

第七讲 行列式

- 2.8 二阶行列式与三阶行列式
- 2.9 n 阶行列式
- 2.10 行列式的性质
- 2.11 行列式的计算

一、二阶行列式

用消元法解二元一次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1, & (1) \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2. & (2) \end{cases}$$

(1)×
$$a_{22}$$
: $a_{11}a_{22}x_1 + a_{12}a_{22}x_2 = b_1a_{22}$,

(2)×
$$a_{12}$$
: $a_{12}a_{21}x_1 + a_{12}a_{22}x_2 = b_2a_{12}$,

两式相减消去 x_2 , 得 $(a_{11}a_{22}-a_{12}a_{21})$ $x_1=b_1a_{22}-a_{12}b_2$;

类似的,消去 x_1 ,得 $(a_{11}a_{22}-a_{12}a_{21})$ $x_2=a_{11}b_2-b_1a_{21}$,

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1, & (1) \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2. & (2) \end{cases} \implies a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \neq 0 \implies ,$$

$$x_1 = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - a_{12} b_2}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}},$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - a_{12} b_2}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}}, & x_2 = \frac{a_{11} b_2 - b_1 a_{21}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}}.$$
 (3)

$$x_{1} = \frac{D_{1}}{D} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_{1} & a_{12} \\ b_{2} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \qquad x_{2} = \frac{D_{2}}{D} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_{1} \\ a_{21} & b_{2} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}.$$

特点:分子、分母具有相同的结构:两个数的乘积减去另外 两个数的乘积.

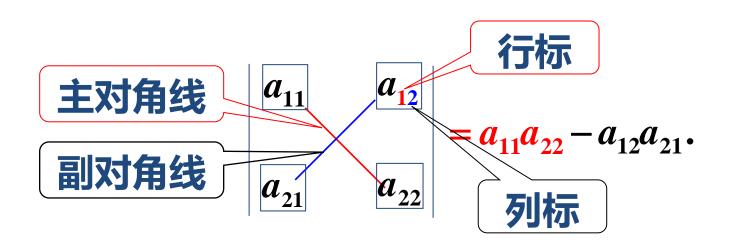
定义2.8.1 对于二阶方阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$
,表达式 $D = a_{11}a_{22}$

 $-a_{12}a_{21}$ 称为方阵A对应的二阶行列式,记为

$$\det \mathbf{A} = |\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

思考 对于二阶行列式,是否总有 $\det(A+B)=\det A+\det B$?

二阶行列式计算



主对角线元素之积减去副对角线元素之积

根据定义算一算

$$\begin{vmatrix} 6 & -2 \\ -5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \times (-3) - 2 \times (-5) = -8$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \cos^2 \theta - (-\sin^2 \theta) = 1$$

主对角线元素之积减去副对角线元素之积

二、三阶行列式

三元一次线性方程组

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

时,方程组的解可表示为

$$x_{1} = \frac{b_{1}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}b_{3} + a_{13}b_{2}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}b_{3} - a_{12}b_{2}a_{33} - b_{1}a_{23}a_{32}}{a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}}$$

$$x_{2} = \frac{a_{11}b_{2}a_{33} + b_{1}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}b_{3} - a_{13}b_{2}a_{31} - b_{1}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}b_{3}}{a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}}$$

$$x_{3} = \frac{a_{11}a_{22}b_{3} + a_{12}b_{2}a_{31} + b_{1}a_{21}a_{32} - b_{1}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}b_{3} - a_{11}b_{2}a_{32}}{a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}}$$

