行列式(7)

克莱姆法则

例1.求解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 = 4 \end{cases}$$

解: 2 -1 1 D= 3 2 -5 = 28 # 0

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -5 \\ 4 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 13$$

$$D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -5 \\ 1 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 47$$

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

$$D_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = 21$$

$$\therefore \chi_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{13}{28} , \chi_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{47}{28} , \chi_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = \frac{3}{4}$$

例2.求解.

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_{1} + \lambda_{2} + \lambda_{3} + \lambda_{4} = 1 \\ \lambda_{1} + 2\lambda_{2} + 3\lambda_{3} - \lambda_{4} = 1 \\ \lambda_{1} + 4\lambda_{2} + 9\lambda_{3} + \lambda_{4} = 1 \\ \lambda_{1} + 8\lambda_{2} + 2\lambda_{3} - \lambda_{4} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda_1 + 2\lambda_2 + 3\lambda_3 - \lambda_4 = 1$$

$$\chi_1 + 4\chi_2 + 9\chi_3 + \chi_4 = 1$$

$$\chi_1 + 8 \chi_2 + 2 \chi_3 - \chi_4 = 1$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2^{2} & 3^{2} & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & 1 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (2-1)(3-1)(-1-1)(3-2)(-1-2)(-1-3)$$

$$D_1 = D = -48$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{\partial_1}{\partial_1} = 1$$
, $\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4 = 0$

泛埋: 满足冗私姆法则的介次万程组 只有塞解.

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_{1} + a_{12}x_{2} + \cdots = 0 \\ \cdots = 0 \end{cases} \stackrel{A_{1}}{\uparrow_{1}} \stackrel{A_{2}}{\uparrow_{1}}$$

若此齐次线性方程组有非零镧,则系数价列式 D=0. 关于上述齐次方程组: 有非零解<⇒> D=0 只有零解<⇒> D≠0

例 4. 若齐次线性方程级

$$\begin{cases} kx_1 + \lambda_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + kx_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

只有零解,求以取值范围.

解:

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

⇒ $k \neq 4$ 且 $k \neq -1$

例3.已知齐次线性方程组 【 4x+8y=0 【 kx+10y=0 有非零解,求] 2x+ky=1] 3x+7y=2 的解. 御: D= | 4 8 | = 40-8k=0 ⇒ k=5 2x+5y=1 3x+7y=2 $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \chi = 3 \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$