



普通高等教育“十二五”规划教材
大学数学汉英对照类规划教材

丛书主编 袁学刚 周文书

Linear Algebra

线性代数

(汉英双语版)

主编 牛大田 袁学刚 张 友



科学出版社

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北 京

内 容 简 介

本书以线性方程组为主线,以行列式、矩阵和向量为工具,阐述线性代数的基本概念、基本理论和方法.全书内容联系紧密,具有较强的逻辑性.本书是根据教育部高等院校理工类专业以及经济和管理学科各专业线性代数教学大纲的要求编写而成的.全书分为六章,各章内容分别是:行列式、矩阵、矩阵的初等变换、向量、方阵的特征值、相似与对角化、二次型.在每一节都安排思考题的基础上,还为每章配备习题和补充题,习题是学生必做的题目,补充题是为考研学生和对线性代数有更高要求的同学而设计的.本书采用汉英对照的方式编写,使学生在学线性代数的同时,大大提高学生的英语读写能力.

本书可作为高等学校理工类学科各专业以及经济和管理学科各专业的教材或教学参考书.

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前 言

线性代数是理工和经管类专业的一门重要的基础课,在自然科学、工程技术和管理科学等诸多领域有着广泛的应用.线性代数的各个章节知识之间联系非常紧密,其主要特点如下.

第一,线性代数中概念抽象.在刚开始的学习中,学生的主要难点集中在对一些概念难于接受和理解,例如,行列式的定义、矩阵乘法的定义、矩阵的初等变换规则,尤其是线性相关及线性无关的定义等.

第二,线性代数中概念、结论、运算比较多,而且这些概念、结论、运算联系紧密,例如,一个方阵是满秩的与方阵所对应的行列式值不为零、列向量组是线性无关的、齐次线性方程组只有零解等结论是等价的.

大部分教材一般是按逻辑顺序——定义、公理、引理、定理、推论的模式来编写的.但在实际教学中,往往使学生抓不住知识的主干,“只见树木,不见森林”,不知道一开始学习的知识干什么,只是被动地一步一步跟着走.

针对线性代数这门课程的特点和学生在学习中遇到的问题,根据高等教育本科线性代数课程的教学基本要求,编者在自编讲义的基础上,结合多年来从事线性代数课程教学的体会编写本书.其目的是为普通高等学校非数学专业学生提供一本适用面较宽的、易教易学的线性代数教材.此外,对于非英语专业的学生来说,英语的主要功能应该是作为学生进行专业学习、阅读科技文献以及为未来工作服务的一种工具.在编写过程中,借鉴国内外许多优秀教材的思想和处理方法,内容上突出精选够用,表达上力求通俗易懂.本教材具有以下特色:

(1) 以线性方程组为主线,把行列式、矩阵和向量作为研究线性方程组的一种工具来学习.这样有利于学生理解线性代数课程的基本概念和基本原理,把线性代数中的“抽象”变具体、变简单,使学生对线性代数有整体的把握,目标明确.

(2) 将初等变换作为贯穿全书的计算工具,强调它是矩阵的同秩变换;是向量组的同线性关系变换,是线性方程组的同解变换.这样可以把线性代数各个章节的知识非常紧密的联系在一起,把线性代数中比较多的概念、结论、运算变得易教易学.

(3) 在教材内容和习题的处理上都充分考虑到易教易学,实用简明.做到深入浅出,努力做到每个抽象的定义和定理之前都给出简单、具体的引例,通俗易懂,讲清基本概念,淡化理论证明,没有令人费解的冗长证明,努力做到每个抽象的定义和定理之前都给出简单、具体的引例.

(4) 在每一节都安排思考题的基础上,还为每章配备习题和补充题,习题是学生必做

的题目, 补充题是为考研学生和对线性代数有更高要求的学生而设计的.

(5) 本书采用汉英对照的方式编写, 鉴于线性代数课程的特点, 为便于学生掌握, 英文翻译尽可能采用直译的方式, 使学生在学线性代数的同时, 大大提高学生的英语读写能力.

本书可作为高等学校理工类学科各专业以及经济和管理学科各专业的教材或教学参考书. 适合 32~48 学时线性代数课程用教材. 对经济和管理学科各专业的学生, 打星号的内容和课后补充题不作为要求.

本书由大连民族大学理学院组织编写, 丛书主编为袁学刚、周文书. 本书主编为牛大田、袁学刚、张友. 参加编写的有王书臣、焦佳、吕娜、张文正、谢丛波、赵巍、楚振艳、曲程远、张誉铎、田春艳.

