第六章 向量组的线性相关性

§1 向量组及其线性组合

定义1 n个有次序的数 $a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n$ 所组成的数组称为 n维向量，这n个数称为该n维向量的分量，第i个数称为第i个分量。

分量全为实数的向量称为实向量，分量为复数的向量称为复向量。本书中，如无特别说明，向量都是实向量。

n维向量可以写成一行，也可以写成一列，分别称为行向量和列向量，例如

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n), \quad \boldsymbol{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

分别为n维行向量和n维列向量。

从矩阵的观点来看，行向量是$1 \times n$矩阵，列向量是$n \times 1$矩阵。

向量的运算规则：

设$\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n)$，$\boldsymbol{\beta} = (b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_n)$，$k$为实数，则

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} + \boldsymbol{\beta} = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, \cdots, a_n + b_n)$$

$$k\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (ka_1, ka_2, \cdots, ka_n)$$

$$-\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (-a_1, -a_2, \cdots, -a_n)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha} - \boldsymbol{\beta} = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + (-\boldsymbol{\beta})$$

这些运算规则称为向量的线性运算。

定义2 设$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$是$m$个$n$维向量，$k_1, k_2, \cdots, k_m$是$m$个实数，则称

$$k_1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \cdots + k_m\boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$$

为$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$的一个线性组合，$k_1, k_2, \cdots, k_m$称为这个线性组合的系数。

定义3 设$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$是$m$个$n$维向量，$\boldsymbol{\beta}$是一个$n$维向量。如果存在一组数$k_1, k_2, \cdots, k_m$，使得

$$\boldsymbol{\beta} = k_1\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + k_2\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \cdots + k_m\boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$$

则称向量$\boldsymbol{\beta}$是向量组$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$的线性组合，或称$\boldsymbol{\beta}$可由$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$线性表示。

例1 零向量$\mathbf{0} = (0, 0, \cdots, 0)$是任意$n$维向量$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \cdots, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$的线性组合，因为

$$\mathbf{0} = 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \cdots + 0\boldsymbol{\alpha}_m$$

例2 设$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 2, 3)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (0, 1, 2)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (1, 3, 5)$，则$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$是$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$的线性组合，因为

$$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = \boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$$

例3 设$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 0, 0)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (0, 1, 0)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (0, 0, 1)$，则$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$中的任一向量都是$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$的线性组合，因为

$$(a, b, c) = a\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + b\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + c\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$$

例4 设$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 1, 1)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (1, 2, 3)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (1, 3, 6)$，则$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$中的任一向量都是$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$的线性组合，因为

$$(a, b, c) = (3a - 3b + c)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + (-3a + 4b - c)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + (a - b)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$$

例5 设$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 1, 0)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (1, 0, 1)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (0, 1, 1)$，则$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$中的任一向量都是$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$的线性组合，因为

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例6 设$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 2, 3)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (2, 4, 6)$，则$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$中的任一向量都是$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$的线性组合，因为

$$(a, b, c) = \begin{cases} k\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, & \text{若 } (a, b, c) = k(1, 2, 3) \\ \text{不能表示}, & \text{若 } (a, b, c) \text{ 不是 } (1, 2, 3) \text{ 的倍数} \end{cases}$$

例7 设$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 0, 0)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (0, 1, 0)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (0, 0, 1)$，则$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$中的任一向量都是$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$的线性组合，因为

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例44 设$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 1, 1)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (1, 2, 3)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (1, 3, 6)$，则$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$中的任一向量都是$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$的线性组合，因为

$$(a, b, c) = (3a - 3b + c)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + (-3a + 4b - c)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + (a - b)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$$

例45 设$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 1, 0)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (1, 0, 1)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (0, 1, 1)$，则$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$中的任一向量都是$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$的线性组合，因为

$$(a, b, c) = \frac{a+b-c}{2}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \frac{a-b+c}{2}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \frac{-a+b+c}{2}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$$

例46 设$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 2, 3)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (2, 4, 6)$，则$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$中的任一向量都是$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$的线性组合，因为

$$(a, b, c) = \begin{cases} k\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, & \text{若 } (a, b, c) = k(1, 2, 3) \\ \text{不能表示}, & \text{若 } (a, b, c) \text{ 不是 } (1, 2, 3) \text{ 的倍数} \end{cases}$$

例47 设$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 0, 0)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (0, 1, 0)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (0, 0, 1)$，则$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$中的任一向量都是$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$的线性组合，因为

$$(a, b, c) = a\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + b\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + c\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$$

例48 设$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 1, 1)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (1, 2, 3)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (1, 3, 6)$，则$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$中的任一向量都是$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$的线性组合，因为

$$(a, b, c) = (3a - 3b + c)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + (-3a + 4b - c)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + (a - b)\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$$

例49 设$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 1, 0)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (1, 0, 1)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3 = (0, 1, 1)$，则$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$中的任一向量都是$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$的线性组合，因为

$$(a, b, c) = \frac{a+b-c}{2}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 + \frac{a-b+c}{2}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 + \frac{-a+b+c}{2}\boldsymbol{\alpha}_3$$

例50 设$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1 = (1, 2, 3)$，$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_2 = (2, 4, 6)$，则$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$中的任一向量都是$\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, \boldsymbol{\alpha}_2$的线性组合，因为

$$(a, b, c) = \begin{cases} k\boldsymbol{\alpha}_1, & \text{若 } (a, b, c) = k(1, 2, 3) \\ \text{不能表示}, & \text{若 } (a, b, c) \text{ 不是 } (1, 2, 3) \text{ 的倍数} \end{cases}$$

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