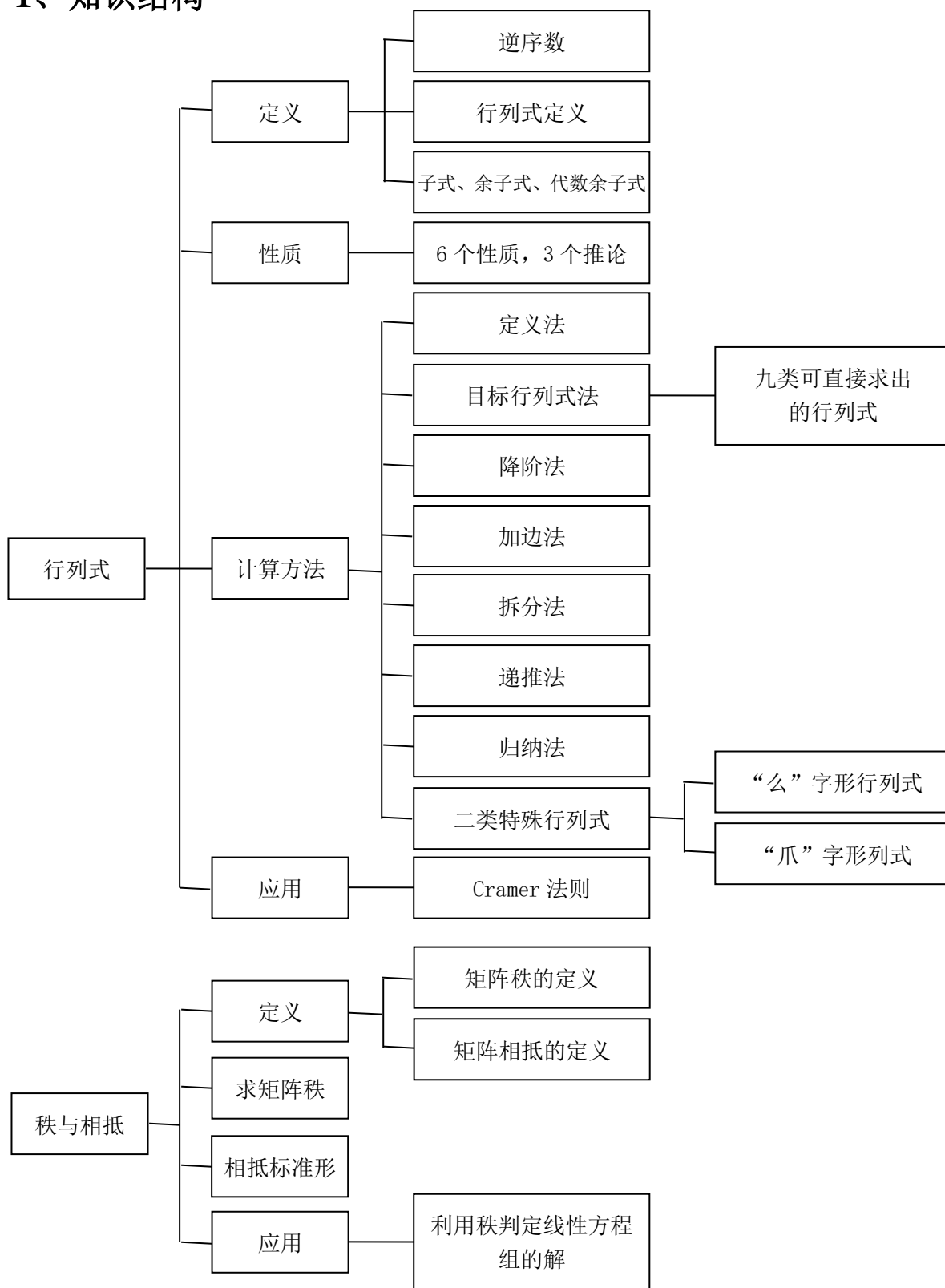


## 第2章 行列式与矩阵的秩-小结

### 1、知识结构



## 2、行列式的定义

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \sum_{j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdots a_{nj_n} \\
 &= \sum_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n} (-1)^{\tau(i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n)} a_{i_1 1} a_{i_2 2} \cdots a_{i_n n} \\
 &= \sum_{j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} (-1)^{\tau(i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n) + \tau(j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n)} a_{i_1 j_1} a_{i_2 j_2} \cdots a_{i_n j_n} \quad \text{假设 } i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n \text{ 是取定的某个 } n \text{ 阶排列} \\
 &= \sum_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n} (-1)^{\tau(i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n) + \tau(j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n)} a_{i_1 j_1} a_{i_2 j_2} \cdots a_{i_n j_n} \quad \text{假设 } j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n \text{ 是取定的某个 } n \text{ 阶排列}
 \end{aligned}$$

二阶和三阶行列式的对角线法则

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

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

$$= a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31}$$

注意，三阶以上行列式不满足对角线法则。

## 3、行列式的性质

**性质 1**  $D = D^T$  (行列互换，行列式的值不变)

**性质 2** 如果行列式中两行(列)互换，行列式的值只改变一个符号。

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{a_{i1}} & \mathbf{a_{i2}} & \cdots & \mathbf{a_{in}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{a_{k1}} & \mathbf{a_{k2}} & \cdots & \mathbf{a_{kn}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{k行}]{\text{i行 } R_{ik}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{a_{k1}} & \mathbf{a_{k2}} & \cdots & \mathbf{a_{kn}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \mathbf{a_{i1}} & \mathbf{a_{i2}} & \cdots & \mathbf{a_{in}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

**推论 1** 行列式若有两行(列)对应元素全相等，则行列式为零。

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

**性质 3** 提取行列式行(列)公因子

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

**推论 2** 若行列式中有一行(列)的元素全为零, 则行列式为零.

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

**性质 4** 若行列式中有两行(列)元素对应成比例, 则行列式为零.

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

**性质 5** 分行(列)相加性

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

**推论 3** 分多个行(列)相加.

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

**性质 6** 行列式的某一行(列)元素加上另一行(列)对应元素的 $l$ 倍, 行列式不变, 即 $i \neq t$ 时

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} + la_{t1} & a_{i2} + la_{t2} & \cdots & a_{in} + la_{tn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{t1} & a_{t2} & \cdots & a_{tn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ i\text{行} \\ \\ t\text{行} \\ \\ \end{matrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{t1} & a_{t2} & \cdots & a_{tn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

## 4、行列式按行(列)展开

### 4.1 行列式按某一行(列)展开

行列式按某一行(列)展开

$$D = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{in} \quad (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n) \quad \text{按第 } i \text{ 行展开}$$

$$D = a_{1j}A_{1j} + a_{2j}A_{2j} + \cdots + a_{nj}A_{nj} \quad (j = 1, 2, \cdots, n) \quad \text{按第 } j \text{ 列展开}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{ij} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1j} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{i1} & \cdots & A_{ij} & \cdots & A_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & \cdots & A_{nj} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{matrix}, \quad \text{其中 } A_{ij} \text{ 为 } a_{ij} \text{ 的代数余子式}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \cdots, n$$

注意, 通常在下面情况下使用该公式:

- 1、当某一行(列)只有一个元素或二个元素不为零时, 按该行(列)展开;
- 2、当某一行(列)的所有代数余子式都比较容易计算时, 按该行(列)展开. 参看后面例 5.10.2.
- 3、已知一个展开式, 写出它对应的行列式, 再通过求该行列式的值来求该展开式的值. 参看例 4.1.1.

行列式某一行(列)的各元素与另一行(列)的对应元素的代数余子式乘积之和等于零

$$a_{k1}A_{i1} + a_{k2}A_{i2} + \cdots + a_{kn}A_{in} = 0 \quad (i \neq k)$$

$$a_{1k}A_{1j} + a_{2k}A_{2j} + \cdots + a_{nk}A_{nj} = 0 \quad (j \neq k)$$

例 4.1.1 已知

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

若记 $M_{ij}, A_{ij}$ 分别为 $D$ 中元素 $a_{ij}$ 的余子式和代数余子式, 计算 $2A_{11} + 3M_{12} + 2M_{13} - A_{14}$ .

解

$$2A_{11} + 3M_{12} + 2M_{13} - A_{14} = 2A_{11} - 3A_{12} + 2A_{13} - A_{14}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_{12}} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \times (-1) \times 1 \times 1 \times 4 = 4$$

## 4.2 行列式按多行(列)展开-拉普拉斯(Laplace)定理

设 $|A|$ 为 $n$ 阶行列式, 任取定其中 $k$ 行(列) ( $1 \leq k < n$ ), 则由这 $k$ 行(列)构成的一切 $k$ 阶子式与它们所对应的代数余子式乘积之和等于 $|A|$ , 即

$$|A| = \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leq n} D \begin{pmatrix} i_1 i_2 \dots i_k \\ j_1 j_2 \dots j_k \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 i_2 \dots i_k \\ j_1 j_2 \dots j_k \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n$ . (按第 $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k$ 行展开)

或

$$|A| = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n} D \begin{pmatrix} i_1 i_2 \dots i_k \\ j_1 j_2 \dots j_k \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 i_2 \dots i_k \\ j_1 j_2 \dots j_k \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leq n$ . (按第 $j_1, j_2, \dots, j_k$ 列展开)

例如, 四阶行列式

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

第1行和第2行组成的所有2阶子式和代数余子式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}, \quad (-1)^{(1+2)+(1+2)} \begin{vmatrix} a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix}, \quad (-1)^{(1+2)+(1+3)} \begin{vmatrix} a_{32} & a_{34} \\ a_{42} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{24} \end{vmatrix}, \quad (-1)^{(1+2)+(1+4)} \begin{vmatrix} a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{42} & a_{43} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{22} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix}, \quad (-1)^{(1+2)+(2+3)} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{24} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{14} \\ a_{22} & a_{24} \end{vmatrix}, \quad (-1)^{(1+2)+(2+4)} \begin{vmatrix} a_{31} & a_{33} \\ a_{41} & a_{43} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{23} & a_{24} \end{vmatrix}, \quad (-1)^{(1+2)+(3+4)} \begin{vmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \times (-1)^{(1+2)+(1+2)} \begin{vmatrix} a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix} \times (-1)^{(1+2)+(1+3)} \begin{vmatrix} a_{32} & a_{34} \\ a_{42} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{24} \end{vmatrix} \times (-1)^{(1+2)+(1+4)} \begin{vmatrix} a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{42} & a_{43} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{22} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix} \times (-1)^{(1+2)+(2+3)} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{24} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{14} \\ a_{22} & a_{24} \end{vmatrix} \times (-1)^{(1+2)+(2+4)} \begin{vmatrix} a_{31} & a_{33} \\ a_{41} & a_{43} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{23} & a_{24} \end{vmatrix} \times (-1)^{(1+2)+(3+4)} \begin{vmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} \end{vmatrix}$$

