

- 2.1 行列式的定义
 - 2.2 行列式的性质
 - 2.3 行列式的展开定理
 - 2.4 克莱姆法则

教学计划: 3次课-9学时



2.1 行列式的定义

- 二、三阶行列式
 - 排列与逆序
 - n 阶行列式



1. 二、三阶行列式

(1) 二阶行列式

设
$$A = (a_{ij})_{2 \times 2}$$

$$|A| = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \quad \mathbb{R} + \mathbb{R}$$

称为二阶行列式,也称为方阵A的行列式.

 a_{ij} 称为行列式的元素

₹称为行下标, j称为列下标

展开式的规律:

- 1) 二阶行列式的展开式中共有2!=2项.
- 2) 每项都是2个元素的乘积,且它们取自行列式的不同行、不同列.
- 3) 正、负项个数相同,都是1项.

(2) 三阶行列式

设
$$A = (a_{ij})_{3\times 3}$$

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

称为三阶行列式,也称为方阵A的行列式.

(2) 三阶行列式

设
$$A = (a_{ij})_{3\times 3}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{21}a_{32}a_{13} \quad \mathbb{R} \mathbb{H} \mathbb{R}$$

$$-a_{31}a_{22}a_{13} - a_{23}a_{32}a_{11} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}$$

称为三阶行列式,也称为方阵A的行列式.

展开式的规律:

- 1) 三阶行列式的展开式中共有3!=6项.
- 2) 每项都是3个元素的乘积,且它们取自行列式的不同行、不同列.
- 3) 正、负项个数相同,都是3项.



练习1

求下面二阶行列式的值:
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 2 - 5 \cdot (-1) = 2 + 5 = 7$$

练习2

解:
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot (-4) \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 5 - 0 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 - 0 \cdot (-4) \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 4 \cdot 3$$
$$= 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 6$$

(2) 三阶行列式

展开式的规律:

- 1) 三阶行列式的展开式中共有3!=6项.
- 2) 每项都是3个元素的乘积,且它们取自行列式的不同行、不同列.
- 3) 正、负项个数相同,都是3项.



(2) 三阶行列式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} \\ (123) & (231) & (312) \\ -a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} \\ (321) & (132) & (213) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{(i,j,i)} (-1)^t a_{1j_1}a_{2j_2}a_{3j_3}$$

注释:

- 1) 每一项当<mark>行下标</mark>按自然顺序排列时, 列下标构成1,2,3的一个 排列 $j_1j_2j_3$.
- 2) 每个排列对应展开式中的一项, 1,2,3的全排列共3!=6个, 因此 展开式中共有6项.
- 3) t 由列下标构成的排列 $j_1j_2j_3$ 决定.



- 2.1 行列式的定义
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2. 排列与逆序数

- 定义2.1 由自然数 1,2,...,n 所构成的一个有序数组, 称为这n个数的一个n级排列.
 - 例 52341是1,2,3,4,5的一个(5级)排列
- 定义2.2 在排列 $j_1j_2...j_n$ 中,

数 j_1 前面比 j_1 大的数字的个数,称为 j_1 的逆序;

数 j_2 前面比 j_2 大的数字的个数,称为 j_2 的逆序;

数 j_n 前面比 j_n 大的数字的个数,称为 j_n 的逆序; 所有这n个数的逆序之和称为该排列的逆序数. 记为 $\tau(j_1,\dots,j_n)$.



例1 求排列32514的逆序数.

解 在排列32514中,

3排在首位, 逆序数为0;

2的前面比2大的数只有一个, 故逆序数为1;

5的前面没有比5大的数, 其逆序数为0;

1的前面比1大的数有3个, 故逆序数为3;

4的前面比4大的数有1个, 故逆序数为1;

所以排列32514的逆序数为5,记为 τ (32514)=5.



