复习 定义1: 由  $n^2$  个数  $a_{ij}$  组成的 行列式

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

是一个算式。当n=1时,定义  $D=\mid a_{11}\mid =a_{11}$ ;当 $n\geq 2$ 时,  $D=a_{11}A_{11}+a_{12}A_{12}+\cdots+a_{1n}A_{1n}$ 

其中  $A_{1j} = (-1)^{1+j} M_{1j}$  ,而  $M_{1j}$  是 D 中去掉第1行第j 列的元素后,按原来顺序排成的n-1阶行列式(即余子式,见下面定义)。

定义2: 在n 阶行列式中,把元素  $a_{ij}$  所在的第i 行和第i 列划去后,余下的n-1 阶行列式叫做元素  $a_{ij}$  的 余子式。记为  $M_{ij}$ 

称  $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$  为元素  $a_{ij}$  的代数余子式。

# 三个结论:

(1) 对角行列式(非对角线元素都为0)

(2) 下三角形行列式 (主对角线上侧元素都为0)

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

(3) 反对角行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2,n-1} \\ \vdots \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_{1n} a_{2,n-1} \cdots a_{n1}$$

#### 行列式的性质

# 性质1: 行列式与它的转置行列式相等。

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

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

称为D的转置行列式

性质2: 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

$$D = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \dots + a_{in}A_{in} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

这是一条非常重要的性质,它说明行列式的每一行都有 相同的地位。它是证明行列式其它性质的基础。

## 推论: 行列式中某一行(列)的公因子可以提到行列式符号外面

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{s1} & a_{s2} & \cdots & a_{sn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

性质3: 如果行列式有两行(列)相同,则行列式为0。

推论: 若行列式有两行(列)的对应元素成比例,则行列式等于0。

性质4: 行列式的某一行(列)的所有元素乘以同一数k后再加到另一行(列)对应的元素上去,行列式的值不变。

综上, 得公式

$$a_{1l}A_{1j} + a_{2l}A_{2j} + \dots + a_{nl}A_{nj} = \begin{cases} D, & ( \leq l = j) \\ 0, & ( \leq l \neq j) \end{cases}$$

计算行列式方法: 先用行列式的性质将某一行(列) 化为仅含1个非零元素,再按此行(列)展开,变为低一阶的行列式。

例1 设
$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,求 $3A_{12} + 2A_{22} + A_{32} + 8A_{42}$ ,
$$3M_{12} + 2M_{22} + M_{32} + 8M_{42}$$

$$3A_{12} + 2A_{22} + A_{32} + 8A_{42} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 8 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$3M_{12} + 2M_{22} + M_{32} + 8M_{42} = -3A_{12} + 2A_{22} - A_{32} + 8A_{42} =$$

## 四. 利用性质计算行列式

例1: 计算行列式

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

$$\frac{c_{1} + (-2)c_{3}}{c_{4} + c_{3}} \begin{vmatrix}
5 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\
-11 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\
0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
-5 & -5 & 3 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix}
5 & 1 & 1 \\
-11 & 1 & -1 \\
-5 & -5 & 0
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -8 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 40.$$

例2: 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 11 \\ 3 & 0 & 9 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 0 & -17 & -8 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ r_1 - 4r_2 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & 9 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

接第三列展开
$$1 \times (-1)^{2+2}$$
  $\begin{vmatrix} -7 & -17 & -8 \ 0 & -5 & 5 \ 3 & 9 & 2 \ \end{vmatrix}$   $\begin{vmatrix} -7 & -25 & -8 \ 0 & 0 & 5 \ 3 & 11 & 2 \ \end{vmatrix}$ 

例3: 
$$x-a \quad a \quad a \quad \cdots \quad a$$
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & x-a & a & \cdots & a \\ a & a & x-a & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a & a & a & \cdots & x-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{c_{1}+c_{2}+\cdots+c_{n}}{=} [x+(n-2)a] \begin{vmatrix}
1 & a & a & \cdots & a \\
1 & x-a & a & \cdots & a \\
1 & a & x-a & \cdots & a \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
1 & a & a & \cdots & x-a
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$= [x - (n-2)a](x-2a)^{n-1}$$

例3 
$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} a & -a & a & x-a \ a & -a & x+a & -a \ a & x-a & a & -a \ x+a & -a & a & -a \ \end{vmatrix} = x^4$$

目标: 把第一列化为成三角形行列式

$$\frac{c_{1} - \frac{1}{2}c_{2} - \frac{1}{3}c_{3} + \dots - \frac{1}{n}c_{n}}{0} \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \sum_{i=2}^{n} \frac{1}{i} & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n \end{vmatrix} = n!(1 - \sum_{i=2}^{n} \frac{1}{i})$$