注意，通常在下面情况下使用该公式：

- 1、当某 $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k$ 行(列)不为零的子式只有一个或二个时，按这 $k$ 行(列)展开；
- 2、当某 $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k$ 行(列)的所有子式和代数余子式都比较容易计算时，按这 $k$ 行(列)展开。

例 4.2.1(1) 计算 4 阶行列式——按第 1, 2 行(列)展开

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \times (-1)^{(1+2)+(1+2)} \begin{vmatrix} a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21})(a_{33}a_{44} - a_{34}a_{43})$$

例 4.2.1(2) 计算 4 阶行列式——按第 1, 3 行(或第 1, 2 列)展开

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} \times (-1)^{(1+3)+(1+2)} \begin{vmatrix} a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -(a_{11}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{31})(a_{23}a_{44} - a_{24}a_{43})$$

例 4.2.1(3) 计算 4 阶行列式——按第 1, 4 行(列)展开

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & a_{14} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{32} & a_{33} & 0 \\ a_{41} & 0 & 0 & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{14} \\ a_{41} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} \times (-1)^{1+4+1+4} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_{11}a_{44} - a_{14}a_{41})(a_{22}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{32})$$

或按第 2, 3 行(列)展开

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & a_{14} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{32} & a_{33} & 0 \\ a_{41} & 0 & 0 & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \times (-1)^{2+3+2+3} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{14} \\ a_{41} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_{11}a_{44} - a_{14}a_{41})(a_{22}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{32})$$

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$$\text{证明 } D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \\ b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} & c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} & c_{s1} & \cdots & c_{sr} \end{vmatrix}_{r+s} = (-1)^{rs} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{证 } D &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \\ b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} & c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} & c_{s1} & \cdots & c_{sr} \end{vmatrix}_{r+s} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \times (-1)^{(1+2+\cdots+r)+((s+1)+(s+2)+\cdots+(s+r))} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (-1)^{rs} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} \end{vmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

同理可证

$$\begin{vmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1s} & a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{r1} & \cdots & c_{rs} & a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \\ b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{rs} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} \end{vmatrix}$$

例 4.2.2 计算  $2n$  阶行列式

$$D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & & & & b \\ & a & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & a & b \\ & & & b & a \\ & & & & \ddots \\ b & & & & & a \end{vmatrix}_{2n} \quad (\text{未标明处为零})$$

解

利用拉普拉斯定理，按第 1 行和第  $2n$  行展开：

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{2n} &= \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} D_{2n-2} = (a^2 - b^2) D_{2n-2} \xrightarrow{\text{递推}} (a^2 - b^2)^2 D_{2n-4} = \cdots \\
&= (a^2 - b^2)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} = (a^2 - b^2)^n
\end{aligned}$$

## 5、行列式的计算方法

上面介绍了行列式按一行(列)或多行(列)展开，这是行列式的一种计算方法，它常常与递推方法结合使用，下面介绍其它的计算方法。

## 5.1 具体阶数的数字行列式

这里所说的“具体阶数的数字行列式”是指只由具体的数字组成，不含字母，且阶数是确定的数字，而不是 $n$ 阶.

这类行列式是最容易计算的行列式，只要利用行列式的性质，将它化为上三角行列式，即可计算出它的值.

### 例 5.1.1 计算行列式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

解一

$$|A| \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \\ R_4 - R_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_3 - R_2 \\ R_4 - R_2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_4 - R_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

解二

$$|A| \xrightarrow{\substack{R_4 - R_3 \\ R_3 - R_2 \\ R_2 - R_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

注意，在求解过程中，如果方法使用得当，会简化求解过程.

### 例 5.1.2 计算行列式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -9 & 13 & 7 \\ -2 & 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & -5 \\ 2 & 8 & -7 & -10 \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$|A| \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 + 2R_1 \\ R_3 - 3R_1 \\ R_4 - 2R_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -9 & 13 & 7 \\ 0 & -13 & 25 & 17 \\ 0 & 26 & -34 & -26 \\ 0 & 26 & -33 & -24 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_3 - R_4 \\ R_4 + 2R_2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -9 & 13 & 7 \\ 0 & -13 & 25 & 17 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 17 & 10 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_4 + 17R_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -9 & 13 & 7 \\ 0 & -13 & 25 & 17 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -24 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-13) \times (-1) \times (-24) = -312$$



### 例 5.1.3 计算行列式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 4 & -5 \\ 4 & -2 & 7 & 8 & -7 \\ -6 & 4 & -9 & -2 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 & 5 & 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 4 & -5 \\ 4 & -2 & 7 & 8 & -7 \\ -6 & 4 & -9 & -2 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 & 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 & 5 & 4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[C_4 + 4C_2]{C_1 + 2C_2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & 7 & 0 & -7 \\ 2 & 4 & -9 & 14 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 & -7 & -2 \\ 10 & 6 & 5 & 28 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 + 2R_4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & 7 & 0 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 & 4 & -7 & -2 \\ 10 & 6 & 5 & 28 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{第 4 列展开}]{\text{按第 1 列和}} (-1)^{4+5+1+4} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -7 \\ 10 & 28 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & -5 \\ -2 & 7 & -7 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 42 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & -5 \\ -2 & 7 & -7 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_2 - C_3} 42 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 8 & -5 \\ -2 & 14 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -42 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 8 \\ -2 & 14 \end{vmatrix} = -84$$

注意，这个解法使用 Laplace 定理通过降阶来求解，也可以像前面的例子那样，利用行列式性质将它化为上三角行列式求解，但这样求解过程比较繁琐，容易出错。

## 5.2 字母行列式

### 例 5.2 计算行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 2+a_1 & \cdots & n+a_1 \\ 1+a_2 & 2+a_2 & \cdots & n+a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1+a_n & 2+a_n & \cdots & n+a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

解

1) 当  $n = 1$  时,

$$D_n = |1+a_1| = 1+a_1$$

2) 当  $n = 2$  时,

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 2+a_1 \\ 1+a_2 & 2+a_2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_2-C_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 \\ 1+a_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 - a_2$$

3) 当  $n > 2$  时,

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 2+a_1 & \cdots & n+a_1 \\ 1+a_2 & 2+a_2 & \cdots & n+a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1+a_n & 2+a_n & \cdots & n+a_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_2-C_1, C_3-C_1, \dots, C_n-C_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & n+a_1 \\ 1+a_2 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & n+a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1+a_n & 1 & 1 & \cdots & n+a_n \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

## 5.3 定义法

教材例 4 P19 计算  $n$  阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\tau(12\cdots(n-1)n)} a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{nn}$$

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

能够采用定义法求解的行列式是一些比较特殊的行列式, 大部分行列式都无法采用定义法求解.

## 5.4 目标行列式法—九类可直接求出的行列式

根据行列式的性质, 将行列式化为特殊的行列式(三角行列式、范德蒙德行列式等, 共有九类).

$$(1) D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{nn}$$

$$(2) D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & a_{3n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{nn}$$

$$(3) D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{1n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{2,n-1} & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & a_{n-2,3} & \cdots & a_{n-2,n-1} & a_{n-2,n} \\ 0 & a_{n-1,2} & a_{n-1,3} & \cdots & a_{n-1,n-1} & a_{n-1,n} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_{1n} a_{2,n-1} \cdots a_{n-1,2} a_{n1}$$

$$(4) D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2,n-1} & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n-2,1} & a_{n-2,2} & a_{n-2,3} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_{n-1,1} & a_{n-1,2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_{n1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_{1n} a_{2,n-1} \cdots a_{n-1,2} a_{n1}$$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1r} & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{s1} & \cdots & c_{sr} & b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(6) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} & c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} & c_{s1} & \cdots & c_{sr} \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(7) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \\ b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} & c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} & c_{s1} & \cdots & c_{sr} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{rs} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(8) \begin{vmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1r} & a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{s1} & \cdots & c_{sr} & a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \\ b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{rs} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{s1} & \cdots & b_{ss} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(9) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i)$$

例 5.4.1 计算行列式

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

解

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2^5-2 & 2^4-2 & 2^3-2 & 2^2-2 \\ 3^5-3 & 3^4-3 & 3^3-3 & 3^2-3 \\ 4^5-4 & 4^4-4 & 4^3-4 & 4^2-4 \\ 5^5-5 & 5^4-5 & 5^3-5 & 5^2-5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{C_1-C_2 \\ C_2-C_3 \\ C_3-C_4}} \begin{vmatrix} 2^4 & 2^3 & 2^2 & 2 \\ 2 \cdot 3^4 & 2 \cdot 3^3 & 2 \cdot 3^2 & 2 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 4^4 & 3 \cdot 4^3 & 3 \cdot 4^2 & 3 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 5^4 & 4 \cdot 5^3 & 4 \cdot 5^2 & 4 \cdot 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2^3 & 2^2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3^3 & 3^2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4^3 & 4^2 & 4 & 1 \\ 5^3 & 5^2 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{C_{14} \\ C_{23}}} 2880 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2^2 & 2^3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3^2 & 3^3 \\ 1 & 4 & 4^2 & 4^3 \\ 1 & 5 & 5^2 & 5^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2880 \cdot (5-4) \cdot (5-3) \cdot (5-2) \cdot (4-3) \cdot (4-2) \cdot (3-2) = 34560$$

例 5.4.2 计算行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ b+c & c+a & a+b \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ b+c & c+a & a+b \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3+R_1} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a+b+c & a+b+c & a+b+c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{公因子}]{\text{提取}} (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_{23}} - (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_{12}} (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c)(b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$$

例 5.4.2 计算行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & bc \\ b & b^2 & ac \\ c & c^2 & ab \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & bc \\ b & b^2 & ac \\ c & c^2 & ab \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_3+(a+b+c)C_1} \begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & a^2+ab+bc+ac \\ b & b^2 & b^2+ab+bc+ac \\ c & c^2 & c^2+ab+bc+ac \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{C_3 - C_2}} \begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & ab+bc+ac \\ b & b^2 & ab+bc+ac \\ c & c^2 & ab+bc+ac \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{公因子}]{\text{提取}} (ab+bc+ac) \begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & 1 \\ b & b^2 & 1 \\ c & c^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{C_{23}}} - (ab+bc+ac) \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a^2 \\ b & 1 & b^2 \\ c & 1 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underline{\underline{C_{12}}}} (ab+bc+ac) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (ab+bc+ac)(b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$$

## 5.5 降阶法

根据行列式展开定理将行列式降阶. 参看例 5.1.3.