- 2.1 行列式的定义
 - 二、三阶行列式
 - 排列与逆序
 - $\rightarrow n$ 阶行列式

(2) 三阶行列式

$$= \sum_{(j_1 j_2 j_3)} (-1)^t a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} a_{3j_3} = \sum_{(j_1 j_2 j_3)} (-1)^{\tau(j_1 j_2 j_3)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} a_{3j_3}$$

注释:

- 1) 每一项当<mark>行下标</mark>按自然顺序排列时, 列下标构成1,2,3的一个 排列 $j_1j_2j_3$.
- 2) 每个排列对应展开式中的一项, 1,2,3的全排列共3!=6个, 因此 展开式中共有6项.
- 3) t 由列下标构成的排列 $j_1j_2j_3$ 决定. $t = \tau(j_1j_2j_3)$



3. n阶行列式 Determinant

$$|A| = \sum_{(j_1 j_2 j_3)} (-1)^{\tau(j_1 j_2 j_3)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} a_{3j_3}$$

定义2.3 设n阶方阵 $A = (a_{ii})_{n \times n}$,

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$
 行下标按自然顺序排列 展开式
$$= \sum_{(j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n)} (-1)^{\tau(j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdots a_{nj_n}$$
 称为 n 阶行列式,也称为方阵 A 的行列式.

展开式的规律:

- 1) 每项都是n个元素的乘积,且它们取自行列式的不同行,不同列.
- 2) 列下标构成1,2,...,n的一个排列 $j_1j_2...j_n$.
- 3) n 阶行列式的展开式中共有 n! 项.

n阶行列式与n阶方阵的区别:

定义2.3 设n阶方阵 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$,

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{(j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n)} (-1)^{\tau(j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdots a_{nj_n}$$

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



(2) 三阶行列式

$$\begin{split} |A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} &= a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} \\ (123) \ 0 & (231) \ 2 & (312) \ 2 \\ -a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} \\ (321) \ 3 & (132) \ 1 & (213) \ 1 \\ &= \sum_{(j_1j_2j_3)} (-1)^{\tau(j_1j_2j_3)} a_{1j_1}a_{2j_2}a_{3j_3} \end{split}$$

列下标按自 然顺序排列

$$= a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{31}a_{12}a_{23} + a_{21}a_{32}a_{13}$$

$$(123) 0 (312) 2 (231) 2$$

$$-a_{31}a_{22}a_{13} - a_{11}a_{32}a_{23} - a_{21}a_{12}a_{33}$$

$$(321) 3 (132) 1 (213) 1$$

$$= \sum_{(i_1 i_2 i_3)} (-1)^{\tau(i_1 i_2 i_3)} a_{i_1 1} a_{i_2 2} a_{i_3 3}$$



n阶行列式的第二种定义:

$$|A| = \sum_{(i_1 i_2 i_3)} (-1)^{\tau(i_1 i_2 i_3)} a_{i_1 1} a_{i_2 2} a_{i_3 3}$$

定理2.1 n 阶行列式可定义为

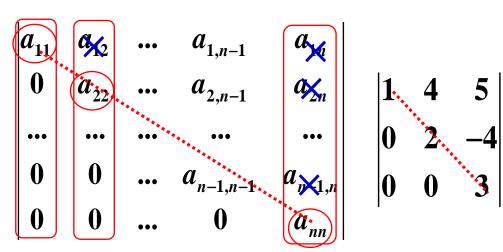
$$|A| = \sum_{(i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n)} (-1)^{\tau(i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n)} a_{i_1 1} a_{i_2 2} \cdots a_{i_n n}$$

列下标按自然顺序排列

展开式的规律:

- 1) 每项都是n个元素的乘积,且它们取自行列式的不同行,不同列.
- 2) 行下标构成1,2,...,n的一个排列 $i_1i_2\cdots i_n$.
- 3) n阶行列式的展开式中共有 n! 项.

