

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



行列式的性质：

若 $A \xrightarrow{\text{行变换}} B$ ，则 A, B 的行列式的变化：

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 $\neq 0$
不可逆矩阵行列式 $= 0$



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第二章 行列式

2.3 行列式的展开定理

- ➡ 行列式按一行(列)展开
 - 伴随矩阵与矩阵求逆



1. 行列式按一行(列)展开

定义2.5 在 n 阶行列式中, 把元素 a_{ij} 所在的第 i 行和第 j 列划去后, 剩下的 $n-1$ 阶行列式称为元素 a_{ij} 的余子式, 记作 M_{ij} . $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$ 称为元素 a_{ij} 的代数余子式.

例

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

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

$$M_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix},$$

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

$$A_{44} = (-1)^{4+4} M_{44} = M_{44}.$$

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



定理2.3 设 n 阶矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})$, 则 A 的行列式等于它的任一行(列)的各元素与其对应的代数余子式乘积之和, 即

$$|A| = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{in} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$$

$$|A| = a_{1j}A_{1j} + a_{2j}A_{2j} + \cdots + a_{nj}A_{nj} \quad (\text{证明略})$$

如:

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



定理2.3 设 n 阶矩阵 $A = (a_{ij})$, 则 A 的行列式等于它的任一行(列)的各元素与其对应的代数余子式乘积之和, 即

$$|A| = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{in} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$$

$$|A| = a_{1j}A_{1j} + a_{2j}A_{2j} + \cdots + a_{nj}A_{nj} \quad (\text{证明略})$$

说明:

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \underbrace{a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}}_{\text{red}} + \underbrace{a_{12}a_{23}a_{31}}_{\text{blue}} + \underbrace{a_{13}a_{21}a_{32}}_{\text{purple}} \\
 &\quad - \underbrace{a_{13}a_{22}a_{31}}_{\text{purple}} - \underbrace{a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}}_{\text{red}} - \underbrace{a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}}_{\text{blue}} \\
 &= a_{11}(a_{22}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{32}) + a_{12}(a_{23}a_{31} - a_{21}a_{33}) + a_{13}(a_{21}a_{32} - a_{31}a_{22}) \\
 &= a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13}
 \end{aligned}$$



定理2.3 $|A| = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{in} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$

$$|A| = a_{1j}A_{1j} + a_{2j}A_{2j} + \cdots + a_{nj}A_{nj}$$

推论：行列式某一行(列)的元素与另一行(列)对应元素的代数余子式乘积之和等于零,即

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

$$a_{1i}A_{1j} + a_{2i}A_{2j} + \cdots + a_{ni}A_{nj} = \begin{cases} |A|, & i = j. \\ 0, & i \neq j. \end{cases}$$



推论：行列式某一行(列)的元素与另一行(列)对应元素的代数余子式乘积之和等于零,即

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

$$a_{1i}A_{1j} + a_{2i}A_{2j} + \cdots + a_{ni}A_{nj} = \begin{cases} |A|, & i = j. \\ 0, & i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

如：

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

$$a_{11}A_{21} + a_{12}A_{22} + a_{13}A_{23} = 0$$

$$a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13} = |A|$$

$$a_{12}A_{11} + a_{22}A_{21} + a_{32}A_{31} = 0$$

$$a_{12}A_{12} + a_{22}A_{22} + a_{32}A_{32} = |A|$$



证明：把行列式 $|A|$ 按第 j 行展开，有

$$0 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ \text{第 } j \text{ 行} & a_{i1} & a_{i2} & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{i1}A_{j1} + a_{i2}A_{j2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{jn}$$

所以当 $i \neq j$ 时， $a_{i1}A_{j1} + a_{i2}A_{j2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{jn} = 0$,

同理可证明列的情况.



