# 2.2 行列式的性质与计算



主要内容: 行列式的性质

行列式的计算

方阵乘积的行列式



#### 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。



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 计算

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

解

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



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

同理

$$\boldsymbol{D}_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} & * & \boldsymbol{a}_{n} \\ & \ddots & \\ & \boldsymbol{a}_{2} & \\ \boldsymbol{a}_{1} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_{1} a_{2} \cdots a_{n}$$



推论 若行列式的某一行全为零,则行列式等于零.

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  $a_{ik} = a_{jk}$  ,  $i \neq j$  , k = 1, ..., n时, $\det A = 0$ .

证 (归纳法)结论对二阶行列式显然.

设结论对n-1阶行列式成立,对于n阶:按第 $k(\neq i,j)$ 行展开

$$\det A = a_{k1}A_{k1} + a_{k2}A_{k2} + \dots + a_{kn}A_{kn}, \ (k \neq i, j)$$

由于 $M_{kl}(l=1,...,n)$ 是n-1阶行列式,且其中都有两行元全相等,所以

$$A_{kl} = 0$$
  $(k = 1,...,n)$ ,  $indext{the det } A = 0$ .



#### 性质3

$$\begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{a}_{11} & \boldsymbol{a}_{12} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{a}_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \boldsymbol{b}_{i1} + \boldsymbol{c}_{i1} & \boldsymbol{b}_{i2} + \boldsymbol{c}_{i2} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{b}_{in} + \boldsymbol{c}_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \boldsymbol{a}_{n1} & \boldsymbol{a}_{n2} & \cdots & \boldsymbol{a}_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

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



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

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

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



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

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

$$= 0 + 0 = 0$$

# 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<sub>1</sub>,则 detA<sub>1</sub> = k(detA);
- (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  $det A_3 = -det A$ .



#### 证 (1)按乘以数 k的那一行展开,即得结论成立。

(2)

$$\det A_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{j1} + ka_{i1} & \cdots & a_{jn} + ka_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{j1} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{jn} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \det A + k \cdot 0 = \det A$$



(3)

$$\det A_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{j1} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \end{vmatrix} j \not\uparrow \overrightarrow{\mathsf{T}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{j1} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{j1} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots \not\uparrow \overrightarrow{\mathsf{T}} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_{j1} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{j1} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$



$$=\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -a_{i1} & \cdots & -a_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{j1} + a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{jn} + a_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -a_{i1} & \cdots & -a_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{j1} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=-\det A$$



推论 若行列式某两行对应元成比例,则行列式的值为零.

#### 应用:

- 1. 设A为n阶矩阵,则  $det(kA) = k^n (det A)$ .
- 2. 初等矩阵的行列式:

$$\det(E_{ij}) = \det(E_{ij}I) = -\det I = -1$$
$$\det E_i(c) = c \neq 0;$$

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



#### 初等矩阵与任一方阵A乘积的行列式:

$$\det(E_{ij}A) = -\det A = (\det E_{ij})(\det A),$$

$$\det(E_i(c)A) = c(\det A) = (\det E_i(c))(\det A),$$

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

对任一初等矩阵E, det(EA) = (det E)(det A)

设
$$E_1, E_2, \cdots, E_t$$
为初等矩阵,则

$$\det(E_1 E_2 \cdots E_t A) = (\det E_1) \cdots (\det E_t)(\det A)$$



#### **例4** 求矩阵A的行列式 | A | , 2 | A | 和 | 2A |

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

解:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = 1$$



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

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

注意: 
$$2|A| \neq |2A|$$



一般,

$$\left| k A_{n \times n} \right| = k^n |A| \neq |k A|.$$



#### 性质5 设A为n阶矩阵,则

$$\det(A^T) = \det A.$$

#### 证 当A不可逆时:

设  $A \xrightarrow{\eta \oplus f \oplus p} R(最后一行的元全为零)$ 

即存在初等矩阵  $E_1, E_2, ..., E_t$ 

$$A = E_1 E_2 \cdots E_t R$$

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

又A不可逆 $\Leftrightarrow A^T$ 不可逆 所以 det  $A^T = 0$ 

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## 当A可逆时: 存在初等矩阵 $E_1, E_2, ..., E_s$

有
$$A = E_1 E_2 \cdots E_s$$

$$\det(A^T) = \det(E_s^T \cdots E_2^T E_1^T)$$

$$= (\det E_s^T) \cdots (\det E_2^T) (\det E_1^T)$$

$$= (\det E_s) \cdots (\det E_2) (\det E_1)$$

$$= (\det E_1 \det E_2 \cdots \det E_s)$$

$$= \det A$$

由性质5,det 
$$A = a_{1j}A_{1j} + a_{2j}A_{2j} + \dots + a_{nj}A_{nj}$$
,  $j = 1,\dots,n$  20



