1.2.4 n元线性方程组的克莱姆(Cramer)法则

考虑方程组:
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2, \end{cases}$$
 (1.1)

定理1.1.1 对方程组 (1.1) 有如下结论:

- (1) 若 $\Delta \neq 0$,则方程组 (1.1) 有唯一的解: $x_1 = \Delta_1/\Delta, x_2 = \Delta_2/\Delta$.
- (2) 若 Δ =0, 但 Δ ₁, Δ ₂不全为零,则方程组(1.1) 无解.
- (3) 若 $\Delta = \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = 0$,则方程组(1.1)有无穷多组解. 其中:

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}, \quad \Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}, \quad \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

证明:方程1× a_{22} 减去方程2× a_{12} 得到: $(a_{11}a_{22}-a_{21}a_{12})x_1=b_1a_{22}-b_2a_{12}$, 方程2× a_{11} 减去方程1× a_{21} 得到: $(a_{11}a_{22}-a_{21}a_{12})x_2=a_{11}b_2-a_{21}b_1$, $\mathbb{P}: \Delta x_1 = \Delta_1, \Delta x_2 = \Delta_2$.

- (1) 唯一性. (1.1)有解得到 $\Delta x_1 = \Delta_1$, $\Delta x_2 = \Delta_2$. 当 $\Delta \neq 0$ 时只有一种解: $x_1 = \Delta_1/\Delta$, $x_2 = \Delta_2/\Delta$. **再**验证有解: $(a_{11}\Delta_1+a_{12}\Delta_2)/\Delta=(a_{11}(b_1a_{22}-b_2a_{12})+a_{12}(a_{11}b_2-a_{21}b_1))/\Delta$ $=(a_{11}a_{22}-a_{21}a_{12})b_1/\Delta=b_1$,同理可验证第二个方程成立.
- (2) 若(1.1)有解则有 $\Delta x_1 = \Delta_1$, $\Delta x_2 = \Delta_2$, 即 $0 = \Delta_1$, $0 = \Delta_2$, 矛盾, 故无解.

即方程组只有一个独立方程,故有无穷多组解.

例1.1.1 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 3, \\ x_1 - 3x_2 = -1. \end{cases}$$

解 因系数行列式
$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -3 - 1 = -4 \neq 0$$
,

故方程组有唯一的一组解:
$$x_1 = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-8}{-4} = 2$$
, $x_2 = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-4}{-4} = 1$.

例1.1.2 解方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 1 = 0, \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

故方程组有无穷多组解。实际上,方程组只含有一个方程 $x_1+2x_2=-1$ 。由此可知,方程的解可表为 $x_1=-(2x_2+1)$, x_2 可取任意值.

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 5x_2 = 4, \\ 6x_1 + 10x_2 = 2. \end{cases}$$

解

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 6 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 30 \neq 0,$$

含矛盾的方程组 称为不相容方程组。

可见方程组无解。事实上第一个方程与第二个方程是矛盾的.

再考虑方程组:
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2, \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3. \end{cases}$$
 (1.9)

定理1.1.2 对方程组(1.9),有

- (1) 若 $\Delta \neq 0$,则方程组 (1.9) 有唯一的解: $x_1 = \Delta_1/\Delta, x_2 = \Delta_2/\Delta, x_3 = \Delta_3/\Delta$.
- (2) 若 Δ =0,但 Δ_1 , Δ_2 , Δ_3 不全为0,则方程组(1.9) 无解.
- (3) 若 $\Delta = \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = \Delta_3 = 0$,则方程组 (1.9) 可能无解也可能有无穷多组解.

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \quad \Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \quad \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \quad \Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

说明:由之前推导3元方程组用行列式表示解的过程知:

(1.9)有解 x_1, x_2, x_3 则满足 $\Delta x_1 = \Delta_1, \Delta x_2 = \Delta_2, \Delta x_3 = \Delta_3$,故有结论(1)(2).