例2 计算上三角行列式



解:用行列式的定义计算

$$egin{aligned} |A| &= \sum_{(i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n)} (-1)^{\tau(i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n)} a_{i_1 1} a_{i_2 2} \cdots a_{i_n n} \ ($$
 (展开式中有 $n !$ 项)
$$&= (-1)^{\tau(12 \cdots n)} \ a_{11} \ a_{22} \ \cdots \ a_{nn} \ ($$
 非零项只有 1 项)
$$&= a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{nn} \end{aligned}$$



类似可得下三角行列式:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \vdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \vdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \vdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}\cdots a_{nn}$$



2.1 行列式的定义

- ✓ 二、三阶行列式
- ✓ 排列与逆序
- \checkmark n 阶行列式

- 2.1 行列式的定义
- 2.2 行列式的性质
 - 2.3 行列式的展开定理
 - 2.4 克莱姆法则



- 2.2 行列式的性质
 - **一**行列式的性质
 - 行列式的计算

1. 行列式的性质

转置行列式的定义:

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

行列式 $|A^T|$ 称为行列式 |A| 的转置行列式。

性质1 设 $A=(a_{ii})$ 为n阶方阵,则 $|A|=|A^T|$.即

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

注释 行列式中行与列具有同等的地位, 因此行列式的性质 对行成立的对列也同样成立.

验算
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

$$|A^T| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12} = |A|$$

性质2 设
$$A=(a_{ij})$$
,若 $A \xrightarrow{r_i \leftrightarrow r_k} B$,则 $|B|=-|A|$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \cdots & a_{kn} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}^{r_{i} \leftrightarrow r_{k}} - \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \cdots & a_{kn} \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}^{i\uparrow \uparrow}$$

验算
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} \end{vmatrix} = a_{12}a_{21} - a_{11}a_{22} = -(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}) = -|A|$$



推论 设 $A = (a_{ii})$,若中有两行(列)相同,则|A| = 0.

证明

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ i \nmid \overline{1} & a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{in} \\ |A| = & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ j \nmid \overline{1} & a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_i \leftrightarrow r_j} - \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = -|A|$$

$$|A| = -|A| \longrightarrow 2|A| = 0 \longrightarrow |A| = 0$$



性质3 设 $A=(a_{ij})$,若 $A \xrightarrow{r_i \times k} B$,则 |B|=k|A|. k为常数.

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

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

验算
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = ka_{11}a_{22} - ka_{12}a_{21} = k(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}) = k|A|$$

注意 |kA| 与 k|A| 不同!

$$kA = \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} & \dots & ka_{1n} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} & \dots & ka_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ ka_{n1} & ka_{2n} & \dots & ka_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad k|A| = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} & \dots & ka_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|kA| = \begin{vmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} & \dots & ka_{1n} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} & \dots & ka_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ ka_{n1} & ka_{2n} & \dots & ka_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = k^n \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= k^n |A|$$

$$\neq k|A|$$

性质3 设 $A=(a_{ij})$,若 $A \xrightarrow{k \times r_i} B$,则|B|=k|A|.

推论1 若方阵A中有一个零行(列),则 |A|=0.

证明
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

性质3 设 $A=(a_{ij})$,若 $A \xrightarrow{k \times r_i} B$,则|B|=k|A|.

推论2 若方阵A中有两行(列)成比例,则 |A|=0.

证明

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ |A| = ka_{11} & ka_{12} & \cdots & ka_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = k \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

性质4 若方阵A的某一行(列)的元素都是两数之和

拆行(列)

性质4 若方阵A的某一行(列)的元素都是两数之和 拆行(列)

$$||A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ c_1 + b_1 & c_2 + b_2 & \cdots & c_n + b_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ c_1 & c_2 & \cdots & c_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

验算
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ c_1 + b_1 & c_2 + b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11}(c_2 + b_2) - a_{12}(c_1 + b_1)$$

$$= (a_{11}c_2 - a_{12}c_1) + (a_{11}b_2 - a_{12}b_1) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|C| \qquad |B|$$

