# 第一章 行列式的计算

- 一、 化上(下)三角行列式,斜上(下)三角行列式
- 1. 具体行列式(通常化上三角).

例 1: 求 
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$
.

$$\text{ $\mathbb{H}$: $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{ \begin{array}{c} -2r_1 + r_2 \to r_2 \\ -r_1 + r_3 \to r_3 \end{array} } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{ \begin{array}{c} -3r_2 + r_3 \to r_3 \\ \end{array} } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \, .$$

2. 箭头形行列式" / ", " ✓ ", " √ ".

例 2: 求 
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} n & \cdots & 2 & 1 \\ & & 2 & 1 \\ & & \vdots \\ n & & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
.

二、 两行(列)有许多项成比例,常用一行(列)的一个倍数加到另一行(列),化出 很多零。

例: 求
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} b & a & \cdots & a \\ a & b & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & \cdots & a & b \end{vmatrix}$$
.

解:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} b & a & \cdots & a \\ a & b & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & \cdots & a & b \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\stackrel{-r_1+r_2 \to r_2}{-r_1+r_3 \to r_3}} \begin{vmatrix} b & a & \cdots & a \\ a-b & b-a \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a-b & & b-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
c_2+c_1\to c_1 \\
c_3+c_1\to c_1 \\
\vdots \\
c_n+c_1\to c_1
\end{array}$$

$$b-a$$

$$b-a$$

$$b-a$$

$$b-a$$

$$b-a$$

$$b-a$$

$$b-a$$

### 三、 拆分法

若行列式许多行(列)都可以拆分成两行(两列)的和,且拆分开的行(列)有成比例的

例 1: 求 
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+x \end{vmatrix}$$
.

解:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1+x & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1+x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & x & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1+x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1+x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1+x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1+x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & x & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1+x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & x & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=3x^2+x^3$$

例 2: 已知
$$n$$
阶行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$ , 在行列式 $D$ 中任意取 $m$ 行 $i_1, i_2, \cdots, i_m$ ,由

这m行和相应的m列 $i_1,i_2,\cdots,i_m$ 交点上的 $m^2$ 个元素构成的行列式称为D的一个m阶主子

式,例如
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{14} \\ a_{41} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$
, $\begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{25} \\ a_{52} & a_{55} \end{vmatrix}$ 为 2 阶主子式。证明  $f(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - \lambda & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - \lambda & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$ 

$$= (-1)^n \lambda^n + (-1)^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^k S_{n-k} \lambda^k + \dots + |A|, 其中 S_{n-k} 为行列式$$

证明:行列式的每一列
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{ii} - \lambda \\ \vdots \\ a_{ni} \end{bmatrix}$$
都可以拆成两组数的和 $\begin{bmatrix} a_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{ii} \\ \vdots \\ a_{ni} \end{bmatrix}$ + $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ -\lambda \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 。由于行列式的第一

列可以拆成两组数的和,由行列式的性质,原行列式可以分解成两个行列式的和  $f(\lambda)$  =

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - \lambda & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - \lambda & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - \lambda & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} - \lambda & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} - \lambda \end{vmatrix},$$

再将其中每一个行列式的第二列拆成两组数的和,从而每一个行列式等于两个行列式的和, 类似的再将行列式的第三列拆成两组数的和,最后将  $f(\lambda)$  分解成  $2^n$  个行列式的和,

$$f(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - \lambda & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - \lambda & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & 0 & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots$$

其中每一个行列式的第i 列要么为D 的第i 列,要么为 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ -\lambda \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,且所有的 $-\lambda$ 都在该行列式的 $\vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 对角线上。假设其中一个气态。

对角线上。假设其中一个行列式 $D_k$ ,对角线上刚好有k个 $-\lambda$ ,它们分别出现在第 $i_1$ ,…, $i_k$ 列,行列式按第 $i_1$ 列展开,等于 $-\lambda$ 乘上一个n—1阶行列式(去掉 $D_k$ 的第 $i_1$ 行和 $i_1$ 列后得到的),这个n—1阶行列式对角线上有k—1个 $-\lambda$ ,分别出现在第 $i_2$ —1,…, $i_k$ —1列,再将这个n—1阶行列式按照第 $i_2$ —1列展开,等于 $-\lambda$ 乘上一个n—2阶行列式,这个n—2阶行列式对角线上有k—2个 $-\lambda$ ,分别出现在第 $i_3$ —2,…, $i_k$ —2列,……,因此原行列式 $D_k$ 等于( $-\lambda$ ) $^k$ 乘以一个n—k阶行列式,这个n—k阶行列式刚好为 $D_k$ 也刚好为D分别去掉第 $i_1$ 行 $i_1$ 列, $i_2$ 行 $i_2$ 列,…, $i_k$ 行 $i_k$ 列后的n— $i_k$ 阶主子式。上面 $i_1$ 0个行列式中的每一个只要对角线上有 $i_1$ 0个,这是所有展开含 $i_2$ 0个,因的 $i_1$ 0个列式。所有这些行列式求和刚好为

