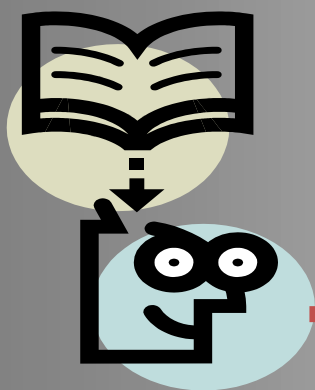


第三章 行列式

第二节 行列式的主要性质

——行列式的计算



行列式的计算

(1) 二三阶行列式：对角线法

(2) 计算行列式的常用方法之一 —— “降阶法”

行列式展开定理重要意义在于： n 阶行列式可将为低阶行列式来计算其值。

(3) 计算行列式常用方法之二—— 化三角形法

利用运算 $r_i + kr_j$ 把行列式化为上三角形行列式，从而算得行列式的值。

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_i + kr_j} \cdots = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a'_{22} & \cdots & a'_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a'_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

例1

计算行列式常用方法：利用运算 $r_i + kr_j$ 把行列式化为上三角形行列式，从而算得行列式的值。

例 1 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -7 & 9 & -5 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

Diagram illustrating row operations: A blue box highlights the first row $[1, -1, 2, -3, 1]$. A blue arrow points from the first row to the second row, labeled $\times 3 \oplus$, indicating the operation $r_2 + 3r_1$.

解 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -7 & 9 & -5 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

$\times 3 \oplus$

$\underline{\underline{r_2 + 3r_1}}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \\
 \\
 \underline{\underline{r_2 + 3r_1}}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{ccccc|c}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & \times(-2) \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & \\
 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 & \oplus \\
 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 & \\
 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (-4) \times \\
 \\
 \underline{\underline{r_3 - 2r_1}}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{ccccc|c}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & \times(-3) \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & \\
 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 & \oplus \\
 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 & \\
 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \underline{r_4 - 3r_1} \\
 \underline{r_5 - 4r_1}
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{ccccc}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\
 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 \\
 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\
 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2
 \end{array} \right|$$

↑

$$\underline{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4} - \left| \begin{array}{ccccc}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\
 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\
 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\
 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2
 \end{array} \right| \oplus$$

←

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \underline{\underline{r_3 + r_2}} - \\
 \begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\
 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\
 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \oplus \\
 \leftarrow
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \underline{\underline{r_4 + r_3}} - \\
 \begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\
 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \times (-2) \\
 \oplus \\
 \leftarrow
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \underline{\underline{r_5 - 2r_3}} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \times 4 \\ \oplus \end{array} \\
 \underline{\underline{r_5 + 4r_4}} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -(-2)(-1)(-6) = 12.
 \end{array}$$

例2

计算 n 阶行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$

解 将第 $2, 3, \cdots, n$ 都加到第一列得

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= [a + (n-1)b] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & a & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= [a + (n-1)b] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ & a-b & & & \\ & & a-b & & \mathbf{0} \\ & & & \ddots & \\ \mathbf{0} & & & & a-b \end{vmatrix} = [a + (n-1)b](a-b)^{n-1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

法二：将第1行的-1倍分别加到第2...n行：

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b-a & a-b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b-a & 0 & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b-a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-b \end{vmatrix}$$

将第2...n列的1倍分别加到第1列：

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a-(n-1)b & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-b \end{vmatrix} = [a+(n-1)b](a-b)^{n-1}.$$

例3

计算

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix}$$

箭形行列式

$$= n! \left(1 - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{1}{j} \right).$$

解

$$D \begin{array}{l} c_1 + (-\frac{1}{2}c_2) \\ \hline c_1 + (-\frac{1}{3}c_3) \\ \cdots \\ c_1 + (-\frac{1}{n}c_n) \end{array}$$

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

例4

$$\text{计算 } D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n-1 & n & n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n & n & n & n & n & n & n \end{vmatrix}$$

解 分析 此行列式的特点是相邻两行对应元素要么差1要么相等.

这类行列式可以考虑依次把上一行的
(-1) 倍加到下一行去,

依次从第 $n-1$ 行开始, 而不是从第1行开始!



$$\mathbf{D}_n = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{3} & \cdots & \mathbf{n-2} & \mathbf{n-1} & \mathbf{n} \\ \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} & \cdots & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{\tau(n, n-1, \dots, 1)} \mathbf{1} \times \mathbf{1} \times \cdots \mathbf{1} \times \mathbf{n} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \mathbf{n}$$



例5

计算行列式

$$D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & b \\ 0 & \ddots & & & & 0 \\ & & a & b & & \\ & & c & d & & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & \ddots & & & & 0 \\ c & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & d \end{vmatrix}_{2n}$$

