

新时代大学数学系列教材

# 线性代数

 高等教育出版社

## 第二章 行列式

### 第一节 $n$ 阶行列式的定义

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## $n$ 阶行列式的定义

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## 一、n 阶行列式的定义

一阶行列式:  $|a_{11}| = a_{11}$

如, 行列式  $|-5| = -5, |3| = 3$

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

如, 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -6 + 3 = -3$$





## 三阶行列式:

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

## 三阶行列式计算式的记忆法

例如  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8 + 6 + 4 = 18$



**例1** 计算三阶行列式  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$

**解** 按对角线法则，有

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 1 \times 2 \times (-2) + (-4) \times (-2) \times 4 + 2 \times 1 \times (-3) \\ &\quad - (-4) \times 2 \times (-3) - 2 \times (-2) \times (-2) - 1 \times 1 \times 4 \end{aligned}$$



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

**解** 方程左端

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 3x^2 + 4x + 18 - 9x - 2x^2 - 12 \\ &= x^2 - 5x + 6, \end{aligned}$$

由  $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$  解得  
 $x = 2$  或  $x = 3.$

## 三阶行列式计算式规律的观察：

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} + a_{12}(-1)a_{21} = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12}$$

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} | a_{22} |, \quad A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} | a_{21} |$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{12}(-1) \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13}$$

$$\text{称 } A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}, \quad A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix},$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} \text{ 分别为 } a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13} \text{ 的代数余子式.}$$





**定义** 定义  $n$  阶矩阵  $A$  的行列式  $\det A =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

(1) 当  $n = 1$  时,  $\det A = \det(a_{11}) = a_{11}$ ;

(2) 当  $n \geq 2$  时,

$$\det A = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}A_{1n},$$

其中  $A_{1j} = (-1)^{1+j} M_{1j}$ ,  $M_{1j}$  为划去  $A$  的第 1 行第  $j$  列后所得的  $n-1$  阶行列式,  $A_{1j}$  称为  $a_{1j}$  的代数余子式。

记号  $\det A, \quad |A|$



# 行列式与矩阵的区别与联系：

(1)  $D_{n \times n}$ ,  $A_{m \times n}$ ;

(2) 数, 数表;

(3)  $| \quad |$ ,  $( \quad )$ ,  $[ \quad ]$ ;

(4)  $A_{n \times n} \rightarrow |A| = \det A$ .



**例3** 求 $\det A$ :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 & -3 \\ -3 & 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det A &= 1(-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + (-3)(-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &\quad + 7(-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (8 + 21) + 3(4 - 9) + 7(14 + 12) = 196$$

**例4 计算**

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

**解**

$$D_n = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & & & \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} \begin{vmatrix} a_{33} & & & \\ a_{43} & a_{44} & & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n3} & a_{n4} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \cdots = a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{nn}$$

同理,  $\det(\text{diag}(a_{11}, a_{22}, \cdots, a_{nn})) = a_{11}a_{22} \cdots a_{nn}$

$\det I = 1, \quad \det(kI_n) = k^n$

例5 计算斜下三角行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} & & & 0 & & & a_n \\ & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & a_2 & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & & * & \\ a_1 & & & & & & \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= a_n (-1)^{1+n} \begin{vmatrix} & & & 0 & & & a_{n-1} \\ & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & a_2 & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & & * & \\ a_1 & & & & & & \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} a_n D_{n-1} \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} a_n (-1)^{n-2} a_{n-1} D_{n-2} = \cdots = (-1)^{(n-1)+(n-2)+\cdots+1} a_n a_{n-1} \cdots a_1 \\ &= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \end{aligned}$$





同理,  $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} & 0 & & a_n \\ & & \ddots & \\ a_2 & & & \\ a_1 & & 0 & \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$

谢谢