# 1.1 二阶与三阶行列式

### 1.1.1 二阶行列式

定义1.1.1 (二阶行列式) 将4个可以进行乘法与加法运算的元素a,b,c,d排成两行两列,引用记号 |a - b|

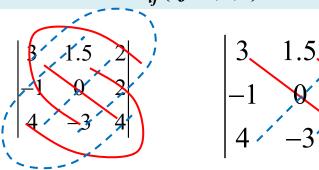
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc,$$

并称之为二阶行列式. 行列式也可简记为 $\Delta$ 、D等.

### 1.1.2 三阶行列式

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

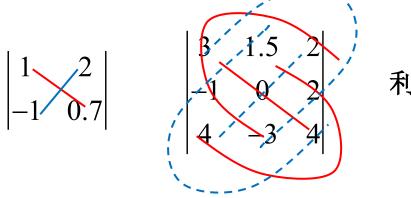
并称之为三阶行列式,其中 $a_{ij}$  (i,j=1,2,3) 为该行列式的元素.



对角线法则 (Sarrus法则)

# 1.2 n阶行列式

我们注意二阶、三阶行列式的计算:



利用对角线计算

4阶、5阶乃至n阶是否也利用对角线来计算呢?

答案是否定的。

因为行列式是用来给出线性方程组解的表达式。因此作为方程组解的表达式的主要式子,高阶行列式是不能用对角线法则计算的。

# 考虑一次方程组(线性方程组)解的表达式

## 1、二元一次方程组解的表达式

二元一次方程组为 
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2, \end{cases}$$
 (1)

将方程组(1)的第一式乘以 $a_{22}$ ,第二式乘以 $a_{12}$ 得

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}a_{22}x_1 + a_{12}a_{22}x_2 = b_1a_{22}, \\ a_{21}a_{12}x_1 + a_{22}a_{12}x_2 = b_2a_{12}, \end{cases}$$

第一式减去第二式得

$$(a_{11}a_{22}-a_{21}a_{12})x_1=b_1a_{22}-b_2a_{12},$$

类似地,方程组(1)的第二式乘以 $a_{11}$ 减去第一式乘以 $a_{21}$ 得  $(a_{11}a_{22}-a_{21}a_{12})x_2=a_{11}b_2-a_{21}b_1$ ,

合并后得方程组

$$\begin{cases}
(a_{11}a_{22}-a_{21}a_{12})x_1=b_1a_{22}-b_2a_{12}, \\
(a_{11}a_{22}-a_{21}a_{12})x_2=a_{11}b_2-a_{21}b_1,
\end{cases} (2)$$

用符号表示就是  $\begin{cases} \Delta x_1 = \Delta_1, \\ \Delta x_2 = \Delta_2, \end{cases}$  (3)

其中 $\triangle = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}$ , $\triangle_1 = b_1a_{22} - b_2a_{12}$ , $\triangle_2 = a_{11}b_2 - a_{21}b_1$ 

为了表示△的值受四个元素
$$a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{21}, a_{22}$$
的数值及前后位置的影响,我们用有位置的元素形式表示如下
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}, \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = b_1a_{22} - b_2a_{12}, \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_2 - a_{21}b_1,$$

我们得到方程组(1) 的解的表达式 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} / \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}, \\ x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix} / \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}, \\ x_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix} / \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}, \end{cases}$$

为了便于导出3阶行列式,我们看看二阶行列式有些什么明显的特点:

#### \*1: 任意一列的带比例的和可分割成两个行列式带比例的和:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + kc_1 & a_{12} \\ a_{21} + kc_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & a_{12} \\ c_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} , \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} + kc_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} + kc_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & c_1 \\ a_{21} & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

#### \*2: 相邻两列交换改变符号:

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

## 2、三元一次方程组解的表达式与3阶行列式

三元一次方程组为 
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2, \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3, \end{cases}$$
 (4)

将方程组(4)的后两式改写为

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

用行列式表示解为

将上述的解代入方程组(4)的第一式**:**  $a_{11}x_1+a_{12}x_2+a_{13}x_3=b_1$ ,并去掉分母得

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} x_1 - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} x_1 + a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} x_1 - a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & a_{22} \\ b_3 & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = b_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

移项后即为

类似于2阶行列式,我们用下列形式表示上述组合项

3所行列式 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} - a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} - a_{12} a_{21} a_{33} - a_{11} a_{23} a_{32}$$

