

第二章 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



一. 两个基本概念

1. 代数余子式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix},$$

$$M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix},$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} M_{12} = -M_{12}.$$

注意： a_{ij} 的代数余子式仅与 i, j 有关，与 a_{ij} 无关.



2. 伴随矩阵

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

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

定义2.6 行列式 $|A|$ 的各个元素的代数余子式 A_{ij} 所构成的如下矩阵:

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

称为矩阵 A 的伴随矩阵.



练习2

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad |B| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

写出矩阵 B 的伴随矩阵 B^*

解：

$$B^* = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{21} & B_{31} \\ B_{12} & B_{22} & B_{32} \\ B_{13} & B_{23} & B_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -1 + 2 = 1$$

$$B_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -(-1 + 2) = -1$$

$$B_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -1 + 1 = 0$$



二. 重要结论

1. 代数余子式的性质

$$a_{i1}A_{j1} + a_{i2}A_{j2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{jn} = \begin{cases} |A|, & \text{当 } i = j, \\ 0, & \text{当 } i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

2. 伴随矩阵的性质 $AA^* = |A|E$

3. 伴随矩阵 矩阵A可逆 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$

$$\text{且 } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* \quad |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$$

$$(A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A \quad |A^*| = (|A|)^{n-1}$$



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2.4 克莱姆法则

- ➡ 克莱姆法则
 - 重要结论



定理2.5 线性方程组 $m = n$

[illegible]

$$D = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \cdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

若 $D = |A| \neq 0$, 则方程组有唯一解: $Ax = b \Rightarrow x = A^{-1}b$

$$(A, b) \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} (E, A^{-1}b)$$

$$r(A) = r(A, b) = n \quad \begin{array}{c} A \quad b \\ \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & * & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & * \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & * \end{array} \right) \\ \begin{array}{cc} E & A^{-1}b \end{array} \end{array}$$

阶梯阵
行简化阶梯阵



1. 克莱姆法则

定理2.5

[illegible]

若 $D = |A| \neq 0$, 则方程组有唯一解:

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, \dots, x_n = \frac{D_n}{D}$$

其中 D_j 是把 D 中第 j 列用方程组的右端常数项代替后所得到的 n 阶行列式.

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

$$Ax = b \Rightarrow x = A^{-1}b$$

$$(A, b) \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} (E, A^{-1}b)$$



克莱姆法多用于理论推导而不是计算

例1 用克莱姆法则解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 3x_2 & +4x_4 & = 4 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 & = 11/6 \\ x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 + 2x_4 & = 5/6 \end{cases}$$

解

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 67 \neq 0,$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 11/6 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 5/6 & -1 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{67}{3},$$

唯一解: $x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = 0,$

$$x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad x_4 = \frac{D_4}{D} = 1.$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 11/6 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5/6 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

注：需求5个4阶行列式 **麻烦！**

同理 $D_3 = \frac{67}{2}, \quad D_4 = 67$



例1 用克莱姆法则解方程组

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 3 \\ 3x_2 + 4x_4 = 4 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 11/6 \\ x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 5/6 \end{cases}$$

简单!

解: $(A, b) \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} (E, A^{-1}b)$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 5 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 11/6 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 & 2 & 5/6 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1/3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{matrix} x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{1}{3}, \\ x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = 0, \\ x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = \frac{1}{2}, \\ x_4 = \frac{D_4}{D} = 1. \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = 0, \\ x_3 &= \frac{D_3}{D} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad x_4 = \frac{D_4}{D} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{3}, x_2 = 0, x_3 = \frac{1}{2}, x_4 = 1$$



1. 克莱姆法则

定理2.5

[illegible]

若 $D = |A| \neq 0$, 则方程组有唯一解:

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, \dots, x_n = \frac{D_n}{D}$$

其中 D_j 是把 D 中第 j 列用方程组的右端常数项代替后所得到的 n 阶行列式.

