

§ 2.5 Cramer法则

设有 n 个元方程组成的方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases} \quad (5.1)$$

其系数构成的 n 阶行列式

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

称为此方程组的系数行列式.

Cramer法则 设线性方程组的系数行列式 $D \neq 0$, 则方程组有唯一一组解

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, \dots, x_n = \frac{D_n}{D} \quad (5.3)$$

其中 D_k 是把 D 的第 k 列元素分别换成常数项 b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n 而得到的行列式, 即

$$D_k = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \vdots & a_{1k-1} & b_1 & a_{1k+1} & \vdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \vdots & a_{2k-1} & b_2 & a_{2k+1} & \vdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \vdots & a_{nk-1} & b_n & a_{nk+1} & \vdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix},$$

其中 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

证明 首先证明(5.3)是方程组(5.2)的解.将(5.3)代入(5.2)的第一个方程可得,

$$\begin{aligned} & a_{11} \frac{D_1}{D} + a_{12} \frac{D_2}{D} + \cdots + a_{1n} \frac{D_n}{D} \\ &= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k} D_k \\ &= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k} \sum_{j=1}^n b_j A_{jk} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k} b_j A_{jk}$$

$$= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \sum_{k=1}^n a_{1k} A_{jk}$$

$$= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{j=1}^n b_j \delta_{1j}$$

$$= b_1.$$

故(5.3)满足(5.2)的第一个方程. 同理可验证(5.3)也满足(5.2)的其它方程. 于是(5.3)是(5.2)的解.

现在证明方程组的解只有(5.3).

设 $x_1 = c_1, \dots, x_n = c_n$ 是的解. 代入可得

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}c_1 + a_{12}c_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}c_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}c_1 + a_{22}c_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}c_n = b_2 \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ a_{n1}c_1 + a_{n2}c_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}c_n = b_n \end{cases}.$$

于是,

同理可得, $Dc_2 = D_2, \dots, Dc_n = D_n$. 故,

$$c_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, c_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, \dots, c_n = \frac{D_n}{D}.$$

例5.1 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 0 \\ 3x - y + 2z = 1, \\ 2x + y - 2z = 2 \end{cases}$$

方程组的系数行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 8,$$

而且,

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 6, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -4,$$
$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -10.$$

由Cramer法则可知方程组的解为

$$x = \frac{3}{4}, \quad y = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad z = -\frac{4}{5}.$$