例1 计算行列式 $D =$

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

解:

按第 \times 列展开:

$$D = 2A_{14} + 5A_{24} + 1A_{34} + 4A_{44} + 5A_{54} \text{ —— 计算5个4阶行列式}$$

麻烦!

$$A_{14} = (-1)^{1+4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \text{ —— 4阶行列式}$$



例1 计算行列式 $D =$

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

解:

按第 5 列展开:

$$D = 0A_{15} + 2A_{25} + 0A_{35} + 0A_{45} + 0A_{55} \text{ —— 计算 1 个 4 阶行列式}$$

方便!

$$A_{15} = (-1)^{1+5} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \text{ —— 4 阶行列式}$$



例1 计算行列式 $D =$

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

解:

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

$$\begin{matrix} r_2 + (-2)r_1 \\ r_3 + r_1 \end{matrix} -10 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -10 \cdot (-2) \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 2 \\ 6 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 120 \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1080.$$

评注: 利用行列式的性质将所给行列式的某行(列)化成只含有一个非零元素, 再按该行展开.



例2 计算 n 阶行列式 $D_n =$

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & a-1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & a-1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & a-1 & \vdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} D_{n-1} \\ D_{n-2} \end{matrix}$$

解：递推法

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} a & a-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a & a-1 & 0 \\ 1 & a & a-1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a & a-1 \\ 1 & a \end{vmatrix} \quad D_1 = a$$



解：递推法

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} a & a-1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} \quad D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a & a-1 & 0 \\ 1 & a & a-1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a & a-1 \\ 1 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_4 = a D_3 + (-1)^{1+2}(a-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & a & a-1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a D_3 - (a-1) \times 1 \times (-1)^{1+1} D_2$$

$$= a D_3 - (a-1) D_2$$



例2 计算 n 阶行列式 $D_n =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a-1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & a-1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & a-1 & \vdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

解：递推法

$$D_n = a D_{n-1} + (-1)^{1+2} (a-1)$$

$$D_n = a D_{n-1} - (a-1) D_{n-2}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & a-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & a-1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a & a-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} \quad n-1 \text{阶}$$

$$D_{n-2}$$



解：递推法

$$D_n = aD_{n-1} - (a-1)D_{n-2} \quad (\text{等号两端减} D_{n-1})$$

$$D_n - D_{n-1} = aD_{n-1} - D_{n-1} - (a-1)D_{n-2} = (a-1)D_{n-1} - (a-1)D_{n-2}$$

$$= (a-1)(D_{n-1} - D_{n-2}) \quad \text{—— 关于 } D_n - D_{n-1} \text{ 的递推公式}$$

$$= (a-1)^2(D_{n-2} - D_{n-3})$$

.....

$$= (a-1)^{n-2}(D_2 - D_1)$$

$$= (a-1)^n$$

$$D_{n-1} - D_{n-2} = (a-1)(D_{n-2} - D_{n-3})$$

$$D_{n-2} - D_{n-3} = (a-1)(D_{n-3} - D_{n-4})$$

$$\vdots$$

$$D_2 - D_1 = (a-1)^2$$

$$D_2 - D_1 = (a-1)^2$$

$$D_n - D_{n-1} = (a-1)^n \quad \text{—— 关于 } D_n \text{ 的递推公式}$$

$$= D_{n-1} - D_{n-2} + (a-1)^{n-1} + (a-1)^n$$

$$= a + (a-1)^2 + \cdots + (a-1)^{n-1} + (a-1)^n = \begin{cases} n+1 & a=2 \\ a + \frac{(a-1)^2 - (a-1)^{n+1}}{2-a} & a \neq 2 \end{cases}$$



例3 计算 n 阶行列式 $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}$, $b \neq a_i, i=1, \dots, n$.

