第1章 d: 克莱姆法则

数学系 梁卓滨

2020-2019 学年 I

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

克莱姆法则 1/9 < ▶

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

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                                          \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1j-1} & a_{1,j} & a_{1j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2j-1} & a_{2,j} & a_{2j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nj-1} & a_{n,j} & a_{nj+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}
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定理(克莱姆法则) 线性方程组

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$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, \quad \dots, \quad x_n = \frac{D_n}{D}$$

克莱姆法则 2/9 ⊲ ▷

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注 1 两个前提: (1) 未知元个数 = 方程个数; (2) 系数行列式 $D \neq 0$

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注 1 两个前提: **(1)** 未知元个数 = 方程个数; **(2)** 系数行列式 $D \neq 0$

注 2 若 D = 0,则方程或者无解、或者有无穷多解(以后详说)

1.(存在性) 验证 $x_j = \frac{D_j}{D}$ 是解:

$$x_j = \frac{D_j}{D}$$

验证第 k 条方程成立($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$):

$$a_{k1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{kn}x_n =$$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{i}A_{ij}$$

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验证第 k 条方程成立($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$):

$$a_{k1}x_1 + \dots + a_{kn}x_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{kj}x_j$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} \vdots \\ a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}$$

验证第 k 条方程成立($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$):

$$a_{k1}x_1 + \dots + a_{kn}x_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{kj}x_j = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{kj} \left(\frac{1}{D}\sum_{i=1}^n b_i A_{ij}\right) = \frac{1}{D}\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n a_{kj}b_i A_{ij}$$

$$= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{kj} b_i A_{ij}$$

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$$= \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{kj} b_i A_{ij}$$

2.(唯一性) 前一节已证明:若方程有解,则 $x_i = \frac{D_i}{D}$ 。

1.(存在性) 验证 $x_i = \frac{D_i}{D}$ 是解:

$$x_{j} = \frac{D_{j}}{D} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1j-1} & b_{1} & a_{1j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2j-1} & b_{2} & a_{2j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nj-1} & b_{n} & a_{nj+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1j-1} & a_{1j} & a_{1j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2j-1} & a_{2j} & a_{2j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nj-1} & a_{nj} & a_{nj+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{b_{1}A_{1j} + b_{2}A_{2j} + \cdots + b_{n}A_{nj}}{D}$$

验证第
$$k$$
 条方程成立($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$):

$$a_{k1}x_1 + \dots + a_{kn}x_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{kj}x_j = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{kj} \left(\frac{1}{D}\sum_{i=1}^n b_i A_{ij}\right) = \frac{1}{D}\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj}b_i A_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{kj} b_i A_{ij} = b_i \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{kj} A_{ij}$$

2.(唯一性) 前一节已证明:若方程有解,则
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$$= \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \alpha_{kj} b_i A_{ij} = \frac{1}{D} \sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i \sum_{j=1}^{n} \alpha_{kj} A_{ij}$$

2.(唯一性) 前一节已证明:若方程有解,则 $x_i = \frac{y_i}{2}$ 。

1. (存在性) 验证 $x_i = \frac{D_i}{D}$ 是解:

$$x_{j} = \frac{D_{j}}{D} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1j-1} & b_{1} & a_{1j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2j-1} & b_{2} & a_{2j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nj-1} & b_{n} & a_{nj+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1j-1} & a_{1j} & a_{1j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2j-1} & a_{2j} & a_{2j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nj-1} & a_{nj} & a_{nj+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{b_{1}A_{1j} + b_{2}A_{2j} + \cdots + b_{n}A_{nj}}{D}$$

验证第 k 条方程成立($k = 1, 2, \dots, n$):

$$a_{k1}x_1 + \dots + a_{kn}x_n = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj}x_j = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{kj} \left(\frac{1}{D}\sum_{i=1}^n b_i A_{ij}\right) = \frac{1}{D}\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n a_{kj}b_i A_{ij}$$

$$=\frac{1}{D}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sum_{j=1}^{n}a_{kj}b_{i}A_{ij}=\frac{1}{D}\sum_{i=1}^{n}b_{i}\sum_{j=1}^{n}a_{kj}A_{ij} \qquad b_{k}\sum_{j=1}^{n}a_{kj}A_{kj}$$
2.(唯一性) 前一节已证明:若方程有解,则 $x_{j}=\frac{D_{j}}{D}$ 。

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1.(存在性) 验证 $x_i = \frac{D_i}{D}$ 是解:

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$$\begin{array}{l}
\bullet \\ x+y=1 \\
x+y=1
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases}
 x + y = 1 \\
 x + y = 0
\end{cases}$$

这两个方程组的系数行列式
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
。

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•
$$\begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ x+y=1 \end{cases}$$
, 实质上只有一条方程 $x+y=1$, 显然有无穷多解。

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$$\bullet \begin{cases}
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, 方程组包含矛盾方程,显然无解。

这两个方程组的系数行列式
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
。

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下面举例说明系数行列式 D=0 时,则方程有无穷多解或无解

•
$$\begin{cases} x+y=1\\ x+y=0 \end{cases}$$
, 方程组包含矛盾方程,显然无解。
平行不交直线

这两个方程组的系数行列式
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
。

例 解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1\\ 3x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = -2\\ -x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 6 \end{cases}$$

练习 解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 90 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 86 \\ x_1 + x_3 = 80 \end{cases}$$

