

第2节 行列式的性质

一、基本性质

性质1 互换行列式的两行，行列式**变号**. 记作 $r_i \leftrightarrow r_j$.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

推论1 若行列式有两行相同，则行列式为 0.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$



性质2 用非零数 k 乘行列式的某一行中所有元素，
等于用数 k 乘此行列式. 记作 $k \times r_i$.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \times 1 & 2 \times 2 & 2 \times 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

推论2 行列式中某一行的公因子可以提到行列式符号外面.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



推论3 若行列式中存在两行元素对应成比例，则行列式等于0.

$$\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

性质3 若某一行是两组数的和，则此行列式等于如下两个行列式的和.

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



$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{i1} + c_{i1} & \cdots & b_{in} + c_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{i1} & \cdots & b_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{i1} & \cdots & c_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

注意

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b_1 & a_2 + b_2 \\ a_3 + b_3 & a_4 + b_4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_3 & b_4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ a_3 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ b_3 & b_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} \end{vmatrix} = k^2 \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$



性质4 ☆☆☆☆☆

行列式的某一行的所有元素乘以同一数 k 后再加到另一行对应的元素上去, 行列式的值不变. 记作

$$r_i + kr_j.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 - r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



定义

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

称 D^T 为 D 的转置行列式.

性质5 行列式与它的转置行列式相等.

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

注 由性质5可得前面的所有性质对“列”也成立.



行列式关于行和列的三种运算

(1) 互换两行或两列: $r_i \leftrightarrow r_j$ 行列式变号

对调运算

$$c_i \leftrightarrow c_j$$

(2) 数 k 乘某行或某列: $r_i \times k$ 行列式扩大 k 倍

倍乘运算

$$c_i \times k$$

(3) 数 k 乘第 i 行(列)加到第 j 行(列)上:

倍加运算

$$r_j + k r_i$$

行列式值不变

$$c_j + k c_i$$



二、利用性质计算行列式 (化为三角形行列式)

例1 计算下列行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -7 & 9 & -5 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$



解 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -7 & 9 & -5 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

Diagram showing row operations: $\times 3$ and \oplus (addition) are indicated for the first row, and \oplus is indicated for the second row.

$r_2 + 3r_1$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\begin{array}{c}
 \\
 \\
 \underline{\underline{r_2 + 3r_1}}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{ccccc|c}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & \times(-2) \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & \\
 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 & \oplus \\
 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 & \\
 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \\
 \\
 \underline{\underline{r_2 - 2r_1}}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{ccccc|c}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & \times(-3) \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & \\
 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 & \oplus \\
 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 & \\
 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 &
 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l}
 \underline{r_3 - 3r_1} \\
 \underline{r_4 - 4r_1}
 \end{array}
 \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & \\
 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 & \\
 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 & \\
 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 &
 \end{array} \right]$$

↑

$$\underline{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4} - \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 & \\
 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 & \\
 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 & \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 & \\
 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 &
 \end{array} \right] \oplus$$

←



$$\begin{array}{c}
 \underline{\underline{r_3 + r_2}} - \\
 \begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\
 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\
 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \oplus \\
 \leftarrow
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \underline{\underline{r_4 + r_3}} - \\
 \begin{array}{c|ccccc}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\
 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\
 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{l}
 \times (-2) \\
 \oplus \\
 \leftarrow
 \end{array}$$



$$\underline{\underline{r_5 - 2r_3}} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \\ \times 4 \\ \oplus \end{matrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{r_5 + 4r_4}} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -(-2)(-1)(-6) = 12.$$



练习1 计算下列行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$



解

$$D = \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} r_2 + r_1 \\ \hline r_3 - 2r_1 \\ r_4 - r_1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\underline{\underline{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4}} - \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 \end{array} \right| \underline{\underline{r_3 - 2r_2}} - \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 \end{array} \right|$$



$$\underline{\underline{r_3 \leftrightarrow r_4}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \underline{\underline{r_4 - 2r_3}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = 45$$

注：该例题也可通过列变换化成三角行列式.