证明: $n = 3$



证明:
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases}$$

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$$

若 $D = |A| \neq 0$, 方程组有唯一解:

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D}$$

$$Ax = b \Rightarrow x = A^{-1}b = \frac{1}{D} A^* b$$

$$(A, b) \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} (E, A^{-1}b)$$

$$A^* b = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}b_1 + A_{21}b_2 + A_{31}b_3 \\ A_{12}b_1 + A_{22}b_2 + A_{32}b_3 \\ A_{13}b_1 + A_{23}b_2 + A_{33}b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} D_1 \\ D_2 \\ D_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{11}b_1 + A_{21}b_2 + A_{31}b_3 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = D_1$$



证明:
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases}$$

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$$

若 $D = |A| \neq 0$, 方程组有唯一解:

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D}$$

$$Ax = b \Rightarrow x = A^{-1}b = \frac{1}{D} A^* b$$

$$(A, b) \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} (E, A^{-1}b)$$

$$A^* b = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}b_1 + A_{21}b_2 + A_{31}b_3 \\ A_{12}b_1 + A_{22}b_2 + A_{32}b_3 \\ A_{13}b_1 + A_{23}b_2 + A_{33}b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} D_1 \\ D_2 \\ D_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{12}b_1 + A_{22}b_2 + A_{32}b_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = D_2$$



证明:
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases}$$

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$$

若 $D = |A| \neq 0$, 方程组有唯一解:

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D}$$

$$Ax = b \Rightarrow x = A^{-1}b = \frac{1}{D} A^* b$$

$$(A, b) \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} (E, A^{-1}b)$$

$$A^* b = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}b_1 + A_{21}b_2 + A_{31}b_3 \\ A_{12}b_1 + A_{22}b_2 + A_{32}b_3 \\ A_{13}b_1 + A_{23}b_2 + A_{33}b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} D_1 \\ D_2 \\ D_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{13}b_1 + A_{23}b_2 + A_{33}b_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = D_3$$



证明:
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases}$$

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

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$$

若 $D = |A| \neq 0$, 方程组有唯一解:

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D}$$

$$Ax = b \Rightarrow x = A^{-1}b = \frac{1}{D} A^* b$$

$$(A, b) \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} (E, A^{-1}b)$$

$$A^* b = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}b_1 + A_{21}b_2 + A_{31}b_3 \\ A_{12}b_1 + A_{22}b_2 + A_{32}b_3 \\ A_{13}b_1 + A_{23}b_2 + A_{33}b_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} D_1 \\ D_2 \\ D_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = A^{-1}b = \frac{1}{D} A^* b = \frac{1}{D} \begin{pmatrix} D_1 \\ D_2 \\ D_3 \end{pmatrix}$$



1. 克莱姆法则

使用克莱姆法的两个条件:

- (1)方程个数等于变量个数;
(2)系数行列式不等于零.

定理2.5

[illegible]

若 $D = |A| \neq 0$, 则方程组有唯一解:

$D = |A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow Ax = b$ 有唯一解

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, \dots, x_n = \frac{D_n}{D}$$

其中 D_j 是把 D 中第 j 列用方程组的右端常数项代替后所得到的 n 阶行列式.



第二章 行列式

2.4 克莱姆法则

- 克莱姆法则

 重要结论



2. 重要结论

[illegible]

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

定理2.5 $|A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow Ax = b$ 有唯一解



定理2.6 $Ax = b$ 无解或有两个不同的解 $\Rightarrow |A| = 0$



初等行变换求解线性方程组(非齐次) 当系数矩阵是方阵时 $m = n$

非齐次线性方程组: $Ax = b$

$$Ax = b \text{ 有解} \Leftrightarrow r(A) = r(A, b) \begin{cases} = n, \text{ 有唯一解} & |A| \neq 0 \\ < n, \text{ 有无穷多解} & |A| = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Ax = b \text{ 无解} \Leftrightarrow r(A) < r(A, b) \text{ 有矛盾方程} \quad |A| = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(A, b)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & * \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & * \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} r(A) = r(A, b) = n = 3 \\ |A| \neq 0 \end{matrix} \text{ 求唯一解}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(A, b)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} r(A) = r(A, b) = 2 < n = 3 \\ |A| = 0 \end{matrix} \text{ 求通解}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(A, b)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} r(A) = 2 < r(A, b) = 3 \\ |A| = 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \text{矛盾方程}$$



2. 重要结论

[illegible]

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

定理2.5 $|A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow Ax = b$ 有唯一解

定理2.6 $Ax = b$ 无解或有两个不同的解 $\Rightarrow |A| = 0$

定理2.7 $|A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow Ax = 0$ 只有零解 $x_j = \frac{D_j}{D} = 0$