解：加边法

$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a_1 & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & b & a_2 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & b & b & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= D_n$$

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & b \\ 0 & a_1 & b & b \\ 0 & b & a_2 & b \\ 0 & b & b & a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= D_3$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 D_4 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & b \\ 0 & a_1 & b & b \\ 0 & b & a_2 & b \\ 0 & b & b & a_3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_i - r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & b \\ -1 & a_1 - b & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & a_2 - b & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & a_3 - b \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a_1 - b)(a_2 - b)(a_3 - b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{b}{a_1 - b} & \frac{b}{a_2 - b} & \frac{b}{a_3 - b} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad b \neq a_i, \ i=1,2,3 \\
 &= (a_1 - b)(a_2 - b)(a_3 - b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b}{a_i - b} & \frac{b}{a_1 - b} & \frac{b}{a_2 - b} & \frac{b}{a_3 - b} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a_1 - b)(a_2 - b)(a_3 - b) \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{b}{a_i - b} \right) \rightarrow (a_1 - b)(a_2 - b) \cdots (a_n - b) \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b}{a_i - b} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$



例3 计算 n 阶行列式 $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}$, $b \neq a_i, i=1, \dots, n$.

解：加边法

$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a_1 & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & b & a_2 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & b & b & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} \stackrel[r_i - r_1]{i=2, \dots, n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ -1 & a_1 - b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & a_2 - b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n - b \end{vmatrix}$$



$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ -1 & a_1 - b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & a_2 - b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n - b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{matrix} (a_1 - b) \\ (a_2 - b) \\ \vdots \\ (a_n - b) \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{b}{a_1 - b} & \frac{b}{a_2 - b} & \cdots & \frac{b}{a_n - b} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{matrix} (a_1 - b) \\ (a_2 - b) \\ \vdots \\ (a_n - b) \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b}{a_i - b} & \frac{b}{a_1 - b} & \frac{b}{a_2 - b} & \cdots & \frac{b}{a_n - b} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_1 - b)(a_2 - b) \cdots (a_n - b) \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b}{a_i - b} \right)$$



范德蒙(Vandermonde)行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j) \quad x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \cdots, x_{n-1}, x_n$$

$$= (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1)(x_4 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1)$$

$$(x_3 - x_2)(x_4 - x_2) \cdots (x_n - x_2)$$

$$(x_4 - x_3) \cdots (x_n - x_3)$$

$$\cdots$$

$$(x_n - x_{n-1})$$

例

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2^2 & 3^2 & 4^2 & 5^2 \\ 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 & 5^3 \end{vmatrix} = (3-2)(4-2)(5-2)$$

$$(4-3)(5-3)$$

$$(5-4)$$



范德蒙(Vandermonde)行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j) \quad x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \cdots, x_{n-1}, x_n$$

$$= (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1)(x_4 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1)$$

$$(x_3 - x_2)(x_4 - x_2) \cdots (x_n - x_2)$$

$$(x_4 - x_3) \cdots (x_n - x_3)$$

$$\cdots$$

$$(x_n - x_{n-1})$$

例

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 4 & 9 \\ 2^2 & 6^2 & 4^2 & 9^2 \\ 2^3 & 6^3 & 4^3 & 9^3 \end{vmatrix} = (6-2)(4-2)(9-2)$$

$$(4-6)(9-6)$$

$$(9-4)$$



证明:

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & x_4^2 \\ x_1^3 & x_2^3 & x_3^3 & x_4^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} r_i - x_1 r_{i-1} \\ \hline i = 4, 3, 2 \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x_2 - x_1 & x_3 - x_1 & x_4 - x_1 \\ 0 & x_2(x_2 - x_1) & x_3(x_3 - x_1) & x_4(x_4 - x_1) \\ 0 & x_2^2(x_2 - x_1) & x_3^2(x_3 - x_1) & x_4^2(x_4 - x_1) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{按 } c_1 \text{ 展开} \\ \hline \hline \end{array} (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1)(x_4 - x_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ x_2^2 & x_3^2 & x_4^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