$$\begin{split} x_1 &= \frac{b_1 a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{23} b_3 + a_{13} b_2 a_{32} - a_{13} a_{22} b_3 - a_{12} b_2 a_{33} - b_1 a_{23} a_{32}}{a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} - a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} - a_{12} a_{21} a_{33} - a_{11} a_{23} a_{32}} \\ x_2 &= \frac{a_{11} b_2 a_{33} + b_1 a_{23} a_{31} + a_{13} a_{21} b_3 - a_{13} b_2 a_{31} - b_1 a_{21} a_{33} - a_{11} a_{23} b_3}{a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} - a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} - a_{12} a_{21} a_{33} - a_{11} a_{23} a_{32}} \\ x_3 &= \frac{a_{11} a_{22} b_3 + a_{12} b_2 a_{31} + b_1 a_{21} a_{32} - b_1 a_{22} a_{31} - a_{12} a_{21} b_3 - a_{11} b_2 a_{32}}{a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} - a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} - a_{12} a_{21} a_{33} - a_{11} a_{23} a_{32}} \end{split}$$

特点:分子、分母具有相同的结构:都是三个数乘积的代数和,其中三个乘积为正,三个乘积为负.

$$\begin{split} x_1 &= \frac{b_1 a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{23} b_3 + a_{13} b_2 a_{32} - a_{13} a_{22} b_3 - a_{12} b_2 a_{33} - b_1 a_{23} a_{32}}{a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} - a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} - a_{12} a_{21} a_{33} - a_{11} a_{23} a_{32}} \\ x_2 &= \frac{a_{11} b_2 a_{33} + b_1 a_{23} a_{31} + a_{13} a_{21} b_3 - a_{13} b_2 a_{31} - b_1 a_{21} a_{33} - a_{11} a_{23} b_3}{a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} - a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} - a_{12} a_{21} a_{33} - a_{11} a_{23} a_{32}} \\ x_3 &= \frac{a_{11} a_{22} b_3 + a_{12} b_2 a_{31} + b_1 a_{21} a_{32} - b_1 a_{22} a_{31} - a_{12} a_{21} b_3 - a_{11} b_2 a_{32}}{a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} - a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} - a_{12} a_{21} a_{33} - a_{11} a_{23} a_{32}} \end{split}$$

$$x_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} b_{1} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_{2} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_{3} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b_{1} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_{1} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_{2} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_{3} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_{1} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_{1} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_{2} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_{3} \end{vmatrix}$$

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

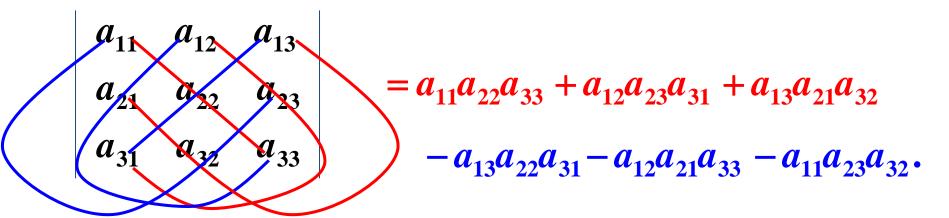
定义2.8.2 对于三阶方阵
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$
 表达式

 $D = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}$ 称为方阵A对应的三阶行列式,记为

$$\det \mathbf{A} = |\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

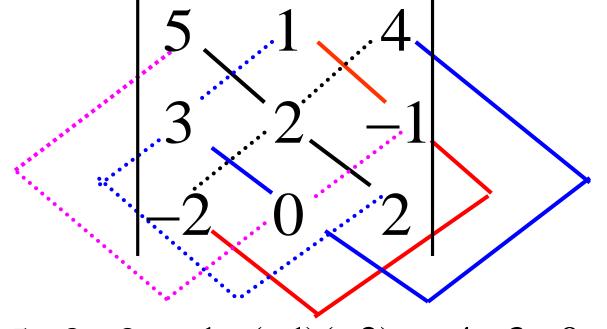
三阶行列式的计算

对角线法则(了解)





以上方法只适用于二阶与三阶行列式.



$$= 5 \times 2 \times 2 + 1 \times (-1)(-2) + 4 \times 3 \times 0$$

$$-4 \times 2 \times (-2) - 1 \times 3 \times 2 - 5 \times (-1) \times 0 = 32$$

例1 计算行列式
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$
.