方程(5)用符号表示为:  $\Delta x_1 = \Delta_1$ 

类似地,将后两式的 $x_2$ 或 $x_3$ 移到右边处理可得:  $\Delta x_2 = \Delta_2, \Delta x_3 = \Delta_3$ ,

于是我们得到方程组  $\begin{cases} \Delta x_1 = \Delta_1, \\ \Delta x_2 = \Delta_2, \\ \Delta x_3 = \Delta_3, \end{cases}$  (6)

$$\Delta x_2 = \Delta_2, \qquad (6)$$

$$\Delta x_3 = \Delta_3, \qquad (6)$$

 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \Delta_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} b_{1} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_{2} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_{3} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \Delta_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_{1} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_{2} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_{3} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \Delta_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_{1} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_{2} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_{3} \end{vmatrix}$ 

进一步方程组(6)的解为:  $\begin{cases} x_1 = \Delta_1/\Delta, \\ x_2 = \Delta_2/\Delta, \\ x_3 = \Delta_3/\Delta, \end{cases}$  其中 $\Delta \neq 0$ 

### \*1: 类似于2阶行列式, 3阶行列式任意一列比例和也可分割为两个行列式比例之和

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11}+kc_{1} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21}+kc_{2} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31}+kc_{3} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = (a_{11}+kc_{1})\begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12}\begin{vmatrix} a_{21}+kc_{2} & a_{23} \\ a_{31}+kc_{3} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13}\begin{vmatrix} a_{21}+kc_{2} & a_{22} \\ a_{31}+kc_{3} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}\begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12}\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13}\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12}k\begin{vmatrix} c_{2} & a_{23} \\ c_{3} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13}k\begin{vmatrix} c_{2} & a_{22} \\ c_{3} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + k\begin{vmatrix} c_{1} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ c_{2} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ c_{3} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} .$$

#### 同理可得第二第三列分割成两个行列式的式子

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} + kc_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} + kc_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} + kc_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & c_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & c_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & c_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} + kc_1 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} + kc_1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + k \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & c_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & c_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & c_3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

#### \*2: 相邻两列交换改变符号:

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

## 3、n元一次方程组解的表达式与n阶行列式

$$n$$
元一次方程组为 
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2, \\ \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n, \end{cases}$$
 (7)

如同三元一次方程的求解,将方程组(7)的后n-1式改写为

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

用n-1阶行列式表示解 $x_2,x_3,...,x_n$ ,并代入(7)的第一式并去掉分母可得

n阶行列式

$$\Delta x_1 = \Delta_1$$
, (详细过程见后面)

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + (-1)^{1+n} a_{1n} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn-1} \end{vmatrix}, \Delta_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} b_{1} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ b_{2} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

进一步也可得:  $\Delta x_2 = \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta x_n = \Delta_n$ ,

于是我们有解: 
$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \Delta_1/\Delta, \\ x_2 = \Delta_2/\Delta, \\ \dots \\ x_n = \Delta_n/\Delta, \end{cases}$$

其中:

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \Delta_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} b_{1} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ b_{2} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}, \dots, \Delta_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & b_{1} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & b_{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & b_{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

\*详细过程:  $x_2,x_3,...,x_n$ 行列式解代入方程组第一式:

方程组: 
$$\begin{cases} a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 - a_{21}x_1, \\ \dots \\ a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n - a_{n1}x_1, \end{cases}$$

行列式解 $x_2,x_3,\ldots,x_n$ ,

$$x_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} b_{2} - a_{21}x_{1} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ b_{3} - a_{31}x_{1} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n} - a_{n1}x_{1} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} / \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=-x_{1}\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} / \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b_{2} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ b_{3} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} / \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix},$$

$$x_n = -(-1)^{n-2} x_1$$
  $\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2,n-1} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{3,n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} \end{vmatrix} / \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{n-2} \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2,n-1} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{3,n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_n & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} \end{vmatrix} / \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$ .

