# 第一章 行列式

第1.2节 行列式的计算

曹相湧 数学与统计学院

Email: caoxiangyong@xjtu.edu.cn

## 上节回顾

• 2阶行列式 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

• n阶行列式

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

代数余子式 
$$A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$$
, 余子式

### 行列式的基本性质

性质1 行列式与它的转置行列式相等,即  $D^T = D$ 

性质2 互换行列式的任意两行(列)的位置,行列式的值反号  $r_i \leftrightarrow r_j (c_i \leftrightarrow c_j)$ 

性质3 行列式D等于它的任一行(列)各元素分别与其对应 的代数余子式的乘积之和

性质4 行列式的某一行(列)中所有的元素都乘以数k,等于用数k乘此行列式  $kr_i(kc_i)$ 

性质5 若行列式的某一行(列)的元素都是两数之和,则可将此行列式写成两个行列式的和

性质6 若行列式D有两行(列)的对应元素相等, 则D = 0

性质7 把行列式的某一行(列)的各元素乘以同一数然后加到另一行(列)对应的元素上去,行列式不变 $r_i + kr_j (c_i + kc_j)$ 

性质8 行列式的任一行(列)各元素与另一行(列)对应元素的代数余子式乘积之和等于0;即

当
$$i \neq k$$
时, $a_{i1}A_{k1} + a_{i2}A_{k2} + \dots + a_{in}A_{kn} = 0$   
当 $j \neq s$ 时, $a_{1j}A_{1s} + a_{2j}A_{2s} + \dots + a_{nj}A_{ns} = 0$ 

下三角行列式 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}\cdots a_{nn} = \prod a_{ii}$$

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

上三角行列式 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}\cdots a_{nn} = \prod a_{ii}$$

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

副下三角行列式 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2,n-1} & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n-1,n-1} & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \prod a_{i,n-i+1}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \prod a_{i,n-i+1}$$

副上三角行列式 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{nn} & \cdots & a_{2n} & a_{1n} \\ a_{n-1,n-1} & \vdots & a_{2,n-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \\ a_{n1} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \prod a_{i,n-i+1}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \prod a_{i,n-i+1}$$

对角行列式 
$$\begin{vmatrix} d_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & d_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & d_n \end{vmatrix} = d_1 d_2 \cdots d_n;$$

副对角行列式 
$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & d_1 \\ \mathbf{0} & \cdots & d_2 & \mathbf{0} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ d_n & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} d_1 d_2 \cdots d_n.$$

例1 若
$$A_{ij}$$
为 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$ 的 $(i,j)$ 元素的代数余子式,则 $A_{31} - 2A_{32} + 3A_{33} = ?$ 

解:

= 0 逆用性质3

例 设
$$M_{ij}$$
为行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 & 9 & 8 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 & 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$ 的 $(i,j)$ 元素的余子式,

试计算
$$M_{13} + 2M_{23} + 5M_{33}$$
.

解  $M_{13} + 2M_{23} + 5M_{33} = (-1)^{1+3}M_{13} - 2(-1)^{2+3}M_{23} + 5(-1)^{3+3}M_{33}$ 

$$= A_{13} - 2A_{23} + 5A_{33} + 0A_{43} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 & 1 & 8 \\ 3 & 5 & -2 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 6 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -105$$

例 已知n阶行列式D的值为 $a \neq 0$ ,且D的每行元素之和都等于常数b,则D的第1列元素的代数余子式之和 $A_{11} + A_{21} + \cdots + A_{n1} = _____$ .

