2.2 行列式的性质与计算

- 一、行列式的性质
- 二、行列式的针算









一、行列式的性质

性质1 行列式按任一行展开,其值相等,即 $\det A = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{in}$,其中 $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j}M_{ij}$, M_{ij} 为划去A的第i行第j列后所得的n-1阶行列式, A_{ij} 称为 a_{ij} 的代数余子式。 M_{ij} 称为 a_{ij} 的余子式。



例1

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 7 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 7 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \times 4 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \times 4 \times (-15)$$

例2 计第
$$D_n = egin{array}{c|cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & 0 & & a_{nn} \\ \hline & & & & a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$D_{n} = a_{nn} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} \\ & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2,n-1} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & 0 & a_{n-1,n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{nn}a_{n-1,n-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1,n-2} \\ & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2,n-2} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & 0 & & a_{n-2,n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$







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

推论 若行列式的某一行全为零,则行列式等于零.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

性质2 n阶行列式某两行对应元全相等,则行列式为零. 即当 $a_{ik} = a_{ik}$, $i \neq j$, k = 1, ..., n 时, $\det A = 0$.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 7 & 4 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{0.}$$

性质3

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

证 按第
$$i$$
行展开 $E = (b_{i1} + c_{i1})A_{i1} + \cdots + (b_{in} + c_{in})A_{in}$

$$= (b_{i1}A_{i1} + \dots + b_{in}A_{in}) + (c_{i1}A_{i1} + \dots + c_{in}A_{in})$$

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

例3

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 5 & 7 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1+4 & 2+5 & 3+6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0 + 0 = 0$$

观察: 与矩阵加法的区别?

性质4(行列式的初等变换)若把行初等变换 施于n阶矩阵A上:

- (1) 将A的某一行乘以数k得到 A_1 ,则 $\det A_1 = k(\det A)$;
- (2) 将A的某一行的 $k(\neq 0)$ 倍加到另一行得到 A_2 ,则 $\det A_2 = \det A$;
- (3) 交换A的两行得到 A_3 ,则 $det A_3 = det A$.



(1) 将A的某一行乘以数k得到 A_1 ,则 $\det A_1 = k(\det A);$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

推论 若行列式某两行对应元成比例,则行列式的值为零.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ ka_{i1} & \cdots & ka_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

性质2 某两行对应元全相等,则行列式为零.





<u>应用</u>:

1. 设A为n阶矩阵,则 $det(kA) = k^n(det A)$.

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

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

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & |1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & | & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 &$$

$$|2A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 4 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

$$2|A| \neq |2A|$$

一般,

$$\left| k A \right| = k^n \left| A \right| \neq k \left| A \right|.$$

应用:

2. 初等矩阵的行列式:

$$\det(E_{ij}) = \det(E_{ij}I) = -\det I = -1$$

$$\det E_i(c) = c \neq 0;$$

$$\det E_{ij}(c) = 1.$$

初等矩阵的行列式不等于0



方阵乘积的行列式

定理2 设A, B为n阶方阵,则

 $\overline{\det(AB)} = (\det A)(\det B).$

推论1 设 A_i (i=1,...,t)为n阶矩阵,则

$$\det(A_1 A_2 \cdots A_t) = (\det A_1) \cdots (\det A_t).$$

性质5 设A为n阶矩阵,则 $det(A^T) = det A$.

此性质表明,行列式中行与列的地位相同。 无本质区别,凡是对行成立的性质,对列也成立。

以上性质1---性质4 (及推论)对列也成立。

 $\det A = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{in},$ 其中 $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j}M_{ij}, M_{ij}$ 为划去A的第i行第j列后 所得的n-1阶行列式, A_{ii} 称为 a_{ii} 的代数余子式。

由性质5,

$$\det A = a_{1j}A_{1j} + a_{2j}A_{2j} + \dots + a_{nj}A_{nj}, \quad j = 1,\dots,n$$

例5 奇数阶反对称阵的行列式必为零.

