



## § 4 行列式的性质

## 一、行列式的性质

$$\text{记 } D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}, D^T = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

行列式  $D^T$  称为行列式  $D$  的转置行列式.

若记  $D = \det(a_{ij})$ ,  $D^T = \det(b_{ij})$ , 则  $b_{ij} = a_{ji}$ .

**性质1** 行列式与它的转置行列式相等, 即  $D = D^T$ .

**性质1** 行列式与它的转置行列式相等.

**证明** 若记  $D = \det(a_{ij})$ ,  $D^T = \det(b_{ij})$ , 则

$$b_{ij} = a_{ji} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

根据行列式的定义, 有

$$\begin{aligned} D^T &= \sum_{p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n} (-1)^{t(p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n)} b_{1p_1} b_{2p_2} \cdots b_{np_n} \\ &= \sum_{p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n} (-1)^{t(p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n)} \underset{\updownarrow}{a_{p_1 1}} \underset{\updownarrow}{a_{p_2 2}} \cdots \underset{\updownarrow}{a_{p_n n}} \\ &= D \end{aligned}$$

行列式中行与列具有同等的地位, 行列式的性质凡是对行成立的对列也同样成立.

**性质2** 互换行列式的两行（列），行列式变号.

备注：交换第*i*行（列）和第*j*行（列），记作 $r_i \leftrightarrow r_j (c_i \leftrightarrow c_j)$ .

验证

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 6 & 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = -196 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 \\ 6 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 196$$

于是

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 6 & 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 \\ 6 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

**推论** 如果行列式有两行（列）完全相同，则此行列式为零.

**证明** 互换相同的两行，有 $D = -D$ ，所以 $D = 0$ .

性质2. 交换两行位置, 值变号.

证:

$$\text{设 } D^* = \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b_{i1} & b_{i2} & \cdots & b_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b_{j1} & b_{j2} & \cdots & b_{jn} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

由行列式  $D = \det(a_{ij})$   
交换  $i, j$  两行得到

当  $k \neq i, j$  时,  $b_{kp_k} = a_{kp_k}$

当  $k = i, j$  时,  $b_{ip_i} = a_{jp_i}$   $b_{jp_j} = a_{ip_j}$

备注：第*i*行和第*j*行交换，记作 $r_i \leftrightarrow r_j$ .

证： 当 $k \neq i, j$ 时,  $b_{kp_k} = a_{kp_k}$

当 $k = i, j$ 时,  $b_{ip_i} = a_{jp_i}$      $b_{jp_j} = a_{ip_j}$

$$\begin{aligned} D^* &= \sum_{n!} (-1)^{t^*} b_{1p_1} \cdots b_{ip_i} \cdots b_{jp_j} \cdots b_{np_n} \\ &= \sum_{n!} (-1)^{t^*} a_{1p_1} \cdots a_{jp_i} \cdots a_{ip_j} \cdots a_{np_n} \end{aligned}$$

Vs

$$D = \sum_{n!} (-1)^t a_{1p_1} \cdots a_{ip_i} \cdots a_{jp_j} \cdots a_{np_n} \qquad D^* = -D$$

**性质3** 行列式的某一行（列）中所有的元素都乘以同一个倍数  $k$ ，等于用数  $k$  乘以此行列式。

**备注：**第  $i$  行（列）乘以  $k$ ，记作  $r_i \times k (c_i \times k)$ 。

**验证** 我们以三阶行列式为例。记

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} & ka_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

根据三阶行列式的对角线法则，有

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_1 &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ \mathbf{ka}_{21} & \mathbf{ka}_{22} & \mathbf{ka}_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= a_{11}(\mathbf{ka}_{22})a_{33} + a_{12}(\mathbf{ka}_{23})a_{31} + a_{13}(\mathbf{ka}_{21})a_{32} \\
 &\quad - a_{13}(\mathbf{ka}_{22})a_{31} - a_{12}(\mathbf{ka}_{21})a_{33} - a_{11}(\mathbf{ka}_{23})a_{32} \\
 &= \mathbf{k} \left( \begin{aligned} &a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} \\ &- a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} \end{aligned} \right) = \mathbf{kD}
 \end{aligned}$$