$$(-1)^k S_{n-k} \lambda^k \ \circ \ \boxtimes \text{此} \ f(\lambda) = (-1)^n \lambda^n + (-1)^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii} \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^k S_{n-k} \lambda^k + \dots + |A|$$

四、 归纳法,降阶递推法.

例 1: 证明: 
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & x_3^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \le j < i \le n} (x_i - x_j).$$

例 2: 求: 
$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha + \beta & \alpha \beta & & \\ 1 & \alpha + \beta & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \alpha \beta \\ & & 1 & \alpha + \beta \end{vmatrix}$$
 .

解: 按第一行展开得到  $D_n = (\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta D_{n-2}$ , 于是可以求得  $D_n = \alpha^n + \alpha^{n-1}\beta + \alpha^{n-2}\beta^2 + \dots + \alpha\beta^{n-1} + \beta^n.$ 

例 3: 证明: 
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \\ & & & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ & & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & & b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & \cdots & a_{ss} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & * \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \\ & & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} \end{vmatrix}.$$

例3的推论: 证明: 
$$D=egin{bmatrix} A_1 & & & * & & & \\ \hline A_2 & & & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & A_s & & \\ & & & & A_s \\ \end{bmatrix}=|A_1||A_2|\cdots|A_s|=egin{bmatrix} A_2 & & & & \\ \hline A_2 & & & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & A_s \\ \end{bmatrix}.$$

五、 加边法.

例 1: 求 
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x_1 & 1+x_1^2 & \cdots & 1+x_1^n \\ 1+x_2 & 1+x_2^2 & \cdots & 1+x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1+x_n & 1+x_n^2 & \cdots & 1+x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$
.

解:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 + x_1 & 1 + x_1^2 & \cdots & 1 + x_1^n \\ 1 & 1 + x_2 & 1 + x_2^2 & \cdots & 1 + x_2^n \\ 1 & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 + x_n & 1 + x_n^2 & \cdots & 1 + x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2^n \\ 1 & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2^n \\ 1 & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ 1 & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ x_2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2^n \\ 1 & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n}\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_{1} & \cdots & x_{1}^{n-1} \\ 1 & x_{2} & \cdots & x_{2}^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} - \prod_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i}-1) \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) - \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) - \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) - \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) - \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i}-x_{j}) = 2x_{1}x_{2}\cdots x_{n} \prod_{1 \leq j$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - 1) \prod_{1 \le j < i \le n} (x_i - x_j) = (2x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n - \prod_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - 1)) \prod_{1 \le j < i \le n} (x_i - x_j)$$

例 2: 求 
$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-2} & a_2^{n-2} & a_3^{n-2} & \cdots & a_n^{n-2} \\ a_1^n & a_2^n & a_3^n & \cdots & a_n^n \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$D_{n+1} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} (a_i - x) \prod_{1 \le j < i \le n} (a_i - a_j)$$
.  $D_{n+1}$  按照第一列展开为  $x$  的多项式,其中  $x^{n-1}$  的系数为

## 六、 利用已知特殊行列式的结论求行列式.

#### 1. 范德蒙行列式.

例 1: 求 
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2^2 & 3^2 & 4^2 & 5^2 \\ 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 & 5^3 \end{vmatrix}$$
.

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{M}}: D = \begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
2^2 & 3^2 & 4^2 & 5^2 \\
2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 & 5^3
\end{vmatrix} = (3-2)(4-2)(5-2)(4-3)(5-3)(5-4) = 12$$

# 2. 三对角行列式。

例 2: 求 
$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & \ddots \\ & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$
.

解: 
$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & & & \\ 2 & 3 & \ddots & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2^n \begin{vmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & & \\ 1 & \frac{3}{2} & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \frac{1}{2} \\ & & 1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{vmatrix}$$
,  $\Leftrightarrow \alpha + \beta = 3/2, \alpha\beta = 1/2$ , 可求得  $\alpha = 1$ ,

$$\beta = \frac{1}{2}$$
, 所以  $D_n = 1 + 1/2 + (1/2)^2 + \dots + (1/2)^n = \frac{2^n - 1}{2^n}$ .