限于编者的经验和水平, 书中难免会有不当与疏漏之处, 敬请专家与广大读者批评指正.

编 者

2015 年 11 月

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第 1 章

Chapter 1

行列式 Determinants

在初等数学中, 我们学过用消元法求解未知数个数较少的线性方程组. 本章利用 n 阶行列式求解具有 n 个未知数、 n 个方程构成的线性方程组. 行列式的相关理论是线性代数中的重要内容之一, 也是研究线性代数的一个重要工具. 它在数学的许多分支和工程技术中有着广泛的应用.

行列式是一个数, 它是由一些数字按一定方式排成的数组所确定的. 这个思想分别早在 1683 年和 1693 就由日本数学家关孝和及德国数学家莱布尼茨提出. 在 1750 年, 瑞士数学家克拉默出版的《线性代数分析导言》一书中给出了行列式的定义, 并给出了利用 n 阶行列式求解 n 元线性方程组, 即克拉默法则.

In elementary mathematics, we have learned how to solve a **system of linear equations** (for short, linear system) in few unknowns by elimination. In this chapter we will solve the systems of n linear equations in n unknowns by n -th order determinants. The correlation theory of determinants is one of the important contents in Linear Algebra, and is also an important tool for studying Linear Algebra. It is widely used in many branches of mathematics and engineering.

A determinant is a number and is determined by an array consisted of some numbers arranged in a certain way. This idea was proposed respectively by Seki Takakazu, a Japanese mathematician, in 1683 and by Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, a German mathematician, in 1693. Gabriel Cramer, a Swiss mathematician, published his book *Introduction à l'analyse des lignes courbes algébriques* in 1750 and gave the definition of determinant and proposed how to solve systems of linear equations in n unknowns by

th order determinants, namely, Cramer's rule.

➤ 本章内容提要

Headline of this chapter

1. 行列式的定义、基本性质及其计算方法;

1. Definition, basic properties and computational methods of determinants;

2. 利用行列式求解 n 元线性方程组, 即克拉默法则.

2. Solving systems of linear equations in n unknowns by determinants, namely, Cramer's rule.

1.1 行列式的定义

1.1 Definitions of Determinants

1.1.1 二阶、三阶行列式

1.1.1 Second Order and Third Order Determinants

引例 用消元法解下面的方程组

Citing example Solve the following system of linear equations by elimination

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 = 8 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 = -3 \end{cases}$$

解 交换第 1 个和第 2 个方程得到

Solution Interchanging the first and the second equations, we have

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 = -3 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 = 8 \end{cases}$$

将第 1 个方程两端乘以 -2 加到第 2 个方程得到

Adding (-2) times the first equation on both sides to the second equation, we get

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 = -3 \\ 7x_2 = 14 \end{cases}$$

将第 2 个方程两端乘以 $\frac{1}{7}$ 得到

Multiplying the second equation by $\frac{1}{7}$ on both sides, we obtain

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

将第 2 个方程两端乘以 2 加到第 1 个方程
得到

Adding 2 times the second equation on both
sides to the first equation yields

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

问题 对于一般二元线性方程组是否
用公式求解?

Question Are there exist formulas
for solving general systems of linear equa-
tions in two unknowns?

考虑如下二元线性方程组

Consider the following system of linear
equations in two unknowns

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

利用消元法, 得

Using elimination method, we have

$$(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21})x_1 = b_1a_{22} - a_{12}b_2$$

$$(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21})x_2 = a_{11}b_2 - b_1a_{21}$$

当 $a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \neq 0$ 时, 方程组 (1.1) 有
唯一解

As $a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \neq 0$, System (1.1) has a
unique solution, given by

$$x_1 = \frac{b_1a_{22} - a_{12}b_2}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{a_{11}b_2 - b_1a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}}$$

为了进一步讨论方程组 (1.1) 的解与
未知量的系数之间的关系, 引入记号

To further discuss the relation between
the solutions and the coefficients of un-
knowns of (1.1), we introduce the following
notation

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

并称为二阶行列式, 它表示代数和 $a_{11}a_{22} -$
 $a_{12}a_{21}$, 即

and call it a **second order determinant**,
which represents the algebraic sum $a_{11}a_{22} -$
 $a_{12}a_{21}$, i.e.,

$$\begin{array}{cc} + & - \\ \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{array} \right| & = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \end{array}$$

等于实线两个元素乘积与虚线两个元素乘积之差. 其中, 横排的称为行, 纵排的称为列, $a_{ij}(i, j = 1, 2)$ 称为行列式的元素, i 为行标, j 为列标.

which is equal to the difference between the product of two elements on the real line and the product of two elements on the imaginary line. In the notation, the horizontal array is called a row and the vertical array is called a column, $a_{ij}(i, j = 1, 2)$ are called the elements of the determinant, where i is the row index and j is the column index.