解

$$D_{2n} = a$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & \cdots & b & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ c & \cdots & d & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}_{2n-1}$$

$$+(-1)^{1+2n} b$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & c & \cdots & d \\ c & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{2n-1}$$

$$D_{2n} = a \begin{vmatrix} a & & & b & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a & b & \\ & & c & d & \\ c & & & & d \\ 0 & & & & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}_{2n-1} + (-1)^{1+2n} b \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & & & b \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a & b & \\ & & c & d & \\ 0 & c & & & d \\ c & & & & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{2n-1}$$

$$= ad \begin{vmatrix} a & & \dots & \dots & b \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a & b & \\ & & c & d & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ c & & \dots & \dots & d \end{vmatrix}_{2n-2} - (-1)^{2n-1+1} cb \begin{vmatrix} a & & \dots & \dots & b \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a & b & \\ & & c & d & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ c & & \dots & \dots & d \end{vmatrix}_{2n-2}$$

$$= (ad - cb) D_{2n-2} = (ad - cb)^2 D_{2n-4} \cdots = (ad - cb)^{n-1} D_2 = (ad - cb)^n$$

例6

计算

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & ab \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}$$

三对角线形行列式

解

按第一行展开

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= (a+b) \begin{vmatrix} ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & ab \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} - ab \begin{vmatrix} 1 & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & ab \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} \\ &= (a+b)D_{n-1} - abD_{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

$$D_n = (a + b)D_{n-1} - abD_{n-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_n - bD_{n-1} &= a(D_{n-1} - bD_{n-2}) \\ &= a^2(D_{n-2} - bD_{n-3}) \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

$$= a^{n-2}(D_2 - bD_1)$$

$$= a^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_2 &= \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab \\ 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a^2 + b^2 + ab \end{aligned}$$

$$D_1 = |a + b| = a + b$$

由 a, b 的对称性可知: $D_n - aD_{n-1} = b^n$

$$(1) \text{ 当 } a \neq b \text{ 时: } D_n = \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a - b}$$

$$D_n = \begin{cases} \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a - b}, & a \neq b \\ (n+1)a^n, & a = b \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \text{ 当 } a=b \text{ 时: } D_n = a^n + aD_{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= a^n + a(a^{n-1} + aD_{n-2}) = 2a^n + a^2D_{n-2} \\ &\dots \\ &= (n-1)a^n + a^{n-1}D_1 = (n+1)a^n \end{aligned}$$

例7

计算

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & a_1 + x \end{vmatrix}$$

解：将 D_n 按第一列展开

$$D_n = x \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & a_{n-3} & \cdots & a_2 & a_1 + x \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{n+1} a_n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= xD_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot a_n \cdot (-1)^{n-1} = xD_{n-1} + a_n ,$$

这里 D_{n-1} 与 D_n 有相同的结构, 但阶数是 $n-1$ 的行列式。

现在, 利用递推关系式计算结果. 对此, 只需反复进行代换, 得

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= x(xD_{n-2} + a_{n-1}) + a_n = x^2D_{n-2} + a_{n-1}x + a_n \\ &= x^2(xD_{n-3} + a_{n-2}) + a_{n-1}x + a_n = \cdots \\ &= x^{n-1}D_1 + a_2x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-2}x^2 + a_{n-1}x + a_n, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因 } D_1 = |x + a_1| = x + a_1$$

$$\text{故 } D_n = x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x + a_n$$



例8

证明范德蒙德(Vandermonde)行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j). \quad (1)$$

证 用数学归纳法

$$\because D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} = x_2 - x_1 = \prod_{2 \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j),$$

\therefore 当 $n = 2$ 时 (1) 式成立.



假设 (1) 对于 $n-1$ 阶范德蒙德行列式成立,

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & x_2 - x_1 & x_3 - x_1 & \cdots & x_n - x_1 \\ 0 & x_2(x_2 - x_1) & x_3(x_3 - x_1) & \cdots & x_n(x_n - x_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & x_2^{n-2}(x_2 - x_1) & x_3^{n-2}(x_3 - x_1) & \cdots & x_n^{n-2}(x_n - x_1) \end{vmatrix}$$

按第1列展开, 并把每列的公因子 $(x_i - x_1)$ 提出, 就有

$$= (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_2^{n-2} & x_3^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$n-1$ 阶范德蒙德行列式

$$\therefore D_n = (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1) \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 2} (x_i - x_j)$$

$$= \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j).$$

范德蒙德(Vandermonde)行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j). \quad (1)$$

例如

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$$
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = abc \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = abc(b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$$

例9

计算

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2^2 & \cdots & 2^n \\ 3 & 3^2 & \cdots & 3^n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n & n^2 & \cdots & n^n \end{vmatrix}.$$

解

$$D_n = n! \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2^2 & \cdots & 2^{n-1} \\ 1 & 3 & 3^2 & \cdots & 3^{n-1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & n & n^2 & \cdots & n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$D_n = D_n^T = n! \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 1 & 2^2 & 3^2 & \cdots & n^2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 2^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & \cdots & n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= n! \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j) \\ &= n!(2-1)(3-1)\cdots(n-1) \\ &\quad \cdot (3-2)(4-2)\cdots(n-2)\cdots[n-(n-1)] \\ &= n!(n-1)!(n-2)!\cdots 2!1!. \end{aligned}$$