下面的等式是正确的吗?

$$\begin{vmatrix} a+x & b+y \\ c+z & d+w \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{vmatrix}$$

解:
拆列
$$\begin{vmatrix} a+x & b+y \\ c+z & d+w \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b+y \\ c & d+w \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & b+y \\ z & d+w \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & y \\ c & w \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & b \\ z & d \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{vmatrix}$$

性质5 若
$$A = (a_{ij}), A \xrightarrow{r_i + kr_j} B, 则 |B| = |A|$$

性质5 若
$$A = (a_{ij}), A \xrightarrow{r_i + kr_j} B, \quad \mathbb{N}|B| = |A|.$$
例如:
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{r_2 + kr_1}_{I}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} + ka_{11} & a_{22} + ka_{12} & \cdots & a_{2n} + ka_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = |B|$$

性质5 若
$$A = (a_{ij}), A \xrightarrow{r_i + kr_j} B, 则 |B| = |A|.$$

证明:

证明:
$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} + ka_{11} & a_{22} + ka_{12} & \cdots & a_{2n} + ka_{1n} \\ & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|F| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ ka_{11} & ka_{12} & \cdots & ka_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= |A|$$



行列式的5个性质:

性质2 若
$$A \xrightarrow{r_i \leftrightarrow r_j} B$$
, $|B| = -|A|$

性质3 若
$$A \xrightarrow{r_i \times k} B$$
, $|B| = k |A|$

性质5 若
$$A \xrightarrow{r_i + kr_j} B$$
, $|B| = |A|$

性质1
$$|A| = |A^T|$$

性质4 拆行(列)

结论1: 行变换不会改变方阵行列式是否为零的性质

结论2: 可逆矩阵行列式不为0,不可逆矩阵行列式=0

定理1.6 方阵A可逆 $\Rightarrow A \xrightarrow{\text{free}} E \mid E \mid = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0$



定理2.2 设A, B均为n阶方阵,则|AB| = |A||B|.(证明略)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Primal } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}, \ |B| = \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{vmatrix} = b_{11}b_{22} - b_{12}b_{21} \\ |AB| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{11}b_{12} \\ a_{21}b_{11} & a_{21}b_{12} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} & a_{22}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} \\ a_{21}b_{11} & a_{21}b_{12} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} & a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} \\ a_{21}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{21} & a_{22}b_{22} \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{21}b_{11} & a_{21}b_{12} | & |a_{21}b_{11} & a_{22}b_{22} | & |a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} | & |a_{22}b_{21} & a_{22}b_{22} | \\ = b_{11}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{11} \\ a_{21} & a_{21} \end{vmatrix} + b_{11}b_{22}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + b_{12}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{11} \\ a_{22} & a_{21} \end{vmatrix} + b_{21}b_{22}\begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{12} \\ a_{22} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{22}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} - b_{12}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{22}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + a_{11}b_{22}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{22}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{21}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{21}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{21}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{21}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{21}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{21}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{21}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{21}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{21}b_{21}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{21}b_{21}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{21}b_{21}b_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{21}b$$

定理2.2 设A, B均为n阶方阵,则|AB| = |A||B|.(证明略)

推论 若 A_i (i =1,2,...s)为n阶方阵,则有

$$|A_1 A_2 \cdots A_s| = |A_1| |A_2| \cdots |A_s|$$

第二章 行列式

- 2.2 行列式的性质
 - 行列式的性质
 - 一行列式的计算

2. 行列式的计算

例1

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -7 & 9 & -5 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} r_2 + 3r_1 \\ r_3 - 2r_1 \\ r_4 - 3r_1 \\ r_5 - 4r_1 \end{vmatrix}$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$D = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{r_4 + r_3}{r_5 - 2r_3}} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$r_5 + 4r_4 = -1$$
 $r_5 + 4r_4 = -1$ $r_5 + 4r_4 = -1$



注释:

- 1) 本题利用行列式的性质,采用"化零"的方法,逐步将所给行列式化为上三角行列式.
- 2) 若所给行列式的元素具有某些特点,则应充分利用这些特点, 应用行列式性质,化为上(下)三角行列式.