若令

If let

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

则方程组 (1.1) 的解, 用二阶行列式可表示为

then the solution of System (1.1) can be expressed by the second order determinants, as follows,

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} \quad (D \neq 0)$$

上式即为二元线性方程组的求解公式 ($D \neq 0$).

The above formulas are those for solving the linear systems in two unknowns as $D \neq 0$.

例 1 解线性方程组

Example 1 Solve the system of linear equations

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 = 8 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 = -3 \end{cases}$$

解

Solution

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times (-2) - 3 \times 1 = -7$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 3 \\ -3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \times (-2) - 3 \times (-3) = -7$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times (-3) - 8 \times 1 = -14$$

因为 $D = -7 \neq 0$, 所以线性方程组有唯一解

Since $D = -7 \neq 0$, the linear system has a unique solution, given by

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{-7}{-7} = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{-14}{-7} = 2$$

类似地, 对于如下三元线性方程组

Similarly, for the following system of linear equations in three unknowns

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases} \quad (1.2)$$

在一定条件下该方程组有唯一解, 且其解也可以由相应的三阶行列式简化表示.

this system has a unique solution under certain conditions and the solution can be simply expressed by the corresponding third order determinants.

记号

The notation

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

称为三阶行列式, 它由三行三列共 9 个元素组成, 其值为

is called a **third order determinant** which is consisted of three rows and three columns and has totally 9 elements, moreover, its value is equal to

$$a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}$$

即

namely,

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} \quad (1.3)$$

可以借助下面图形来理解, 3 条实线上 3 个元素的乘积取正, 3 条虚线上 3 个元素的乘积取负.

It can be understood by the following graph. The products of the three elements on the three solid line take positive signs and the products of the three elements on the three dashed line take negative signs.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{—— 三阶行列式}$$

此方法也称为**对角线法则**.

This method is also called the **diagonal rule**.

若令

If let

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

用消元法容易验证, 当 $D \neq 0$ 时, 方程组 (1.2) 的唯一解为

it can be easily verified by elimination that, as $D \neq 0$, System (1.2) has a unique solution, given by

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, \quad x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D}$$

上式为三元线性方程组的求解公式 ($D \neq 0$).

The above formulas are those for solving the linear systems in three unknowns as $D \neq 0$.

例 2 计算

Example 2 Calculate

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

解 由对角线法则可得

Solution From the diagonal rule we have

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times 1 + (-1) \times 2 \times 3 + 0 \times (-2) \times 0 \\ - (-1) \times 1 \times 0 - 1 \times (-2) \times 3 - 0 \times 2 \times 1 \\ = 1$$

在一定条件下, 它的解是否有类似的结论?

under certain conditions, whether there has a similar conclusion for its solution?

回答是肯定的, 在 1.4 节. 为此, 引入 n 阶行列式的定义. 根据前面的讨论, 我们暂且将下面的记号

The answer is yes, see Section 1.4 for details. Therefore, we introduce the definition of n -th order determinants. From the above discussions we called temporarily the following notation

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \quad (1.5)$$

称为 n 阶行列式, 记为 D . 它是由 n 行 n 列共 n^2 个元素构成的. 在明确式 (1.5) 的具体含义之前, 先给出余子式、代数余子式的定义.

an n -th order determinant, written as D , which is consisted of n rows and n columns and has totally n^2 elements. Before giving the concrete meaning of Equation (1.5), we introduce the definitions of cofactors and algebraic cofactors.

定义 1 在式 (1.5) 中, 划去元素 $a_{ij}(i, j = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$ 所在的第 i 行和第 j 列后, 剩下的元素按原来的顺序构成的 $n-1$ 阶行列式, 称为元素 a_{ij} 的余子式, 记作 M_{ij} , 即

Definition 1 The $n-1$ -th order determinant obtained by deleting the i -th row and the j -th column in Equation (1.5) is called a **cofactor** of $a_{ij}(i, j = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$, written as M_{ij} , namely,

$$M_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i-1,1} & \cdots & a_{i-1,j-1} & a_{i-1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{i-1,n} \\ a_{i+1,1} & \cdots & a_{i+1,j-1} & a_{i+1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{i+1,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

并且

and call

$$A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$$

称为元素 a_{ij} 的代数余子式.

is called an **algebraic cofactor** of a_{ij} .