再看方程组:
$$\begin{cases} a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 = b, \\ a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 = b, \\ a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 = c. \end{cases}$$
 (*)

行列式有:
$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \Delta_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b & a_2 & a_3 \\ b & a_2 & a_3 \\ c & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b & a_3 \\ a_1 & b & a_3 \\ a_1 & c & a_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \Delta_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & b \\ a_1 & a_2 & b \\ a_1 & a_2 & c \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

方程组(*)当c=b时有无穷多组解,当 $c\neq b$ 时无解,这就说明了结论(3).

例1.1.4 解三元线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 - 4x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\ x_1 - 5x_2 + 3x_3 = 2, \\ x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = -1. \end{cases}$$

因系数行列式
$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -8 \neq 0,$$

故方程组有唯一解:

$$x_{1} = \frac{\Delta_{1}}{\Delta} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & -5 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{11}{8}, \quad x_{2} = \frac{\Delta_{2}}{\Delta} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{9}{8}, \quad x_{3} = \frac{\Delta_{3}}{\Delta} = \frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{3}{4}.$$

例1.1.5 解三元线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\ 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 2x_3 = 2, \\ 3x_1 + 6x_2 + 3x_3 = 3. \end{cases}$$

解 显然,4个行列式均为零,即 $\Delta = \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = \Delta_3 = 0$ 。而方程组与方程 $x_1+2x_2+x_3=1$ 同解,因此原方程组有无穷多组解,其解可表示为: $x_1=1-2x_2-x_3$, 其中 x_2 , 双 任意值.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 2. \end{cases}$$

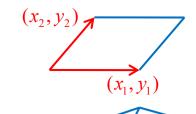
易知系数行列式 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

 $\Delta_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \Delta_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \Delta_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$

但该方程组无解,因为方程组的三个方程是矛盾的.

行列式的几何意义:



逆时针面积为正

 $\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix}$ 表示平行六面体体积

 (x_1, y_1, z_1)

右手向体积为正

定理的几何解释:

定理**1.1.1:**
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1, \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2, \end{cases}$$

 $\Delta \neq 0$ 时有唯一解 \checkmark

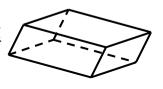
 $\Delta = 0$,但 Δ_1 或 $\Delta_2 \neq 0$ 时无解 $\Delta = \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = 0$ 时有无穷多组解



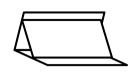
定理1.1.2:

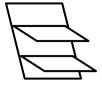
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2, \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3, \end{cases}$$

 $\Delta \neq 0$ 时有唯一解



 $\Delta = 0$,但有 $\Delta_i \neq 0$ 时无解

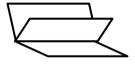




$$\Delta = \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = \Delta_3 = 0$$
 无穷多组解







定理的向量解释:

定理1.1.1:
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y = b_1, \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y = b_2, \end{cases} \text{ 即为 } x \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 即} x \alpha_1 + y \alpha_2 = \beta.$$

$$\Delta \neq 0 \text{ 时有唯一解}$$

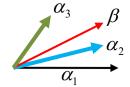
$$\alpha_2 \qquad \beta \qquad \begin{cases} x = \Delta_1 / \Delta, \\ y = \Delta_2 / \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix} / \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}. \qquad (a_{11}, a_{21}) \end{cases}$$

 $\Delta = 0$,但 Δ_1 或 $\Delta_2 \neq 0$ 时无解 $\Delta = \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = 0$ 时有无穷多组解

$$\Delta = \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = 0$$
时有无穷多组解

定理1.1.2:
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2, \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3. \end{cases}$$
 即 $x_1 \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ a_{31} \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ a_{32} \end{pmatrix} + x_3 \begin{pmatrix} a_{13} \\ a_{23} \\ a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}, 世即 x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + x_3 \alpha_3 = \beta.$

 $\Delta \neq 0$ 时有唯一解 $(\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 不共面)



 $\Delta = 0$,但有 $\Delta \neq 0$ 时无解($\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3$ 共面,与 β 不共面)