## 5.6 加边法

根据行列式的特点, 把原行列式加上一行一列再进行计算.

**例 5.6.1** 计算  $n$  阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix}, a_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

解

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{加边}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n+1}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \\ \vdots \\ R_{n+1} - R_1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n+1} \xrightarrow{\underline{\underline{C_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{n+1} \frac{C_i}{a_{i-1}}}}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n+1}$$

$$= a_1 \cdots a_n \left( 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \right)$$

例 5.6.2 计算 $n$ 阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 + a_1^2 & a_1 a_2 & a_1 a_3 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ a_2 a_1 & x_2 + a_2^2 & a_2 a_3 & \cdots & a_2 a_n \\ a_3 a_1 & a_3 a_2 & x_3 + a_3^2 & \cdots & a_3 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n a_1 & a_n a_2 & a_n a_3 & \cdots & x_n + a_n^2 \end{vmatrix}, x_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

解

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 + a_1^2 & a_1 a_2 & a_1 a_3 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ a_2 a_1 & x_2 + a_2^2 & a_2 a_3 & \cdots & a_2 a_n \\ a_3 a_1 & a_3 a_2 & x_3 + a_3^2 & \cdots & a_3 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n a_1 & a_n a_2 & a_n a_3 & \cdots & x_n + a_n^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{加边}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & x_1 + a_1^2 & a_1 a_2 & a_1 a_3 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ 0 & a_2 a_1 & x_2 + a_2^2 & a_2 a_3 & \cdots & a_2 a_n \\ 0 & a_3 a_1 & a_3 a_2 & x_3 + a_3^2 & \cdots & a_3 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_n a_1 & a_n a_2 & a_n a_3 & \cdots & x_n + a_n^2 \end{vmatrix}_{n+1}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 - a_1 R_1 \\ R_3 - a_2 R_1 \\ \vdots \\ R_{n+1} - a_n R_1 \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ -a_1 & x_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -a_2 & 0 & x_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -a_3 & 0 & 0 & x_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_n & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_n \end{vmatrix}_{n+1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{加边}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^2}{x_i} & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & x_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_n \end{vmatrix}_{n+1}$$

$$= \left( 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^2}{x_i} \right) \prod_{j=1}^n x_j$$

例 5.6.3 计算 $n$ 阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_1 + a_2 & \cdots & a_1 + a_n \\ a_2 + a_1 & 0 & \cdots & a_2 + a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n + a_1 & a_n + a_2 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}, x_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

解

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_1 + a_2 & \cdots & a_1 + a_n \\ a_2 + a_1 & 0 & \cdots & a_2 + a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n + a_1 & a_n + a_2 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{加边}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & a_1 + a_2 & \cdots & a_1 + a_n \\ 0 & a_2 + a_1 & 0 & \cdots & a_2 + a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_n + a_1 & a_n + a_2 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{n+1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \\ \vdots \\ R_{n+1} - R_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ -1 & -a_1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_1 \\ -1 & a_2 & -a_2 & \cdots & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & a_n & a_n & \cdots & -a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n+1}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{再加边}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & -1 & -a_1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_1 \\ a_2 & -1 & a_2 & -a_2 & \cdots & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & -1 & a_n & a_n & \cdots & -a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n+2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} C_3 - C_1 \\ C_4 - C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_{n+2} - C_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & -1 & -2a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_2 & -1 & 0 & -2a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -2a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n+2}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} C_1 + \sum_{i=3}^{n+2} \frac{1}{2} C_i \\ C_2 - \sum_{i=3}^{n+2} \frac{1}{2a_{i-2}} C_i \end{matrix}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{n}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i & 1 - \frac{n}{2} & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & -2a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -2a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n+2}$$

$$= (-2)^n a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \left[ \left(1 - \frac{n}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i\right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}\right) \right]$$

## 5.7 拆分法

将行列式适当地拆分成若干行列式的和，然后再计算.

例 5.7.1 计算  $n$  阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 + a_1^2 & a_1 a_2 & a_1 a_3 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ a_2 a_1 & x_2 + a_2^2 & a_2 a_3 & \cdots & a_2 a_n \\ a_3 a_1 & a_3 a_2 & x_3 + a_3^2 & \cdots & a_3 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n a_1 & a_n a_2 & a_n a_3 & \cdots & x_n + a_n^2 \end{vmatrix}, x_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} x_1 + a_1^2 & a_1 a_2 & a_1 a_3 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ a_2 a_1 & x_2 + a_2^2 & a_2 a_3 & \cdots & a_2 a_n \\ a_3 a_1 & a_3 a_2 & x_3 + a_3^2 & \cdots & a_3 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n a_1 & a_n a_2 & a_n a_3 & \cdots & x_n + a_n^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{拆分第 1 列}} a_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_1 a_2 & a_1 a_3 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ a_2 & x_2 + a_2^2 & a_2 a_3 & \cdots & a_2 a_n \\ a_3 & a_3 a_2 & x_3 + a_3^2 & \cdots & a_3 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & a_n a_2 & a_n a_3 & \cdots & x_n + a_n^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ & + \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a_1 a_2 & a_1 a_3 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ 0 & x_2 + a_2^2 & a_2 a_3 & \cdots & a_2 a_n \\ 0 & a_3 a_2 & x_3 + a_3^2 & \cdots & a_3 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_n a_2 & a_n a_3 & \cdots & x_n + a_n^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_2 & x_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_3 & 0 & x_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a_1 a_2 & a_1 a_3 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ 0 & x_2 + a_2^2 & a_2 a_3 & \cdots & a_2 a_n \\ 0 & a_3 a_2 & x_3 + a_3^2 & \cdots & a_3 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_n a_2 & a_n a_3 & \cdots & x_n + a_n^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{拆分第 2 个行列式的第 2 列}} a_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_2 & x_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_3 & 0 & x_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_n \end{vmatrix} + a_2 \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_3 & x_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_n & 0 & \cdots & x_n \end{vmatrix} \\ & + \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & 0 & a_1 a_3 & \cdots & a_1 a_n \\ 0 & x_2 & a_2 a_3 & \cdots & a_2 a_n \\ 0 & 0 & x_3 + a_3^2 & \cdots & a_3 a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & a_n a_3 & \cdots & x_n + a_n^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = \cdots \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{依次拆分第 3 个行列式的第 3, \dots, n 列}} a_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_2 & x_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_3 & 0 & x_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_n \end{vmatrix} + a_2 \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_3 & x_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_n & 0 & \cdots & x_n \end{vmatrix} + \cdots \\ & + a_n \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_1 \\ 0 & x_2 & 0 & \cdots & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 & x_3 & \cdots & a_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_n \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



前面 $n$ 个行列式分别  
 按第 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 行展开  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n x_j + \prod_{j=1}^n x_j = \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i^2}{x_i}\right) \prod_{j=1}^n x_j$

例 5.7.2 设

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

$A_{ij}$ 为 $D_n$ 中元素 $a_{ij}$ 在 $D_n$ 中的代数余子式, 证明:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + x_1 & a_{12} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{1n} + x_n \\ a_{21} + x_1 & a_{22} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{2n} + x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} + x_1 & a_{n2} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{nn} + x_n \end{vmatrix} = D_n + \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ij}$$

证

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + x_1 & a_{12} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{1n} + x_n \\ a_{21} + x_1 & a_{22} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{2n} + x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} + x_1 & a_{n2} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{nn} + x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{拆分} \\ \text{第 1 列} \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{1n} + x_n \\ a_{21} & a_{22} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{2n} + x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{nn} + x_n \end{vmatrix} + x_1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{12} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{1n} + x_n \\ 1 & a_{22} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{2n} + x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & a_{n2} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{nn} + x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{1n} + x_n \\ a_{21} & a_{22} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{2n} + x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{nn} + x_n \end{vmatrix} + x_1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 1 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{1n} + x_n \\ a_{21} & a_{22} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{2n} + x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} + x_2 & \cdots & a_{nn} + x_n \end{vmatrix} + x_1 \sum_{i=1}^n A_{i1}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{拆分第 1 个} \\ \text{行列式的第 2 列} \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} + x_n \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} + x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} + x_n \end{vmatrix} + x_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 1 & \cdots & a_{1n} + x_n \\ a_{21} & 1 & \cdots & a_{2n} + x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & 1 & \cdots & a_{nn} + x_n \end{vmatrix} + x_1 \sum_{i=1}^n A_{i1}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} + x_n \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} + x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} + x_n \end{vmatrix} + x_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 1 & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & 1 & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & 1 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + x_1 \sum_{i=1}^n A_{i1}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} + x_n \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} + x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} + x_n \end{vmatrix} + x_2 \sum_{i=1}^n A_{i2} + x_1 \sum_{i=1}^n A_{i1}$$

$= \dots$

$$= D_n + \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ij}$$

## 5.8 递推法

通常将行列式按某行或某列展开，得到一递推公式，然后再进行计算.

### 教材例 8 (P25) 范德蒙德行列式

证明当  $n \geq 2$  时

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}_n = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i)$$

证

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_{n-1}^2 & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-2} & a_2^{n-2} & \cdots & a_{n-1}^{n-2} & a_n^{n-2} \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & \cdots & a_{n-1}^{n-1} & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}_n \begin{array}{c} R_n - a_n R_{n-1} \\ R_{n-1} - a_n R_{n-2} \\ \vdots \\ R_2 - a_n R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 - a_n & a_2 - a_n & \cdots & a_{n-1} - a_n & 0 \\ a_1^2 - a_1 a_n & a_2^2 - a_2 a_n & \cdots & a_{n-1}^2 - a_{n-1} a_n & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-2} - a_1^{n-3} a_n & a_2^{n-2} - a_2^{n-3} a_n & \cdots & a_{n-1}^{n-2} - a_{n-1}^{n-3} a_n & 0 \\ a_1^{n-1} - a_1^{n-2} a_n & a_2^{n-1} - a_2^{n-2} a_n & \cdots & a_{n-1}^{n-1} - a_{n-1}^{n-2} a_n & 0 \end{vmatrix}_n$$

按第  $n$  列展开

$$= (-1)^{1+n} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - a_n & a_2 - a_n & \cdots & a_{n-1} - a_n \\ a_1^2 - a_1 a_n & a_2^2 - a_2 a_n & \cdots & a_{n-1}^2 - a_{n-1} a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-2} - a_1^{n-3} a_n & a_2^{n-2} - a_2^{n-3} a_n & \cdots & a_{n-1}^{n-2} - a_{n-1}^{n-3} a_n \\ a_1^{n-1} - a_1^{n-2} a_n & a_2^{n-1} - a_2^{n-2} a_n & \cdots & a_{n-1}^{n-1} - a_{n-1}^{n-2} a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