例2 计算 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

“行等和”行列式

解 $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{第一列}]{\text{各列加到}} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$



$$= 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 48$$



例3 求行列式

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

爪型行列式



解

$$D = \frac{c_1 - \frac{1}{2}c_2 - \cdots - \frac{1}{n}c_n}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{i} & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$= n! \left(1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{i} \right)$$



例4 求行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2+a & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3+a & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4+a \end{vmatrix}$

解 方法一

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1+0 & 2+a & 3 & 4 \\ 1+0 & 2 & 3+a & 4 \\ 1+0 & 2 & 3 & 4+a \end{vmatrix}$$

拆项法(此题也可拆一行)



方法二

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

加边法(此题也可加一行)



当 $a \neq 0$ 时,

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \frac{10}{a} & -1 & -2 & -3 & -4 \\ 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = \left(1 + \frac{10}{a}\right) \cdot a^4$$
$$= a^4 + 10a^3$$

当 $a = 0$ 时, $D=0$, 综上所述 $D = a^4 + 10a^3$



例5 设

$$D = \left| \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} & & & \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & & \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} & & & \\ \hline c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nk} & b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{array} \right| \quad 0$$

$$D_1 = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{array} \right|$$

$$D_2 = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{array} \right|$$

证明:

$$D = D_1 D_2$$



证明： 利用行的运算性质把 D_1 化成下三角形，

$$D_1 \stackrel{r}{=} \begin{vmatrix} p_{11} & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \\ p_{1k} & \cdots & p_{kk} \end{vmatrix} = p_{11} \cdots p_{kk}$$

再利用列的运算性质把 D_2 化成下三角形，

$$D_2 \stackrel{c}{=} \begin{vmatrix} q_{11} & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \\ q_{1n} & \cdots & q_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = q_{11} \cdots q_{nn}$$



对 D 的前 k 行作运算 r , 后 n 列作运算 c , 则有

$$D \stackrel{r}{\underset{c}{=}} \begin{vmatrix} p_{11} & & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & & & \\ p_{k1} & \cdots & p_{kk} & & \\ c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} & q_{11} & \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nk} & q_{n1} & \cdots & q_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} p_{11} & \cdots & p_{kk} & q_{11} & \cdots & q_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = D_1 D_2$$



例

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



$$D = \begin{vmatrix} & & & a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ & 0 & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & & a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \\ b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} & c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} & c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nk} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n \times k} D_1 D_2$$



思考题

1. 求解下列方程

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

$$(2) f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & b & c \\ a & x & b & c \\ a & b & x & c \\ a & b & c & x \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 求 } f(x) = 0 \text{ 的根。}$$



解: (1) 将第2列加到第1列上得到

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

故方程的根为 $-3, \pm\sqrt{3}$



(2) 由行列式的性质易得 $x=a, b, c$ 为方程的3个解.

又将第2,3,4列加到第1列有公因子 $(x+a+b+c)$ 提出, 所以方程的第4个解为 $-(a+b+c)$.

其他解法?



2. 计算4阶行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} & a & \frac{1}{a} & 1 \\ b^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} & b & \frac{1}{b} & 1 \\ c^2 + \frac{1}{c^2} & c & \frac{1}{c} & 1 \\ d^2 + \frac{1}{d^2} & d & \frac{1}{d} & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{已知 } abcd = 1)$$



解

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a & \frac{1}{a} & 1 \\ b^2 & b & \frac{1}{b} & 1 \\ c^2 & c & \frac{1}{c} & 1 \\ d^2 & d & \frac{1}{d} & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{a^2} & a & \frac{1}{a} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{b^2} & b & \frac{1}{b} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{c^2} & c & \frac{1}{c} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{d^2} & d & \frac{1}{d} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= abcd \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & \frac{1}{a^2} & \frac{1}{a} \\ b & 1 & \frac{1}{b^2} & \frac{1}{b} \\ c & 1 & \frac{1}{c^2} & \frac{1}{c} \\ d & 1 & \frac{1}{d^2} & \frac{1}{d} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & \frac{1}{a^2} & \frac{1}{a} \\ b & 1 & \frac{1}{b^2} & \frac{1}{b} \\ c & 1 & \frac{1}{c^2} & \frac{1}{c} \\ d & 1 & \frac{1}{d^2} & \frac{1}{d} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 0.
 \end{aligned}$$



性质6 行列式按行(列)展开定理 (Laplace降阶法)

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

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

例6 求

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

直接按某行或列展开即可. 答案为 $(a_1a_4 - b_1b_4)(a_2a_3 - b_2b_3)$