证 $A_{n\times n}$ (n为奇数)满足:

$$A^{\mathrm{T}}=-A$$

于是, $\det A = \det A^{T} = \det(-A) = (-1)^{n} \det A = -\det A$,

$$\therefore \det A = 0$$
.

例6 计算4阶行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} & a & \frac{1}{a} & 1 \\ b^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} & b & \frac{1}{b} & 1 \\ c^2 + \frac{1}{c^2} & c & \frac{1}{c} & 1 \\ d^2 + \frac{1}{d^2} & d & \frac{1}{d} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

(已知 abcd=1)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} & a & \frac{1}{a} & 1 \\ b^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} & b & \frac{1}{b} & 1 \\ c^2 + \frac{1}{c^2} & c & \frac{1}{c} & 1 \\ d^2 + \frac{1}{d^2} & d & \frac{1}{d} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

(已知
$$abcd = 1$$
) $= abcd$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & \frac{1}{a^2} & \frac{1}{a} \\ b & 1 & \frac{1}{b^2} & \frac{1}{b} \\ c & 1 & \frac{1}{c^2} & \frac{1}{c} \\ d & 1 & \frac{1}{d^2} & \frac{1}{d} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0.$$



行列式性质小结: 5性质 2推论

一、按行展开:

$$D = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \dots + a_{in}A_{in}$$

二、三类初等变换:

1. 换行(反号), 2. 倍乘, 3. 倍加(不变).

三、三种为零:

- 1. 有一行全为零,
- 2. 有两行相同,
- 3. 有两行成比例 .

四、一种分解.

五、乘积, $D^{\mathsf{T}} = D$.

思考题

1.设
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a$$
,则

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ 2a_{21} - 3a_{31} & 2a_{22} - 3a_{32} & 2a_{23} - 3a_{33} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \end{vmatrix} = ()$$

$$(A)a, (B)2a, (C)-2a, (D)-3a$$



$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{i1} & b_{i2} & \cdots & b_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 1$$
,则

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{nn} & a_{nn-1} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{in} & b_{in-1} & \cdots & b_{i1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{11} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$(A)1,(B)-1,(C)(-1)^n,(D)2$$

3.设D =
$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
 求 $A_{21} + A_{22} + A_{23}$

此题即求第二行各元素的代数余子式之和:

$$A_{21} + A_{22} + A_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

元素的余子式、代数余子式只于该元的位置有关,而与元素的值无关。



4.求解矩阵方程
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2-x^2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 9-x^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

矩阵的行初等变换与行列式的初等变换之区别:

- (1)矩阵是数表,行初等变换后的矩阵与原矩阵保持等价关系。——
- (2) 行列式是数,初等变换后的行列式与原行列式保持等值关系。===



行列式的计算



三角化法



例7. 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 & -3 \\ -3 & 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
,求 $\det A$.

解.

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & 10 & -17 \\ 0 & -2 & 23 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 7 \\ 0 & 10 & -17 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{196}{10} \end{vmatrix} = 196$$

降阶法

(按()多的行或列展开)



例8 计算
$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 11 \\ 3 & 0 & 9 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 0 & -17 & -8 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & 9 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} -7 & -17 & -8 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 \\ 3 & 9 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -7 & -25 & -8 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 11 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -7 & -25 \\ 3 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = 10$$

加边法(升阶法)



例12 计算
$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ 0 & 1+a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ 0 & a_{1} & 1+a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & 1+a_{n} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} & a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}$$

(考虑:至少有三种解法?)

(再考虑例9?)



例12 计算
$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + x_1 y_1 & 1 + x_1 y_2 & \cdots & 1 + x_1 y_n \\ 1 + x_2 y_1 & 1 + x_2 y_2 & \cdots & 1 + x_2 y_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 + x_n y_1 & 1 + x_n y_2 & \cdots & 1 + x_n y_n \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$D_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_n \\ 0 & 1 + x_1 y_1 & 1 + x_1 y_2 & \cdots & 1 + x_1 y_n \\ 0 & 1 + x_2 y_1 & 1 + x_2 y_2 & \cdots & 1 + x_2 y_n \\ & \cdots & & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 1 + x_n y_1 & 1 + x_n y_2 & \cdots & 1 + x_n y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_n \\ -x_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -x_2 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ & & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -x_n & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_n \\ -x_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 - x_2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ & & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_1 - x_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