再提取公因子得

$$= (-1)^{1+n} (a_1 - a_n)(a_2 - a_n) \cdots (a_{n-1} - a_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_{n-1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-2} & a_2^{n-2} & \cdots & a_{n-1}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} \\
& = (a_n - a_1)(a_n - a_2) \cdots (a_n - a_{n-1}) D_{n-1} \\
& \text{从而有} \\
& D_n = (a_n - a_1)(a_n - a_2) \cdots (a_n - a_{n-1}) D_{n-1} \\
& D_{n-1} = (a_{n-1} - a_1)(a_{n-1} - a_2) \cdots (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}) D_{n-2} \\
& \dots\dots\dots \\
& D_3 = (a_3 - a_1)(a_3 - a_2) D_2 \\
& D_2 = (a_2 - a_1) \\
& \text{因此} \\
& D_n = (a_n - a_1)(a_n - a_2) \cdots (a_n - a_{n-2})(a_n - a_{n-1}) \\
& \quad \cdot (a_{n-1} - a_1) \cdots (a_{n-1} - a_{n-3})(a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}) \\
& \quad \dots\dots\dots \\
& \quad \cdot (a_3 - a_1)(a_3 - a_2) \\
& \quad \cdot (a_2 - a_1) \\
& = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i)
\end{aligned}$$

教材例 9 (P26) 计算行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a+x_1 & a & \cdots & a & a \\ a & a+x_2 & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & a+x_{n-1} & a \\ a & a & \cdots & a & a+x_n \end{vmatrix}_n$$

解

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a+x_1 & a & \cdots & a & a \\ a & a+x_2 & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & a+x_{n-1} & a \\ a & a & \cdots & a & a+x_n \end{vmatrix}_n$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \\ \vdots \\ R_n - R_1 \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} a+x_1 & a & \cdots & a & a \\ -x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -x_1 & 0 & \cdots & x_{n-1} & 0 \\ -x_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x_n \end{vmatrix}_n$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{按最后} \\ \text{一行展开} \end{array} a \times (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} -x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ -x_1 & 0 & \cdots & x_{n-1} \\ -x_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+n} x_n \begin{vmatrix} a+x_1 & a & \cdots & a \\ -x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ -x_1 & 0 & \cdots & x_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

第一个行列式  
按最后一行展开  $(-1)^{n+1}a \times (-x_1) \times (-1)^{n-1+1} \begin{vmatrix} x_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & x_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}_{n-2} + x_n D_{n-1}$

$$= x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} a + x_n D_{n-1}$$

由此可得

$$D_n = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} a + x_n D_{n-1}$$

$$D_{n-1} = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-2} a + x_{n-1} D_{n-2}$$

$$D_{n-2} = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-3} a + x_{n-2} D_{n-3}$$

.....

$$D_2 = x_1 a + x_2 D_1$$

$$D_1 = a + x_1$$

因此

$$D_n = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} a + x_n D_{n-1}$$

$$= x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} a + x_n (x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-2} a + x_{n-1} D_{n-2})$$

$$= x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} a + x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-2} a x_n + x_{n-1} x_n D_{n-2}$$

.....

$$= x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} a + x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-2} a x_n + \cdots + x_1 a \cdots x_{n-1} x_n + x_2 \cdots x_n D_1$$

$$= x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} a + x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-2} a x_n + \cdots + x_1 a \cdots x_{n-1} x_n + x_2 \cdots x_n (a + x_1)$$

$$= x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n + x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} a + x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-2} a x_n + \cdots + x_1 a \cdots x_{n-1} x_n + a x_2 \cdots x_n$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n x_i + a \sum_{i=1}^n \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n x_j$$

例 5.8.1 计算行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha + \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \alpha + \beta \end{vmatrix}_n, \text{ 其中 } \alpha \neq \beta$$

解一

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha + \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & \alpha + \beta \end{vmatrix}_n$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{按最后一行展开} \quad (-1)^{n+n}(\alpha + \beta) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha + \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \alpha + \beta \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} \\
 & + (-1)^{n+n-1} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha + \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha + \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \alpha\beta \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{第二个行列式} \\
 & \text{按最后一列展开} \quad (\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta D_{n-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

由此可得

$$D_n = (\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta D_{n-2}$$

$$D_n - \alpha D_{n-1} = \beta(D_{n-1} - \alpha D_{n-2}) = \cdots = \beta^{n-2}(D_2 - \alpha D_1)$$

因为

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta \\ 1 & \alpha + \beta \end{vmatrix} = \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2$$

$$D_1 = |\alpha + \beta| = \alpha + \beta$$

则

$$D_n - \alpha D_{n-1} = \beta^{n-2}(D_2 - \alpha D_1) = \beta^n \quad (1)$$

$$D_n - \beta D_{n-1} = \alpha(D_{n-1} - \beta D_{n-2}) = \cdots = \alpha^{n-2}(D_2 - \beta D_1) = \alpha^n \quad (2)$$

由(1)和(2)两式组成如下方程组

$$\begin{cases} D_n - \alpha D_{n-1} = \beta^n \\ D_n - \beta D_{n-1} = \alpha^n \end{cases}$$

因为  $\alpha \neq \beta$ , 解上面的方程组得

$$D_n = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta}$$

注意这种解法

## 解二

在解一中得到(1)递推公式后按下面方法计算:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_n &= \alpha D_{n-1} + \beta^n \\
 &= \alpha(\alpha D_{n-2} + \beta^{n-1}) + \beta^n \\
 &= \alpha^2 D_{n-2} + \alpha\beta^{n-1} + \beta^n \\
 &= \cdots \\
 &= \alpha^{n-1} D_1 + \beta^2 \alpha^{n-2} + \cdots + \alpha\beta^{n-1} + \beta^n \\
 &= \alpha^{n-1}(\alpha + \beta) + \beta^2 \alpha^{n-2} + \cdots + \alpha\beta^{n-1} + \beta^n \\
 &= \alpha^n + \beta\alpha^{n-1} + \cdots + \alpha\beta^{n-1} + \beta^n
 \end{aligned}$$

这种做法不需要  $\alpha \neq \beta$  条件

例 5.8.2 关于递推公式  $D_n = aD_{n-1} + bD_{n-2}$  的求解方法

这部分内容选读

解

① 当  $b = 0$  时, 则

$$D_n = aD_{n-1} = a^2D_{n-2} \cdots = a^{n-1}D_1$$

② 当  $b \neq 0$  时, 则

$$D_n - aD_{n-1} - bD_{n-2} = 0$$

考虑特征方程:

$$x^2 - ax - b = 0 \quad \cdots \cdots (1)$$

令  $\Delta = a^2 + 4b$

(i) 当  $\Delta \neq 0$  时, (1) 式有两个不相等的根  $u_1$  和  $u_2$ ,

$$u_1 + u_2 = a, \quad u_1 u_2 = -b$$

所以

$$D_n - (u_1 + u_2)D_{n-1} + u_1 u_2 D_{n-2} = 0$$

$$D_n - u_1 D_{n-1} = u_2 (D_{n-1} - u_1 D_{n-2}) = \cdots = u_2^{n-2} (D_2 - u_1 D_1) \quad \cdots \cdots (2)$$

同理可得

$$D_n - u_2 D_{n-1} = u_1^{n-2} (D_2 - u_2 D_1) \quad \cdots \cdots (3)$$

由(2)式和(3)式解得:

$$D_n = \frac{u_1^{n-1} (D_2 - u_2 D_1) - u_2^{n-1} (D_2 - u_1 D_1)}{u_1 - u_2}$$

(ii) 当  $\Delta = 0$  时, (1) 式有两个相等的根  $u_1 = u_2 = u$ ,

$$u = u_1 = \frac{a}{2}, \quad u^2 = u_1^2 = -b$$

$$D_n - uD_{n-1} = u(D_{n-1} - uD_{n-2}) = \cdots = u^{n-2} (D_2 - uD_1) \quad \cdots \cdots (4)$$

由此可得

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= uD_{n-1} + u^{n-2} (D_2 - uD_1) \\ &= u(uD_{n-2} + u^{n-3} (D_2 - uD_1)) + u^{n-2} (D_2 - uD_1) \\ &= u^2 D_{n-2} + 2u^{n-2} (D_2 - uD_1) \\ &= \cdots \\ &= u^{n-2} D_2 + (n-2)u^{n-2} (D_2 - uD_1) \\ &= u^{n-2} ((n-1)D_2 - (n-2)uD_1) \end{aligned}$$

## 5.9 归纳法

运用数学归纳法证明或计算.

教材例 8 (P25) 范德蒙德行列式

证明当  $n \geq 2$  时

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}_n = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i)$$

证 使用数学归纳法证明

1) 当  $n = 2$  时

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_2 - a_1$$

结论成立.

2) 假设当  $n = k - 1$  时结论成立, 即

$$D_{k-1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{k-1} \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_{k-1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{k-2} & a_2^{k-2} & \cdots & a_{k-1}^{k-2} \end{vmatrix}_{k-1} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq k-1} (a_j - a_i)$$

则当  $n = k$  时,

$$D_k = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{k-1} & a_k \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_{k-1}^2 & a_k^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1^{k-2} & a_2^{k-2} & \cdots & a_{k-1}^{k-2} & a_k^{k-2} \\ a_1^{k-1} & a_2^{k-1} & \cdots & a_{k-1}^{k-1} & a_k^{k-1} \end{vmatrix}_k \begin{array}{c} R_k - a_k R_{k-1} \\ R_{k-1} - a_k R_{k-2} \\ \vdots \\ R_2 - a_k R_1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 - a_k & a_2 - a_k & \cdots & a_{k-1} - a_k & 0 \\ a_1^2 - a_1 a_k & a_2^2 - a_2 a_k & \cdots & a_{k-1}^2 - a_{k-1} a_k & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1^{k-2} - a_1^{k-3} a_k & a_2^{k-2} - a_2^{k-3} a_k & \cdots & a_{k-1}^{k-2} - a_{k-1}^{k-3} a_k & 0 \\ a_1^{k-1} - a_1^{k-2} a_k & a_2^{k-1} - a_2^{k-2} a_k & \cdots & a_{k-1}^{k-1} - a_{k-1}^{k-2} a_k & 0 \end{vmatrix}_k$$

按第  $k$  列展开

$$= (-1)^{1+k} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - a_k & a_2 - a_k & \cdots & a_{k-1} - a_k \\ a_1^2 - a_1 a_k & a_2^2 - a_2 a_k & \cdots & a_{k-1}^2 - a_{k-1} a_k \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{k-2} - a_1^{k-3} a_k & a_2^{k-2} - a_2^{k-3} a_k & \cdots & a_{k-1}^{k-2} - a_{k-1}^{k-3} a_k \\ a_1^{k-1} - a_1^{k-2} a_k & a_2^{k-1} - a_2^{k-2} a_k & \cdots & a_{k-1}^{k-1} - a_{k-1}^{k-2} a_k \end{vmatrix}_{k-1}$$

提取公因子得

$$= (-1)^{1+k} (a_1 - a_k)(a_2 - a_k) \cdots (a_{k-1} - a_k)$$

$$\times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{k-1} \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_{k-1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{k-2} & a_2^{k-2} & \cdots & a_{k-1}^{k-2} \end{vmatrix}_{k-1}$$

$$= (a_k - a_1)(a_k - a_2) \cdots (a_k - a_{k-1}) D_{k-1}$$

$$= (a_k - a_1)(a_k - a_2) \cdots (a_k - a_{k-1}) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq k-1} (a_j - a_i)$$

$$= \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} (a_j - a_i)$$

结合 1) 和 2) 知, 等式对一切的自然数  $n \geq 1$  都成立.