计算 n 阶行列式

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a + (n-1)b \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & a & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & b & b & \cdots & a \end{bmatrix}$$

 $= [a + (n-1)b](a-b)^{n-1}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} & \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{b} & \cdots & \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} \end{bmatrix}$$

例3 证明
$$\begin{vmatrix} a+d & d+g & g \\ b+e & e+h & h \\ c+f & f+l & l \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & d & g \\ b & e & h \\ c & f & l \end{vmatrix}$$

方法1:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a+d & d+g & g \\ b+e & e+h & h \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} c_{2}-c_{3} \\ b+e & e & h \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a+d & d & g \\ b+e & e & h \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} c_{1}-c_{2} \\ b & e & h \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} c+f & f+l & l \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} c+f & f & l \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} c+f & f & l \end{vmatrix}$$

方法2: 拆列

$$\begin{vmatrix} a+d & d+g & g \\ b+e & e+h & h \\ c+f & f+l & l \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & d+g & g \\ b+h & h \\ c+f & f+l & l \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & d+g & g \\ b+h & h \\ c+f & l & l \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & g & g \\ b+l & l & l \\ c+f & l & l & l \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & d & g \\ b+h & h \\ c+f & l & l & l \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & g & g \\ b+l & l & l & l \\ c+f & l & l & l & l \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & d & g \\ b+l & l & l & l & l \\ c+f & l & l & l & l & l \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & d & g \\ b+l & l & l & l & l & l \\ c+f & l & l & l & l & l \end{vmatrix}$$

例4 证明: 奇数阶反对称行列式等于零.

证明: 设 A_n 是奇数阶反对称阵(其中n为奇数)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & 0 & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{12} & 0 & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -a_{1n} & -a_{2n} & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -A$$

$$|A| = |A^T| = |-A| = (-1)^n |A| = -|A| \rightarrow 2|A| = 0 \rightarrow |A| = 0$$

$$|A_1A_2| = |A_1||A_2|$$

例5 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & 4 & -3 \\ -3 & -4 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & 3 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 且 $|A| > 0$, 计算 $|A|$.

解:
$$AA^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & 4 & -3 \\ -3 & -4 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & 3 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -3 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 & -4 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 30 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 30 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 30 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 30E$$

所以
$$|A| \cdot |A^T| = |AA^T| = |30E| = 30^4 |E| = 30^4$$
即 $|A|^2 = 30^4 \rightarrow |A| = 30^2$



重要结论:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \\ \hline c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nk} \end{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix} \times \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & A_{14} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & A_{2} & 2 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & 4 & 14 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 8 & 4 & 14 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \times 6 = -12$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & ^{4} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ & 5 & 6 & 8 & 4 & 14 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3/2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & -1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & 4 & 14 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3/2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & -1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & 4 & 14 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3/2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & -1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & 4 & 14 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$c_{3} \leftrightarrow c_{4} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3/2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 & 4 & 8 & 14 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3/2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 & 4 & 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3/2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 & 4 & 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3/2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 6 & 4 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$
下三角行列式

$$= -2 \times 6 = |A_1||A_2|$$



行列式的5个性质:

性质2 若
$$A \xrightarrow{r_i \leftrightarrow r_j} B$$
, $|B| = -|A|$

性质3 若
$$A \xrightarrow{r_i \times k} B$$
, $|B| = k |A|$

性质5 若
$$A \xrightarrow{r_i + kr_j} B$$
, $|B| = |A|$

性质1
$$|A| = |A^T|$$

性质4 拆行(列)

性质6 |AB| = |A||B|

性质7
$$\begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = |A||B|$$

结论1: 行变换不会改变方阵行

列式是否为零的性质.

