## 三. 定义计算简单的行列式

例3. 求det 
$$A$$
:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 & -3 \\ -3 & 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\det A = 1(-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + (-3)(-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+7(-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (8+21) + 3(4-9) + 7(14+12) = 196$$

例4. 计算下三角行列式 
$$D_n = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{22} & O \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

同理,
$$\det(\operatorname{diag}(a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn})) = a_{11}a_{22} \dots a_{nn}$$

$$\det(kI_n) = k^n$$
,  $\det I = 1$ 

例5. 计算斜下三角行列式 
$$D_n = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a_n \\ a_2 & * \end{bmatrix}$$

$$| P | D_n = a_n (-1)^{1+n}$$

$$| a_2 | = (-1)^{n-1} a_n D_{n-1}$$

$$| a_1 | = (-1)^{n-1} a_n D_{n-1}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} a_n (-1)^{n-2} a_{n-1} D_{n-2} = \dots = (-1)^{(n-1)+(n-2)+\dots+1} a_n a_{n-1} \cdots a_1$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$$



同理, 
$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_n \\ & \ddots & \\ a_2 & \\ a_1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$$

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}}$$

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & & & & \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & O & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= a_{11}a_{22} \cdots a_{nn}$$

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{n} \\ & \ddots & \\ a_{2} & * \\ a_{1} & * \end{vmatrix}$$

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

## 思考:

[结束]