**例 5.9.1** 利用归纳法证明:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2\cos \alpha & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2\cos \alpha & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2\cos \alpha & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2\cos \alpha & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2\cos \alpha \end{vmatrix}_n = \frac{\sin(n+1)\alpha}{\sin \alpha}, \quad \sin \alpha \neq 0$$

**证**

$$\text{i) } D_1 = 2\cos \alpha = \frac{2\cos \alpha \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin(1+1)\alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_2 &= \begin{vmatrix} 2\cos \alpha & 1 \\ 1 & 2\cos \alpha \end{vmatrix} = 4\cos^2 \alpha - 1 = 2\cos^2 \alpha + \cos 2\alpha \\ &= \frac{2\cos^2 \alpha \sin \alpha + \cos 2\alpha \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin 2\alpha \cos \alpha + \cos 2\alpha \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin(2+1)\alpha}{\sin \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

即当  $n = 1, 2$  时, 结论成立.

ii) 假设结论对  $n \leq k$  时成立, 即有

$$D_{k-1} = \frac{\sin(k-1+1)\alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$D_k = \frac{\sin(k+1)\alpha}{\sin \alpha}$$

则

$$D_{k+1} = \begin{vmatrix} 2\cos \alpha & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2\cos \alpha & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2\cos \alpha & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2\cos \alpha & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2\cos \alpha \end{vmatrix}_{k+1}$$



$$\text{按最后一行展开} \quad 2\cos \alpha D_k - \begin{vmatrix} 2\cos \alpha & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2\cos \alpha & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2\cos \alpha & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2\cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_k$$

$$\text{第二个行列式} \\ \text{按最后一列展开} \quad 2\cos \alpha D_k - D_{k-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2\cos \alpha \frac{\sin(k+1)\alpha}{\sin \alpha} - \frac{\sin(k-1+1)\alpha}{\sin \alpha} \\ &= \frac{2\cos \alpha \sin(k+1)\alpha - \sin(k-1+1)\alpha}{\sin \alpha} \\ &= \frac{2\cos \alpha \sin(k+1)\alpha - \sin(k+1-1)\alpha}{\sin \alpha} \\ &= \frac{2\cos \alpha \sin(k+1)\alpha - \sin(k+1)\alpha \cos \alpha + \cos(k+1)\alpha \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\sin(k+1)\alpha \cos \alpha + \cos(k+1)\alpha \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \\ &= \frac{\sin(k+1+1)\alpha}{\sin \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

这就证明了假设当 $n = k - 1, k$ 时原等式成立, 则 $n = k + 1$ 时, 等式也成立.  
结合 i) 和 ii) 可得, 等式对一切的自然数 $n$ 都成立.

### 思考题

利用归纳法证明:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2\cos \alpha & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2\cos \alpha & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2\cos \alpha & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2\cos \alpha \end{vmatrix}_n = \cos n\alpha$$

## 5.10 “么”字形行列式

下面行列式的形状像“么”字, 故称它为“么”字形行列式.

$$\begin{vmatrix} & & c_n & a_n \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ c_3 & a_3 & & \\ c_2 & a_2 & & \\ a_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_n \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_n & c_n & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & a_3 & c_3 \\ & & a_2 & c_2 \\ b_n & \cdots & b_3 & b_2 & a_1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_n \\ c_2 & a_2 & & & \\ c_3 & a_3 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & c_n & a_n \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} b_n & \cdots & b_3 & b_2 & a_1 \\ & & a_2 & c_2 & \\ & & a_3 & c_3 & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ a_n & c_n & & & \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} b_n & & & a_n \\ \vdots & & \ddots & c_n \\ b_3 & & a_3 & \vdots \\ b_2 & a_2 & c_3 & \\ a_1 & c_2 & & \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_2 & & \\ b_2 & a_2 & c_3 & \\ b_3 & & a_3 & \ddots \\ & & & c_n \\ b_n & & & a_n \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_n & & & b_n \\ c_n & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & a_3 & b_3 \\ & & c_3 & a_2 \\ & & & c_2 \\ & & & a_1 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} & & c_2 & a_1 \\ & & a_2 & b_2 \\ & \ddots & a_3 & b_3 \\ c_n & \ddots & & \vdots \\ a_n & & & b_n \end{vmatrix}$$

对于这种行列式, 可以利用“么”字的一个撇消去另一个撇, 就可把行列式化成“三角形”行列式. 此方法称为“么”字两撇互消.

消去第一撇的方向是沿着“么”的方向, 从后向前, 利用 $a_n$ 消去 $c_n$ , 然后再用 $a_{n-1}$ 消去 $c_{n-1}$ , 依次类推.

**例 5.10.1** 计算 $n+1$  ( $n \geq 1$ ) 阶行列式

$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} -a_1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n & a_n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

**解**

$$\begin{vmatrix} -a_1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n & a_n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{C_2 + C_1 \\ C_3 + C_2 \\ \vdots \\ C_n + C_{n-1}}} \begin{vmatrix} -a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n & n+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^n (n+1) a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$$

采用“么”字两撇互消方法适合具有一定特殊性的“么”字形行列式, 对于一般的“么”字形行列式, 这种方法并不可行. 下面例子是一般的“么”字形行列式, 对于这种一般的“么”字形行列式, 可以按“么”字的底边展开, 虽然这种方法有点麻烦, 但它是一种普适的方法.

**例 5.10.2** 计算 $n$  ( $n > 1$ ) 阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_n & c_n & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & a_3 & c_3 & \\ & & & a_2 & c_2 \\ b_n & \cdots & b_3 & b_2 & a_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

**解**

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} a_n & c_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{n-1} & c_{n-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{n-2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_3 & c_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_2 & c_2 \\ b_n & b_{n-1} & b_{n-2} & \cdots & b_3 & b_2 & a_1 \end{vmatrix} && \text{按最后一行展开} \\
&= (-1)^{n+1} b_n \begin{vmatrix} c_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{n-1} & c_{n-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{n-2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_3 & c_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} && \text{这是下三角行列式} \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n+2} b_{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{n-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{n-2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_3 & c_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} && \text{这是下三角行列式} \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n+3} b_{n-2} \begin{vmatrix} a_n & c_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{n-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c_{n-2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & a_{n-3} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_3 & c_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} && \text{这是 } \begin{vmatrix} A_2 & 0 \\ 0 & B_{n-3} \end{vmatrix} \text{ 类型的行列式} \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n+4} b_{n-3} \begin{vmatrix} a_n & c_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{n-1} & c_{n-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{n-2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c_{n-3} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{n-4} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_3 & c_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} && \text{这是 } \begin{vmatrix} A_3 & 0 \\ 0 & B_{n-4} \end{vmatrix} \text{ 类型的行列式} \\
&\quad + \cdots \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n+(n-1)} b_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_n & c_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{n-1} & c_{n-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{n-2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} && \text{这是上三角行列式} \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n+n} a_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_n & c_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{n-1} & c_{n-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{n-2} & c_{n-2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{n-3} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_3 & c_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_2 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} && \text{这是上三角行列式} \\
&= (-1)^{n+1} b_n c_2 c_3 \cdots c_n \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n+2} b_{n-1} c_2 c_3 \cdots c_{n-1} a_n \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n+3} b_{n-2} c_2 c_3 \cdots c_{n-2} a_{n-1} a_n
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +(-1)^{n+3}b_{n-3}c_2c_3 \cdots c_{n-3}a_{n-2}a_{n-1}a_n \\
& + \cdots \\
& +(-1)^{n+(n-1)}b_2c_2a_3a_4 \cdots a_{n-1}a_n \\
& +(-1)^{n+n}a_1a_2 \cdots a_{n-1}a_n \\
& = a_1a_2 \cdots a_{n-1}a_n - b_2c_2a_3a_4 \cdots a_{n-1}a_n + \cdots + (-1)^{n-3}b_{n-2}c_2c_3 \cdots c_{n-2}a_{n-1}a_n \\
& + (-1)^{n-2}b_{n-1}c_2c_3 \cdots c_{n-1}a_n + (-1)^{n-1}b_nc_2c_3 \cdots c_n
\end{aligned}$$

例 5.10.3 计算 $n(n > 1)$ 阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} & & & c_n & a_n \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & c_3 & a_3 & & \\ c_2 & a_2 & & & \\ a_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_n \end{vmatrix}$$

解 将该行列式的最后一列依次与相邻列互换, 将它换到第 1 列, 进行了 $n-1$ 次互换. 再将新得到的行列式的最后一列依次与相邻列互换, 将它换到第 2 列, 进行了 $n-2$ 次互换. 依次这样互换, 最后可得到下面行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_n & c_n & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & a_3 & c_3 & \\ & & & a_2 & c_2 \\ b_n & \cdots & b_3 & b_2 & a_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

共互换了 $1+2+\cdots+(n-1)=\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 次. 由此可得

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} & & & c_n & a_n \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & c_3 & a_3 & & \\ c_2 & a_2 & & & \\ a_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_n \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} a_n & c_n & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & a_3 & c_3 & \\ & & & a_2 & c_2 \\ b_n & \cdots & b_3 & b_2 & a_1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} (a_1a_2 \cdots a_{n-1}a_n - b_2c_2a_3a_4 \cdots a_{n-1}a_n + \cdots + (-1)^{n-3}b_{n-2}c_2c_3 \cdots c_{n-2}a_{n-1}a_n \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n-2}b_{n-1}c_2c_3 \cdots c_{n-1}a_n + (-1)^{n-1}b_nc_2c_3 \cdots c_n)
\end{aligned}$$

说明: 在这个例子的解法中通过列互换, 将行列式换成已知可求值的行列式. 要熟练掌握这种方法. 例如

$$\begin{aligned}
&\begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{12} & a_{11} \\ a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{22} & a_{21} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{nn} & \cdots & a_{n2} & a_{n1} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \\
&\begin{vmatrix} a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{nn} & \cdots & a_{n2} & a_{n1} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \\
&\begin{vmatrix} a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{22} & a_{21} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{12} & a_{11} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

例 5.10.4 计算 $n(n > 1)$ 阶行列式

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

说明: 这是一个“么”型行列式, 如果采用“么”字两撇互消方法, 即消去 $x$ 右边的 $-1$ , 并不容易求解, 但按最后一行展开是一种比较好的解法.