**推论** 行列式的某一行（列）中所有元素的公因子可以提到行列式符号的外面。

**备注：**第 $i$ 行（列）提出公因子 $k$ ，记作 $r_i \div k (c_i \div k)$ 。



性质3. 某行的公因子可外提.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \underline{ka_{i1} \quad ka_{i2} \quad \cdots \quad ka_{in}} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = k \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \underline{a_{i1} \quad a_{i2} \quad \cdots \quad a_{in}} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\sum (-1)^t a_{1p_1} \cdots ka_{ip_i} \cdots a_{np_n} = k \sum (-1)^t a_{1p_1} \cdots a_{ip_i} \cdots a_{np_n}$$

**性质4** 行列式中如果有两行（列）元素成比例，则此行列式为零。

**验证** 我们以4阶行列式为例。

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ ka_{11} & ka_{12} & ka_{13} & ka_{14} \end{vmatrix} = k \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \end{vmatrix} = k \cdot 0 = 0$$

**性质5** 若行列式的某一行（列）的元素都是两数之和，

例如：

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

$$\text{则 } D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

验证 我们以三阶行列式为例.

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \mathbf{a_{12} + b_{12}} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & \mathbf{a_{22} + b_{22}} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & \mathbf{a_{32} + b_{32}} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{p_1 p_2 p_3} (-1)^{t(p_1 p_2 p_3)} a_{1p_1} (\mathbf{a_{2p_2} + b_{2p_2}}) a_{3p_3} \\ &= \sum_{p_1 p_2 p_3} (-1)^{t(p_1 p_2 p_3)} a_{1p_1} \mathbf{a_{2p_2}} a_{3p_3} + \sum_{p_1 p_2 p_3} (-1)^{t(p_1 p_2 p_3)} a_{1p_1} \mathbf{b_{2p_2}} a_{3p_3} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \mathbf{a_{12}} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & \mathbf{a_{22}} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & \mathbf{a_{32}} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \mathbf{b_{12}} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & \mathbf{b_{22}} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & \mathbf{b_{32}} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

性质5. 若某行元素为两数和，则可拆成两行列式的和. (拆分性质)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum (-1)^t a_{1p_1} \cdots (a_{ip_i} + b_{ip_i}) \cdots a_{np_n} \\
 & \left| \begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{i1} + b_{i1} & a_{i2} + b_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} + b_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{array} \right| = \sum (-1)^t a_{1p_1} \cdots a_{ip_i} \cdots a_{np_n} + \\
 & \quad \sum (-1)^t a_{1p_1} \cdots b_{ip_i} \cdots a_{np_n} \\
 & \boxed{=} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{array} \right| \boxed{+} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b_{i1} & b_{i2} & \cdots & b_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{array} \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

## 思考

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 + a_2 & b_1 + b_2 & c_1 + c_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 & y_1 + y_2 & z_1 + z_2 \\ u_1 + u_2 & v_1 + v_2 & w_1 + w_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ u_1 & v_1 & w_1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ u_2 & v_2 & w_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

成立吗?  
No!

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 + a_2 & b_1 + b_2 & c_1 + c_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 & y_1 + y_2 & z_1 + z_2 \\ u_1 + u_2 & v_1 + v_2 & w_1 + w_2 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 + b_2 & c_1 + c_2 \\ x_1 & y_1 + y_2 & z_1 + z_2 \\ u_1 & v_1 + v_2 & w_1 + w_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_1 + b_2 & c_1 + c_2 \\ x_2 & y_1 + y_2 & z_1 + z_2 \\ u_2 & v_1 + v_2 & w_1 + w_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

