

第四节 行列式按行（列）展开



一、余子式与代数余子式

例

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

$$= a_{11}(a_{22}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{32}) + a_{12}(a_{23}a_{31} - a_{21}a_{33}) \\ + a_{13}(a_{21}a_{32} - a_{22}a_{31})$$

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

定义 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, 留下来的 $n-1$ 阶行列式叫做元素 a_{ij} 的余子式, 记作 M_{ij} .

记 $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$, 叫做元素 a_{ij} 的代数余子式.

例如

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

$$M_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{14} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} M_{23} = -M_{23}.$$

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

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

$$M_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \quad A_{44} = (-1)^{4+4} M_{44} = M_{44}.$$

行列式的每个元素分别 对应着一个余子式和一个代数余子式.

代数余子式在余子式前面所乘的符号有以下规律：

+	-
-	+

+	-	+
-	+	-
+	-	+

+	-	+	-
-	+	-	+
+	-	+	-
-	+	-	+

+	-	+	-	...
-	+	-	+	...
+	-	+	-	...
-	+	-	+	...
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	

定理1 一个 n 阶行列式，如果其中第 i 行所有元素除 a_{ij} 外都为零，那么这行列式等于 a_{ij} 与它的代数余子式的乘积，即 $D = a_{ij} A_{ij}$.

例如 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} & 0 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$

$$= a_{33} (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{24} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}.$$

证 当 a_{ij} 位于第一行第一列时,

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

即有

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sum (-1)^{\tau(1p_2p_3\cdots p_n)} a_{11} a_{2p_2} \cdots a_{np_n} = a_{11} \sum (-1)^{\tau(p_2p_3\cdots p_n)} a_{2p_2} \cdots a_{np_n} \\ &= a_{11} M_{11} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} M_{11} = M_{11},$$

$$\text{从而 } D = a_{11} A_{11}.$$

同理, 可证一般情形

例1

计算行列式常用方法：化零，展开.

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } D &= (-1)^{3+3} 3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+2} 2 \cdot 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-6) \cdot (-7) = 42 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$= 2 \cdot (-1)^{2+5} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \cdot 5 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_1 + r_3 \\ r_2 + (-2)r_1 \end{matrix}$$

$$= -10 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -10 \cdot (-2) \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 2 \\ 6 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 20(-42 - 12) = -1080$$

二、行列式按行（列）展开法则

定理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

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

证

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{i1} + 0 + \cdots + 0 & 0 + a_{i2} + \cdots + 0 & \cdots & 0 + \cdots + 0 + a_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & a_{i2} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \cdots + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{in}$$

$(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$

例 3 计算行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 7 & 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

解 按第一行展开, 得

$$\begin{aligned} D = & -3 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + (-5) \cdot (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ & + 3 \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 7 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 27 \end{aligned}$$

例 3 计算行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 7 & 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

解：按第二行展开，得

$$D = -1 \cdot (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 27$$

定理3 行列式任一行（列）的元素与另一行（列）的对应元素的代数余子式乘积之和等于零，即

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

证 把行列式 $D = \det(a_{ij})$ 按第 j 行展开，有

$$a_{j1}A_{j1} + \cdots + a_{jn}A_{jn} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix},$$

$$a_{i1}A_{j1} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{jn} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix},$$

第 i 行
第 j 行

} 相同

当 $i \neq j$ 时,

$$a_{i1}A_{j1} + a_{i2}A_{j2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{jn} = 0, \quad (i \neq j).$$

同理 $a_{1i}A_{1j} + a_{2i}A_{2j} + \cdots + a_{ni}A_{nj} = 0, \quad (i \neq j).$

关于代数余子式的性质

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} A_{kj} = D \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} D, & \text{当 } i = j, \\ 0, & \text{当 } i \neq j; \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} A_{jk} = D \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} D, & \text{当 } i = j, \\ 0, & \text{当 } i \neq j; \end{cases}$$

其中 $\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } i = j, \\ 0, & \text{当 } i \neq j. \end{cases}$

例4

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 & -1 & 4 \\ 5 & -9 & 2 & 7 \\ 4 & 6 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 7 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -9 & 5 & 7 \\ 1 & 6 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 & -33 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -33 \end{vmatrix} = -99$$

例4

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 & -1 & 4 \\ 5 & -9 & 2 & 7 \\ 4 & 6 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 11 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 11 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 11 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 11 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-33) = -99$$

例5 计算

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & a_1 + x \end{vmatrix}$$

解：将 D_n 按第一列展开

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= x \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & a_{n-3} & \cdots & a_2 & a_1 + x \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{n+1} a_n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= x D_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot a_n \cdot (-1)^{n-1} = x D_{n-1} + a_n, \end{aligned}$$

这里 D_{n-1} 与 D_n 有相同的结构，但阶数是 $n-1$ 的行列式。

现在，利用递推关系式计算结果. 对此，只需反复进行代换，得

$$D_n = x(xD_{n-2} + a_{n-1}) + a_n = x^2 D_{n-2} + a_{n-1}x + a_n$$

$$= x^2 (xD_{n-3} + a_{n-2}) + a_{n-1}x + a_n = \dots$$

$$= x^{n-1} D_1 + a_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-2} x^2 + a_{n-1} x + a_n ,$$

$$\text{因 } D_1 = |x + a_1| = x + a_1$$

$$\text{故 } D_n = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_n$$

例6 证明范德蒙德(Vandermonde)行列式

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

证 用数学归纳法证明，当 $n = 2$ 时

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} = x_2 - x_1 = \prod_{2 \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j),$$

结论成立;

假设 (1) 对于 $n-1$ 阶范德蒙德行列式成立，
下面证明对 n 阶行列式也成立

从 D_n 的最后一行开始，自下而上，依次将
上一行的 $(-x_1)$ 倍加到下一行，得

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

按第 1 列展开

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

并把每列的公因子 $(x_i - x_1)$ 提出，就有

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

$n-1$ 阶范德蒙德行列式

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

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

例7 计算

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2^2 & \cdots & 2^n \\ 3 & 3^2 & \cdots & 3^n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n & n^2 & \cdots & n^n \end{vmatrix}.$$

解 每一行提取各行的公因子，于是得到

$$D_n = n! \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2^2 & \cdots & 2^{n-1} \\ 1 & 3 & 3^2 & \cdots & 3^{n-1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & n & n^2 & \cdots & n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}.$$

上面等式右端行列式为n阶范德蒙行列式，
由范德蒙行列式知

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= n! \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (i - j) \\ &= n!(2-1)(3-1)(4-1)\cdots(n-1) \\ &\quad \cdot (3-2)(4-2)\cdots(n-2) \\ &\quad \cdot (4-3)\cdots(n-3) \\ &\quad \quad \quad \vdots \\ &\quad \quad \quad [n-(n-1)] \\ &= n!(n-1)!(n-2)!\cdots 2!1!. \end{aligned}$$

升阶法

$$\text{例8} \begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1+x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -x & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & y & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -y \end{vmatrix} = x^2 y^2$$

例9 $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$ 第四行各元素余子式之和为 -28

分析 以 M_{ij} 表示 D 中元素 a_{ij} 的余子式, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{41} + M_{42} + M_{43} + M_{44} &= -A_{41} + A_{42} - A_{43} + A_{44} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 14 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 28 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -28
 \end{aligned}$$