

# 克拉默法则

## 设有n个未知数n个方程的线性方程组

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

$$\begin{matrix} \text{系数矩阵} \\ a_{11} \quad a_{12} \quad \dots \quad a_{1n} \\ a_{21} \quad a_{22} \quad \dots \quad a_{2n} \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \ddots \quad \vdots \\ a_{n1} \quad a_{n2} \quad \dots \quad a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{x} = (\boldsymbol{x}_1, \boldsymbol{x}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{x}_n)^{\mathrm{T}} \quad \boldsymbol{b} = (\boldsymbol{b}_1, \boldsymbol{b}_2, \dots, \boldsymbol{b}_n)^{\mathrm{T}}$$

#### 克拉默法则:

如果线性方程组Ax = b的系数矩阵的行列式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} 
ot = 0,$$
 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} 
ot = 0,$ 
 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} A_{1} \\ A_{1} \end{vmatrix}, x_{2} = \frac{|A_{2}|}{|A|}, \cdots, x_{n} = \frac{|A_{n}|}{|A|}$ 
 $(a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,i-1} & b_{1i} & a_{1,i+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$A_i = egin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,i-1} & b_{1i} & a_{1,i+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \ dots & dots & dots & dots & dots \ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,i-1} & b_{ni} & a_{n,i+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

证明  $|A| \neq 0$ ,所以系数矩阵A 可逆.令 $x = A^{-1}b$ , $f(Ax) = A(A^{-1}b) = b$ ,故 $x = A^{-1}b$  是Ax = b 的解向量.

由Ax = b有 $A^{-1}Ax = A^{-1}b$ ,即 $x = A^{-1}b$ ,逆矩阵惟一故 $x = A^{-1}b$ 是Ax = b的惟一解向量.

由
$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*$$
有 $x = A^{-1}b = \frac{1}{|A|}A^*b$ ,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}_1 \\ \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{x}_n \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{21} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{n1} \\ \mathbf{A}_{12} & \mathbf{A}_{22} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{A}_{1n} & \mathbf{A}_{2n} & \cdots & \mathbf{A}_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{b}_1 \\ \mathbf{b}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{b}_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} b_{1}A_{11} + b_{2}A_{21} + \cdots + b_{n}A_{n1} \\ b_{1}A_{12} + b_{2}A_{22} + \cdots + b_{n}A_{n2} \\ \vdots \\ b_{1}A_{1n} + b_{2}A_{2n} + \cdots + b_{n}A_{nn} \end{pmatrix},$$

即:  $x_i = \frac{1}{|A|} (b_1 A_{1i} + b_2 A_{2i} + \dots + b_n A_{ni})$  第i列

 $=\frac{1}{|A|}|A_i|$   $(i=1,2,\cdots,n).$ 

$$= \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,i-1} & b_1 & a_{1,i+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,i-1} & b_n & a_{n,i+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

# 例 分别用克拉默法则和逆矩阵方法求解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 2, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - 3x_3 = 1, \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 - 5x_3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解:(1)用克拉默法则 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -3 \\ 3 & 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \neq 0$$
,

$$x_{1} = \frac{1}{|A|} |A_{1}| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 5;$$

$$x_{2} = \frac{1}{|A_{2}|} |A_{2}| = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$x_{1} = \frac{1}{|A|} |A_{1}| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 5;$$

$$x_{2} = \frac{1}{|A|} |A_{2}| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 0;$$

$$x_{3} = \frac{1}{|A|} |A_{3}| = \frac{1}{3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 3.$$

## (2)用逆矩阵方法

$$\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{b}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -7 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 7 & -5 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad \begin{cases} x_1 = 5, \\ x_2 = 0, \\ x_3 = 3. \end{cases}$$

注:从上例看到,利用克拉默法则求解一个含3个方程、3个未知量的线性方程组,需要计算4个三阶行列式,计算量较大!

"克拉默法则"只能处理特殊的线性方程组,即方程个数与未知量个数相等的线性方程组.