## 思考

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 + b_2 & c_1 + c_2 \\ x_1 & y_1 + y_2 & z_1 + z_2 \\ u_1 & v_1 + v_2 & w_1 + w_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_1 + b_2 & c_1 + c_2 \\ x_2 & y_1 + y_2 & z_1 + z_2 \\ u_2 & v_1 + v_2 & w_1 + w_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 + c_2 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 + z_2 \\ u_1 & v_1 & w_1 + w_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & c_1 + c_2 \\ x_1 & y_2 & z_1 + z_2 \\ u_1 & v_2 & w_1 + w_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &\quad + \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_1 & c_1 + c_2 \\ x_2 & y_1 & z_1 + z_2 \\ u_2 & v_1 & w_1 + w_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 & c_1 + c_2 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_1 + z_2 \\ u_2 & v_2 & w_1 + w_2 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

## 思考

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 + c_2 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 + z_2 \\ u_1 & v_1 & w_1 + w_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & c_1 + c_2 \\ x_1 & y_2 & z_1 + z_2 \\ u_1 & v_2 & w_1 + w_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_1 & c_1 + c_2 \\ x_2 & y_1 & z_1 + z_2 \\ u_2 & v_1 & w_1 + w_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 & c_1 + c_2 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_1 + z_2 \\ u_2 & v_2 & w_1 + w_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ u_1 & v_1 & w_1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_2 \\ x_1 & y_1 & z_2 \\ u_1 & v_1 & w_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & c_1 \\ x_1 & y_2 & z_1 \\ u_1 & v_2 & w_1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & c_2 \\ x_1 & y_2 & z_2 \\ u_1 & v_2 & w_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &+ \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_1 & c_1 \\ x_2 & y_1 & z_1 \\ u_2 & v_1 & w_1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_1 & c_2 \\ x_2 & y_1 & z_2 \\ u_2 & v_1 & w_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 & c_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_1 \\ u_2 & v_2 & w_1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ u_2 & v_2 & w_2 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



**性质6** 把行列式的某一行（列）的各元素乘以同一个倍数然后加到另一行（列）对应的元素上去，行列式不变.

**备注：**以数  $k$  乘第  $j$  行（列）加到第  $i$  行（列）上，记作  $r_i + kr_j$  ( $c_i + kc_j$ ).

**验证** 我们以三阶行列式为例. 记

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} + ka_{13} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} + ka_{23} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} + ka_{33} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

则  $D = D_1$ .

**性质6** 把行列式的某一行（列）的各元素乘以同一个倍数然后加到另一行（列）对应的元素上去，行列式不变.

证明:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1i} & \cdots & ka_{1i} + a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2i} & \cdots & ka_{2i} + a_{2j} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{ni} & \cdots & ka_{ni} + a_{nj} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1i} & \cdots & ka_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2i} & \cdots & ka_{2i} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{ni} & \cdots & ka_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2i} & \cdots & a_{2j} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

0

原行列式

## 例6: 计算n阶行列式

$$(1) \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} & & & a_{1n} \\ 0 & & a_{2,n-1} & a_{2n} \\ & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n-1,n} & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(2) \text{ 副对角行列式 } \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & \lambda_{n-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

例6:

解: (1)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} & & & a_{1n} \\ 0 & & a_{2,n-1} & a_{2n} \\ & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n-1,n} & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

将 $D$ 通过行当对换化为上三角行列式

$D$ 的第 $n$ 行依次与第 $n-1$ 行……第一行对换

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{nn} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n-1,2} & \cdots & a_{n-1,n-1} & a_{n-1,n} \end{vmatrix}$$

换了 $n-1$ 次

例6:

$$(1) \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} & & & a_{1n} \\ 0 & & a_{2,n-1} & a_{2n} \\ & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n-1,n} & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{nn} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n-1,2} & \cdots & a_{n-1,n-1} & a_{n-1,n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$D_1$ 的第 $n$ 行依次与第 $n-1$ 行……第二行对换 换了 $n-2$ 次

例6:

$$(1) \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} & & & a_{1n} \\ 0 & & a_{2,n-1} & a_{2n} \\ & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n-1,n} & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

将 $D$ 通过  $(n-1) + (n-2) + \cdots + 1 = \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ & a_{n-1,2} & \cdots & a_{n-1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & 0 & \cdots & a_{1n} \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{上三角}$$

$$D = (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)} a_{1n} a_{2,n-1} \cdots a_{n1}$$

