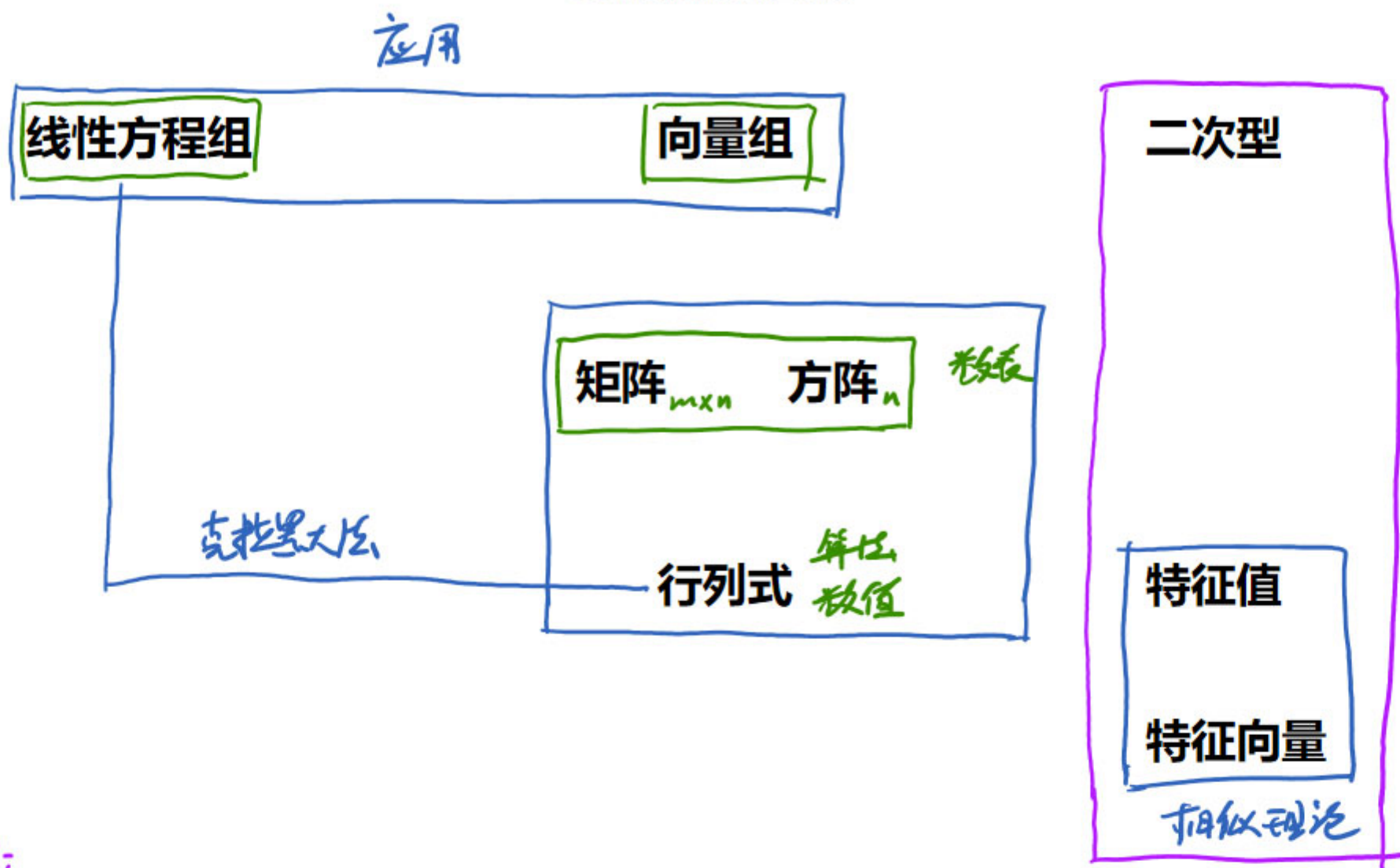


线代知识框架



例:

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

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 - 3x_4 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 3x_3 - 2x_4 \\ x_2 = -2x_3 + 3x_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & -5 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行变}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$x_1 = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - b_2 a_{12}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, x_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

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

$$x_1 = \frac{b_1 a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{23} b_3 + a_{13} b_2 a_{32} - a_{13} a_{22} b_3 - a_{12} b_2 a_{33} - b_1 a_{23} a_{32}}{a_{11} a_{22} a_{33} + a_{12} a_{23} a_{31} + a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} - a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} - a_{12} a_{21} a_{33} - a_{11} a_{23} a_{32}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \tau(2,3)=2 & \tau(3,2)=2 & \tau(3,1)=3 & \tau(2,1)=1 & \tau(1,3)=1 \\ \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow & \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow & \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow & \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow & \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

知识精讲

一、全排列与逆序数

1. 全排列

把  $n$  个不同的元素排成一行,叫做这  $n$  元素的全排列(也简称排列)把元素次序按从小到大的排列称为原排列。 (1 2 3 4)



2. 逆序数

$n$  个元素的某排列中,当某一对元素的先后次序出现“大前小后”时,就说它构成 1 个逆序,排列中所有逆序的总数叫做这个排列的逆序数,记作  $\tau$ .