解

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & x + a_1 \end{vmatrix}_n \quad \text{按最后一行展开}$$

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

## 5.11 “爪”字形行列式(或“箭”行列式)

下面行列式的形状像“爪”字, 故称它为“爪”字形行列式.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_n \\ c_2 & a_2 & & & \\ c_3 & & a_3 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ c_n & & & & a_n \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} b_n & \cdots & b_3 & b_2 & a_1 \\ & & & a_2 & c_2 \\ & & & & c_3 \\ & & & & \vdots \\ a_n & & & & c_n \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} c_n & & & & a_n \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ c_3 & & a_3 & & \\ c_2 & a_2 & & & \\ a_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_n \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_n & & & & c_n \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a_3 & & \\ & & & a_2 & c_2 \\ b_n & \cdots & b_3 & b_2 & a_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

对于这种行列式, 可以利用对角线消去行列式中的“横线”或“竖线”, 均可把行列式化成“三角形”行列式. 此方法称为“爪”字对角消横竖.

例 5.11.1 计算  $n$  阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & a_2 & & & \\ 1 & & a_3 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 1 & & & & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

其中  $a_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ .

解

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & a_2 & & & \\ 1 & & a_3 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 1 & & & & a_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_1 - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{1}{a_j} C_j} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & a_2 & & & \\ 1 & & a_3 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 1 & & & & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{1}{a_j} & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a_2 & & & \\ 0 & & a_3 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & & a_n \end{vmatrix} = a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n \left( a_1 - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{1}{a_j} \right)$$

例 5.11.2 计算  $n$  阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_2 & c_3 & \cdots & c_n \\ b_2 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_3 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

解一 降阶递推法

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_2 & c_3 & \cdots & c_n \\ b_2 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_3 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{按最后一列展开} \quad (-1)^{n+1} c_n \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_3 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n-1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ b_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} + a_n D_{n-1} \\
& \text{第一个行列式} \quad (-1)^{n+1} \times (-1)^n b_n c_n \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} + a_n D_{n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{第一个行列式} \quad a_n D_{n-1} - a_2 a_3 \cdots a_{n-1} (b_n c_n) \\
& \text{按最后一行展开}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = a_n (a_{n-1} D_{n-2} - a_2 a_3 \cdots a_{n-2} (b_{n-1} c_{n-1})) - a_2 a_3 \cdots a_{n-1} (b_n c_n) \\
& = a_{n-1} a_n D_{n-2} - a_2 a_3 \cdots a_{n-2} (b_{n-1} c_{n-1}) a_n - a_2 a_3 \cdots a_{n-1} (b_n c_n) \\
& = \cdots \\
& = a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n D_1 - (b_2 c_2) a_3 \cdots a_{n-1} a_n - \cdots - a_2 \cdots a_{n-2} (b_{n-1} c_{n-1}) a_n - a_2 \cdots a_{n-1} (b_n c_n) \\
& = a_1 a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n - (b_2 c_2) a_3 \cdots a_{n-1} a_n - \cdots - a_2 \cdots a_{n-2} (b_{n-1} c_{n-1}) a_n - a_2 \cdots a_{n-1} (b_n c_n) \\
& = \begin{cases} \left( a_1 - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{b_j c_j}{a_j} \right) a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n, & a_i \neq 0, i = 2, 3, \dots, n \\ -a_2 \cdots a_{i-1} (b_i c_i) a_{i+1} \cdots a_n, & a_i = 0 (i \text{ 为整数且 } 2 \leq i \leq n) \\ 0, & a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n \text{ 中至少有两个为 } 0 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

**解二** 按“横线”或“竖线”展开

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_2 & c_3 & \cdots & c_n \\ b_2 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_3 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{按第一列} \\ \text{展开} \end{array} \\
&+ (-1)^{1+1} a_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_4 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} \quad \text{这是对角形行列式}
\end{aligned}$$

$$+(-1)^{2+1}b_2 \begin{vmatrix} c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & \cdots & c_{n-1} & c_n \\ 0 & a_3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_4 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} \quad \text{这是上三角行列式}$$

$$+(-1)^{3+1}b_3 \begin{vmatrix} c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & \cdots & c_{n-1} & c_n \\ a_2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_4 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$+(-1)^{4+1}b_4 \begin{vmatrix} c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & c_5 & \cdots & c_{n-1} & c_n \\ a_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_3 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_5 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

+ ...

$$+(-1)^{(n-1)+1}b_{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} c_2 & c_3 & \cdots & c_{n-2} & c_{n-1} & c_n \\ a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$+(-1)^{n+1}b_n \begin{vmatrix} c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & \cdots & c_{n-1} & c_n \\ a_2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

第1个行列式 =  $a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n$

第2个行列式 =  $c_2 a_3 \cdots a_n$

第3个行列式按第2列展开 =  $c_3 \times (-1)^{1+2} a_2 a_4 \cdots a_n = -a_2 c_3 a_4 \cdots a_n$

第4个行列式按第3列展开 =  $c_4 \times (-1)^{1+3} a_2 a_3 a_5 \cdots a_n = a_2 a_3 c_4 a_5 \cdots a_n$

+ ...

第 $n-1$ 个行列式按第 $n-2$ 列展开 =  $c_{n-1} \times (-1)^{1+(n-2)} a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n$

=  $(-1)^{n-1} a_2 a_3 \cdots a_{n-2} c_{n-1} a_n$

第 $n$ 个行列式按第 $n-1$ 列展开 =  $c_n \times (-1)^{1+(n-1)} a_2 a_3 \cdots a_{n-1}$

=  $(-1)^n a_2 a_3 \cdots a_{n-2} a_{n-1} c_n$

所以

$D_n$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= a_1 a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n - (b_2 c_2) a_3 \cdots a_{n-1} a_n - \cdots - a_2 \cdots a_{n-2} (b_{n-1} c_{n-1}) a_n - a_2 \cdots a_{n-1} (b_n c_n) \\
&= \begin{cases} \left( a_1 - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{b_j c_j}{a_j} \right) a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n, & a_i \neq 0, i = 2, 3, \dots, n \\ -a_2 \cdots a_{i-1} (b_i c_i) a_{i+1} \cdots a_n, & a_i = 0 (i \text{ 为整数且 } 2 \leq i \leq n) \\ 0, & a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n \text{ 中至少有两个为 } 0 \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

**解三** 消去“横线”或“竖线”

当  $a_i \neq 0, i = 2, 3, \dots, n$  时

$$\begin{aligned}
&\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_2 & c_3 & \cdots & c_n \\ b_2 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_3 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_1 - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{b_j c_j}{a_j}} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{b_j c_j}{a_j} & c_2 & c_3 & \cdots & c_n \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \left( a_1 - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{b_j c_j}{a_j} \right) a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n
\end{aligned}$$

当  $a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$  中至少有一个为 0 时, 假设当  $a_i = 0, 2 \leq i \leq n$  时, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
&\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_2 & c_3 & \cdots & c_{i-1} & c_i & c_{i+1} & \cdots & c_n \\ b_2 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_3 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{i-1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{i-1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_i & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_{i+1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & a_{i+1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}_n \\
&\xrightarrow{\text{按第 } i \text{ 行展开}} (-1)^{i+1} b_i \begin{vmatrix} c_2 & c_3 & \cdots & c_{i-1} & c_i & c_{i+1} & \cdots & c_n \\ a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{i-1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & a_{i+1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{按第 } i-1 \text{ 列} \\ \hline \text{展开} \end{array} (-1)^{i+1} b_i \times (-1)^{1+i-1} c_i \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{i-1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{i+1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n-2}$$

$$= -a_2 \cdots a_{i-1} (b_i c_i) a_{i+1} \cdots a_n$$

当  $a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$  中至少有两个为 0 时, 由上式可知, 该行列式的值为 0.

**注意**, 这是最一般的“爪”字形行列式的求解方法, 有些行列式在化简过程中会得到“爪”字形行列式, 一旦化简到“爪”字形行列式, 就可按上面的方法计算. 下面的例子就是这种情况.

**例 5.11.3** 计算  $n$  阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$D \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \\ \vdots \\ R_n - R_1}} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b-a & a-b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b-a & 0 & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b-a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{C_1 + \sum_{j=2}^n C_j} \begin{vmatrix} a + (n-1)b & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a + (n-1)b)(a-b)^{n-1}$$

**思考题**

1、计算行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}, \quad a_i \neq b$$

## 5.12 综合

### 5.12.1 一题多解

例 5.12.1.1 计算 $n(n > 1)$ 阶行列式

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

说明：关于行列式阶数记号

$D_n$ 的下标 $n$ 表示 $D_n$ 的阶数， $D_k$ 表示 $k$ 阶行列式.

$$D_k = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_k & a_{k-1} & a_{k-2} & \cdots & a_2 & x + a_1 \end{vmatrix}_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, n-1, n$$

解一 按第一列展开

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

$$= xD_{n-1} + a_n$$

这式子对任何都 $n$ 成立，故有

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

因 $D_1 = x + a_1$ ，所以

$$D_n = x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + a_2x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x + a_n$$

递推法：此题的解题方法常称为递推法

递推公式： $D_n = xD_{n-1} + a_n$

关于此题的思考

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

是否可按第一行展开，或按最后一行展开，或按最后一列展开？

解二 可化为下三角形求得

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

$$\underline{\underline{C_1 + \sum_{i=2}^n x^{i-1} C_i}} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ y & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & x + a_1 \end{vmatrix}_n$$

其中  $y = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x + a_n$

再按第 1 列展开

$$D_n = (-1)^{n+1} y \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$= (-1)^{2n} y = y = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + a_2 x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x + a_n$$

解三

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_3 & a_2 & x+a_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} C_{n-1} + xC_n \\ C_{n-2} + xC_{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ C_1 + xC_2 \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ y_n & y_{n-1} & y_{n-2} & \cdots & y_2 & x+a_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