解 利用行列式的性质,将第 $2, \dots, n$ 列都加到第1列,再按第1列展开可得

$$D = b \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = b(A_{11} + A_{21} + \cdots + A_{n1}) = a.$$

 $\therefore a \neq 0, \therefore b \neq 0. \qquad \therefore A_{11} + A_{21} + \cdots + A_{n1} = \frac{a}{b}.$ 

例2 若 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = 7$$
, 求以下行列式:

$$\begin{vmatrix}
a & d & g \\
b & e & h \\
c & f & i
\end{vmatrix} = 7$$

(2) 
$$\begin{vmatrix} g & h & i \\ d & e & f \\ -3a & -3b & -3c \end{vmatrix} = 21$$

(3) 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d+a & e+b & f+c \\ g-2a & h-2b & i-2c \end{vmatrix} = 7$$

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

#### 解法1:

$$D_n = n(-1)^{n+n} M_{nn}$$

$$(n-1)(n-2)$$

$$D_{n} = n(-1)^{n+n} M_{nn}$$

$$D_{n} = (-1)^{n-1} (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} n!$$

$$= (-1)^{n+n} (-1)^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}} 1 \cdot 2 \cdots (n-1) \cdot n \qquad = (-1)^{\frac{(n+2)(n-1)}{2}} n!$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}} n!.$$

#### 解法2:

$$D_n = (-1)^{n-1}(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{(n+2)(n-1)}{2}} n$$

### 引入以下记号

行变换

 $r_i \leftrightarrow r_j$ 

 $kr_i$ 

 $r_i + kr_j$ 

列变换

 $c_i \leftrightarrow c_j$ 

 $kc_i$ 

 $c_i + kc_j$ 

### 行(列)变换性质

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 100 & 204 \\ -1 & 200 & 395 \\ 1 & 300 & 600 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $C_3 - 2C_2 \\ -1 & 200 & -5 \\ 1 & 300 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
 $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 100 & 4 \\ -1 & 200 & -5 \\ 1 & 300 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$\frac{c_3 + c_2}{2} 100 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -8 & -4 \\ -1 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 100 \cdot 20 = 2000$$

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

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

$$=(-6)\cdot(-7)=42$$

#### 降阶法: 选择零元素较多的行或列来展开

$$4$$
阶  $\rightarrow$   $3$ 阶  $\rightarrow$   $2$ 阶

$$r_4 = 2r_3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 & 10 & 3 \\ -6 & 0 & -15 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -1(-1)^5 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 7 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -6 & -15 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} c_1 - c_3 \\ c_2 - 3c_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 1(-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

降阶法: 先利用性质7将行列式的某行(列)较多元素化为零, 再按该行(列)来展开

$$4$$
阶  $\rightarrow$   $3$ 阶  $\rightarrow$   $2$ 阶

# 行列式的计算方法

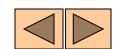
- 1. 直接用定义和性质3(非零元素很少时可用)
- 2. 化三角行列式法

利用性质,将原行列式化成一个三角行列式,再快速计算.

#### 3. 降阶法

利用性质,将某行(列)的元素尽可能化为0,然后再按该行(列)展开.

$$n$$
阶  $\rightarrow n-1$ 阶  $\rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow 2$ 阶



# 一些特殊行列式的计算

#### 1. 奇数阶反对称行列式的值为零

$$D = |a_{ij}|$$
 为反对称行列式  $\longleftarrow$   $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$  (必有  $a_{ii} = 0$ )

是反对称行列式

不是反对称行列式



#### 例 证明奇数阶反对称行列式的值为零

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{12} & 0 & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ -a_{13} & -a_{23} & 0 & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ & & & & & & \\ -a_{1n} & -a_{2n} & -a_{3n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} & -a_{13} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & 0 & -a_{23} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & 0 & \cdots & -a_{3n} \\ & & & & & \\ -a_{1n} & a_{2n} & a_{3n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

各行提一
$$1 = (-1)^n$$
 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{12} & 0 & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ -a_{13} & -a_{23} & 0 & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ & & & & & & \\ -a_{1n} & -a_{2n} & -a_{3n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n D$$

#### 当n为奇数时有 D=-D $\Rightarrow D=0$



#### 2. 主对角线非零的"箭形"行列式

$$D_{n+1} = egin{bmatrix} a_0 & b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \ d_1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \ d_2 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \ & & & \cdots & d_n \ \end{pmatrix} \qquad (a_i 
eq 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$$
 化成三角

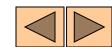
$$(a_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