D_3



证明: $D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & x_4^2 \\ x_1^3 & x_2^3 & x_3^3 & x_4^3 \end{vmatrix} = (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1)(x_4 - x_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ x_2^2 & x_3^2 & x_4^2 \end{vmatrix} \quad D_3$

$$\frac{r_i - x_2 r_{i-1}}{i=3,2} (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1)(x_4 - x_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x_3 - x_2 & x_4 - x_2 \\ 0 & x_3(x_3 - x_2) & x_4(x_4 - x_2) \end{vmatrix}$$

按 c_1 展开 $(x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1)(x_4 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)(x_4 - x_2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ x_3 & x_4 \end{vmatrix} \quad D_2$

$$= (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1)(x_4 - x_1)(x_3 - x_2)(x_4 - x_2)(x_4 - x_3)$$



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.



练习1

计算下面行列式的值

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_3 - 2r_4 \\ = \\ r_1 - 2r_4 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & 0 & -10 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 3 & 0 & -14 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

解：

$$= 1 \cdot (-1)^{4+3} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & -10 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 10 & 3 & -14 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_1 - 4r_2 \\ = \\ r_1 - 10r_2 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -9 & -18 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -17 & -34 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -1 \cdot (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} -9 & -18 \\ -17 & -34 \end{vmatrix} = (-9)(-17) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$



第二章 行列式

2.3 行列式的展开定理

- 行列式按一行(列)展开
- ➡ 伴随矩阵与矩阵求逆



2. 伴随矩阵与矩阵求逆

(1) 伴随矩阵

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:

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

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

称为矩阵 A 的伴随矩阵.



练习2

写出矩阵 B 的伴随矩阵 B^*

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

解：

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

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

$$= -1 + 2 = 1$$

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

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

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

$$= -1 + 1 = 0$$



性质 $AA^* = A^*A = |A|E$

$$\begin{aligned}a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}A_{1n} &= |A| \\a_{11}A_{21} + a_{12}A_{22} + \cdots + a_{1n}A_{2n} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

证明:

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} |A| & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & |A| & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ & & \ddots & \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & |A| \end{pmatrix} = |A|E$$



(2) 逆矩阵的求法

方阵 A 的 A^* 总存在，但 A^{-1} 不一定存在.

定理2.4 方阵 A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$ ，且 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$

其中 A^* 为矩阵 A 的伴随矩阵.

行列式法

证明:

必要性

\Rightarrow 若 A 可逆，则存在 A^{-1} 使 $AA^{-1} = E$

所以 $|A||A^{-1}| = |AA^{-1}| = |E| = 1$ ，因此 $|A| \neq 0$ 且

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

充分性

$\Leftarrow \because |A| \neq 0$ ，由 $AA^* = A^*A = |A|E$

$$\text{有 } A\left(\frac{A^*}{|A|}\right) = \left(\frac{A^*}{|A|}\right)A = E \quad \text{所以 } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$$



(2)逆矩阵的求法

定理2.4 方阵 A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$

定理1.8 n 阶方阵 A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow r(A) = n \Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$



定理2.4 方阵 A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$, 且 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$

结论: 若方阵 A 可逆, 则 A 的伴随矩阵 A^* 也可逆.

并求 $(A^*)^{-1}, |A^*|$

证明1 $\because |A| \neq 0$, 由 $AA^* = A^*A = |A|E$

$$\text{有 } \left(\frac{A}{|A|}\right)A^* = A^*\left(\frac{A}{|A|}\right) = E \quad \therefore (A^*)^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|}$$

$$AA^* = |A|E \rightarrow |A||A^*| = |AA^*| = ||A|E| = (|A|)^n |E| = (|A|)^n$$

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

$$\text{证明2 } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* \rightarrow |A|A^{-1} = A^* \rightarrow (A^*)^{-1} = (|A|A^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{A}{|A|}$$



定理2.4 方阵 A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$, 且 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$

结论: 若方阵 A 可逆, 则 A 的伴随矩阵 A^* 也可逆.