将第2行的(-1)倍加到第i行(i=3,...,n+1)

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$$
 $n \ge 3$, $D_n = 0$.

$$D_n = \begin{cases} 1 + x_1 y_1 & n = 1 \\ (x_1 - x_2)(y_1 - y_2) & n = 2 \\ 0 & n \ge 3 \end{cases}$$

其他方法



新形 (爪形) 行列式



$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1} & c_{2} & \cdots & c_{n} \\ b_{2} & a_{2} & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n} & \cdots & a_{n} \end{vmatrix}, \text{ } \ddagger \Rightarrow 0 (i = 2, 3, \dots n).$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{1} - \frac{b_{2}}{a_{2}} c_{2} & c_{2} & c_{2} & \cdots & c_{n} \\ a_{2} & a_{2} & c_{2} & c_{2} & \cdots & c_{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$-\frac{b_2}{a_2}C_2+C_1$$

$$egin{aligned} a_1 - rac{b_2}{a_2} c_2 & c_2 & c_2 & \cdots & c_n \ 0 & a_2 & \cdots & & & \ b_3 & a_3 & & & & \ dots & \ddots & & & \ b_n & & a_n \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left(a_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{b_i}{a_i} c_i\right) a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n$$

$$\frac{-\frac{b_2}{a_2}C_2 + C_1}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - \frac{b_2}{a_2}c_2 & c_2 & c_2 & c_2 & \cdots & c_n \\ 0 & a_2 & \cdots & & \\ b_3 & & a_3 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \\ b_n & & & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$



例12 计算
$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + a_{1} & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{1} & \cdots & a_{n} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a_{2} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & a_{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$b = 1 + a_1 + (\frac{a_1}{a_2} + \frac{a_1}{a_3} + \dots + \frac{a_1}{a_n})$$

赶鸭子法

行列式特征: 各行 (列) 总和相等



例11 计算
$$D_n = \begin{bmatrix} x & y & \cdots & y \\ y & x & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y & y & \cdots & x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} x + (n-1)y & y & \cdots & y \\ x + (n-1)y & x & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x + (n-1)y & y & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} = (x + (n-1)y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y & \cdots & y \\ 1 & x & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & y & \cdots & y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|x + (n-1)y \quad y \quad \cdots \quad x|$$

$$= (x + (n-1)y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y & \cdots & y \\ 0 & x - y & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x - y \end{vmatrix} = [x + (n-1)y](x - y)^{n-1}$$

$$D_{4} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & c \\ a & 0 & c & b \\ b & c & 0 & a \\ c & b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & a & b & c \\ a+b+c & 0 & c & b \\ a+b+c & c & 0 & a \\ a+b+c & b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b & c \\ 1 & 0 & c & b \\ 1 & c & 0 & a \\ 1 & b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b & c \\ 0 & -a & c-b & b-c \\ 0 & c-a & -b & a-c \\ 0 & b-a & a-b & -c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -a & c-b & b-c \\ c-a & -b & a-c \\ b-a & a-b & -c \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} c-a-b & c-b & b-c \\ c-a-b & -b & a-c \\ 0 & a-b & -c \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\begin{vmatrix} -a & c-b & b-c \\ c-a & -b & a-c \\ \hline b-a & a-b & -c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} c-a-b & c-b & b-c \\ 0 & a-b & -c \\ 0 & a-b & -c \\ \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} c-a-b & c-b & b-c \\ 0 & -c & a-b \\ 0 & a-b & -c \\ \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+b+c) (c-a-b) \begin{vmatrix} c^2-(a-b)^2 \\ 0 & -c & a-b \end{vmatrix}$$



