

§2.3 Cramer 法则

一、数域 K 上 n 个方程 n 元方程组有解条件

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

引入记号: 系数矩阵 A , 增广矩阵 \tilde{A}

A 经初等行变换得简化行阶梯形, 其系数部分为 J

(2) **定理** 数域 K 上 n 个方程 n 元线性方程组有唯一解 $\Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0$

证: 方程组有唯一解 $\Leftrightarrow J$ 不出现 $(0, 0, \dots, 0, \boxed{d})$ 行且 J 非零行数目等于 n (不出现 $(0, 0, \dots, 0, \boxed{0})$ 行)

$\Leftrightarrow J$ 不出现 0 行

由 J 为简化行阶梯矩阵, J 不出现 0 行 $\Leftrightarrow \det J \neq 0$

A 经初等行变换得 J , $\det J = \alpha \det A (\alpha \neq 0)$

$\therefore \det J \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0$

综上, 方程组有唯一解 $\Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0$.

二、方程组的解

$$(1) \text{ 定义 } B_j := \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & b_1 & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2,j-1} & b_2 & a_{2,j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & b_n & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) **定理 2** $\det A \neq 0$ 时, 线性方程组的解为 $(\frac{\det B_1}{\det A}, \dots, \frac{\det B_j}{\det A}, \dots, \frac{\det B_n}{\det A})'$

证: 将解代入第 i 个方程 $a_{i1}(b_1 A_{11} + b_2 A_{21} + \cdots + b_n A_{n1}) + a_{i2}(b_1 A_{12} + b_2 A_{22} + \cdots + b_n A_{n2}) + \cdots + a_{in}(b_1 A_{1n} + b_2 A_{2n} + \cdots + b_n A_{nn})$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LHS} &= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \frac{\det B_j}{\det A} = \frac{1}{\det A} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n b_k A_{kj} \right) = \frac{1}{\det A} \sum_{k=1}^n b_k \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} A_{kj} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\det A} \sum_{k=1}^n [b_k \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} A_{kj} \right)] \end{aligned}$$

仅当 $k=i$ 时 $a_{ij} A_{kj} \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \text{LHS} = \frac{1}{\det A} b_i \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} A_{ij} = \frac{\det A}{\det A} b_i = b_i = \text{RHS}.$$

注: 定理 1.2 合称 Cramer 法则

例题

例1. 判断数域 K 上 n 元方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 + a^1 x_2 + a^2 x_3 + \dots + a^{n-1} x_n = b_1 \\ x_1 + a^2 x_2 + a^4 x_3 + \dots + a^{2(n-1)} x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_1 + a^n x_2 + a^{2n} x_3 + \dots + a^{n(n-1)} x_n = b_n \end{cases}$ 解的情况 ($a \neq 0$ 且当 $0 < r < n, a^r \neq 1$)

解: $\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & \dots & a^{n-1} \\ 1 & a^2 & a^4 & \dots & a^{2(n-1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & a^n & a^{2n} & \dots & a^{n(n-1)} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a^j - a^i)$

由题设, $a^i \neq a^j, \forall 1 \leq i < j \leq n$

$\therefore \det A \neq 0$, 线性方程组有唯一解.

例2. λ 取何值, 齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} (\lambda-3)x_1 - x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ -x_1 + (\lambda-3)x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 + (\lambda-3)x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 - x_3 + (\lambda-3)x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 有非零解?

解: $\det A = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda-3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda-3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-3) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \lambda-3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda-3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda-3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-3) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \lambda-2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda-3 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (\lambda-3) \left[(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)(\lambda-4) - 2 + 2 + (\lambda-3) - 2(\lambda-2) - 2(\lambda-4) \right]$$

$$= (\lambda-3)^2 ((\lambda-2)(\lambda-4) - 3)$$

$$= (\lambda-1)(\lambda-3)^2 (\lambda-5)$$

齐次方程组有非零解 $\Rightarrow \det A = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$ 或 3 或 5

例3. 讨论线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 + ax_2 + x_3 = 2 \\ x_1 + x_2 + 2bx_3 = 2 \\ x_1 + x_2 - bx_3 = -1 \end{cases}$ 解的情形.

解: $\det A = -b + 2ab + 1 - (1 + 2b - ab) = 3(a-1)b$

(i) $a \neq 1$ 且 $b \neq 0$: 方程组有唯一解.

