3. 2 行列式的性质

性质 3.1 行列式的某一行中所有的元素都乘以同一数k,等于用数k乘此行列式,即

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

证 用数学归纳法. 当n=1时,性质显然成立. 设定理对所有n-1阶行列式成立,考虑n阶行列式, 如果是第一行元素都乘以k,则

$$\begin{vmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} & \cdots & ka_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} ka_{1j}(-1)^{1+j}B_{1j} = k\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j}(-1)^{1+j}M_{1j} = k \det(A)$$

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

如果是第i行($2 \le i \le n$) 元素都乘以k,则

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ ka_{i1} & ka_{i2} & \cdots & ka_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j} (-1)^{1+j} B_{1j} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j} (-1)^{1+j} k M_{1j}$$

$$=k\sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j}(-1)^{1+j}M_{1j}=k \det(A),$$

式中n-1阶行列式 M_{1j} 的第i-1行的元素乘以k就是 B_{1j} . 由归纳法假设, $B_{1j}=kM_{1j}$.

推论1 行列式中某一行所有元素的公因子可以提到行列式符号的外面.

推论 2 行列式中某一行所有元素都为 0,则行列式等于 0.

把 0 作为公因子提到行列式符号外面,则行列式必为 0.

说明: (1) 行列式提公因子与矩阵提公因子的区别; (2) $\det(kA) = k^n \det(A)$.

性质 3.2 若行列式的某一行的元素都是两个数之和. 例如第i 行的元素都是两数之和,则

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

证明 用数学归纳法. 当n=1时,性质显然成立. 设性质对所有n-1阶行列式成立,考虑n阶行列式,如果i=1,则

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} + b_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} (a_{1j} + b_{1j})(-1)^{1+j} M_{1j}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j} (-1)^{1+j} M_{ij} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} b_{1j} (-1)^{1+j} M_{1j}$$

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

如果是 $2 \le i \le n$,则

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{i1} + b_{i1} & a_{i2} + b_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} + b_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j} (-1)^{1+j} M_{1j} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j} (-1)^{1+j} (M_{1j} + M_{1j})$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j} (-1)^{1+j} M_{1j}^{'} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j} (-1)^{1+j} M_{1j}^{''}$$

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

式中n-1阶行列式 M_{1i} 与 M_{1i} 分别是

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

中元素 a_{1j} 的余子式. 由归纳法假设, $M_{1j}=M_{1j}^{'}+M_{1j}^{'}$.

性质 3. 3 互换行列式的两行,行列式变号.

证明略.

性质 3. 4 如果行列式有两行完全相同,则此行列式等于零.

证 将 n 阶矩阵 A 的相同的两行互换后记为 B ,显然 A=B ,而 $\det(A) = -\det(B) = -\det(A)$,所以 $\det(A) = 0$.

性质 3. 5 行列式中如果有两行元素成比例,则行列式等于零.

$$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{E} \quad \det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ ka_{i1} & ka_{i2} & \cdots & ka_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

性质 3. 6 把行列式的某一行的各元素乘以同一数然后加到另一行对应的元素上去, 行列式不变. 即

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

后一行列式有两行相等,故为零.

性质 3. 7 行列式可以按第一列展开,即
$$\det(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} (-1)^{i+1} M_{i1}$$
.

证明略.

性质 3.8 行列式D与它的转置行列式 D^T 相等.

证 当
$$n=2$$
时, $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$,故性质成立.

设性质对n-1阶行列式成立,考虑n阶行列式

$$\det(A^{T}) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j} (-1)^{1+j} M_{1j}^{T} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j} (-1)^{1+j} M_{1j} = \det(A).$$

由性质 3. 8 可知,行列式中的行与列具有同等的地位,行列式的性质凡是对行成立的 对列也同样成立,反之亦然.

性质 3.9 行列式可以按第i行(列)展开,即

$$\det(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij} .$$

证 将
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$
 的第 i 行通过逐行对换移到第 1 行,则

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{i-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i-11} & a_{i-12} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{i-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} (-1)^{1+j} M_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}.$$

性质 3. 10 当 $i \neq j$ 时, $\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{jk} (-1)^{i+k} M_{ik} = 0$.

证 因为

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

所以

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} (-1)^{i+k} M_{ik} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_{ik} + a_{jk}) (-1)^{i+k} M_{ik} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} (-1)^{i+k} M_{ik} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{jk} (-1)^{i+k} M_{ik} ,$$

即
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{jk} (-1)^{i+k} M_{ik} = 0.$$

总结性质 3. 9 和性质 3. 10,有

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} A_{jk} = \begin{cases} \det(A) & \text{\pm i} = j \\ 0 & \text{\pm i} \neq j \end{cases}, \quad \text{\pm i} \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ki} A_{kj} = \begin{cases} \det(A) & \text{\pm i} = j \\ 0 & \text{\pm i} \neq j \end{cases}.$$

根据行列式的性质,我们可以对行列式做一些变换而不改变行列式的值或只改变行列式的符号.

- (1) 将行列式的第i行(列)与第j行(列)互换,记为 $r_i \leftrightarrow r_j$ ($c_i \leftrightarrow c_j$);
- (2) 将行列式的第i行(列)乘以非零数k,记为 $r_i \times k$ ($c_i \times k$);

(3) 将行列式的第 j 行(列)乘以数 k 加于第 i 行(列),记为 $r_i + kr_j$ ($c_i + kc_j$);

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{H}} \quad D = D^T = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \cdots = a_{11}a_{22}\cdots a_{nn} .$$