逆序数为奇数的排列叫做奇排列,逆序数为偶数的排列叫做偶排列.

一个排列中的任意两个元素对换,排列改变奇偶性.

若一个排列经过奇数次对换可得到原排列,则该排列的逆序数一定为奇数若一个排列经过偶数次对换可得到原排列,则该排列的逆序数一定为偶数.

【例 1】求下列逆序数

(1)求排列 32514 的逆序数.

大前: 0 1 0 3 1 = 5  
小后: 2 1 2 0 0 = 5

$\tau(1324) = 奇$   
 $1234 = 偶$

(2)求上述排列对换 1 和 3 得到 12534 的逆序数.

小后: 0 0 2 0 0 = 2

二、 $n$  阶行列式的定义

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{cases} \text{①取数相乘 (不同行不同列)} & a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdots a_{nj_n} \\ \text{②冠以符号} & (-1)^{\tau} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdots a_{nj_n} \\ \text{③全部相加} & \sum (-1)^{\tau} a_{1j_1} \cdots a_{nj_n} \end{cases}$$

【例 2】根据定义计算下列行列式

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

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

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

(4)  $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,n-1} & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{2,n-1} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\tau} a_{1n} a_{2,n-1} \cdots a_{nn}$

三、行列式的性质

## 1. 转置

行列式与它的转置行列式相等.  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$

## ★2. 交换

交换行列式的两行(列), 行列式变号.

推论 如果行列式有两行(列)完全相同, 则此行列式等于零.  $\angle \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

推论 如果交换行列式行或列  $m$  次, 则新行列式等于原来行列式的  $(-1)^m$  倍.

【例 3】行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{vmatrix}$

证法一:  $\sum_{i=1}^{n(n-1)} (-1)^i \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n$

证法二:  $\sum_{i=1}^{n(n-1)} (-1)^i \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{n(n-1)}} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n$

逐行(列)交换

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_3 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_2 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_4 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \dots$$

## ★3. 倍乘

行列式的某一行(列)中所有的元素都乘同一数  $k$ , 等于用数  $k$  乘此行列式.  $\rightarrow |kA_n| = k^n |A_n|$

推论 行列式中某一行(列)的所有元素的公因子可以提到行列式记号的外面.

推论 行列式中如果有两行(列)元素成比例, 则此行列式等于零.  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$

## 4. 拆分

若行列式的某一行(列)的元素都是两数之和, 例如第  $i$  行的元素都是两数之和:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} + a'_{i1} & a_{i2} + a'_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} + a'_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{vmatrix},$$

则  $D$  等于下列两个行列式之和:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a'_{i1} & a'_{i2} & \cdots & a'_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{i2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n-1} & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{nm} \end{vmatrix}$$

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## ★ 5. 倍加

把行列式的某一行(列)的各元素乘同一数然后加到另一行(列)对应的元素上去,

行列式不变.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} + ka_{11} & a_{22} + ka_{12} \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ ka_{11} & ka_{12} \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

利用行列式的性质化三角形行列式

【例 4】计算行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

行(列)和相等加到(行)

$$\text{解: 原式} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{2 \times (-1)} \\ = 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 6 \times 2^3 = 48.$$

【例 5】记  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mm} \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $C = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$ , 证明:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1m} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & & \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mm} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1m} & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nm} & b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = |A| |B| \\ = (a_{11} \cdot a_{22} \cdots a_{mm}) \cdot (b_{11} \cdots b_{nn})$$

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## ★ 结论:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ O & B \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{vmatrix} = |A| |B|;$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} O & A \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} C & A \\ B & O \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} O & A \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{mn} |A| |B|.$$

## 四、行列式按行(列)展开

$$\text{又} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \lambda_1 \cdots \lambda_n$$

### 1. 展开定理

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot M_{11} \rightarrow \text{余子式}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & a_{ij} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{(i-1)+(j-1)} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1j} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{1j} & a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij} \cdot a_{ij} \\ = a_{ij} \cdot a_{ij} \rightarrow \text{代数余子式}$$

$$\text{对换: } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 7 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^2 \times 7 \times \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{逐行(列): } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 7 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 7 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^3 \times 7 \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{i2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{nm} \end{vmatrix}$$

余子式:  $M_{ij}$   
代数余子式:  $(-1)^{i+j} M_{ij} = A_{ij}$   
 $= a_{i1} \cdot A_{i1} + a_{i2} A_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in} A_{in}$

【例 6】计算行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & b_1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & b_2 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

元素可以不相同.

