_m + 0\alpha_{m+1} + \dots + 0\alpha_n = \mathbf{0}.$$

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, 0, \dots, 0$ 不全为零, 故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 线性相关.

“部分相关, 则整体相关.”

“整体无关, 则部分无关.”

定理4 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m (m \geq 2)$ 线性相关的充要条件是其中至少有一个向量可由其余 $m - 1$ 个向量线性表出.

证 充分性 不妨设 α_1 可由 $\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表出, 即有数 x_2, \dots, x_m 使得

$$(-1)\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \dots + x_m\alpha_m = 0,$$

因 $-1, x_2, \dots, x_m$ 不全为零, 故 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性相关.

必要性 有不全为零的数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m 使

$$k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \dots + k_m\alpha_m = \mathbf{0}.$$

因 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m 不全为零, 不妨设 $k_1 \neq 0$, 则

$$\alpha_1 = \left(-\frac{k_2}{k_1}\right)\alpha_2 + \dots + \left(-\frac{k_m}{k_1}\right)\alpha_m,$$

α_1 可由 $\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表出.

即 “ $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关 \Leftrightarrow 其中任一向量都不能由其余向量线性表出.”

定理5 若 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关, $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta$ 线性相关, 则 β 可由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表出, 且表式惟一.

证 有不全为零的数 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m, k 使
$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_m \alpha_m + k \beta = \mathbf{0}.$$

若 $k = 0$, 则

$$k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2 + \dots + k_m \alpha_m = \mathbf{0}.$$

而 k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m 不全为零, 与 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关矛盾.

所以 $k \neq 0$,
$$\beta = \left(-\frac{k_1}{k}\right)\alpha_1 + \left(-\frac{k_2}{k}\right)\alpha_2 + \dots + \left(-\frac{k_m}{k}\right)\alpha_m,$$

下证 β 由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性表出的表式惟一:

设
$$\beta = k_1\alpha_1 + k_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + k_m\alpha_m,$$

$$\beta = l_1\alpha_1 + l_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + l_m\alpha_m,$$

所以
$$(k_1 - l_1)\alpha_1 + (k_2 - l_2)\alpha_2 + \cdots + (k_m - l_m)\alpha_m = 0,$$

因 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 线性无关, 所以

$$k_1 - l_1 = k_2 - l_2 = \cdots = k_m - l_m = 0,$$

故表式惟一.

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