其中:

$$y_1 = x + a_1$$

$$y_2 = xy_1 + a_2$$

$$y_3 = xy_2 + a_3$$

...

$$y_n = xy_{n-1} + a_n$$

$$y_n = x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x + a_n$$

$$D_n = (-1)^{n+1} y_n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} \times y_n \times (-1)^{n-1}$$

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

解四

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

按最后一行展开

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

例 5.2.1.2 计算  $n(n > 2)$  阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1-a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a_{n-2} & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1-a_{n-1} & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 1-a_n \end{vmatrix}_n$$

注：这是一个三对角行列式。

解一 降阶递归法

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} 1-a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a_{n-2} & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1-a_{n-1} & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 1-a_n \end{vmatrix}_n \\
&\quad \begin{vmatrix} 1-a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a_{n-2} & a_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1-a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} \\
&\quad \text{按最后一行展开} \quad (-1)^{n+n} (1-a_n) \begin{vmatrix} 1-a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a_{n-2} & a_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1-a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$+(-1)^{n+n-1} \times (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1-a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a_{n-2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

第二个行列式  
按最后一列展开  $(1-a_n)D_{n-1} + a_n D_{n-2}$

由此可得：

$$\begin{aligned} D_n - D_{n-1} &= -a_n(D_{n-1} - D_{n-2}) = a_n a_{n-1}(D_{n-2} - D_{n-3}) = \cdots \\ &= (-1)^{n-2} a_n a_{n-1} \cdots a_3 (D_2 - D_1) \end{aligned}$$

因为

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1-a_1 & a_2 \\ -1 & 1-a_2 \end{vmatrix} = 1-a_1 + a_1 a_2$$

$$D_1 = |1-a_1| = 1-a_1$$

$$D_2 - D_1 = a_1 a_2$$

从而

$$D_n - D_{n-1} = (-1)^n a_n a_{n-1} \cdots a_2 a_1$$

$$D_n = (-1)^n a_n a_{n-1} \cdots a_2 a_1 + D_{n-1}$$

$$= (-1)^n a_n a_{n-1} \cdots a_2 a_1 + (-1)^{n-1} a_{n-1} \cdots a_2 a_1 + D_{n-2}$$

$$= \cdots$$

$$= (-1)^n a_n a_{n-1} \cdots a_2 a_1 + (-1)^{n-1} a_{n-1} \cdots a_2 a_1 + \cdots + (-1)^2 a_2 a_1 + D_1$$

$$= (-1)^n a_n a_{n-1} \cdots a_2 a_1 + (-1)^{n-1} a_{n-1} \cdots a_2 a_1 + \cdots + a_2 a_1 - a_1 + 1$$

解二

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1-a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0+0 \\ -1 & 1-a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0+0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0+0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a_{n-2} & a_{n-1} & 0+0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1-a_{n-1} & 0+a_n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 1+(-a_n) \end{vmatrix}_n$$

这种方法  
我们称为  
拆分法

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{array}{c} \text{按最后} \\ \text{一行拆开} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{ccccccc} 1-a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a_{n-2} & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1-a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right|_n \\
 & + \left| \begin{array}{ccccccc} 1-a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a_{n-2} & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1-a_{n-1} & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & -a_n \end{array} \right|_n \\
 & = A_n + B_n \\
 & \begin{array}{c} \text{按最后} \\ \text{一行展开} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{ccccccc} 1-a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a_{n-2} & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1-a_{n-1} & a_n \end{array} \right|_{n-1} = D_{n-1} \\
 & \begin{array}{c} R_{n-1} + R_n \\ R_{n-2} + R_{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ R_1 + R_2 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{ccccccc} -a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_{n-2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & -a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & -a_n \end{array} \right|_n = (-1)^n a_n a_{n-1} \cdots a_2 a_1
 \end{aligned}$$

由此可得：

$$D_n = A_n + B_n = D_{n-1} + (-1)^n a_n a_{n-1} \cdots a_2 a_1$$

接下来与解法一做法相同.



解三

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1-a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_1 & 1 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ -a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & a_n \\ -a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_n$$

这是“么”字形行列式，按第1列展开

$$= (1-a_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

这个行列式 = 1

$$-(-a_1) \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

这个行列式 =  $a_2$

$$+(-a_1) \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

这个行列式 =  $a_2 a_3$

+ ...

$$+(-a_1) \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & a_n \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

这个行列式 =  $a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n$

$$= (1-a_1) - (-a_1)a_2 + (-a_1)a_2a_3 + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1}(-a_1)a_2a_3 \cdots a_n$$

$$= 1 - a_1 + a_1a_2 - a_1a_2a_3 + \cdots + (-1)^n a_1a_2 \cdots a_n$$

这个解法的优点是不用递推就可得到结果

例 5.12.1.3 计算( $n > 1$ )阶行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \frac{n^{n-1}(n+1)}{2}$$

解一

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \end{vmatrix} \quad / \quad \begin{array}{|l} \text{该行列式的特点是每行所有元素的和都相等} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{将第 2 至 } n \text{ 列加到} \\ \text{第 1 列并提取公因子} \end{array} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} R_n - R_{n-1} \\ R_{n-1} - R_{n-2} \\ \vdots \\ R_2 - R_1 \end{array} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1-n & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & 1-n & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{按第一列} \\ \text{展开} \end{array} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1-n & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1-n & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_n - R_{n-1} \\
R_{n-1} - R_{n-2} \\
\vdots \\
R_2 - R_1
\end{array}
\frac{n(n+1)}{2}
\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n & n \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & -n & n & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
-n & n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
C_2 + C_1 \\
C_3 + C_2 \\
\vdots \\
C_n + C_{n-1}
\end{array}
\frac{n(n+1)}{2}
\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-2 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & -n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
-n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

辅对角线  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \times (-1)^{\frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{2}} \times (-1) \times (-n)^{n-2}$   
元素相乘

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (-1)^{\frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{2}} \times (-1)^{n-1} \times \frac{n^{n-1}(n+1)}{2} \\
&= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \frac{n^{n-1}(n+1)}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

**解二**

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\
2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \\
3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
n-1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\
n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
R_n - R_{n-1} \\
R_{n-1} - R_{n-2} \\
\vdots \\
R_2 - R_1
\end{array}
\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\
1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\
1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1-n & 1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
1 & 1 & 1-n & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
C_2 - C_1 \\
C_3 - C_1 \\
\vdots \\
C_n - C_1
\end{array}
\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -n \\
1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
1 & 0 & -n & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
1 & -n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$C_1 + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{C_i}{n} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{n+1}{2} & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & -n & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\text{展开}]{\text{按第一列}} \frac{n+1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & -n & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

辅对角线元素相乘  $\frac{n+1}{2} \times (-1)^{\frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{2}} \times (-n)^{n-1}$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{2}} \times (-1)^{n-1} \times \frac{n^{n-1}(n+1)}{2}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \frac{n^{n-1}(n+1)}{2}$$

例 5.12.1.4 计算  $n(n > 1)$  阶行列式

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

解一

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix}_n$$

$$\frac{C_1 + \sum_{j=2}^n C_j}{\text{并提取公因子 } \frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ 1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix}_n$$

$$\frac{\begin{matrix} R_1 - R_2 \\ R_2 - R_3 \\ \vdots \\ R_{n-1} - R_n \end{matrix}}{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-n & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1-n & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix}_n$$

$$\frac{\text{按第一列展开}}{(-1)^{n+1} \frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-n & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1-n & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$\frac{\begin{matrix} R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 - R_1 \\ \vdots \\ R_n - R_1 \end{matrix}}{(-1)^{n+1} \frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ -n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -n & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$\frac{\text{按最后一列展开}}{(-1)^{n+1} \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \times (-1)^{1+n-1}} \times \begin{vmatrix} -n & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -n & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n \end{vmatrix}_{n-2}$$

$$= (-1) \times \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \times (-n)^{n-2} = \frac{1}{2} (-n)^{n-1} (n+1)$$

解二

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix}_n$$

$$\begin{array}{c} R_1 - R_2 \\ R_2 - R_3 \\ \vdots \\ R_{n-1} - R_n \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 1-n & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-n & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1-n & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} C_1 - C_n \\ C_2 - C_n \\ \vdots \\ C_{n-1} - C_n \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} -n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -n & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} C_n + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{C_i}{n} \\ \hline \hline \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} -n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -n & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & \frac{n+1}{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{按最后} \\ \text{一行展开} \end{array} \frac{n+1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -n & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -n & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{n+1}{2} (-n)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{2} (-n)^{n-1} (n+1)$$

### 5.12.2 所有行(列)元素和都相等的行列式

例 5.12.2.1 计算 $n(n > 1)$ 阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$D = \frac{C_1 + \sum_{j=2}^n C_j}{\text{提取公因子}} (a + (n-1)b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & a & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{R_2 - R_1}{R_3 - R_1} \frac{R_4 - R_1}{\vdots} \frac{R_n - R_1}{R_n - R_1} (a + (n-1)b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-b \end{vmatrix} \\ & = (a + (n-1)b)(a-b)^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

例 5.12.2.2 求下面多项式的根

$$P(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda-1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$P(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda-1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} \frac{C_1 + C_2 + C_3}{\text{提取公因子}} (\lambda-5) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 1 & \lambda-1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{R_2 - R_1}{R_3 - R_1} (\lambda-5) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-5)(\lambda+1)^2$$

因此多项式 $P(\lambda)$ 的根为 $5, -1$ (二重).

例 5.12.2.3 设 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ 是三次方程 $x^3 + px + q = 0$ 的根, 计算

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ \gamma & \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & \gamma & \alpha \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ \gamma & \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & \gamma & \alpha \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{C_1+C_2+C_3} (\alpha+\beta+\gamma) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \beta & \gamma \\ 1 & \alpha & \beta \\ 1 & \gamma & \alpha \end{vmatrix}$$

因为 $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ 是方程 $x^3 + px + q = 0$ 的根, 由根与系数关系知 $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 0$ , 因此 $D = 0$ .