解
$$D = 2 \times 3 \times 5 + 1 \times 1 \times 2 + 2 \times (-4) \times 3$$

 $-2 \times 3 \times 2 - 1 \times (-4) \times 5 - 2 \times 1 \times 3$
 $= 30 + 2 - 24 - 12 + 20 - 6$
 $= 10$

三、n 阶行列式的定义

定义2.9.1 对于n阶方阵

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

它所对应的n阶行列式,记为

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

四、n阶行列式的展开(计算)

●定义2.9.2 余子式和代数余子式

在 n 阶行列式中,把元素 a_{ij} 所在的第 i 行和第 j 列划去后,余下的 n-1 阶行列式叫做元素 a_{ij} 的余子式(cofactor)。记为 M_{ij} 称 $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$ 为元素 a_{ii} 的代数余子式。

元素 a_{23} 的代数余子式 $A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} M_{23} = -M_{23}$.

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

元素
$$a_{44}$$
 的余子式 $a_{44} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$

元素 \mathcal{Q}_{44} 的代数余子式 $A_{44} = (-1)^{4+4} M_{44} = M_{44}$

注: 行列式的每个元素都分别对应着一个余子式和一个代数余子式。

3 阶行列式的余子式定义

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

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

$$= a_{11}M_{11} - a_{12}M_{12} + a_{13}M_{13}$$

$$= a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13}$$

三阶行列式的值等于它的第一行元素乘以各自的代数余子式再相加

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

$$= a_{11}(-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{12}(-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13}(-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13}$$

三阶行列式等于第一行每个元素与其代数余子式的乘积之和.

$$= a_{11}A_{11} + a_{21}A_{21} + a_{31}A_{31}$$

三阶行列式等于第一列每个元素与其代数余子式的乘积之和.

定义2.9.3 n 阶行列式的值等于第一行的每个元素与其代

数余子式的乘积之和,即

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j} A_{1j}$$

性质2.9.1 行列式的按行按列展开

行列式等于它的任一行(列)的各元素与 其对应的代数余子式乘积之和。

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2j} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{ij} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \underbrace{a_{i1}}_{i1} A_{i1} + \underbrace{a_{i2}}_{i2} A_{i2} + \cdots + \underbrace{a_{in}}_{in} A_{in} \\ = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} A_{ij} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} A_{ij} \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

一般情况下按零元素多的行(列)展开较为简单

例1 计算行列式
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

解

观看P55动画: 行列式的计算

解 按第三列展开,得

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 7 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 8 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \cdot A_{13} + 0 \cdot A_{23} + 0 \cdot A_{33} + 0 \cdot A_{43} = 0$$

总结: (1) 行列式中零越多, 越容易计算;

(2) 如果有一行(列)元素全部为零,行列式等于零.

例3 计算行列式
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$
 .

$$= a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ 0 & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{33} & a_{34} \\ 0 & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} a_{44}$$

三角行列式的值等于主对角线上所有元素的乘料

上三角形行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11}a_{22}\cdots a_{nn}$$

下三角形行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11}a_{22}\cdots a_{nn}$$



五、行列式的性质

对行列式也可以实施三种初等变换:

- (1) 对调第i行(列) 和第j行(列), 记为 $r_i \leftrightarrow r_j(c_i \leftrightarrow c_j)$
- (2) 以数 $k(k\neq 0)$ 乘第i行(列)每个元素,记为 $r_i \times k(c_i \times k)$
- (3) 第j 行 (列) 的每个元素乘同一常数k再加到第i 行 (列) 的对应元素上,记为 $r_i + kr_i(c_i + kc_j)$

对行列式实施以上三种初等变换,得到的行列式的值与原行列式的值之间有何关系呢?

性质2.10.1 行列式转置后,其值不变,即 $D^T = D$.

性质2.10.2 交换行列式的两行(列),行列式改变符号.