17

 $a_{11}$ 

0

例5: 
$$a_1 - b \qquad a_2 \qquad a_3 \qquad \cdots \qquad a_n$$
 
$$a_1 \qquad a_2 - b \qquad a_3 \qquad \cdots \qquad a_n$$
 
$$a_1 \qquad a_2 \qquad a_3 - b \qquad \cdots \qquad a_n$$
 
$$\vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots$$
 
$$a_1 \qquad a_2 \qquad a_3 \qquad \cdots \qquad a_n - b$$

$$c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_n$$

箭形行列式

$$= \begin{vmatrix} (a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n) - b & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & -b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= [(a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n) - b](-b)^{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{(x_{1}-a)(x_{2}-a)}{(x_{3}-a)(x_{4}-a)} \begin{vmatrix} x_{1} & a & a & a \\ \hline x_{1}-a & x_{2}-a & x_{3}-a & x_{4}-a \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{4} (x_i - a) \begin{vmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 - a \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{i=2}^{4} \frac{a}{x_i - a} \begin{vmatrix} a \\ x_2 - a \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a \\ x_3 - a \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a \\ x_4 - a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0 \qquad 1 \qquad 0 \qquad 0$$

$$= 0 \qquad 0 \qquad 1 \qquad 0$$

$$= 0 \qquad 0 \qquad 1 \qquad 0$$

$$= \left[\frac{x_1}{x_1 - a} + \sum_{i=2}^{4} \frac{a}{x_i - a}\right] \prod_{i=1}^{4} (x_i - a)$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} (a_0 x^{n-1} + a_1 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1}) \begin{vmatrix} -1 \\ & \ddots \\ & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{(n+1)} (-1)^{(n-1)} (a_0 x^{n-1} + a_1 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1})$$

解: 方法 =  $a_0 x^{n-1} + a_1 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1}$  言一

行,得

$$D_n = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_0x + a_1 & 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_0x^2 + a_1x + a_2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_0x^{n-2} + a_1x^{n-3} + \dots + a_{n-2} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ a_0x^{n-1} + a_1x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

## 方法二(递推法)

按最后一行展开,得:

$$D_n = xD_{n-1} + a_{n-1}$$

$$D_{n-1} = xD_{n-2} + a_{n-2}$$

$$D_{n-2} = xD_{n-3} + a_{n-3}$$

$$D_2 = xa_0 + a_1$$

 $\begin{bmatrix} a_2 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$ 

所以 
$$D_n = xD_{n-1} + a_{n-1} = x^2D_{n-2} + a_{n-2}x + a_{n-1}$$
$$= x^3D_{n-3} + a_{n-3}x^2 + a_{n-2}x + a_{n-1} = \dots =$$
$$= x^{n-2}D_2 + a_2x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-3}x^2 + a_{n-2}x + a_{n-1}$$
$$= a_0x^{n-1} + a_1x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-2}x + a_{n-1}$$

Example 11 n 阶行列式  $D = \det(a_{ij})$  满足  $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$ 

i, j = 1,..., n证明: 当n 为奇数时, D=0.

Proof: 由条件可知:  $a_{ii} = -a_{ii}$  i = 1,...,n, 得  $a_{ii} = 0$ 

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{12} & 0 & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ -a_{13} & -a_{23} & 0 & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -a_{1n} & -a_{2n} & -a_{3n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$Pro$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} & -a_{13} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & 0 & -a_{23} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & 0 & \cdots & -a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & a_{3n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

因为n为奇 数,D=-D, 所以D = 0.

## 重要结论1: 范德蒙 (Vandermonde) 行列式

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_{1} & x_{2} & \cdots & x_{n} \\ x_{1}^{2} & x_{2}^{2} & \cdots & x_{n}^{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_{i} - x_{j}).$$

证明: 用数学归纳法

(1) 当n=2时, 
$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} = x_2 - x_1 = \prod_{2 \ge i > j \ge 1} (x_i - x_j),$$
 结论成立。

(2) 设n-1阶范德蒙行列式成立,往证n阶也成立。

$$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 & & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{2}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{2}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{2}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{2}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{2}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \vdots \\ x_{2}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots \\ x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots \\ x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots \\ x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots \\ x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots \\ x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots \\ x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots \\ x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots \\ x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots \\ x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots \\ x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots \\ x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots \\ x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots \\ x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & x_{n}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & x_2 - x_1 & x_3 - x_1 & \cdots & x_n - x_1 \\ 0 & x_2(x_2 - x_1) & x_3(x_3 - x_1) & \cdots & x_n(x_n - x_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & x_2^{n-2}(x_2 - x_1) & x_3^{n-2}(x_3 - x_1) & \cdots & x_n^{n-2}(x_n - x_1) \end{vmatrix}$$

按第1列展开,并把每列的公因子 $(x_i - x_1)$ 提出,

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

n-1阶范德蒙行列式

$$= (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1) \prod_{n \ge i > j \ge 2} (x_i - x_j)$$

$$=\prod_{n\geq i>j\geq 1}(x_i-x_j).$$
 证毕。

#### 重要结论2:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & o \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \\ & & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1m} \\ & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & \cdots & b_{mm} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & \cdots & b_{mm} \end{vmatrix}$$

思考题: 设n阶行列式

$$D_n = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \ 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \ 1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \ dots & d$$

解: 第一行各元素的代数余子式之和可以表示成

$$A_{11} + A_{12} + \dots + A_{1n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n \end{vmatrix} = n! \left( 1 - \sum_{j=2}^{n} \frac{1}{j} \right).$$