### 思考题

1、求下面多项式的根

$$P(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & x & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & x & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}$$

2、计算行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} b & b & \cdots & b & a \\ b & b & \cdots & a & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b & a & \cdots & b & b \\ a & b & \cdots & b & b \end{vmatrix}$$

## 5.12.3 其它

例 5.12.3.1 计算行列式

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

解一

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 - (1-\lambda)R_3 \\ R_2 - 2R_3}} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \lambda-3 & (3-\lambda)(1+\lambda) \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 2\lambda-1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\lambda-3) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -(1+\lambda) \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 2\lambda-1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{3+1}(\lambda-3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -(1+\lambda) \\ 1-\lambda & 2\lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-3)(2\lambda-1+1-\lambda^2) \\ &= -\lambda(\lambda-3)(\lambda-2) \end{aligned}$$

解二

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



由对角线

$$\overline{\text{法则可得}} (1-\lambda)^2(3-\lambda) + 8 - 2 - 4(3-\lambda) - (1-\lambda) + 4(1-\lambda)$$

$$= (1-\lambda)^2(3-\lambda) - (3-\lambda)$$

$$= -\lambda(\lambda-3)(\lambda-2)$$

该方法由于展开后的式子比较复杂，容易算错。尽量不要使用该方法计算

例 5.12.3.2 计算 $n(n > 1)$ 阶行列式

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

解

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n-2 & n-3 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ n & n-1 & n-2 & \cdots & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{C_n - C_{n-1} \\ C_{n-1} - C_{n-2} \\ \vdots \\ C_2 - C_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & 1 \\ n & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 + R_1 \\ R_3 + R_1 \\ \vdots \\ R_n + R_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ n+1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{\text{按最后} \\ \text{一行展开}}} (-1)^{1+n}(n+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} = (-1)^{1+n}(n+1)2^{n-2}$$

## 6、克拉默(Cramer)法则

克拉默(Cramer)法则

设线性方程组





因为 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ 是 $n$ 个互不相同的数, 则 $|A| \neq 0$ , 从而该线性方程组有唯一解, 因此存在唯一的多项式 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_{n-2}x^{n-2} + a_{n-1}x^{n-1}$ , 使得

$$f(x_i) = b_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

**例 6.4** 问 $\lambda$ 取何值时, 线性方程组只有零解.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解一

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_3 - \lambda R_1]{R_2 - R_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda \\ 0 & 1 - \lambda & 1 - \lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 + R_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & 2 - \lambda - \lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda \\ 0 & 0 & (1 - \lambda)(2 + \lambda) \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 2) \end{aligned}$$

因为当 $D \neq 0$ 时方程只有零解, 所以当 $\lambda \neq 1$ , 且 $\lambda \neq -2$ 时方程只有零解.

## 7、矩阵的秩与线性方程组解的判断

解线性方程组常用的方法就是中学所学的消元法. 其原理是通过消元将线性方程组化为容易求解的阶梯形线性方程组, 该阶梯形方程组与原方程组同解, 解此阶梯形方程组即可得原方程组的解. 在第一章, 我们引入矩阵的概念, 将解线性方程组的消元过程转化为对线性方程组的增广矩阵的初等行变换, 这样简化了线性方程组求解过程的表达方式. 这样的方式也使得我们可以方便地利用计算机实施线性方程组的求解. 同时我们也提出如下问题, 消元法最后得到的阶梯形方程组中不为零的方程个数是否与消元过程(或矩阵初等变换过程)有关? 或者, 不为零的方程个数是否为消元过程(或矩阵初等变换过程)的不变量? 在第 2 章引入矩阵秩的概念, 证明了不为零的方程个数就是增广矩阵的秩, 因而它不受消元过程影响.

### 7.1 秩的定义

#### 矩阵的秩

一个矩阵 $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ 中不为 0 的子式的最大阶数称为这个**矩阵的秩**, 记为 $r(A)$ .

#### 等价定义

若矩阵 $A = [a_{ij}]_{m \times n}$ 存在一个非零的 $r$ 阶子式, 而 $A$ 的所有 $r + 1$ 阶子式(若有)全为零, 则称 $r$ 为这个**矩阵的秩**, 记为 $r(A)$ .

## 7.2 秩有关的性质

**定理 5** 设  $A \in \mathbb{P}^{m \times n}$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq \min\{m, n\}$ , 则

- 1)  $r(A) \geq k \Leftrightarrow$  矩阵  $A$  至少存在一个的非零的  $k$  阶子式
- 2)  $r(A) \leq k \Leftrightarrow A$  的所有  $k+1$  阶子式 (若有) 全为零  
 $\Leftrightarrow A$  的所有  $s$  ( $s > k$ ) 阶子式 (若有) 全为零

**定理 6** 矩阵的秩是矩阵初等变换的不变量.

**定理 7** 设  $A \in \mathbb{P}^{m \times n}$  是任一非零矩阵,

- 1) 均存在整数  $1 \leq r \leq \min\{m, n\}$ , 使得

$$A \xrightarrow[\text{行变换}]{\text{有限次初等}} \begin{bmatrix} b_{1j_1} & \cdots & b_{1j_2} & \cdots & b_{1j_r} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ & & b_{2j_2} & \cdots & b_{2j_r} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ & & & & b_{rj_r} & \cdots & b_{rn} \\ & & & & & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.5.1)$$

其中  $1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_r \leq n$  且  $\prod_{i=1}^r b_{ij_i} \neq 0$ . 注意在  $j_1$  列前面有可能全为 0.

- 2) 当 (2.5.1) 成立时,  $r(A) = r$ .
- 3) 矩阵  $A$  增加一行 (列), 矩阵的秩不变或增加 1.

基于定理 7, 我们可以采用下面方法对矩阵求秩.

**例 7.2.1** 讨论下面矩阵的秩.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2\lambda & \lambda+4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

**解**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2\lambda & \lambda+4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[R_3 - 2R_1]{R_2 - R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2(\lambda+1) & \lambda+2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3 - 2R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda+2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 当  $\lambda \neq -1$  时, 且  $\lambda \neq -2$  时,  $r(A)=3$ ;
- 当  $\lambda = -2$  时,  $r(A)=3$ ;
- 当  $\lambda = -1$  时,  $r(A)=2$ .

**说明:** 这个例子采用矩阵初等行变换的方法将矩阵化为阶梯形, 根据阶梯形矩阵中不为零的行数确定矩阵的秩. 由定理 6 知道, 矩阵初等行变换和列变换, 都不改变矩阵的秩, 如果只是求矩阵的秩, 我们不仅可以用矩阵初等行变换, 也可以用矩阵初等列变换, 因为这两种变换都不会改变矩阵的秩.



**解**

**方法一** 采用初等行变换将增广矩阵变为阶梯形矩阵的方法求解

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2\lambda & \lambda+4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{行变换可得}]{\text{经过初等}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda+1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda+2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 当  $\lambda \neq -1$  且  $\lambda \neq -2$  时,  $r(\bar{A})=r(A)=3$ , 方程组有唯一解, 同解的方程组为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ (\lambda+1)x_2 = 0 \\ (\lambda+2)x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

方程组的解为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{\lambda+1}{\lambda+2} \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{\lambda+2} \end{cases}$$

- 当  $\lambda = -2$  时,  $r(\bar{A})=3$ ,  $r(A)=2$ ,  $r(\bar{A}) \neq r(A)$ , 方程组无解
- 当  $\lambda = -1$  时,  $r(\bar{A})=r(A)=2$ , 方程组有无穷多解, 同解的方程组为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

方程组的通解为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = t \\ x_2 = t \\ x_3 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{其中 } t \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

**方法二** 因为方程的个数与未知量的个数相等, 因此可采用克拉默法则来判断存在唯一解的情况.

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

- 当  $\lambda \neq -1$  且  $\lambda \neq -2$  时,  $|A| \neq 0$ , 由克拉默法则知方程组有唯一解, 但用克拉默法则求方程组的解比较麻烦, 还是用方法一比较简单.
- 当  $\lambda = -2$  时, 方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - 4x_2 + 2x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

增广矩阵  $\bar{A}$  化为阶梯形矩阵

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{行变换可得}]{\text{经过初等}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

由此可知  $r(\bar{A})=3$ ,  $r(A)=2$ ,  $r(\bar{A}) \neq r(A)$ , 方程组无解.

- 当 $\lambda = -1$ 时, 方程为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 3 \end{cases}$$

增广矩阵 $\bar{A}$ 化为阶梯形矩阵

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{行变换可得}]{\text{经过初等}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

由此可知 $r(\bar{A})=r(A)=2$ , 方程组有无穷多解, 同解的方程组为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

方程组的通解为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = t \\ x_2 = t \\ x_3 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{其中 } t \text{ 为任意常数.}$$

**说明:** 方法二的求解方法只适合系数矩阵是方阵. 该方法根据系数行列式 $|A|$ 是否为零来判断线性方程组是否有唯一解. 但从上面的解题过程中发现, 在线性方程组有唯一解的情况下, 由于采用 Cramer 求解比较麻烦, 一般不采用, 除非是线性方程组比较特殊. 通常情况下我们还是采用方法一的求解方法. 但如果线性方程组是齐次的, 则方法二会比方法一简单, 请看下面的例子.

**例 7.3.2** 当 $\lambda$ 为何值时, 线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} (2-\lambda)x_1 + 2x_2 - 3x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + (3-\lambda)x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \\ -2x_1 - 2x_2 + (3-\lambda)x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

无解、有唯一解、有无穷多解? 在有解时求出它的解.

解

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_3+R_2} \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{C_2-C_3} (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 5 & -3 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 5 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(\lambda^2 - 7\lambda)$$

$$= \lambda(1-\lambda)(\lambda-7)$$

(1) 当 $\lambda \neq 0, \lambda \neq 1, \lambda \neq 7$ 时,  $|A| \neq 0$ , 该方程组有唯一解

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) 当 $\lambda = 0$ 时,



$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 3-\lambda & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 2 < 3$ , 所以该方程组有无穷多解, 通解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{5}{2}t \\ x_2 = -t \\ x_3 = t \end{cases}$$

其中 $t$ 为任意常数.

(3) 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时,

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 3-\lambda & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 2 < 3$ , 所以该方程组有无穷多解, 通解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -t \\ x_2 = 2t \\ x_3 = t \end{cases}$$

(4) 当 $\lambda = 7$ 时,

$$\bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 3-\lambda & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -8 & -8 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$r(A) = r(\bar{A}) = 2 < 3$ , 所以该方程组有无穷多解, 通解为

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -t \\ x_2 = -t \\ x_3 = t \end{cases}$$

### 思考

这个例子采用的方法是上面例子中的方法二, 为什么这个例子使用方法二会比方法一简单? 请同学针对这个例子使用方法一做一做.

**说明:** 这个例子的方程组是齐次线性方程组, 由于齐次线性方程组一定有零解, 因此对齐次

线性方程组解的讨论分为只有零和非零解(有无穷多解)两种情况. 由于增广矩阵 $\bar{A}$ 最后一列为零, 在对增广矩阵 $\bar{A}$ 进行初等行变换过程中最后一列始终为零, 所以可以改成对系数矩阵 $A$ 进行初等行变换.

## 7.4 矩阵相抵

矩阵相抵是重要的概念, 在第3章有重要的应用. 我们将在第3章详细介绍相关的内容.