推论2.10.1 行列式有两行(列)的对应元素完全相同,行列式为零.

性质2.10.3 行列式的某一行(列)中所有元素都乘以同一数k,行列式变为原来的k倍.

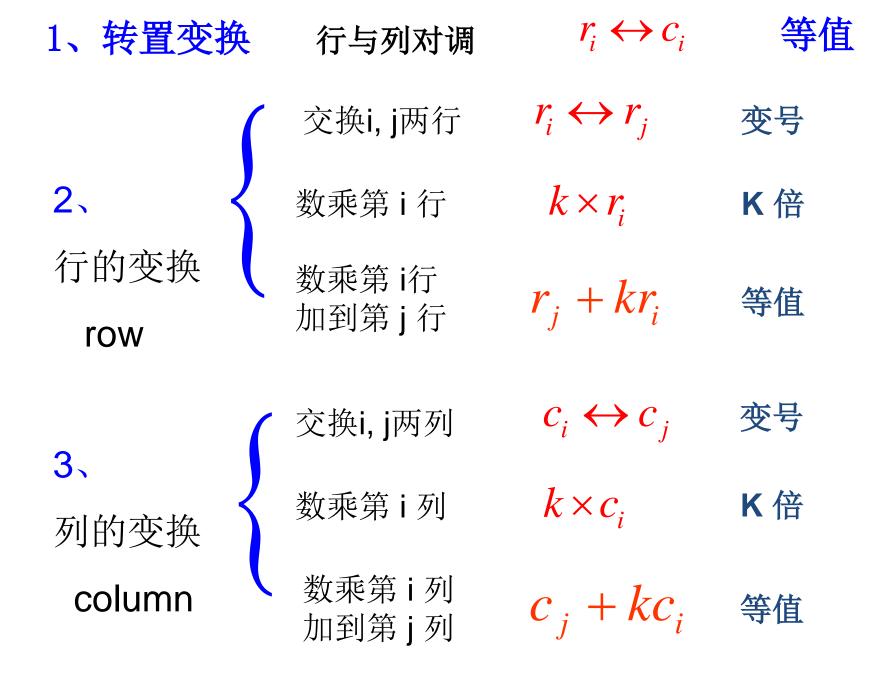
推论2.10.2 行列式有两行(列)对应元素成比例, 行列式为零. **性质2.10.5** 行列式的某一行(列)的每个元素乘以同一数k后加到另一行(列)对应元素上,行列式的值不变.

◆P54 如果行列式的某一行(列)的元素都是两项的和,则可以把该行列式拆成相应的两个行列式之和。

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{i1} + c_{i1} & b_{i2} + c_{i2} & \cdots & b_{in} + c_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{i1} & b_{i2} & \cdots & b_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ c_{i1} & c_{i2} & \cdots & c_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

◆ 把行列式的某一行(列)的元素都乘以同一个数后,加到另一行(列)的对应元素上去,行列式的值不变。

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



证明

$$|a_{11}| 0 0 0$$

$$a_{22} = 0$$

$$0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad a_{nn}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}\cdots a_{nn}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11} \cdot a_{22} \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{33} & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{nn}$$

$$= a_{11}a_{22}\cdots a_{nn}$$

六、 行列式的计算 化行列式为三角行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

六、 行列式的计算 化行列式为三角行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} c_1 \longleftrightarrow c_2 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -3 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} r_2 - r_1 \\ r_4 + 5r_1 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -3 \end{array}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\
0 & -8 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\
0 & 16 & -2 & 7
\end{bmatrix}
\xrightarrow{r_2 \longleftrightarrow r_3}
\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\
0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\
0 & -8 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 16 & -2 & 7
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -8 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 16 & -2 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -8 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 16 & -2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \qquad \frac{r_3 + 4r_2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & 15 \end{vmatrix} \qquad \frac{r_4 + \frac{5}{4}r_3}{=}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 25/2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 2 \times 8 \times \frac{25}{2} = 200 \qquad \frac{r_4 + 2r_3}{r_3 + 4r_2}$$