"么"型 "丩"  
通法: 按"么"的横展开

$$\begin{aligned} &= (-1) \times (-1)^{1+4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + b_1 \times (-1)^{2+4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &\quad + b_2 \times (-1)^{3+4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} + b_3 \times (-1)^{4+4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1) \times (-1)^{\frac{3 \times 2}{2}} \times (-1)^3 + b_1 \cdot (-1)^{\frac{3 \times 2}{2}} (-1)^2 - b_2 \cdot (-1)^{\frac{3 \times 2}{2}} (-1) + b_3 \cdot (-1)^{\frac{3 \times 2}{2}} \cdot 1 \\ &= 1 - b_1 - b_2 - b_3 \end{aligned}$$

【例 4】(续) 计算行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

通法  
边化0, 边展开

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2 \times (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times 2 \times (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \times 12 = 48. \end{aligned}$$

## 2. 代数余子式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{i1} A_{i1} + a_{i2} A_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in} A_{in}$$

$A_{ij}$  与  $a_{ij}$  大小无关  
与  $a_{ij}$  位置有关

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ k_1 & k_2 & \cdots & k_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= k_1 A_{i1} + k_2 A_{i2} + \cdots + k_n A_{in}$$

特别地:  $A_{i1} + A_{i2} + \cdots + A_{in} = \begin{vmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{vmatrix}$



**推论** 行列式某一行(列)的元素与另一行(列)的对应元素的代数余子式乘积之和等于零,即

$$a_{i1}A_{j1}+a_{i2}A_{j2}+\cdots+a_{in}A_{jn}=0, i\neq j$$

或 若  $i=j$ , 则  $A_{ij}=|A|$

$$a_{1i}A_{1j}+a_{2i}A_{2j}+\cdots+a_{ni}A_{nj}=0, i\neq j.$$

【例 7】设  $D=\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -5 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$ ,  $D$  中  $(i,j)$  元的余子式记作  $M_{ij}$ , 代数余子式记作  $A_{ij}$ , 求  $A_{11}+A_{12}+A_{13}+A_{14}$  及  $M_{11}+M_{21}+M_{31}+M_{41}$ .

$\because A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$   
 $\therefore M_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} A_{ij}$

解: (1)  $A_{11}+A_{12}+A_{13}+A_{14} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \overset{\text{边化0, 边展开}}{=} 4.$

例:  $A_{12}+A_{22}+A_{32} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$

(2)  $M_{11}+M_{21}+M_{31}+M_{41} = A_{11}-A_{21}+A_{31}-A_{41} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & -5 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -4 & -1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$

### 五、范德蒙行列式 (3解)

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i) = (x_n - x_1)(x_n - x_2) \cdots (x_n - x_{n-1}) \cdot (x_{n-1} - x_1)(x_{n-1} - x_2) \cdots (x_{n-1} - x_{n-2}) \cdots (x_2 - x_1)$$

例:  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2^2 & 2^3 & 2^4 \\ 3 & 3^2 & 3^3 & 3^4 \\ 4 & 4^2 & 4^3 & 4^4 \end{vmatrix}$

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解: 加边法

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2^2 & 2^3 & 2^4 \\ 3 & 3^2 & 3^3 & 3^4 \\ 4 & 4^2 & 4^3 & 4^4 \end{vmatrix} = (4-0)(4-1)(4-2)(4-3) \cdot (3-0)(3-1)(3-2) \cdot (2-0)(2-1) \cdot (1-0) = 4! \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} (j-i) = \prod_{0 \leq i < j \leq 4} (j-i)$$

另解:  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2^2 & 2^3 & 2^4 \\ 3 & 3^2 & 3^3 & 3^4 \\ 4 & 4^2 & 4^3 & 4^4 \end{vmatrix} = 4! \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} (j-i)$

$j=4, \prod_{1 \leq i < 4} (4-i) = (4-1)(4-2)(4-3)$   
 $j=3, \prod_{1 \leq i < 3} (3-i) = (3-1)(3-2)$   
 $j=2, \prod_{1 \leq i < 2} (2-i) = (2-1)$

### 题型通法总结

#### 题型考点01 数值型行列式的计算

- ✓ 1. 普通数值型行列式:
  - (1) 边化零边展开 (通法)
  - (2) 利用分块矩阵的行列式结论; 例:  $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & c_2 & d_2 & 0 \\ c_1 & 0 & 0 & d_1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ c_1 & d_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d_2 & c_2 \\ 0 & 0 & b_2 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} = (a_1 d_1 - b_1 c_1) \cdot (a_2 d_2 - b_2 c_2)$
  - (3) 利用特征值的乘积、矩阵的秩、方程组的解等相关结论.
- ✓ 2. 特殊数值型行列式: 后面章节讲解
  - (1) 行和相等加列, 列和相等加行;
  - (2) 爪形行列式, 用中间爪消侧爪, 化为三角形行列式;
  - (3) 么形行列式, 按么的横直接展开;
  - (4) 梭形行列式, 展开得递推关系. (第二阶改学习)
  - (5) 加变法.
3. 代数余子式之和:
  - (1) 用系数替换原行列式对应的行或列;
  - (2) 伴随矩阵. (不考深讲)
4. 范德蒙行列式的相关计算 (了解): 凑范德蒙行列式, 利用结论求解.

