

# 行列式 Determinant

### 行列式的历史

· 十七世纪,德国数学家莱布尼茨(G. W.Leibniz)在写给法国数学家洛比达(G.F.L` Hospital) 的一封信中首次使用了行列式。



G.W.Leibniz 1646—1716

### 1.1 二阶与三阶行列式

#### 1.1.1 二阶行列式

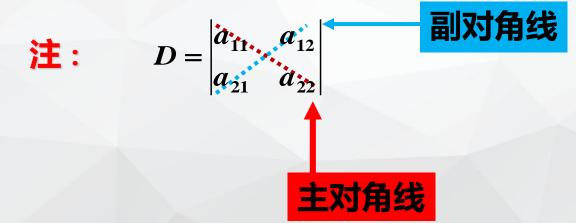
引入 对于二元线性方程组 
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \end{cases}$$

当 
$$a_{11}a_{22}-a_{12}a_{21}\neq 0$$
 时,

$$x_1 = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - a_{12} b_2}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} \qquad x_2 = \frac{a_{11} b_2 - b_1 a_{21}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}}$$

### 定义 二阶行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$

 $a_{ij}$  称为行列式的第 i 行第 j 列的元素。



# 对于二元线性方程组 $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \end{cases}$

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

观察, 
$$b_1a_{22}-a_{12}b_2=$$

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

则当D≠0时,方程组有唯一解

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

### 例1 求解线性方程组 $\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 = 4 \\ 3x_1 - 2x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$

#### 思考:

求解线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 = 4 \\ -4x_1 - 2x_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

求解线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 = 4 \\ -4x_1 - 2x_2 = -8 \end{cases}$$

#### 对于三元线性方程组,有类似的结论。

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

#### 定义 三阶行列式

$$egin{align*} |a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{align*} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} \\ -a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} \\ & ( 对角线法则 ) \end{align*}$$

[別1]  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 10.$ 

#### 对于三元线性方程组,有类似的结论。

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases} \implies D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \implies ,$$

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

#### 对于三元线性方程组,有类似的结论。

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases} \quad \stackrel{\square}{=} \begin{array}{c} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{array} \neq 0 \quad \stackrel{\square}{=} \begin{array}{c} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{array}$$

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

#### 对于三元线性方程组,有类似的结论。

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases} \quad \stackrel{\textbf{4}}{=} \begin{array}{c} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{array} \neq 0 \quad \stackrel{\textbf{1}}{=} \begin{array}{c} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{array}$$

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

#### 对于三元线性方程组,有类似的结论。

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases} \quad \stackrel{\square}{=} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \stackrel{\square}{=} \begin{matrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \\ \end{vmatrix}$$

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

#### 思考:对于n元线性方程组

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

#### 其解是否具有类似的形式?

### 小结

#### 1. 二阶行列式

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

#### 2. 三阶行列式

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