

n 阶行列式的性质

定理1.2.1. 行列式与它的转置行列式的值相等.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

实例验证:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$


$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -4 & -5 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

定理1.2.2. 对调两行(列)的位置，行列式的值相差一个负号，即

$$\begin{vmatrix}
 a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\
 a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\
 a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\
 a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn}
 \end{vmatrix}
 = -
 \begin{vmatrix}
 a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\
 a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\
 a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\
 a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn}
 \end{vmatrix}$$

实例验证：

$$\begin{vmatrix}
 2 & -4 & 1 \\
 1 & -5 & 3 \\
 1 & -1 & 1
 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
 1 & -1 & 1 \\
 1 & -5 & 3 \\
 2 & -4 & 1
 \end{vmatrix}$$


推论1.2.3. 两行(列)相等的行列式的值为0.

$$\begin{vmatrix}
 a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\
 a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\
 a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\
 a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn}
 \end{vmatrix}
 = 0$$

*i*行

*j*行

实例验证：

$$\begin{vmatrix}
 2 & -4 & 1 \\
 1 & -5 & 3 \\
 2 & -4 & 1
 \end{vmatrix}$$

推论1.2.4.行列式可以按任一行(列)展开.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{i1}A_{i1} + \cdots + a_{ik}A_{ik} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{in}$$

实例验证:

- 对角线法则计算
- 按第2行展开
- 按第3列展开

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

按一行或一列展开
的特点:
按第二行展开

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + (-5) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - (-4) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

定理1.2.5. 行列式的任一行(列)元素的公因子可以提到行列式外面.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ ka_{i1} & ka_{i2} & \cdots & ka_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = k \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

实例验证:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 20 & -40 & 10 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$10 \times \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

推论1.2.6. 若行列式某两行(列)对应元素成比例, 则行列式的值为零.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ ka_{j1} & ka_{j2} & \cdots & ka_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

包括k为0

实例验证:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 20 & -40 & 10 \end{vmatrix}$$

定理1.2.7. 行列式的第*i*行(列) 的每一个元素都可以表示为两数的和, 则该行列式可以表示为两个行列式之和.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1}+b_{i1} & a_{i2}+b_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in}+b_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b_{i1} & b_{i2} & \cdots & b_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

实例验证:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 1+3 & -5+2 & 3-4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

定理1.2.8. 将行列式的任意一行(列) 乘以数 k 加到另一行(列)上去，行列式的值不变.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1}+ka_{j1} & a_{i2}+ka_{j2} & \cdots & a_{in}+ka_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

实例验证：

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2-2\times 1 & -4-2\times(-5) & 1-2\times 3 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 6 & -5 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

定理1.2.9. 行列式任一行(列) 的元素与另一行(列)元素的代数余子式对应乘积之和为零. 即, 若设 $A = |a_{ij}|_{n \times n}$ 则有

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} A_{jk} = a_{i1} A_{j1} + a_{i2} A_{j2} + \cdots + a_{in} A_{jn} = \begin{cases} A, & i=j, \\ 0, & i \neq j, \end{cases}$$

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} A_{kj} = a_{1i} A_{1j} + a_{2i} A_{2j} + \cdots + a_{ni} A_{nj} = \begin{cases} A, & i=j, \\ 0, & i \neq j. \end{cases} \right)$$

说明:

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_{jk} A_{jk} = a_{j1} A_{j1} + a_{j2} A_{j2} + \cdots + a_{jn} A_{jn} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = A$$

元素替换:

$$a_{j1} \rightarrow a_{i1}, \dots, a_{jn} \rightarrow a_{in}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} A_{jk} = a_{i1} A_{j1} + a_{i2} A_{j2} + \cdots + a_{in} A_{jn} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

用行列式性质简化 行列式计算

将一行或一列化为大量的0，然后展开计算

计算中行列式变换的表示：

- k 乘以第 j 行（列）加到第 i 行（列）： $r_i + kr_j$ ($c_i + kc_j$)
- 交换 i 行（列）与 j 行（列）： $r_i \leftrightarrow r_j$ ($c_i \leftrightarrow c_j$)
- 第 i 行（列）提出公因子 k ： $\frac{1}{k}r_i$ ($\frac{1}{k}c_i$) 或 $r_i \div k$ ($c_i \div k$)

书上P₉例1.2.1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } D &= \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2+c_4} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+2r_2 \\ r_3+r_2}} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 & 11 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 11 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2-c_1} - \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(4-35) = 31 \\ & \begin{vmatrix} + & - & + & - \\ - & + & - & + \\ + & - & + & - \\ - & + & - & + \end{vmatrix} \qquad \begin{vmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$