克莱姆(Cramer)法则

定理**1.2.10.** 对于
$$n$$
元线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2, \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n, \end{cases}$$

若系数行列式
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

则原方程组有解,且解是唯一的,这个解可用公式表示为:

$$x_{j} = \frac{D_{j}}{D}, \quad (j=1,2,\dots,n)$$

其中 D_j (j=1,2,...,n)为:

$$D_{j} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & b_{1} & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,j-1} & b_{2} & a_{2,j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & b_{n} & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

证明思路: D≠0

先证明解的唯一性

*D*_{1j}为*a*_{1j}的 代数余子式

各行乘以一个数
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1j}x_j + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1, & \times D_{1j} \\ a_{21}x_1 + \dots + a_{2j}x_j + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2, & \times D_{2j} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{nj}x_j + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n, & \times D_{nj} \end{cases}$$

方程组即为
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}D_{1j}x_1 + \dots + a_{1j}D_{1j}x_j + \dots + a_{1n}D_{1j}x_n \neq b_1D_{1j}, \\ a_{21}D_{2j}x_1 + \dots + a_{2j}D_{2j}x_j + \dots + a_{2n}D_{2j}x_n = b_2D_{2j}, \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1}D_{nj}x_1 + \dots + a_{nj}D_{nj}k_j + \dots + a_{nn}D_nx_n = b_nD_n, \end{cases}$$

各行对应项相加 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i1} D_{ij} x_1 + \dots + \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} D_{ij} x_j + \dots + \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{in} D_{ij} x_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i D_{ij}$

$$Dx_j = D_j$$
 $\mathbb{R}^{n} x_j = \frac{D_j}{D}$

再证明解的存在性

将
$$x_{j} = \frac{D_{j}}{D}$$
 代入第 i 个方程得: $a_{i1} \frac{D_{1}}{D} + a_{i2} \frac{D_{2}}{D} + \cdots + a_{in} \frac{D_{n}}{D} = \frac{1}{D} (a_{i1}D_{1} + a_{i2}D_{2} + \cdots + a_{in}D_{n})$

$$a_{i1}D_{1} + a_{i2}D_{2} + \cdots + a_{in}D_{n}$$

$$= a_{i1}(b_{1}D_{11} + b_{2}D_{21} + \cdots + b_{n}D_{n1})$$

$$+ a_{i2}(b_{1}D_{12} + b_{2}D_{22} + \cdots + b_{n}D_{n2})$$

$$+ \cdots + a_{in}(b_{1}D_{1n} + b_{2}D_{2n} + \cdots + b_{n}D_{nn})$$

$$= b_{1}a_{i1}D_{11} + b_{2}a_{i1}D_{21} + \cdots + b_{n}a_{i1}D_{n1} + \cdots + b_{n}a_{i1}D_{n1}$$

$$+ b_{1}a_{i2}D_{12} + b_{2}a_{i2}D_{22} + \cdots + b_{i}a_{i2}D_{i2} + \cdots + b_{i}a_{in}D_{nn}$$

$$+ b_{1}a_{in}D_{1n} + b_{2}a_{in}D_{2n} + \cdots + b_{i}a_{in}D_{nn} + \cdots + b_{n}a_{in}D_{nn}$$

$$= b_{1} \times 0 + b_{2} \times 0 + \cdots + b_{i} \times D + \cdots + b_{n} \times 0$$

$$= b_{i} \times D$$

故有:

$$a_{i1} \frac{D_1}{D} + a_{i2} \frac{D_2}{D} + \dots + a_{in} \frac{D_n}{D} = b_i$$

故有解: $x_j = \frac{D_j}{D}$

注:对于n元n个方程的方程组,若系数行列式D=0,则有如下情形:

- (1)有某个 $D_i \neq 0$,则方程组无解;
- (2) 若 $D_1 = D_2 = ... = D_n = 0$, $n \ge 3$,则方程组可能无解,可能有无穷多组解. 更加精细的结论见第3章线性方程组的定理3.3.1.