例10

利用公式 $|AB| = |A| |B|$ 计算行列式

$$|C| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1-a_1^n b_1^n}{1-a_1 b_1} & \frac{1-a_2^n b_1^n}{1-a_2 b_1} & \cdots & \frac{1-a_n^n b_1^n}{1-a_n b_1} \\ \frac{1-a_1^n b_2^n}{1-a_1 b_2} & \frac{1-a_2^n b_2^n}{1-a_2 b_2} & \cdots & \frac{1-a_n^n b_2^n}{1-a_n b_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \\ \frac{1-a_1^n b_n^n}{1-a_1 b_n} & \frac{1-a_2^n b_n^n}{1-a_2 b_n} & \cdots & \frac{1-a_n^n b_n^n}{1-a_n b_n} \end{vmatrix}$$

分析: $C_{ji} = \frac{1-a_i^n b_j^n}{1-a_i b_j}$

解:
$$C_{ji} = \frac{1 - a_i^n b_j^n}{1 - a_i b_j} = 1 + a_i b_j + a_i^2 b_j^2 + \dots + a_i^{n-1} b_j^{n-1}$$

$$= (1 \ a_i \ a_i^2 \ \dots \ a_i^{n-1}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ b_j \\ \vdots \\ b_j^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|C| = |C^T| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1 - a_1^n b_1^n}{1 - a_1 b_1} & \frac{1 - a_1^n b_2^n}{1 - a_1 b_2} & \dots & \frac{1 - a_1^n b_n^n}{1 - a_1 b_n} \\ \frac{1 - a_2^n b_1^n}{1 - a_2 b_1} & \frac{1 - a_2^n b_2^n}{1 - a_2 b_2} & \dots & \frac{1 - a_2^n b_n^n}{1 - a_2 b_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{1 - a_n^n b_1^n}{1 - a_n b_1} & \frac{1 - a_n^n b_2^n}{1 - a_n b_2} & \dots & \frac{1 - a_n^n b_n^n}{1 - a_n b_n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & \cdots & a_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ b_1^2 & b_2^2 & \cdots & b_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_1^{n-1} & b_2^{n-1} & \cdots & b_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \end{vmatrix}$$

范德蒙德(Vandermonde)行列式

$$= \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (a_i - a_j)(b_i - b_j)$$

例11

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a & a & a \\ a & x_2 & a & a \\ a & a & x_3 & a \\ a & a & a & x_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a-x_1 & a-x_1 & a-x_1 \\ a & x_2-a & 0 & 0 \\ a & 0 & x_3-a & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & x_4-a \end{vmatrix}$$

可以用倍加变换化其为箭形行列式，然后用展开定理降阶

例12

若 A 为正交矩阵，则 A 的行列式为_____。

分块矩阵的行列式

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1m} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & b_{m2} & \cdots & b_{mm} \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{m1} & c_{m2} & \cdots & c_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } D = \begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = |A| |B|$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} O & A \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{nm} |A| |B|$$

例13



已知 $A =$

1	2	0	0	0	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	0
12	3	-1	2	0	0	0
-34	3	1	2	0	0	0
11	2	15	2	2	1	1
2	1	21	-1	12	2	0
2	9	3	13	-1	0	0

求 $|A|$.

例14

若 n 阶正交阵 A 与 B 满足 $|A|+|B|=0$, 证明 $|A+B|=0$.

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} |A+B| &= |EA+B| = |BB^T A+B| = |B(B^T A+E)| \\ &= |B(B^T A+A^T A)| = |B(B^T+A^T)A| = |B||B^T+A^T||A| \\ &= |B||B+A|^T|A| = |B||B+A||A| = -|B|^2|B+A| \\ &= -|B+A| \end{aligned}$$

所以 $|A+B|=0$.

例15

已知 A 与 B 为 n 阶方阵, 且 A 与 $E - AB$ 都可逆. 证明 $E - BA$ 可逆.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{证 } |E - BA| &= |A^{-1}A - BA| = |(A^{-1} - B)A| = |A^{-1} - B||A| \\ &= |A||A^{-1} - B| = |AA^{-1} - AB| = |E - AB| \neq 0.\end{aligned}$$

$$E - BA = A^{-1}A - BA = A^{-1}A - A^{-1}ABA = A^{-1}(E - AB)A$$

行列式的计算

(1) 二三阶行列式：对角线法

(2) 计算行列式的常用方法之一 —— “降阶法”

行列式展开定理重要意义在于：n阶行列式可将为低阶行列式来计算其值。

(3) 计算行列式常用方法之二—— 化三角形法

利用运算 $r_i + kr_j$ 把行列式化为上三角形行列式，从而算得行列式的值。

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_i + kr_j} \cdots = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a'_{22} & \cdots & a'_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a'_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$



范德蒙德(Vandermonde)行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j).$$

分块矩阵的行列式

$$\text{则 } D = \begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = |A| |B|$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} O & A \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{nm} |A| |B|$$

方阵乘积的行列式

$$|AB| = |A| |B|$$