

行列式 (4)

行列式按一行(列)展开

余子式与代数余子式

$$\text{行列式 } D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 9 \\ 10 & -1 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

定义: a_{ij} 的余子式为 M_{ij}

代数余子式为 $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$

$$\text{对 } a_{23}: \text{余子式 } M_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 10 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -21$$

$$\text{代数余子式 } A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} M_{23} \\ = 21$$

$$\text{对 } a_{31}: M_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

$$A_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} M_{31} = -3$$

$$\text{例 1. 若行列式 } \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & x \\ 4 & x & -1 \end{vmatrix} \text{ 中}$$

$A_{23} = -8$, 求 A_{21} .

$$\text{解: } A_{22} = (-1)^{2+3} M_{22}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & x \end{vmatrix} \\ = -2x + 4 = -8$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 6$$

$$\therefore A_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 6 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 31$$

行列式按一行(列)展开定理:

n 阶行列式 $D = |a_{ij}|$ 等于它任一行(列)的各元素与其对应的代数余子式乘积的和.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ + 0 \times (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ + 2 \times (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -2 - 2 \\ = -4$$

(按0较多的行展开易算)

例2. 计算 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

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

$$D = 1 \wedge (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ a & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + a \times (-1)^{3+4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 - a^4$$

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

$$D = 3 \times (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\times(-\frac{1}{3})}$$

$$= -3 \times \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\times(-\frac{3}{5})}$$

$$= -3 \times \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{5}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{5} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -3 \times 3 \times \frac{5}{3} \times \frac{3}{5} = -9 \quad (\text{三角形行列式法})$$

或 $D = 3 \times (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\times(-2)}$

1 3 1 -3 1

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

$$= -3 \times 1 \times (-1)^{3+2} \times \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3 \times (-3)$$

$$= -9 \text{ (二次降阶法)}$$

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

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

$$= 1 \times (-1)^{1+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ -4 & 2 & 4 \\ -4 & 6 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 8 & 6 & -15 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \times (-1)^{2+2} \times \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 8 & -15 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \times (-85)$$

$$= -170$$

例 5. 计算 n 阶行列式

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

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

$$+ b \times (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} b & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a & b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & b \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

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

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

例 6. 已知四阶行列式 D 中第三列元素依次为 $-1, 2, 0, 1$, 它们余子式值依次为 $-2, -5, -9, 4$, 求 D .

$$D = -1 \times (-1)^{1+3} M_{13} + 2 \times (-1)^{2+3} M_{23} \\ + 1 \times (-1)^{4+3} M_{43}$$

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

$$= 8$$

异乘变零定理:

n 阶行列式 $D = |a_{ij}|$ 的某一行(列)的所有元素与另一行(列)中对应元素的代数余子式乘积的和等于零.

$$\text{例 7. } D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(1) A_{41} + A_{42} + A_{43} + A_{44}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -7 \times (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\times(-1)} \\ = 7 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -28$$

$$(2) M_{41} + M_{42} + M_{43} + M_{44}$$

$$= -A_{41} + A_{42} - A_{43} + A_{44}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$$

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

$$= -7 \times (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\times(-1)}$$

$$= 7 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -56$$

例18. $D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 & 5 \\ -1 & 5 & 7 & -8 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

$$(1) 2A_{41} - 3A_{42} + A_{43} + 5A_{44} = 0$$

$$(2) M_{11} - M_{12} + M_{13} - M_{14}$$

$$= A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{13} + A_{14}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 5 & 7 & -8 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$