



《线性代数》



第二章 行列式

§ 2.1 二阶, 三阶行列式

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杨晶 主讲

内容提要

- 二阶行列式
- 三阶行列式
- 二阶行列式的性质
- 三阶行列式的展开式
- 三阶行列式的性质



引(回顾). 《孙子算经》中著名的数学问题，其内容是：“今有雉（鸡）兔同笼，上有三十五头，下有九十四足。问雉兔各几何。”

解：设鸡和兔的数量分别为 x, y ，则

$$\begin{cases} x + y = 35 \\ 2x + 4y = 94 \end{cases}$$

因为 $94 - 35 \times 2 = 24$ ，故兔子数量 $y = 24 / 2 = 12$ ，
则鸡的数量 $x = 35 - 12 = 23$



(实际上，就是用方程②-方程① $\times 2$ ，消去 x ，求出 y 后，代回求得 x)

一、二阶行列式的引入

用消元法解二元线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1, & (1) \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2. & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \times a_{22} : \quad a_{11}a_{22}x_1 + \boxed{a_{12}a_{22}}x_2 = b_1a_{22},$$

$$(2) \times a_{12} : \quad a_{12}a_{21}x_1 + \boxed{a_{12}a_{22}}x_2 = b_2a_{12},$$

两式相减消去 x_2 , 得

$$(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}) x_1 = b_1a_{22} - a_{12}b_2;$$

类似地，消去 x_1 ，得

$$(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}) x_2 = a_{11}b_2 - b_1a_{21},$$

当 $a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \neq 0$ 时，方程组的解为

$$x_1 = \frac{b_1a_{22} - a_{12}b_2}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}}, \quad x_2 = \frac{a_{11}b_2 - b_1a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}}. \quad (3)$$

由方程组的四个系数确定.

1. 二阶行列式的定义

由四个数排成二行二列（横排称行(row)、
竖排称列(column))的数表

$$\begin{array}{cc} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{array} \quad (4)$$

构成的表达式 $a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$ 称为数表(4)所确定的

二阶行列式，并记作 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \quad (5)$

即

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}.$$



行列式的提出 (Determinant)



行列式的概念最初是伴随着方程组的求解而发展起来的。行列式的提出可以追溯到十七世纪，最初的雏形由日本数学家关孝和与德国数学家戈特弗里·莱布尼茨各自独立得出，时间大致相同。

- 日本数学家关孝和在1683年写了一部名为解伏题之法的著作，意思是“解行列式问题的方法”，书中对行列式的概念和它的展开已经有了清楚的叙述。
- 欧洲第一个提出行列式概念的是德国数学家，微积分学的奠基人之一莱布尼茨。

2. 二阶行列式的计算 —— 对角线法则

主对角线
(diagonal)

副对角线
(counter-diagonal)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}.$$



3. 用行列式表示二元一次方程组的解

用消元法解二元线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2. \end{cases}$$

替换后的
行列式

$$(2) \times a_{22} : a_{11}a_{22}x_1 + a_{12}a_{22}x_2 = b_1a_{22},$$

$$(3) \times a_{12} : a_{12}a_{21}x_1 + a_{12}a_{22}x_2 = b_2a_{12},$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c|c} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{array} \right| \quad \left| \begin{array}{c|c} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{array} \right|$$

两式相减消去 x_2 , 得 $(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21})x_1 = b_1a_{22} - a_{12}b_2$;

类似地, 消去 x_1 , 得 $(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21})x_2 = a_{11}b_2 - b_1a_{21}$,

当 $a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \neq 0$ 时, 得 $x_1 = \frac{b_1a_{22} - a_{12}b_2}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}}, x_2 = \frac{a_{11}b_2 - b_1a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}}.$

$$\left| \begin{array}{cc} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{array} \right|$$

系数行列式

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

则当系数行列式 $D \neq 0$ 时,
二元线性方程组的解为

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}.$$

注 分母都为原方程组的系数行列式.
分子分别为替换1,2列后的行列式

例1 求解二元线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 6x_1 - 4x_2 = 10, \\ 5x_1 + 7x_2 = 29. \end{cases}$$

解 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 42 - (-20) = 62 \neq 0,$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -4 \\ 29 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 186, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 10 \\ 5 & 29 \end{vmatrix} = 124,$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{186}{62} = 3, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{124}{62} = 2.$$

二、三阶行列式的引入

对含参三元线性方程组：

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

如何求未知量 x_1, x_2, x_3 ?

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

1. 三阶行列式的定义

三项的分母相同，均为

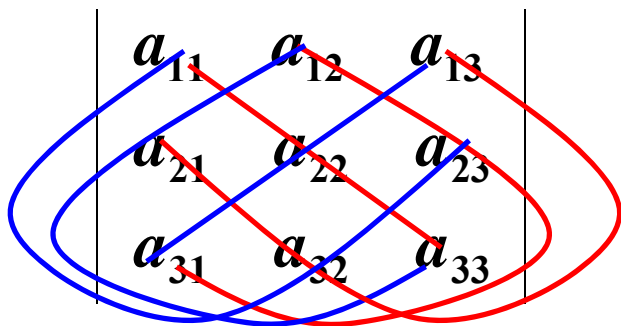
$$\begin{aligned} & a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} \\ & - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} \end{aligned} \triangleq \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = D$$

1. 六项代数和，每一项都是三个元相乘；
2. 分析每项三个元素的下标，它们取自不同的行与列；
3. 行下标按升序排列后，列下标恰好取遍1,2,3的所有全排列。

—— D 称为三阶行列式

2. 三阶行列式的计算

(1) 对角线法则(沙路法)



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

注意

红线上三元素的乘积冠以正号，
蓝线上三元素的乘积冠以负号。

(2) 拓展对角线法 (Sarrus's rule)

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

Diagram illustrating Sarrus's rule for a 3x3 determinant. The first two columns are repeated to the right, forming a 3x5 grid. Blue arrows point downwards from the first three columns, each associated with a minus sign. Red arrows point downwards from the last three columns, each associated with a plus sign.

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

思考:

对角线法则是否只适用于二阶与三阶行列式?

3. 利用三阶行列式求解三元线性方程组

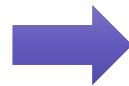
$$\text{三元线性方程组} \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2, \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3; \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \text{ 称为其系数行列式}$$

若 $D \neq 0$,

则三元线性方程组的解为:

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \end{vmatrix}.$$



$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{D_1}{D}, \\ x_2 &= \frac{D_2}{D}, \\ x_3 &= \frac{D_3}{D}. \end{aligned}$$

例2 解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = -2, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 = 1, \\ -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 由于方程组的系数行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times (-1) + (-2) \times (-3) \times (-1) \\ + 1 \times 2 \times 1 - 1 \times 1 \times (-1) - (-2) \times 2 \times (-1) - 1 \times (-3) \times 1 \\ = -5 \neq 0,$$

同理可得

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -5, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -10,$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -5,$$

故方程组的解为：

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = 2, \quad x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = 1.$$

本讲小结

- 引入二阶、三阶行列式的概念

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}.$$

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

- 给出一类二元、三元线性方程组的求解公式

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{方程个数} = \text{未知数个数} \\ \text{系数组成的行列式 } D \neq 0 \\ \text{所求出的解是唯一的} \end{array} \right.$$



进一步思考：



- 四阶、五阶, ..., n 阶行列式的概念？
- 四元、五元, ..., n 元线性方程组有无类似的求解公式？