定理2.8 $Ax = 0$ 有非零解 $\Rightarrow |A| = 0$



2. 重要结论

[illegible]

定理： $Ax = 0$ 有非零解 $\iff |A| = 0$

证明:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B$$

$A \xrightarrow{r_i \leftrightarrow r_j} B, \quad |B| = -|A|$
 $A \xrightarrow{r_i \times k} B, \quad |B| = k|A|$
 $A \xrightarrow{r_i + kr_j} B, \quad |B| = |A|$

$\xrightarrow{\text{黄色箭头}} \text{多余方程}$

阶梯阵

$\therefore Ax = 0$ 有效方程个数 $r(A) < \text{变量个数 } n$

$\therefore Ax = 0$ 有非零解



2. 重要结论

[illegible]

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

定理2.5 $|A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow Ax = b$ 有唯一解

定理2.6 $Ax = b$ 无解或有无穷多解 $\Leftrightarrow |A| = 0$

定理2.7 $|A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow Ax = 0$ 只有零解

定理2.8 $Ax = 0$ 有非零解 $\Leftrightarrow |A| = 0$



例2 齐次线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} (1+a)x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + (1+a)x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + (1+a)x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad m = n$$

问： a 取何值时,方程组有非零解?

解： $Ax = 0$ 有非零解 $\Leftrightarrow D = |A| = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3+a & 1 & 1 \\ 3+a & 1+a & 1 \\ 3+a & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (3+a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a \end{vmatrix} = (3+a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = (3+a)a^2 \end{aligned}$$

当 $a = -3$ 或 $a = 0$ 时, $D = 0$, 方程组有非零解.



例3 求通过平面上两个不同点 (x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) 的直线方程.

解: 设直线方程为: $ax + by + c = 0$

因为点 (x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) 在直线上, 所以有

$$\begin{cases} ax_1 + by_1 + c = 0 \\ ax_2 + by_2 + c = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{联立方程, 则} \begin{cases} ax + by + c = 0 \\ ax_1 + by_1 + c = 0 \\ ax_2 + by_2 + c = 0 \end{cases}$$

由于齐次方程组有非零解 (a, b, c) , 所以

所求直线方程:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow \underline{(y_1 - y_2)x} + \underline{(x_2 - x_1)y} + \underline{x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1} = 0$$



第二章 行列式

2.4 克莱姆法则

- ✓ 克莱姆法则
- ✓ 重要结论



第二章 方阵的行列式

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第二章 行列式

一. 行列式的性质:

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 $|A^T| = |A|$

性质4 拆行(列)

性质6 $|AB| = |A||B|$

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

A, B 方子块

结论: 行变换不会改变方阵行列式是否为零的性质.



二. 计算行列式常用方法:

1. 利用定义;
2. 利用性质化为上(下)三角形行列式;
3. 行列式按行(列)展开降阶;
4. 每行和为常数,列相加,再提取公因子;
5. 相邻两行(列)依次相减,化简行列式;
6. 利用拆列性质;
7. 递推法;
8. 加边法;
9. 范德蒙行列式.



三. 重要结论

1. 代数余子式的性质

$$a_{i1}A_{j1} + a_{i2}A_{j2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{jn} = \begin{cases} |A|, & \text{当 } i = j, \\ 0, & \text{当 } i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

2. 伴随矩阵的性质 $AA^* = |A|E$

3. 伴随矩阵 矩阵A可逆 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$

$$\text{且 } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* \quad |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$$

$$(A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A \quad |A^*| = (|A|)^{n-1}$$



四. 行列式的应用

1. 行列式法求 A^{-1} : $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$

2. Cramer法则: $|A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow Ax = b$ 有唯一解

$|A| = 0 \Leftrightarrow Ax = b$ 有无穷多解或无解

$|A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow Ax = 0$ 有唯一零解

$|A| = 0 \Leftrightarrow Ax = 0$ 有非零解



作业

授课内容	习题四 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



初等行变换求解线性方程组(非齐次) 当系数矩阵是方阵时

非齐次线性方程组: $Ax = b$

$$Ax = b \text{ 有解} \Leftrightarrow r(A) = r(A, b) \begin{cases} = n, \text{ 有唯一解} & |A| \neq 0 \\ < n, \text{ 有无穷多解} & |A| = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$Ax = b \text{ 无解} \Leftrightarrow r(A) < r(A, b) \text{ 有矛盾方程} \quad |A| = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} (A, b) \\ \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & * \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & * \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} r(A) = r(A, b) = n = 3 \\ |A| \neq 0 \end{matrix} \text{ 求唯一解}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} r(A) = r(A, b) = 2 < n = 3 \\ |A| = 0 \end{matrix} \text{ 求通解}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} r(A) = 2 < r(A, b) = 3 \\ |A| = 0 \end{matrix} \rightarrow \text{矛盾方程}$$