#### 例5. 奇数阶反对称阵的行列式必为零.

证 设 $A_{n\times n}$  (n为奇数)满足:

$$A^T = -A$$

于是,
$$\det A = \det A^T = \det(-A)$$

$$= (-1)^n \det A = -\det A,$$



# 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)



#### 解:

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



$$= abcd\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & \frac{1}{a^2} & \frac{1}{a} \\ b & 1 & \frac{1}{b^2} & \frac{1}{b} \\ c & 1 & \frac{1}{c^2} & \frac{1}{c} \\ d & 1 & \frac{1}{d^2} & \frac{1}{d} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & \frac{1}{a^2} & \frac{1}{a} \\ b & 1 & \frac{1}{b^2} & \frac{1}{b} \\ c & 1 & \frac{1}{c^2} & \frac{1}{c} \\ d & 1 & \frac{1}{d^2} & \frac{1}{d} \end{vmatrix}$$

=0



## 行列式性质小结:

一、按行展开:  $D = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in}A_{in}$ 

二、三类初等变换:

1. 换行反号 , 2. 倍乘 , 3. 倍加.

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

 $\mathbf{H} \cdot D^T = D$ .



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

解.

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



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

解.

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

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



#### 例9. 计算

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & \cdots & y \\ y & x & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y & y & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}$$

解.

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



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

$$= [x + (n-1)y](x-y)^n$$



#### 例10. 证明范德蒙行列式(n≥2)

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

证.

$$n = 2$$
: 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} = x_2 - x_1, 结论成立。$$



#### 设对于m1阶结论成立,对于m阶:

Tip: 从最后一行开始,上一行乘以-x<sub>1</sub>分别加到下一行

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

$$= (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_2^{n-2} & x_3^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

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n-1阶范德 蒙行列式

$$V_n = (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1) \prod_{2 \le j < i \le n} (x_i - x_j) = \prod_{1 \le j < i \le n} (x_i - x_j)$$



## 例11

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

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



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. 加边法

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



$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i$$

#### (再考虑例9?)



解决: 1.可逆矩阵与行列式;

2.矩阵乘积的行列式.

定理1. 方阵A可逆的充要条件为  $det A \neq 0$ .

证.  $A \xrightarrow{\text{franseph}} R$  (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 $\det R = 0$ .



 $\Rightarrow$ : 若A可逆,则R=I,

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



#### 定理2. 设*A、B*为*n*阶方阵,则

$$det(AB) = (det A)(det B).$$

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

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

$$\det(AB) = \det(E_1 \cdots E_t RB)$$

$$= (\det E_1) \cdots (\det E_t) (\det (RB)).$$

若*A*可逆,则*R*= /,



$$det(AB) = (\det E_1) \cdots (\det E_t)(\det(IB))$$
$$= (\det A)(\det B).$$

若A不可逆,则R的最后一行全为零,RB的最后一行全为零.

$$\det(AB) = 0$$

 $(\det A)(\det B) = 0(\det B) = 0.$ 



推论1 设A; (*i*=1, ···, *t*)为n阶矩阵,则

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

推论2 设A,B为n阶矩阵,且AB=I(或BA=I),则B=A-1.

 $\det(AB) = (\det A)(\det B) = \det I = 1.$ 

所以  $\det A \neq 0$ . A可逆

$$A^{-1}AB = A^{-1}I = A^{-1}$$

$$B=A^{-1}$$



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



**例13** 设  $AA^T = I$  且 |A| = -1, 证明: |-I - A| = 0.

$$i\mathbb{E}: |-I - A| = |-AA^{T} - A|$$

$$= |A(-A^{T} - I)|$$

$$= |A|(-A - I)^{T}|$$

$$= -|-A - I|$$

$$= -|-I - A|$$

$$\therefore |-I - A| = 0.$$



#### 例14 设

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & & & \\
& 1 & & \\
& & 2 & \\
& & & \ddots & \\
& & & n-1
\end{pmatrix}, P^{-1}BP = \Lambda, \quad \overrightarrow{R}: |I+B|.$$

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

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



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

$$=n!$$



# 思考题

设加阶行列式 
$$D_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

Tip: 从第2列开始乘以-1/2,*-*1/3,....分别加到第1列

#### 学到了什么?



行列式的性质

行列式的计算

方阵乘积的行列式