结论2: 可逆矩阵行列式≠0

不可逆矩阵行列式=0

第二章 行列式

2.2 行列式的性质

- ✔行列式的性质
- √行列式的计算

作业 习题四

授课内容	作业
2.1 行列式定义	4,5(1)(2)(4) 定义
2.2 行列式性质	6(3)(4)(5)(7)(8)(9),7(1)(2)性质
2.3 行列式展开定理	8(1)(3),9(1)(2)降阶,10(1)(2)性质, 18(1)-(5) 伴随阵, 21(1)(2)行列式求逆
2.4 克莱姆法则	12(1), 13



計算
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
 $r_1 \stackrel{\frown}{=} r_3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ $r_2 \stackrel{\frown}{=} r_1 - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ $= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $r_3 - r_2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

计算
$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$
 $\stackrel{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2}{=}$ $\stackrel{1}{=}$ $\stackrel{1$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & -15 & 2 & -20 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{|0|}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & -15 & 2 & -20 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} r_{3} + 15r_{2} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 17 & 85 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} r_{4} + 7r_{2} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 17 & 85 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 45 \end{vmatrix}$$

计算

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$
 $=$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 17 & 85 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 45 \end{vmatrix}$
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$$\begin{vmatrix} r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4 \\ = -9 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 17 & 85 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} r_4 - 17r_3 \\ = -9 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

计算
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$

計算
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & a+b \\ b & a+b & a \\ a+b & a & b \end{vmatrix}$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} c_1+c_2+c_3 \\ 2(a+b) & a+b & a \\ 2(a+b) & a & b \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & a+b \\ 1 & a+b & a \\ 1 & a & b \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & a+b \\ 1 & a+b & a \\ 0 & -b & b-a \end{vmatrix}$

$$= 2(a+b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & a+b \\ 1 & a+b & a \\ 1 & a & b \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} r_3-r_2 \\ = 2(a+b) \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & a+b \\ 1 & a+b & a \\ 0 & -b & b-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & a+b \\ 0 & a & -b \\ 0 & -b & b-a \end{vmatrix} = 2(a+b)a\begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & a+b \\ 0 & 1 & -b/a \\ 0 & -b & b-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} r_3 + br_2 \\ = 2(a+b)a \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & a+b \\ 0 & 1 & -b/a \\ 0 & 0 & b-a-b^2/a \end{vmatrix} = 2(a+b)a(b-a-b^2/a) = 2(a+b)(ab-a^2-b^2) = -2(a^3+b^3)$$

計算

$$a$$
 b
 $a+b$
 $a+b$
 $a+b$
 $a+b$
 $a+b$

 法2
 $a+b$
 a
 a
 $a+b$
 $a+b$
 $a+b$
 $a+b$
 $a+b$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 0+b & a+b \\ 0 & a+b & a+0 \\ a & a+0 & 0+b \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0+b & a+b \\ b & a+b & a+0 \\ b & a+0 & 0+b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & a+b \\ 0 & a & a+0 \\ a & a & 0+b \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & b & a+b \\ 0 & b & a+0 \\ a & 0 & 0+b \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & a+b \\ b & a & 0a+0 \\ b & a & 0+b \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & b & a+b \\ b & b & a+0 \\ b & 0 & 0+b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & a \\ 0 & a & a \\ a & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ a & a & b \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & b & a \\ 0 & 0b & a \\ a & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ a & 0 & b \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & b & a \\ b & 0 & b \\ b & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & b & b \\ b & b & 0 \\ b & 0 & b \end{vmatrix}$$

計算
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & a+b \\ b & a+b & a \\ a+b & a & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & a \\ 0 & a & a \\ a & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ a & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ a & a & b \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & b & b \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ b & 0 & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a^{3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + a^{2}b \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a^{3} + b^{3}) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} + (a^{2}b - ab^{2}) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -2(a^{3} + b^{3})$$