非齐次方程组求解

已知4元线性方程组 $Ax = b$, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (1) 计算行列式 $|A|$;
- (2) 当实数 a 为何值时, 方程组 $Ax = b$ 有无穷多解, 并求其通解.



已知4元线性方程组 $Ax = b$, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 计算行列式 $|A|$;

解:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - a \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = 1 - a^4$$



(12, 11分)

已知4元线性方程组 $Ax = b$, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad |A| = 1 - a^4$$

$$|A| = 0, \quad r(A) < n$$

$$\begin{cases} r(A) = r(A, b) < n, & \text{无穷多解} \\ r(A) < r(A, b), & \text{无解} \end{cases}$$

(2) 当实数 a 为何值时, 方程组 $Ax = b$ 有无穷多解, 并求其通解.

解: 当 $|A| = 1 - a^4 = 0$ 时, 即 $a = 1$, 或 $a = -1$ 时, 方程组 $Ax = b$ 有**无穷多解**或**无解**两种情况.

1) 当 $a = 1$ 时, 因为 $r(A) = 3 < r(A, b) = 4$, 所以方程组 $Ax = b$ 无解.

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

阶梯阵



(12, 11分)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 当实数 a 为何值时, 方程组 $Ax = b$ 有无穷多解, 并求其通解.

解: 当 $|A| = 1 - a^4 = 0$ 时, 即 $a = 1$, 或 $a = -1$ 时, 方程组 $Ax = b$ 有无穷多解或无解两种情况.

2) 当 $a = -1$ 时, 因为 $r(A) = r(A, b) = 3 < 4$, 所以 $Ax = b$ 有无穷解.

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_4$ 行阶梯阵

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_4 \\ x_2 = x_4 - 1 \\ x_3 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

行简化阶梯阵



(12, 11分)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (2) \text{ 当实数 } a \text{ 为何值时, 方程组 } Ax = b \text{ 有无穷多解, 并求其通解.}$$

解: 当 $|A| = 1 - a^4 = 0$ 时, 即 $a = 1$, 或 $a = -1$ 时, 方程组 $Ax = b$ 有无穷多解或无解两种情况.

2) 当 $a = -1$ 时, 因为 $r(A) = r(A, b) = 3 < 4$, 所以 $Ax = b$ 有无穷解.

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = x_4 \\ x_2 = x_4 - 1 \\ x_3 = x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = c \\ x_2 = c - 1 \\ x_3 = c \\ x_4 = c \end{cases} \quad \text{通解:} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } c \text{ 为任意常数.}$$



(10, 11分)

已知3元线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解, 其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (1) 求 λ, a ;
- (2) 求方程组 $Ax = b$ 的通解.



(10, 11分)

已知3元线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 求 λ, a ;

解： 因为 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，既有无穷多解，所以 $|A| = 0$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 - 1) = (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1) = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ 或 } \lambda = -1$$



(10, 11分)

已知3元线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(1) 求 λ, a ;

解： 因为 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，所以 $|A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$ 或 $\lambda = -1$

当 $\lambda = 1$ 时， $r(A) < r(A, b)$ $Ax = b$ 无解

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



(10, 11分)

已知3元线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$r(A) = r(A, b) = 2 < 3,$$

方程组有无穷多解

(2) 求方程组 $Ax = b$ 的通解.

解：因为 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，所以 $|A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$ 或 $\lambda = -1$

无解

当 $\lambda = -1$ 时，

阶梯阵

$$(A, b) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1+a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2+a \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $a = -2$ 时，

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

行简化阶梯阵



(10, 11分)

已知3元线性方程组 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，其中

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{pmatrix}, \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad r(A) = r(A, b) = 2 < 3,$$

方程组有无穷多解

(2) 求方程组 $Ax = b$ 的通解.