例6:

(2) 副对角行列式

解:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & \lambda_{n-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & \lambda_{n-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_{n-1} \lambda_n$$

$n \ n-1 \ \cdots \ 1$   
的逆序数为  $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

## 二、应用举例

计算行列式常用方法：利用运算  $r_i + kr_j$  把行列式化为上（下）三角形行列式，从而算得行列式的值。

例7 计算

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

解：

$$D \stackrel{c_1 \leftrightarrow c_2}{=} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\substack{r_2 - r_1 \\ r_4 + 5r_1}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -8 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 16 & -2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -8 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 16 & -2 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$



例7 计算  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -5 & 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$

解:  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -8 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 16 & -2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_3+4r_2 \\ r_4-8r_2 \end{matrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & 15 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= 10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_4+\frac{1}{2}r_3 \\ \end{matrix} = 10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 10 \times 4 = 40$$

例8 计算  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

解：这个行列式的特点为各列4个数之和为6。把2, 3, 4行同时加到第1行，提出公因子6，然后各行减去第一行

$$D \xrightarrow{r_1+r_2+r_3+r_4} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \div 6} 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-r_1 \\ r_3-r_1 \\ r_4-r_1}} 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 48$$

例9 计算  $D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ a & a+b & a+b+c & a+b+c+d \\ a & 2a+b & 3a+2b+c & 4a+3b+2c+d \\ a & 3a+b & 6a+3b+c & 10a+6b+3c+d \end{vmatrix}$

解：第4行开始，后行减前行

$$D \begin{matrix} r_4-r_3 \\ r_3-r_2 \\ r_2-r_1 \\ \hline \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ 0 & a & a+b & a+b+c \\ 0 & a & 2a+b & 3a+2b+c \\ 0 & a & 3a+b & 6a+3b+c \end{vmatrix}$$


$$\begin{matrix} r_4-r_3 \\ r_3-r_2 \\ \hline \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ 0 & a & a+b & a+b+c \\ 0 & 0 & a & 2a+b \\ 0 & 0 & a & 3a+b \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_4-r_3 \\ \hline \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ 0 & a & a+b & a+b+c \\ 0 & 0 & a & 2a+b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = a^4$$

例 计算  $n$  阶行列式

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

解 将第  $2, 3, \dots, n$  列都加到第一列得

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a + (n-1)b & b & b & \cdots & b \\ a + (n-1)b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ a + (n-1)b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a + (n-1)b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$



$$= [a + (n-1)b] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & a & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= [a + (n-1)b] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ & a-b & & & \\ & & a-b & & \mathbf{0} \\ & \mathbf{0} & & \ddots & \\ & & & & a-b \end{vmatrix} = [a + (n-1)b] (a-b)^{n-1}.$$

例10 设  $D = \begin{vmatrix} \boxed{\begin{matrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{matrix}} & 0 \\ c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} & \boxed{\begin{matrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{matrix}} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \\ c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nk} & \end{vmatrix}$

$$D_1 = \det(a_{ij}) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix}, D_2 = \det(b_{ij}) = \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix},$$

证明  $D = D_1 D_2.$

## 证明

对  $D_1$  作运算  $r_i + kr_j$ ，把  $D_1$  化为下三角形行列式

$$\text{设为 } D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} p_{11} & & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \\ p_{k1} & \cdots & p_{kk} \end{vmatrix} = p_{11} \cdots p_{kk};$$

对  $D_2$  作运算  $c_i + kc_j$ ，把  $D_2$  化为下三角形行列式

$$\text{设为 } D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} q_{11} & & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \\ q_{n1} & \cdots & p_{nk} \end{vmatrix} = q_{11} \cdots q_{nn}.$$

