

线性代数

第一章

行列式

行列式是线性代数中的重要工具，在以后学习求解线性方程组、求逆矩阵、判断向量组的线性相关性、求矩阵的特征值、判断二次型的正定性等方面都要用到。

❖ 主要内容:

§ 1 二、三阶行列式

§ 2 排列及其逆序数

§ 3 n 阶行列式的定义

§ 4 行列式的性质

§ 5 行列式按行（列）展开

§ 6 克拉默法则

§ 1.1 二、三阶行列式

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

行列式

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

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

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。

把方程组 $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2. \end{cases}$ 的四个系数按原顺序

组成一个两行两列(横排称行、竖排称列)的数表

$$a_{11} \quad a_{12}$$

$$a_{21} \quad a_{22}$$

把这个数表两边加上两条竖线，并令它表示一个数，即

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

定义 由四个数排成二行二列（横排称行、竖排称列）的数表

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

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

注意：二阶行列式是一个数。

二阶行列式的计算——对角线法则

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

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

二阶行列式的计算——对角线法则

主对角线

次对角线

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

$$= a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}.$$

对于二元线性方程组

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

若记

系数行列式

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

行列式

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

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

行列式

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

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix},$$

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



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

行列式

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

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix},$$

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

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

则二元线性方程组的解为

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

注意 分母都为原方程组的系数行列式.

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}$$

例1 求解二元线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 2x_2 = 12, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

解 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - (-4) = 7 \neq 0,$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 14, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 12 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -21,$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{14}{7} = 2, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{-21}{7} = -3.$$

二、三阶行列式

定义 设有9个数排成3行3列的数表

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{array} \quad (5)$$

记

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} \quad (6) \\ - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31},$$

(6) 式称为数表 (5) 所确定的三阶行列式.

行列式

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

元素
列标
行标

三阶行列式的计算

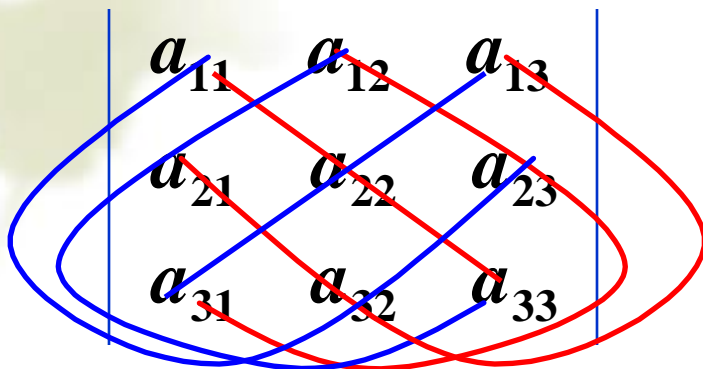
(1) 沙路法

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

沙路法示意图：将行列式元素按沙路法展开，蓝色箭头表示正项，红色箭头表示负项。

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

(2) 对角线法则



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

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。

利用三阶行列式求解三元线性方程组

如果三元线性方程组

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

的系数行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0,$$

行列式

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

若记

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

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

记

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix},$$

行列式

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



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

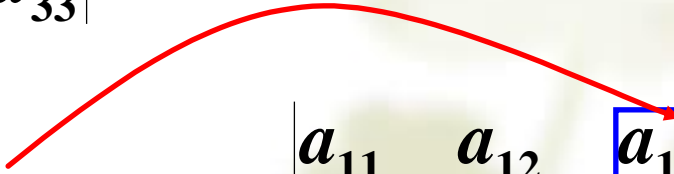
行列式

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

得

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix},$$

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

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


行列式

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

得

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix},$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2, \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3; \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

行列式

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

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

则三元线性方程组的解为:

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

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

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

行列式

同理可得

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

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

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

故方程组的解为:

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

例3 求解方程 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & x \\ 4 & 9 & x^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$

解 方程左端

$$D = 3x^2 + 4x + 18 - 9x - 2x^2 - 12$$

$$= x^2 - 5x + 6,$$

由 $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$ 解得

$$x = 2 \text{ 或 } x = 3.$$

行列式

二阶行列式

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

三阶行列式

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