§4 克拉默法则

回忆:二元线性方程组

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

若令
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$
 (方程组的系数行列式) 并且 $D \neq 0$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{b_1} & a_{12} \\ \boldsymbol{b_2} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \qquad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \boldsymbol{b_1} \\ a_{21} & \boldsymbol{b_2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

则上述二元线性方程组的解可表示为

$$x_1 = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - a_{12} b_2}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} =$$

$$x_2 = \frac{a_{11}b_2 - b_1a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}} =$$

注意: 这里方程的个数

和未知量的个数相等

、克拉默法则

如果线性方程组:

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases}$$
(1)

的系数行列式不为零,即
$$D=$$

的系数行列式不为零,即
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

那么线性方程组(1)有解并且解是唯一的,解可以表示成

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D}, \dots, x_n = \frac{D_n}{D}.$$
 (2)

其中 D_j 是把系数行列式D 中第j 列的元素用方程组右端的常数项代替后所得到的 n 阶行列式,即

$$D_{j} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & b_{1} & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & b_{n} & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases}$$
 (1)

则(1)可看成矩阵方程 Ax = b.

因为A的行列式不为零,所以A为可逆矩阵,则 $x = A^{-1}b$.

证明: $: |A| \neq 0, \Rightarrow A$ 可逆, $\Rightarrow A^{-1}Ax = A^{-1}b,$

$$:: Ax = b$$
且 A 可逆 $\Rightarrow A^{-1}Ax = A^{-1}b, \Rightarrow x = A^{-1}b$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* b = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=\frac{1}{|A|}\begin{pmatrix} A_{11}b_1+A_{21}b_2+\cdots+A_{n1}b_n\\ A_{12}b_1+A_{22}b_2+\cdots+A_{n2}b_n\\ \cdots\\ A_{1n}b_1+A_{2n}b_2+\cdots+A_{nn}b_n \end{pmatrix}=\frac{1}{D}\begin{pmatrix} D_1\\ D_2\\ \vdots\\ D_n \end{pmatrix}$$

所以方程组有唯一解. (注意:这里D = |A|)

定理中包含着三个结论:

- •方程组有解;(解的存在性)
- •解是唯一的;(解的唯一性)
- •解可以由公式(2)给出.

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D}, \dots, x_n = \frac{D_n}{D}.$$
 (2)

这三个结论是有联系的. 应该注意,该定理所讨论的只是 系数行列式不为零的方程组,至于系数行列式等于零的情形, 将在第三章的一般情形中一并讨论.

例1: 解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 - 5x_3 + x_4 = 8, \\ x_1 - 3x_2 - 6x_4 = 9, \\ 2x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 = -5, \\ x_1 + 4x_2 - 7x_3 + 6x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} r_1 - 2r_2 \\ r_4 - r_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 7 & -5 & 13 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 7 & -7 & 12 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\begin{vmatrix} 7 & -5 & 13 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 7 & -7 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} c_1 + 2c_2 \\ c_3 + 2c_2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -7 & -7 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 27 \neq 0$$

$$D_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 9 & -3 & 0 & -6 \\ -5 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \qquad D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 8 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & -5 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 81 \qquad = -108$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 9 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=-27$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{81}{27} = 3,$$

$$x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = \frac{-27}{27} = -1,$$

$$D_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 8 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 9 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \qquad D_{4} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -5 & 8 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 4 & -7 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 27$$

$$x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{-108}{27} = -4,$$

$$x_4 = \frac{D_4}{D} = \frac{27}{27} = 1.$$

克拉默法则的重新叙述

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

定理4 如果线性方程组(1)的系数行列式不等于零,则该线性方程组一定有解,而且解是唯一的.

定理4' 如果线性方程组无解或有两个不同的解,则它的系数行列式必为零.

(显然定理 4′是定理4的逆否命题)