化成三角形行列式

$$\frac{c_1 - \frac{d_i}{a_i} \times c_{i+1}}{=}$$

$$\frac{c_{1} - \frac{d_{i}}{a_{i}} \times c_{i+1}}{\underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} a_{0} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{d_{i}}{a_{i}} b_{i} & b_{1} & b_{2} & \cdots & b_{n} \\ 0 & a_{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{2} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}}_{i=1,2,\cdots,n} = (a_{0} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{d_{i}}{a_{i}} b_{i}) a_{1} \cdots a_{n}$$

$$= (a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{d_i}{a_i} b_i) a_1 \cdots a_n$$



$$D_n = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{bmatrix}$$
 求第一行

求第一行各元素的代数余子

解: 第一行各元素的代数余子式之和为

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

#### 3. 除对角线以外各行元素对应相同,则可化成三角形

### 行列式或箭形行列式

#### 可化箭形行列式

例

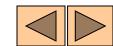
$$\begin{vmatrix} x_{1} & b & x_{2} & x_{3} & x_{4} \\ x_{1} & x_{2} - a & x_{3} & x_{4} \\ x_{1} & x_{2} & x_{3} - a & x_{4} \\ x_{1} & x_{2} & x_{3} & x_{4} - a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_{1} & x_{2} & x_{3} & x_{4} \\ 0 & -a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -a \end{vmatrix} = -a^{3}x_{1}$$

另

$$D = x_1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_2 & x_3 & x_4 \\ 1 & x_2 - a & x_3 & x_4 \\ 1 & x_2 & x_3 - a & x_4 \\ 1 & x_2 & x_3 - a & x_4 \end{vmatrix} - x_i c_1 + c_i \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -a \end{vmatrix}$$



# 4. 某行(列)至多有两个非零元素的行列式,可用降阶法或定义或递推公式法或归纳法求解



#### 5. 各行(列)总和相等的行列式

例 计算行列式 
$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & \cdots & y \\ y & x & y & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ y & y & y & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} \frac{c_1 + c_i(i = 2, 3, \dots, n)}{\cdots}$$

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

$$\frac{-r_1 + r_i(i = 2,3,...,n)}{[x + (n-1)y]} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & y & y & \cdots & y \\ 0 & x - y & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x - y \end{bmatrix}$$

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



#### 5. 各行(列)总和相等的行列式

例 计算行列式 
$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & \cdots & y \\ y & x & y & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ y & y & y & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} = \frac{c_1 + c_i(i = 2, 3, \dots, n)}{c_1 + c_i(i = 2, 3, \dots, n)}$$

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

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

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



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

$$= (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1)(x_4 - x_1) \cdots (x_{n-1} - x_1)(x_n - x_1)$$

$$(x_3 - x_2)(x_4 - x_2) \cdots (x_{n-1} - x_2)(x_n - x_2)$$

$$(x_4 - x_3) \cdots (x_{n-1} - x_3)(x_n - x_3)$$

$$(x_{n-1} - x_{n-2})(x_n - x_{n-2})$$
  
 $(x_n - x_{n-1})$ 

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

例

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 & d^3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 9 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

都是范德蒙行列式.

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

#### 证明(数学归纳法)

- 2. 假设对于n-1阶范德蒙行列式结论成立下证对n阶范德蒙行列式结论也成立

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{5} \times 10 \times 10^{-1} \text{ B}$$

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

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

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

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

$$x_{n} = (x_{1} - x_{1})(x_{1} - x_{1}) \cdot \cdots \cdot (x_{n} - x_{n}) \cdot \cdots \cdot (x_{n} - x$$

#### 根据归纳假设有:

$$\begin{split} V_n &= (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1) \prod_{2 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j) \ &= \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j) \ & \Leftrightarrow \text{ $\sharp$ £所述,结论成立} \ (n \geq 2) \end{split}$$

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2^{2} & \cdots & 2^{n} \\ 3 & 3^{2} & \cdots & 3^{n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n & n^{2} & \cdots & n^{n} \end{vmatrix}.$$