列2.11.1 计算行列式
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -8 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & -9 & 5 & 10 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -4 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

例2.11.1 计算行列式
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -8 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & -9 & 5 & 10 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -4 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$
.
$$= 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & -9 & 5 & 10 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -4 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{r_2 - 3r_1}{r_3 + 3r_1} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & -12 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$\frac{r_4 - r_3}{2} = 4 \begin{vmatrix}
-1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\
0 & -3 & 4 & 2 \\
0 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$=4(-1)\times(-3)\times(-3)\times1=-36$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda + 3 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda + 3 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda + 3 & 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda + 3 & 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

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

 $= (\lambda + 3)(\lambda - 1)^3$

自学2.11.2 掌握

例5 计算行列式
$$D = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & b & b \\ b & a & b & b \\ b & b & a & b \\ b & b & b & a \end{bmatrix}$$
.

解

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a+3b & b & b & b \\ a+3b & a & b & b \\ a+3b & b & a & b \\ a+3b & b & b & a \end{vmatrix} = (a+3b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & b \\ 1 & a & b & b \\ 1 & b & a & b \\ 1 & b & a & b \\ 1 & b & b & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+3b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & b \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a-b \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= (a+3b)(a-b)^3$$

例2.11.3 证明范德蒙德(Vander monde)行列式

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

$$D_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \\ 9 & 25 & 36 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \qquad D_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^{2} & b^{2} & c^{2} \end{vmatrix} = 6$$

 $D_3 = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$

证明:
$$(范德蒙行列式) \qquad D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & a_3^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & a_3^{n-1} & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (a_i - a_j)$$

A
$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} r_2 - a_1 r_1 \\ 0 & a_2 - a_1 \end{vmatrix} = a_2 - a_1$$

$$D_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_{1} & a_{2} & a_{3} \\ a_{1}^{2} & a_{2}^{2} & a_{3}^{2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_{1} & a_{2} & a_{3} \\ 0 & a_{2}^{2} - a_{1}a_{2} & a_{3}^{2} - a_{1}a_{3} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a_2 - a_1 & a_3 - a_1 \\ 0 & a_2^2 - a_1 a_2 & a_3^2 - a_1 a_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_2 - a_1 & a_3 - a_1 \\ a_2^2 - a_1 a_2 & a_3^2 - a_1 a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_2 - a_1)(a_3 - a_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} = (a_2 - a_1)(a_3 - a_1)(a_3 - a_2)$$