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

推论: 方阵 A 不可逆 $\Leftrightarrow |A| = 0$



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 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$

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

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



定理2.4 方阵 A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$, 且 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$

完成定理1.2的证明:

定理1.2 对于 n 阶方阵 A, B , 若 $AB = E$,

则方阵 A, B 是可逆的, 且 $B = A^{-1}, A = B^{-1}$

证明: 由 $AB = E$, 有 $|A||B| = |AB| = |E| = 1$,

所以, $|A| \neq 0, |B| \neq 0$ 从而 A, B 均可逆。

在 $AB = E$ 两端左乘 A^{-1} , 有 $B = A^{-1}$

在 $AB = E$ 两端右乘 B^{-1} , 有 $A = B^{-1}$



例4 判断下面矩阵是否可逆, 若可逆, 求其逆矩阵.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

解: $|A| = 1 \times 3 - 2 \times (-2) = 7 \neq 0$ 故 A 可逆.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

注释: 求逆矩阵的行列式法只适用于低阶矩阵.



例5 判断下列矩阵是否可逆, 若可逆, 求其逆矩阵.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & -5 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & 4 \\ -1 & -7 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 4 \\ -7 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

故 A 不可逆.



例5 判断下列矩阵是否可逆, 若可逆, 求其逆矩阵.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

解:

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

故 B 可逆.




例5 判断下列矩阵是否可逆, 若可逆, 求其逆矩阵.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -1 & -5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}; \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} B_{21} = -(-2-1) = 3 \\ B_{22} = (0-1) = -1 \\ B_{23} = -(0+2) = -2 \end{array}$$

解: $\because |B| = -2$, 故 B 可逆.

不方便!

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


注释: 求逆矩阵的行列式法只适用于低阶矩阵.
求逆矩阵的通用方法是初等行变换法.



例6 设 n 阶方阵 B 可逆, 方阵 A 满足 $A^2 - A = B$

证明: A 可逆, 并求其逆.

证明: 因为方阵 B 可逆, 则

$$\begin{aligned} A^2 - A = B &\Rightarrow A(A - E) = B \\ &\Rightarrow |A||A - E| = |B| \neq 0 \Rightarrow |A| \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

所以矩阵 A 可逆.

$$\begin{aligned} A(A - E) = B &\Rightarrow (A - E)^{-1} A^{-1} = B^{-1} \\ &\Rightarrow A^{-1} = (A - E) B^{-1} \end{aligned}$$



第二章 行列式

2.3 行列式的展开定理

- ✓ 行列式按一行(列)展开
- ✓ 伴随矩阵与矩阵求逆



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



第6(4)题

计算下列行列式：

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix}$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned} D &\stackrel{c_1-c_2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ x & 1-x & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & y & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & y & 1-y \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_3-c_4}{=} xy \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\substack{c_2-c_1 \\ c_4-c_1}}{=} xy \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -y \end{vmatrix} \\ &\stackrel{c_4-c_3}{=} xy \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -y \end{vmatrix} \\ &= x^2 y^2 \end{aligned}$$



第6(8)题

计算下列行列式：

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -(n-2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & -(n-1) \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{(n-1)} \frac{1}{2} (n+1)!$$

解：

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} c_3+c_4 \\ c_2+c_3 \\ = \\ c_1+c_2 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1+2+3+4 & 2+3+4 & 3+4 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{(4-1)} (4-1)! \frac{1}{2} (1+4)4 = (-1)^{(4-1)} \frac{1}{2} (4+1)!$$



第6(8)题

计算下列行列式：

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -(n-2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & -(n-1) \end{vmatrix}$$

解：

$$D \stackrel{\substack{c_{n-1}+c_n \\ c_{n-2}+c_{n-1} \\ c_1+c_2}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(1+n)n & & & & \\ & -1 & & & * \\ & & -2 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & -(n-2) \\ & 0 & & & & -(n-1) \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{(n-1)}(n+1)!$$