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提示 D = -5, $D_1 = -5$, $D_2 = -10$, $D_3 = -15$

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练习 解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 90 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 86 \\ x_1 + x_3 = 80 \end{cases}$$

提示
$$D = 2$$
, $D_1 = 84$, $D_2 = 96$, $D_3 = 76$

定理 齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = 0 \end{cases}$$

成立:

- 系数行列式 $D \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$ 方程组仅有零解 $(x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_n = 0)$ 。
- 系数行列式 D = 0 ⇔ 方程组有无穷多的解。

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证明 回忆线性方程组的解只有3种情况:

唯一解、无穷多解、无解

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证明 回忆线性方程组的解只有3种情况:

$$D \neq 0$$
 唯一解、无穷多解、无解 $D = 0$

由于 $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_n = 0$ 总是方程组的解,不可能出现"无解"情况。所以结论成立。

例 齐次方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 - 4x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 的系数矩阵 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$

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例 判断线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 + 5x_4 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + 4x_2 + 5x_3 + 5x_4 = 0 \\ 4x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 + 6x_4 = 0 \\ 5x_1 + 6x_2 + 8x_3 + 9x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

是否只有零解。

7/9 ⊲ ⊳

2	3	4	5
3	4	5	5
4	5	6	6
5	6	8	9

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \underline{r_4 - r_3}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underline{r_4 - r_3}} \begin{vmatrix} \underline{r_4 - r_3} \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

4	5		2	3	4	5
- 5	5	r ₄ -r ₃	3	4	5	5
6	6	===	4	5	6	6
8	9	İ	1	1	2	3
	3 4 4 5 6 6 8 8	4 5 5 5 6 6 6 8 9	3 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 8 9	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 - r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$ \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4-r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} $	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 - r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 - r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2 - c_1} \frac{c_2 - c_1}{c_4 - 3c_1}$$

2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5		2
3	4	5	5	r_4-r_3	3	4	5	5	c_2-c_1	3
4	5	6	6		4	5	6	6	c_3-2c_1	4
5	6	8	9	•	1	1	2	3	$ \frac{c_2 - c_1}{c_3 - 2c_1} \\ c_4 - 3c_1 $	1

2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5		2	1
3	4	5	5	r_4-r_3	3	4	5	5	$c_2 - c_1$	3	1
4	5	6	6		4	5	6	6	$c_3 - 2c_1$	4	1
5	6	8	9		1	1	2	3	$ \frac{c_2 - c_1}{c_3 - 2c_1} $ $ \frac{c_3 - 2c_1}{c_4 - 3c_1} $	1	0

2	3	4	5		2	3	4	5		2	1	0	
3	4	5	5	$r_4 - r_3$	3	4	5	5	$c_2 - c_1$	3	1	-1	
4	5	6	6		4	5	6	6	c_3-2c_1	4	1	- 2	
5	6	8	9		1	1	2	3		1	0	0	

 $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 - r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2 - c_1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 - r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2 - c_1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \times (-1)^{4+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underline{r_4 - r_3}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underline{c_2 - c_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \times (-1)^{4+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{C_3 + C_1}{}}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 - r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2 - c_1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= 1 \times (-1)^{4+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_3 + c_1} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underline{r_4 - r_3}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underline{c_2 - c_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ -2 & -5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 - r_3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{c_2 - c_1}{c_3 - 2c_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ -2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 5 & 6 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underline{r_4 - r_3}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underline{c_2 - c_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 & -4 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 & -6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ -2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \neq 0$$

所以齐次线性方程组有唯一解。

的充分必要条件是 k 满足 $_{___}$

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解

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

的充分必要条件是 k 满足 ____

解

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

9/9 ✓ ▷

的充分必要条件是 k 满足 ____

解

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ k+2 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & k \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-1)^{3+4} \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ k+2 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

的充分必要条件是 k 满足

解

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ k+2 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & k \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-1)^{3+4} \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ k+2 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

 $r_2 + r_1$

的充分必要条件是 k 满足 ____

解

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ k+2 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & k \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-1)^{3+4} \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ k+2 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_2 + r_1}{k} (-3) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ k & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\frac{r_2 + r_1}{k} (-3) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ k+1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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解

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ k+2 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & k \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-1)^{3+4} \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ k+2 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\frac{r_2 + r_1}{r_3 - 4r_1} (-3) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ k+1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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解

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ k+2 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & k \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-1)^{3+4} \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ k+2 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\frac{r_2 + r_1}{r_3 - 4r_1} (-3) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ k+1 & 2 & 0 \\ -3k+2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= -3(5k-5)$$

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备落

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ k+2 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & k \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-1)^{3+4} \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ k+2 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\frac{r_2 + r_1}{r_3 - 4r_1} (-3) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ k+1 & 2 & 0 \\ -3k+2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-3) \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} k+1 & 2 \\ -3k+2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= -3(5k-5)$$

有非零解当且仅当 D=0,

解

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ k+2 & -1 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & k \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-1)^{3+4} \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \\ k+2 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\frac{r_2 + r_1}{r_3 - 4r_1} (-3) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} k & 0 & 1 \\ k+1 & 2 & 0 \\ -3k+2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-3) \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} k+1 & 2 \\ -3k+2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= -3(5k-5)$$

有非零解当且仅当 D=0,当且仅当 k=1。