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_{1} & a_{2} & a_{3} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ a_{1}^{2} & a_{2}^{2} & a_{3}^{2} & \cdots & a_{n}^{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1}^{n-1} & a_{2}^{n-1} & a_{3}^{n-1} & \cdots & a_{n}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_{1} & a_{2} & a_{3} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ a_{1}^{2} & a_{2}^{2} & a_{3}^{2} & \cdots & a_{n}^{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{2}^{n-1} - a_{1}a_{2}^{n-2} & a_{3}^{n-1} - a_{1}a_{3}^{n-2} & \cdots & a_{n}^{n-1} - a_{1}a_{n}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a_{2} - a_{1} & a_{3} - a_{1} & \cdots & a_{n} - a_{1} \\ 0 & a_{2} - a_{1} & a_{3} - a_{1} & \cdots & a_{n} - a_{1} \\ 0 & a_{2}^{2} - a_{1}a_{2} & a_{3}^{2} - a_{1}a_{3} & \cdots & a_{n}^{2} - a_{1}a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{2}^{n-1} - a_{1}a_{2}^{n-2} & a_{3}^{n-1} - a_{1}a_{3}^{n-2} & \cdots & a_{n}^{n-1} - a_{1}a_{n}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a_{2} - a_{1} & a_{3} - a_{1} & \cdots & a_{n} - a_{1} \\ 0 & a_{2}^{2} - a_{1}a_{2} & a_{3}^{2} - a_{1}a_{3} & \cdots & a_{n}^{2} - a_{1}a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{2}^{n-1} - a_{1}a_{2}^{n-2} & a_{3}^{n-1} - a_{1}a_{3}^{n-2} & \cdots & a_{n}^{n-1} - a_{1}a_{n}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{2} - a_{1} & a_{3} - a_{1} & \cdots & a_{n} - a_{1} \\ a_{2}^{2} - a_{1}a_{2} & a_{3}^{2} - a_{1}a_{3} & \cdots & a_{n}^{2} - a_{1}a_{n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{2}^{n-1} - a_{1}a_{2}^{n-2} & a_{3}^{n-1} - a_{1}a_{3}^{n-2} & \cdots & a_{n}^{n-1} - a_{1}a_{n}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_{2} - a_{1})(a_{3} - a_{1}) \cdots (a_{n} - a_{1}) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_{2} & a_{3} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{2}^{n-2} & a_{3}^{n-2} & \cdots & a_{n}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_{2} - a_{3})(a_{3} - a_{3}) \cdots (a_{n} - a_{n}) D_{n} - \prod_{i=1}^{n} (a_{i} - a_{i}) D_{n} - \prod_{i=1}^{n} (a_{$$

$$= (a_2 - a_1)(a_3 - a_1) \cdots (a_n - a_1) D_{n-1} = \prod_{1 \le i \le j \le n} (a_i - a_j)$$

八、作业

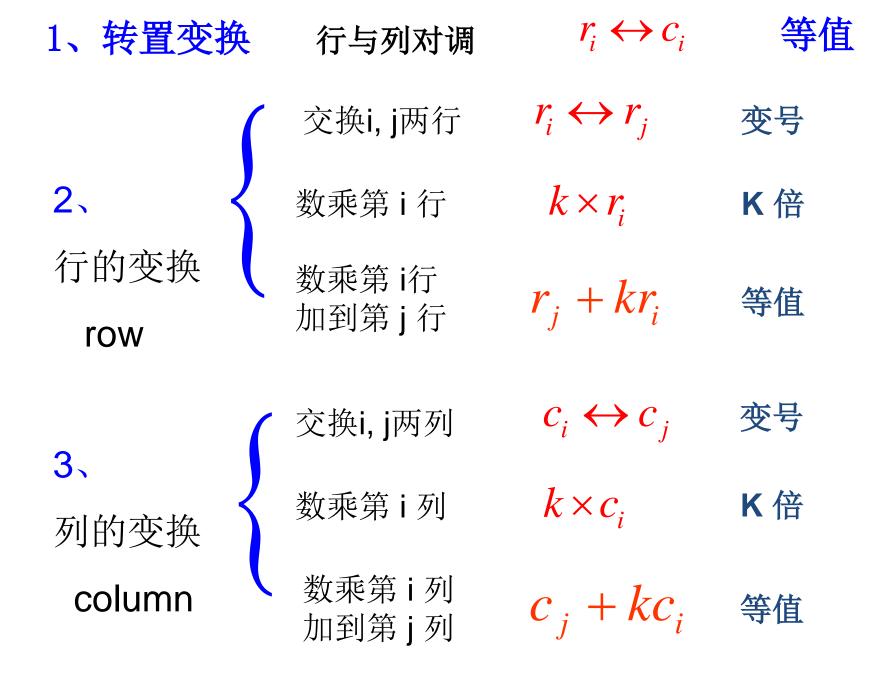
P54 作业2.10 2

P58 作业2.11 (1)(2)

预习2.12-2.15

观看2.12-2.15视频





1、练习: 行列式性质

P92 12, 13, 17

2、练习: |kA|

P51 2

P93 22



行列式的计算方法:

- (1)降阶法:一般是先利用性质,用消法变换将行列式中某一行(或列)的元素尽可能地化为零,最好是只留下一个元素不为零,然后按该行(或列)展开,使行列式降阶,最终化为二阶行列式,而得解。
- (2) 化行列式为三角形行列式(对角、上三角、下三角)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 & 0 & 10 \\ 3 & 0 & 10 & 0 & 15 \\ 4 & 0 & 12 & 0 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 5 \\ & & & & & \\ 3 & & 10 & 0 & 15 \\ 4 & & 12 & 0 & 11 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ -11 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 10 & 15 \\ 4 & 12 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = -11 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 12 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = -11 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 12 & 11 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 99$$

解 原式
$$\frac{r_2 - r_1}{r_4 + 5r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -8 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 16 & 0 & -2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} -8 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 16 & -2 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{c_1 - 2c_2}{c_3 + c_2} - \begin{vmatrix} -16 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 20 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -(-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} -16 & 6 \\ 20 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=-(-16\times5-6\times20)=200$$

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

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



$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc} r_2 - 3r_1 & -3 & 0 & -6 & -4 \\ \hline r_3 - r_1 & 1 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ r_4 - r_1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{array}$$

接第二列展开
$$(-1)\cdot(-1)^{1+2}$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} -3 & -6 & -4 \\ 1 & -4 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$ $= \begin{bmatrix} c_2 + 4c_1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$=-1\times[(-18)\times(-3)-(-4)\times4]=-70$$

原式
$$=$$
 $\begin{bmatrix} r_2 - 2r_3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 13 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$=$$
 3×(13+2) = 45

原式
$$=$$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 13 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 2、 $D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

行列式的按行按列展开

行列式等于它的任一行(列)的各元素与其对应的代数余子式乘积之和。

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{i1}} A_{i1} + \frac{a_{i2}}{a_{i2}} A_{i2} + \cdots + \frac{a_{in}}{a_{in}} A_{in}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} A_{ij} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$= a_{1j}A_{1j} + a_{2j}A_{2j} + \dots + a_{nj}A_{nj} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij}A_{ij}$$

$$(j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

P53性质4 行列式中某一行(或列)的元素与另一行(或列)对应元素的代数余子式乘积之和为零。



小结 中行(或列)展开得D, 串行(或列)展开得零。

$$a_{i1}A_{k1} + a_{i2}A_{k2} + \dots + a_{in}A_{kn} = \begin{cases} D & (i = k) \\ 0 & (i \neq k) \end{cases}$$

$$a_{1j}A_{1s} + a_{2j}A_{2s} + \dots + a_{nj}A_{ns} = \begin{cases} D & (j = s) \\ 0 & (j \neq s) \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \qquad D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

首行展开法

$$D = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13}$$

$$D_1 = a_{21}A_{11} + a_{22}A_{12} + a_{23}A_{13} = 0$$

例 设有行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

练习 P92 15

解: 将代数式还原成行列式,得

$$3A_{11} - A_{12} + 3A_{13} - A_{14} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

P51 问题2.9.5

P54性质2.10.6 设A、B为n阶方阵,则

$$|AB| = |A| \cdot |B|$$

性质2.10.6 可推广到n阶方阵. 问题2.10.4

P91 2 (3)

九、行列式的几何意义

二维平面上向量 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (a,b)$ 、 $\overrightarrow{AD} = (c,d)$ 张成的平行四边形 ABCD的面积等于二阶行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{vmatrix}$ 的绝对值.

三维空间中向量 $\overrightarrow{AB} = (a,b,c)$ 、 $\overrightarrow{AA'} = (d,e,f)$ 、 $\overrightarrow{AD} = (g,h,i)$ 张成的平行六面体 \overrightarrow{ABCD} — $\overrightarrow{A'B'C'D'}$ 的体积等于三阶行列式

课堂小结

- > 行列式的定义
- > 行列式的性质

▶行列式的按行按列展开定理

> 行列式的计算