解:每一行提取各行的公因子,得

$$D_{n} = n! \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2^{2} & \cdots & 2^{n-1} \\ 1 & 3 & 3^{2} & \cdots & 3^{n-1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & n & n^{2} & \cdots & n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = n! \prod_{\substack{n \geq i > j \geq 1 \\ n \geq i > j \geq 1}} (i-j)$$

$$= n! (2-1)(3-1)(4-1)\cdots(n-1)$$

$$\cdot (3-2)(4-2)\cdots(n-2)$$

 $= n!(n-1)!(n-2)!\cdots 2!1!.$ 

7. **证明**

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1n} & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{m1} & \cdots & c_{mn} & b_{m1} & \cdots & b_{mm} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

证明:(数学归纳法)记 
$$D_1=\det\left(a_{ij}\right)_{n\times n}$$
  $D_2=\det\left(b_{ij}\right)_{m\times m}$  则只需证  $D=D_1D_2$ 

1. 当n=1时,将D按第1行展开

$$D = egin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \ c_{11} & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1m} \ dots & dots & dots \ c_{m1} & b_{m1} & \cdots & b_{mm} \ \end{pmatrix} = a_{11} \left(-1\right)^{1+1} D_2 = D_1 D_2$$
 结论成立

7. **证明**

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1n} & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{m1} & \cdots & c_{mm} & b_{m1} & \cdots & b_{mm} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{m1} & \cdots & b_{mm} \end{vmatrix}$$

2. 假设对n-1阶行列式 $D_1$ 结论成立,则当 $D_1$ 为n阶行列式时, 记 $D_1$ 的代数余子式为 $A_{ij}$ , D的代数余子式为 $D_{ij}$ , 则D按第1行展开

$$D = \sum_{j=1} a_{1j} D_{1j}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,j-1} & a_{2,j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1,j-1} & c_{1,j+1} & \cdots & c_{1n} & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{m1} & \cdots & c_{m,j-1} & c_{m,j+1} & \cdots & c_{mn} & b_{m1} & \cdots & b_{mm} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_{1j} = A_{1j}D_2$$
  $D = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{1j}A_{1j}D_2 = D_1D_2$  结论成立

西安交通大學

例14: 证明

其中p和q是 $x^2 - ax + bc = 0$ 的两个根.

证明: 把Dn按照第一行展开,可得递推关系:

$$D_n = aD_{n-1} - bcD_{n-2} = (p+q)D_{n-1} - pqD_{n-2}$$
$$= pD_{n-1} + q(D_{n-1} - pD_{n-2})$$

据此可得:  $D_n - pD_{n-1} = q(D_{n-1} - pD_{n-2}) = q^2(D_{n-2} - pD_{n-3})$  $= \cdots = q^{n-2}(D_2 - pD_1)$ 又因为 $D_2 = a^2 - bc = (p+q)^2 - pq = p^2 + pq + q^2$ ,

$$D_1 = a = p + q$$

**FIU** 
$$D_n - pD_{n-1} = q^{n-2}(p^2 + pq + q^2 - p^2 - pq) = q^n$$

同理

$$D_n - qD_{n-1} = p^n$$

当 $p \neq q$ 时,

$$D_n = \frac{p^{n+1} - q^{n+1}}{p - q}$$

当p = q时,

$$D_n = pD_{n-1} + p^n = p(pD_{n-2} + p^{n-1}) + p^n = p^2D_{n-2} + 2p^n$$
$$= p^2(pD_{n-3} + p^{n-2}) + 2p^n = p^3D_{n-3} + 3p^n$$

•

$$= p^{n-1}D_1 + (n-1)p^n = 2p^n + (n-1)p^n = (n+1)p^n$$

#### 练习



$$D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

解: 首先,写出方程  $x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$  ,求得它的根为 1,3, 由于这两个根不相等,所以由例 14结论可知

$$D_5 = \frac{3^{5+1} - 1^{5+1}}{3 - 1} = 364$$

# 作业

```
习题1.2
(A)1(1)(2)(5),2(2),3(3),4(2)(4)
5,6,7(1)(3)
(B)1,2(2)
```