解：因为 $Ax = b$ 有2个不同的解，所以 $|A| = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$ 或 $\lambda = -1$
无解

当 $\lambda = -1, a = -2$ 时，

$$(A, b) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \overset{x_1}{1} & \overset{x_2}{0} & \overset{x_3}{-1} & 3/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = x_3 + 3/2 \\ x_2 = -1/2 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = c + 3/2 \\ x_2 = -1/2 \\ x_3 = c \end{cases}$$

$$\text{通解: } \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } c \text{ 为任意常数}$$



设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $|A| = 3$, 矩阵 B 满足 $ABA^* = 2BA^* + E$, 则 $|B| = \frac{1}{9}$

解:

$A^*A = |A|E = 3E$ 用 A 右乘两端有

$$ABA^* = 2BA^* + E \Rightarrow ABA^*A = 2BA^*A + A \Rightarrow AB(3E) = 2B(3E) + A$$

$$\Rightarrow 3AB = 6B + A \Rightarrow 3AB - 6B = A \Rightarrow 3(A - 2E)B = A$$

$$\Rightarrow |3(A - 2E)||B| = |A| \Rightarrow 3^3 |A - 2E||B| = 3 \Rightarrow |B| = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$|A - 2E| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(-1) = 1$$

设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2$ 均为4维列向量,

$$|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1| = m, \quad |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2, \alpha_3| = n, \quad \text{则} \quad |\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_1, \beta_1 + \beta_2| = \underline{-m + n}$$

解：用行列式的性质，有

$$\begin{aligned} |\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_1, \beta_1 + \beta_2| &= |\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_1, \beta_1| + |\alpha_3, \alpha_2, \alpha_1, \beta_2| \\ &= -|\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1| - |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_2| \\ &= -m + |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2, \alpha_3| \\ &= -m + n \end{aligned}$$

设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 矩阵 B 满足 $BA = B + 2E$, 则 $|B| =$ _____

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } BA = B + 2E &\Rightarrow BA - B = 2E \\ &\Rightarrow B(A - E) = 2E \\ &\Rightarrow |B||A - E| = |2E| = 4 \\ &\Rightarrow |B| = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |A - E| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

设 A, B 均为 n 阶矩阵, $|A| = 2$, $|B| = -3$, 则 $|2A^*B^{-1}| = -\frac{2^{2n-1}}{3}$

解:

$$|2A^*B^{-1}| = 2^n |A^*B^{-1}| = 2^n |A^*| |B^{-1}| = 2^n |A|^{n-1} \frac{1}{|B|} = 2^n 2^{n-1} \frac{1}{-3} = -\frac{2^{2n-1}}{3}$$

本题所用知识点:

$$|kA| = k^n |A|$$

$$|AB| = |A| \cdot |B|$$

$$AA^* = |A|E, \quad |A||A^*| = ||A|E| = |A|^n$$

$$|A^*| = |A|^{n-1}, (|A| \neq 0)$$

$$|BB^{-1}| = |B| \cdot |B^{-1}| = 1 \quad |B^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|B|}$$

设 A 为3阶矩阵, $|A| = 3$, 若交换 A 的第1行与第2行得矩阵 B ,
则 $|BA^*| = \underline{-27}$

解: 用行列式的性质.

$$|BA^*| = |B||A^*| = -3 \times 3^2 = -27$$

$$|B| = -|A| = -3$$

$$|A^*| = |A|^{n-1} = 3^2, (|A| \neq 0)$$

设三阶方阵 A, B 满足 $A^2B - A - B = E$, 若 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,
 则 $|B| =$ _____

解: $A^2B - A - B = E$

$$\Rightarrow A^2B - B = E + A$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^2 - E)B = E + A$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(A + E)}(A - E)B = \underline{A + E}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - E)B = E$$

$$\Rightarrow |A - E||B| = 1$$

$$A + E = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$|A + E| = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0, \text{ 所以 } A + E \text{ 是可逆的}$$

设三阶方阵 A, B 满足 $A^2B - A - B = E$, 若 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,
 则 $|B| = \underline{\frac{1}{2}}$

解: $A^2B - A - B = E$

$$\Rightarrow A^2B - B = E + A$$

$$\Rightarrow (A^2 - E)B = E + A$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{(A + E)(A - E)B = A + E}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A - E)B = E$$

$$\Rightarrow |A - E||B| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |B| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A - E = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$|A - E| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$