对  $D$  的前  $k$  行作运算  $r_i + kr_j$ , 再对后  $n$  列作运算  $c_i + kc_j$ ,  
把  $D$  化为下三角形行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \boxed{\begin{matrix} p_{11} \\ \vdots \\ p_{k1} \end{matrix}} & \cdots & \boxed{\begin{matrix} p_{kk} \end{matrix}} & \begin{matrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} c_{11} \\ \vdots \\ c_{n1} \end{matrix} & \cdots & \begin{matrix} c_{1k} \\ \vdots \\ c_{nk} \end{matrix} & \boxed{\begin{matrix} q_{11} \\ \vdots \\ q_{n1} \end{matrix}} \end{vmatrix},$$

故  $D = p_{11} \cdots p_{kk} \cdot q_{11} \cdots q_{nn} = D_1 D_2.$



例11 计算 $2n$ 阶行列式

$$D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & b & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & c & d & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & c & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} D'_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & b \\ c & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & d \\ 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & b & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & c & d & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & c & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & d & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

解  $D_{2n}$  中的第 $2n$ 行依次与 $2n-1$ 行…第2行对换

$2n - 2$ 次相邻两行的对换

### 例11 计算 $2n$ 阶行列式

$$D'_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & b \\ c & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & d \\ 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & b & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & c & d & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & c & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & d & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{blue arrow}} D''_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ c & d & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & c & d & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & d \end{vmatrix}$$

解  $D_{2n}$  中的第 $2n$ 列依次与 $2n-1$ 列...第 $2$ 列对换

$2n - 2$ 次相邻两列的对换

# 例11 计算2n阶行列式

解

$$D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & b & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & c & d & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & c & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & d & 0 \\ c & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{2(2n-2)} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c & d & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & & b \\ & & \ddots & & \ddots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & a & b \\ & & & c & d \\ & & \ddots & & \ddots \\ 0 & 0 & c & & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{2(n-1)\text{阶}}$

$$= D_2 D_{2n-2} = (ad - bc) D_{2n-2} \quad \text{递推式}$$

$$D_{2n} = (ad - bc)^2 D_{2n-4} = \cdots = (ad - bc)^{n-1} D_2$$

$$= (ad - bc)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = (ad - bc)^n$$



### 三、小结

行列式的6个性质(行列式中行与列具有同等的地位, 凡是对行成立的性质对列也同样成立).

计算行列式常用方法: (1) 利用定义; (2) 利用性质把行列式化为上三角形行列式, 从而算得行列式的值.

## 思考题

计算4阶行列式


$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} & a & \frac{1}{a} & 1 \\ b^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} & b & \frac{1}{b} & 1 \\ c^2 + \frac{1}{c^2} & c & \frac{1}{c} & 1 \\ d^2 + \frac{1}{d^2} & d & \frac{1}{d} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

(已知  $abcd = 1$ )

# 思考题解答

解

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a & \frac{1}{a} & 1 \\ b^2 & b & \frac{1}{b} & 1 \\ c^2 & c & \frac{1}{c} & 1 \\ d^2 & d & \frac{1}{d} & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{a^2} & a & \frac{1}{a} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{b^2} & b & \frac{1}{b} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{c^2} & c & \frac{1}{c} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{d^2} & d & \frac{1}{d} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a & \frac{1}{a} & 1 \\ b^2 & b & \frac{1}{b} & 1 \\ c^2 & c & \frac{1}{c} & 1 \\ d^2 & d & \frac{1}{d} & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{a^2} & a & \frac{1}{a} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{b^2} & b & \frac{1}{b} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{c^2} & c & \frac{1}{c} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{d^2} & d & \frac{1}{d} & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= abcd \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & \frac{1}{a^2} & \frac{1}{a} \\ b & 1 & \frac{1}{b^2} & \frac{1}{b} \\ c & 1 & \frac{1}{c^2} & \frac{1}{c} \\ d & 1 & \frac{1}{d^2} & \frac{1}{d} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & \frac{1}{a^2} & \frac{1}{a} \\ b & 1 & \frac{1}{b^2} & \frac{1}{b} \\ c & 1 & \frac{1}{c^2} & \frac{1}{c} \\ d & 1 & \frac{1}{d^2} & \frac{1}{d} \end{vmatrix} = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$