范德蒙行列式



范德蒙行列式(n≥2)

$$V_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_{1} & x_{2} & x_{3} & \cdots & x_{n} \\ x_{1}^{2} & x_{2}^{2} & x_{3}^{2} & \cdots & x_{n}^{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & x_{3}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_{i} - x_{j}),$$

$$\prod_{1 \le j < i \le n} (x_i - x_j) = [(x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1)...(x_n - x_1)][(x_3 - x_2)...(x_n - x_2)]$$

$$...[(x_{n-1}-x_{n-2})(x_n-x_{n-2})][(x_n-x_{n-1})]$$





例10

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & a^3 & a^4 \\ b & b^2 & b^3 & b^4 \\ c & c^2 & c^3 & c^4 \\ d & d^2 & d^3 & d^4 \end{vmatrix} = abcd \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & a^3 \\ 1 & b & b^2 & b^3 \\ 1 & c & c^2 & c^3 \\ 1 & d & d^2 & d^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= abcd (d-c)(d-b)(d-a)(c-b)(c-a)(b-a)$$

递推法



$$D_n = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

解:按第一行展开

$$D_{n} = 2D_{n-1} - D_{n-2}$$





$$D_{n} = 2D_{n-1} - D_{n-2}$$

$$D_n - D_{n-1} = D_{n-1} - D_{n-2} = \dots = D_2 - D_1$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3, D_1 = 2$$

$$D_n - D_{n-1} = 1$$
 $D_n = D_{n-1} + 1$ (進推公式)

$$\therefore D_n = n+1$$

递推法的基本思路:

- 1.降阶(降阶时注意保持"原形");
- 2. 得到递推公式: $D_n = f(D_{n-1})$ 或 $D_n = f(D_{n-2})$
- 3. 来出行列式 D_n . 或 $D_n = f(D_{n-1}) + g(D_{n-2})$



$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & -(n-1) \end{vmatrix}$$

解:按第n列展开

$$D_{n} = n(-1)^{1+n} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n-1 \end{vmatrix} - (n-1)D_{n-1}$$

$$D_n = n(-1)^{1+n} (n-1)! - (n-1)D_{n-1} = (-1)^{1+n} n! - (n-1)D_{n-1}$$





解決 2 2 3 …
$$n-1$$
 の $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & -(n-1) \end{vmatrix}$

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & -(n-1) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_n = n(-1)^{1+n}(n-1)! - (n-1)D_{n-1} = (-1)^{1+n}n! - (n-1)D_{n-1}$$



数学归纳法

分解法



证明
$$\begin{vmatrix} ax + by & ay + bz & az + bx \\ ay + bz & az + bx & ax + by \\ az + bx & ax + by & ay + bz \end{vmatrix} = (a^3 + b^3) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

按第1列分解

$$= a \begin{vmatrix} x & ay + bz & az + bx \\ y & az + bx & ax + by \\ z & ax + by & ay + bz \end{vmatrix} + b \begin{vmatrix} y & ay + bz & az + bx \\ az + bx & ax + by \\ x & ax + by & ay + bz \end{vmatrix}$$

第一项按第3列分解。第二项按第2列分解

$$= a^{2} \begin{vmatrix} x & ay + bz & z \\ y & az + bx & x \\ z & ax + by & y \end{vmatrix} + 0 + 0 + b^{2} \begin{vmatrix} y & z & az + bx \\ z & x & ax + by \\ x & y & ay + bz \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a^{2} \begin{vmatrix} x & ay + bz & z \\ y & az + bx & x \\ z & ax + by & y \end{vmatrix} + 0 + 0 + b^{2} \begin{vmatrix} y & z & az + bx \\ z & x & ax + by \\ x & y & ay + bz \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a^{3} \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} + b^{3} \begin{vmatrix} y & z & x \\ z & x & y \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}$$

例12 计算
$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + x_1 y_1 & 1 + x_1 y_2 & \cdots & 1 + x_1 y_n \\ 1 + x_2 y_1 & 1 + x_2 y_2 & \cdots & 1 + x_2 y_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 + x_n y_1 & 1 + x_n y_2 & \cdots & 1 + x_n y_n \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 + x_{1}y_{2} & \cdots & 1 + x_{1}y_{n} \\ 1 & 1 + x_{2}y_{2} & \cdots & 1 + x_{2}y_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 + x_{n}y_{2} & \cdots & 1 + x_{n}y_{n} \end{vmatrix} + y_{1} \begin{vmatrix} x_{1} & 1 + x_{1}y_{2} & \cdots & 1 + x_{1}y_{n} \\ x_{2} & 1 + x_{2}y_{2} & \cdots & 1 + x_{2}y_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n} & 1 + x_{n}y_{2} & \cdots & 1 + x_{n}y_{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