如同3元方程组解的结论的说明:

方程组有解,则满足: $Dx_i=D_i$, i=1,2,...,n, 故(1)成立.

方程组左边系数相同,右端相同则有无穷多解,一个右端不同则无解,故(2)成立.

除了线性方程组:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2, \\ \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n, \end{cases}$$

非齐次方程组

考虑右端全为0的 特殊的方程组:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = \mathbf{0}, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = \mathbf{0}, \\ \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = \mathbf{0}, \end{cases}$$

齐次方程组

显然, $x_1=x_2=...=x_n=0$ 为上述齐次方程组的解,称为<mark>零解</mark>. 齐次方程组的不全为零的解称为<mark>非零解</mark>.

定理1.2.11改 含有n个未知数n个 方程的齐次方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = 0, \\ \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = 0, \end{cases}$$

有非零解的充要条件是它的系数行列式等于零.

证明思路:必要性:系数行列式非零可知方程组有唯一组解,即零解,故有非零解一定有系数行列式等于零.

充分性用数学归纳法,要证系数行列式△=0时有非零解.

$$n=2$$
时,方程组为
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1+a_{12}x_2=0, \\ a_{21}x_1+a_{22}x_2=0, \end{cases}$$

行列式 $\triangle = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} = 0$,易知 $(a_{22}, -a_{21})$ 或 $(-a_{12}, a_{11})$ 都是方程组的解,其中必有非零解.

假设直到n-1元方程组结论成立.

考虑n元方程组时,分两种情况:

(1) a_{11} =...= a_{n1} =0,则有非零解(1,0,0,...,0).

(2) $a_{11}, a_{21}, \ldots, a_{n1}$ 不全为0,不妨设 $a_{11} \neq 0$,将第2个方程直到第n个方程减去第1个方程的某个倍数用以消去 x_1 项,得到方程组

$$\begin{cases}
a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0, \\
a_{22} 'x_2 + \dots + a_{2n} 'x_n = 0, \\
\vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \\
a_{n2} 'x_2 + \dots + a_{nn} 'x_n = 0,
\end{cases} (*) \quad \exists \overrightarrow{A} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} ' & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2} ' & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} ' & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n2} ' & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

因为
$$a_{11} \neq 0$$
,故 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \\ a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0$,

故 $\left\{\begin{array}{ll} \frac{a_{22}'x_2+\cdots+a_{2n}'x_n=0,}{a_{n2}'x_2+\cdots+a_{nn}'x_n=0} \end{array}\right\}$ 系数行列式=0,由归纳假设有非零解 (s_2,s_3,\ldots,s_n) .

由(*)的第1个方程得到

$$x_1 = -\frac{a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n}{a_{11}}$$
,

设 s_1 =- $(a_{12}s_2$ +...+ $a_{1n}s_n$)/ a_{11} ,则 $(s_1,s_2,...,s_n)$ 为(*)的非零解,从而也是原方程组的非零解.

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = -1, \\ 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1, \\ 3x_1 - x_2 - 2x_4 = 1. \end{cases}$$

解: 经简单计算得

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} r_1 + r_3 \\ = \\ r_4 + 2r_3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 12 , D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 24 ,$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -12, D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0, D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 36.$$

由克莱姆法则知: $x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{24}{12} = 2, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{-12}{12} = -1, x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = 0, x_4 = \frac{D_4}{D} = \frac{36}{12} = 3.$

$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0, & 有非零解? \end{cases}$$

例1.2.9 问 λ 取何值时,方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1+x_3=0, \\ \lambda x_1+x_2+x_3=0, \\ 3x_1+\lambda x_2+x_3=0 \end{cases}$ 有非零解? $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & \lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = 0.$

得 $\lambda=2$ 或 $\lambda=-1$. 故当且仅当 $\lambda=2$ 或 $\lambda=-1$ 时该方程组有非零解.