(ii) $a = 1, b \neq 0$:

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2b & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -b & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{③-①}]{\text{②-①}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2b-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -b-1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{③-②}]{\text{②+2③}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -b-1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{③+}(b+1)\text{②}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2b-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

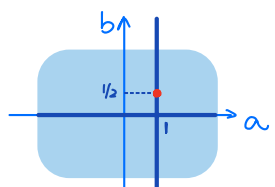
① $b \neq \pm 1$: 方程组无解.

② $b = \pm 1$: 方程组有无穷多解.

(iii) $b = 0$:

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{③-②}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

\therefore 方程组无解.



—: 无解
•: 无穷多解
●: 唯一解.

$$\begin{cases} x-by+3 = x+2by \\ ax+y = x+2by \end{cases}$$

习题 2.5

T1. 判断数域 K 上线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 + 4x_2 + 9x_3 = b_1 \\ x_1 + 8x_2 + 27x_3 = b_2 \\ x_1 + 16x_2 + 81x_3 = b_3 \end{cases}$ 解的情形.

解: $\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 9 \\ 0 & 4 & 18 \\ 0 & 12 & 72 \end{vmatrix} = 288 - 216 = 72 \neq 0$

\therefore 方程组有唯一解.

T2. 判断数域 K 上线性方程组 $\begin{cases} a_1^2 x_1 + a_2^2 x_2 + \cdots + a_n^2 x_n = b_1 \\ a_1^3 x_1 + a_2^3 x_2 + \cdots + a_n^3 x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_1^n x_1 + a_2^n x_2 + \cdots + a_n^n x_n = b_n \end{cases}$ 解的情形 (a_1, \dots, a_n 为两两不等非0数)

解: $\det A = a_1^2 a_2^2 \cdots a_n^2 \det V_n = a_1^2 a_2^2 \cdots a_n^2 \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i) \neq 0$

\therefore 方程组有唯一解.

T3. λ 取何值, 齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} (\lambda-2)x_1 - 3x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 + (\lambda-8)x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 14x_2 + (\lambda+3)x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 有非零解?

解: $\det A = (\lambda-2)(\lambda-8)(\lambda+3) + 12 + 28 - (-4(\lambda-8) - 8(\lambda-2) + 3(\lambda+3))$
 $= (\lambda-2)(\lambda-8)(\lambda+3) + 4(\lambda-8) + 25(\lambda-1)$
 $= (\lambda-8)(\lambda+2)(\lambda-1) + 25(\lambda-1)$
 $= (\lambda-1)(\lambda-3)^2$

齐次方程组有非零解 $\Rightarrow \det A = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$ 或 3

T4. 当 a, b 取何值时, 齐次线性方程组 $\begin{cases} ax_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + bx_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2bx_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 有非零解?

解: $\det A = ab + 1 + 2b - (b + 2ab + 1) = (1-a)b$

齐次线性方程组有非零解 $\Rightarrow \det A = 0 \Rightarrow a=1$ 或 $b=0$

T5. 讨论数域 K 上线性方程组 $\begin{cases} ax_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 2 \\ x_1 + bx_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2bx_2 + x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$ 解的情形.

解: $\det A = (1-a)b$

(i) $a \neq 1$ 且 $b \neq 0$: 方程组有唯一解

(ii) $b = 0$:

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{②}-\text{③}} \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

\therefore 方程组无解.

(iii) $a = 1$ 且 $b \neq 0$:

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & b & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{②}-\text{①}]{\text{②}-\text{①}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & b-1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & b-1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{③}-2\text{②}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & b-1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{②} \times (-1)]{\text{②} \leftrightarrow \text{③}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-2b \end{bmatrix}$$

① $b \neq \frac{1}{2}$: 方程组无解.

② $b = \frac{1}{2}$: 方程组有无穷多解.

T6. 讨论数域 K 上线性方程组 $\begin{cases} ax_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 2 \\ x_1 + bx_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2bx_2 + x_3 = 1 \end{cases}$ 解的情形.

解: $\det A = (1-a)b$

(i) $a \neq 1$ 且 $b \neq 0$: 方程组有唯一解

(ii) $b = 0$:

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}-\textcircled{2}} \begin{bmatrix} a & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

\therefore 方程组有无穷多解

(iii) $a = 1$ 且 $b \neq 0$:

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & b & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2b & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\textcircled{2}-\textcircled{1}]{\textcircled{3}-\textcircled{1}}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & b-1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & b-1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}-2\textcircled{2}}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & b-1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3}]{\textcircled{2}-b+1\textcircled{1}}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -b \end{bmatrix}$$

\therefore 方程组无解.