

## 行简化梯形矩阵

- (1) 若有零行, 则零行全部在下方
- (2) 从第一行起, 每行第一个非零元素前面零的个数逐行增加
- (3) 非零行的第一个非零元素为1, 且"1"所在列的其他元素全为零

## 高斯消元法解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = -5 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = -1 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 + 8x_3 = -14 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ -1 \\ -14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 8 & -14 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2]{r_1 + (-1)r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 4 & 3 & 8 & -14 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 - 2r_1]{r_3 - 4r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & -13 \\ 0 & 3 & 12 & -30 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - 3r_2]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 & -13 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 12 & -30 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - 3r_2]{r_1 + (-2)r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 5 & -13 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_3 \times (-1/3)]{r_1 + (-5)r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 12 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 \times (-1/3)]{r_1 + (-1)r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 12 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 \times (-1/3)]{r_1 + (-5)r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 12 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 + r_3]{r_1 + (-12)r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 17 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 + r_3]{r_1 + (-17)r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 2 \\ x_3 = -3 \end{cases}$$

## 齐次方程组解的结构

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 4x_2 + 2x_3 + 7x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - 6x_2 + 4x_3 + 4x_4 = 0 \\ 4x_1 - 8x_2 + 4x_3 + 15x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 2 & 7 \\ 3 & -6 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & -8 & 4 & 15 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 + (-3)r_1]{r_1 \div 2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 & 3.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 + 0.5r_2]{r_1 + (-1)r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 + 2r_2]{r_1 + (-3)r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -0.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

取自由变量  $x_2$  为1, 解得基础解系为  $\alpha = (2, 1, 0, 0)^T$ .

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

自由变量各取"1"

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & -4 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 7 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 + (-2)r_1]{r_3 + (-1)r_1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -6 & 9 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \times (-1/2)]{r_3 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1.5 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \times (-1)]{r_1 + 2r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1.5 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \times (-1)]{r_1 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1.5 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \times (-1)]{r_1 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 - r_2]{r_1 + r_2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1.5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3 \times (-2/3)]{r_1 + r_3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2/3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 非齐次方程组解的结构

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = b \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = b \\ x_1 + 4x_2 - 4x_3 + 3x_4 = 12 \\ 4x_1 + 6x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 = 18 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & b \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & b \\ 1 & 4 & -4 & 3 & 12 \\ 4 & 6 & -1 & 2 & 18 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-2r_1 \\ r_3-r_1 \\ r_4-4r_1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & b \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & -2 & -b \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 & -b \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2+r_3 \\ r_4-r_3}} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

令  $x_3 = x_4 = 0$  得方程组的一个特解:  $\eta = (0, 3, 0, 0)^T$  特解: 自由向量都取 0.

基础解系  $\alpha_1 = (-2, \frac{3}{2}, 1, 0)^T$   $\alpha_2 = (1, 7, 0, 1)^T$ .

通解:  $x = \eta + k_1 \alpha_1 + k_2 \alpha_2$ .

## 施密特正交化方法

将 3 个线性无关 4 维向量组  $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3\}$  标准正交化

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

先做正交化. 令

$$\xi_1 = \alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \xi_2 = \alpha_2 - \frac{(\alpha_2, \xi_1)}{\|\xi_1\|^2} \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{2}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \xi_3 = \alpha_3 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \xi_1)}{\|\xi_1\|^2} \xi_1 - \frac{(\alpha_3, \xi_2)}{\|\xi_2\|^2} \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

再做标准化

$$\beta_1 = \frac{1}{\|\xi_1\|} \xi_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \xi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_2 = \frac{1}{\|\xi_2\|} \xi_2 = \xi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_3 = \frac{1}{\|\xi_3\|} \xi_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \xi_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}$$