行列式解代入第一式后,去掉分母,再相关列平移到第一列得到:

$$(a_{11}x_{1} - b_{1})\begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + a_{12}(-x_{1})\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + b\begin{vmatrix} b_{2} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ b_{3} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + a_{12}(-x_{1})^{n-2}\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + b\begin{vmatrix} b_{2} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ b_{3} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn-1} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{n-2}\begin{vmatrix} b_{2} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ b_{3} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{3n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn-1} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + a_{1n}(-1)^{n+1}\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{3n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + a_{1n}(-1)^{n+1}\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{3n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn-1} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + a_{1n}(-1)^{n+1}\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{3n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn-1} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + a_{1n}(-1)^{n+1}\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{3n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn-1} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + a_{1n}(-1)^{n+1}\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn-1} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + a_{1n}(-1)^{n+1}\begin{vmatrix} b_{2} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn-1} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + a_{1n}(-1)^{n+1}\begin{vmatrix} b_{2} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn-1} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + a_{1n}(-1)^{n+1}\begin{vmatrix} b_{2} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn-1} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + a_{1n}(-1)^{n+1}\begin{vmatrix} b_{2} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{2n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn-1} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + a_{1n}(-1)^{n+1}\begin{vmatrix} b_{2} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n-1$$

平移后可得  $\Delta x_1 = \Delta_1$ ,

#### 1.2.1、n阶行列式的定义

定义1.2.1 (n阶行列式) 设有 $n^2$ 个可以进行加法和乘法运算的元素排成n行n列,

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

称之为n阶行列式,它是一个算式,有时也用记号  $|a_{ij}|_{n\times n}$ 表示这个n阶行列式. 其中 $a_{ij}$  (i,j=1,2,...,n) 称为该行列式的元素,其第一个足标i表示该元素在第i行,其第二个足标i表示该元素在第i列. 本教材中行列式的元素主要是数(实数或复数,有时也会是式子),这时行列式是一个数值,该数值可归纳定义如下: 当n=1时,一阶行列式的值定义为  $D_1$ =det( $a_{11}$ )= $a_{11}$ .

当**n**≥2时, 
$$D_n = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{1n} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j}A_{1j}$$
, 其中  $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j}M_{ij}$ ,

$$\overrightarrow{\mathbf{m}} \qquad M_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i-1,1} & \cdots & a_{i-1,j-1} & a_{i-1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{i-1,n} \\ a_{i+1,1} & \cdots & a_{i+1,j-1} & a_{i+1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{i+1,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix},$$

并称 $M_{ij}$ 为元素 $a_{ij}$ 的余子式, $A_{ij}$ 为元素 $a_{ij}$ 的代数余子式. 显然 $M_{ij}$ 为一个n-1阶的行列式,它是 $D_n$ 中划去元素 $a_{ij}$ 所在的第i行和第j列后得到的一个行列式.

#### 解 按定义1.2.1

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

# =28-12+15=31.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$$

例1.2.2 右边行列式称为下三角行列式(当i < j时,

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

**2.2** 右边行列式不能用对角线法则 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$$
**1.2.2** 右边行列式称为下三角行列式(当 $i < j$ 时, $a_{ij} = 0$ ,即主对角线上方的元素全为0),按定义计算其值  $A = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} \begin{vmatrix} a_{33} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \cdots = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} \cdots a_{nn}.$ 

同样可计算上三角行列式(当i > j时, $a_{ii} = 0$ ,即主对角线下方的元素全为0)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & * \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + (-1)^{1+n} a_{1n} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & * \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} \cdots a_{nn}.$$

数学归纳法证第1列全为0的行列式为0,二阶
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} \\ 0 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
, $n$ 阶如下:
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \times \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + (-1)^{1+n} a_{1n} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & * & \cdots & * \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

对角行列式(当 $i\neq j$ 时, $a_{ij}=0$ ,即主对角线以外的元素全为0)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}\cdots a_{nn}.$$

# 定义1.2.3(转置行列式)设

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}, \qquad A' = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix},$$

我们称A'为行列式A的转置行列式。

显然,A'是行列式A的行与列互换之后所得的行列式。通常A的转置行列式也用 $A^T$ 来表示。

定义1.2.2(基于逆序数的n阶行列式)设有 $n^2$ 个可以进行加法和乘法运算的元素排成n行n列,

引用记号

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

称它为n阶行列式,它是一个算式,其结果定义为

$$D_n = \sum_{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n} (-1)^{\tau(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n)} a_{1s_1} a_{2s_2} \cdots a_{ns_n},$$

其中, $s_1,s_2,...,s_n$ 取遍1,2,...,n的所有n元排列, $\Sigma$ 是对这n!个排列求和, $\tau(s_1,s_2,...,s_n)$ 是排列 $s_1,s_2,...,s_n$ 的逆序数(即排列 $s_1,s_2,...,s_n$ 中逆序数对个数).

容易发现,和式中的n!项在不计正负号的情况下,其实是取遍在不同行不同列的n个元素的乘积.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc . \qquad \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$

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