 $= \dots$

思考题

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & a+b & a+b & a+b \\ a-b & a & a+b & a+b \\ a-b & a-b & a & a+b \\ & & & \ddots & \\ a-b & a-b & a-b & a-b & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b_1 & a_1 + b_2 & a_1 + b_3 \\ a_2 + b_1 & a_2 + b_2 & a_2 + b_3 \\ a_3 + b_1 & a_3 + b_2 & a_3 + b_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & a+b & a+b & a+b \\ a-b & a & a+b & a+b \\ a-b & a-b & a & a+b \\ & & & \ddots & \\ a-b & a-b & a-b & a-b & a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{a+b} \begin{vmatrix} b & b & 0 & 0 \\ a-b & a & a+b & a+b \\ a-b & a-b & a-b & a & a+b \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ a-b & a-b & a-b & a-b & a \end{vmatrix}$$

n为偶数时, $D_n = b^n$

n为奇数时, $D_n = ab^{n-1}$



$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_2 a_3 - b_2 b_3)(a_1 a_4 - b_1 b_4)$$



三、方阵乘积的行列式

定理2 设A, B为n阶方阵,则

 $\overline{\det(AB)} = (\det A)(\det B).$

推论1 设 A_i (i=1,...,t)为n阶矩阵,则

$$\det(A_1 A_2 \cdots A_t) = (\det A_1) \cdots (\det A_t).$$

定理1 方阵A可逆的充要条件为 $\det A \neq 0$.

证 设 $A \xrightarrow{f \to g \oplus g \oplus h} R$ (简化行阶梯形)

即存在初等矩阵 $E_1, ..., E_t$ 使得 $A = E_1 \cdots E_t R$

 \leftarrow :已知 det $A \neq 0$. 若A不可逆,

则R的最后一行的元全为零,所以 $\det R = 0$.

 $\det A = (\det E_1) \cdots (\det E_t)(\det R) = 0$, 矛盾.

 \Rightarrow : 若A可逆,则R=I,

 $\det A = (\det E_1) \cdots (\det E_t) (\det I) \neq 0.$

推论2 设A, B为n阶矩阵,且AB=I (或BA=I),则 $B=A^{-1}$.

证
$$\det(AB) = (\det A)(\det B)$$
 $\det I = 1$. 所以 $\det A \neq 0$. $A = 0$ $\det A \neq 0$ $\det A$

应用:
$$\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det A}$$



例 12 设
$$AA^{T} = I \perp |A| = -1$$
,
证明: $|-I - A| = 0$.
证 $|-I - A| = |-AA^{T} - A|$
 $= |A(-A^{T} - I)|$
 $= |A|(-A - I)^{T}|$
 $= -|-A - I|$
 $= -|-I - A|$
 $\therefore |-I - A| = 0$.

例13 设
$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$
, $P^{-1}BP = \Lambda$, $\Re: |I + B|$.
$$B = P\Lambda P^{-1},$$

$$|I + B| = |I + P\Lambda P^{-1}| = |PIP^{-1} + P\Lambda P^{-1}|$$

$$= |P(I + \Lambda)P^{-1}| = |P||I + \Lambda||P^{-1}|$$

$$= |P||P^{-1}||I + \Lambda| = |I + \Lambda|$$

$$= n!$$

设n阶行列式

$$D_{n} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{bmatrix}$$

求第一行各元素的代数余子式之和:

$$A_{11} + A_{12} + \cdots + A_{1n}$$
.



解第一行各元素的代数余子式之和可以表示成

$$A_{11} + A_{12} + \dots + A_{1n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n \end{vmatrix} = n! \left(1 - \sum_{j=2}^{n} \frac{1}{j}\right).$$

