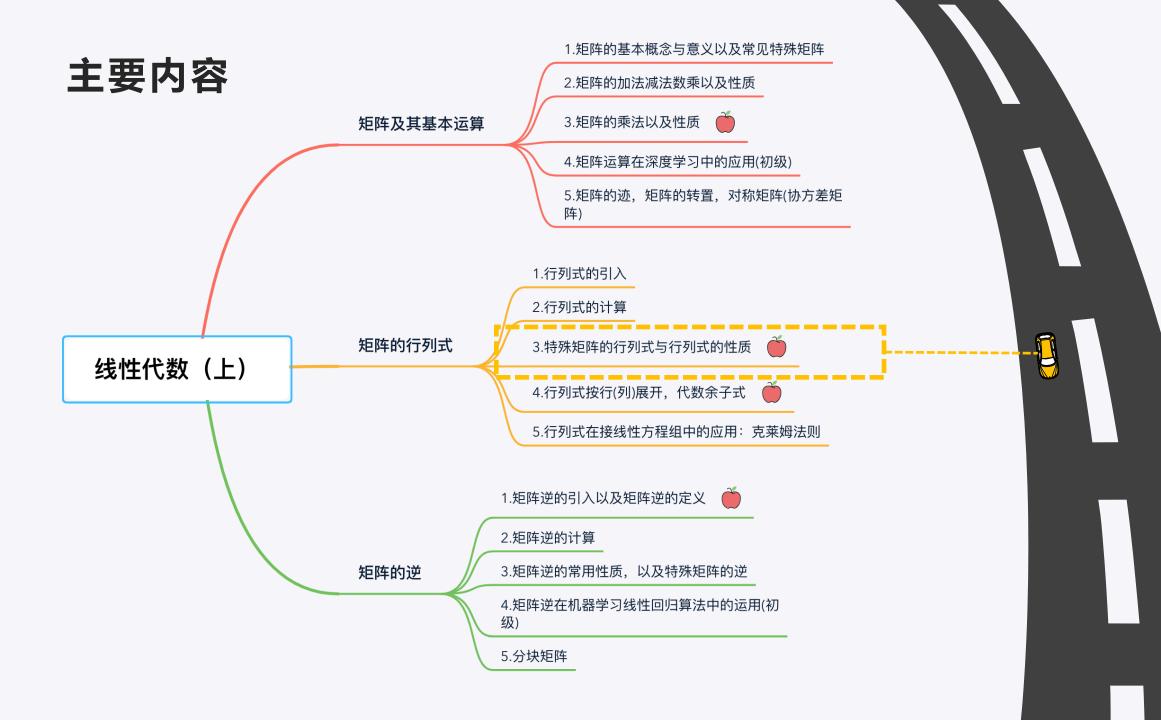


数学基础一线性代数

导师: Johnson



特殊矩阵的行列式



$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n,$$

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

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & & & & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}\cdots a_{nn}$$

行列式的性质



- We

性质1 行列式与它的转置行列式相等

性质2 互换行列式的两行(列), 行列式变号

推论 如果行列式有两行(列)完全相同,则次行列式等于零

性质3 行列式的某一行(列)中所有的元素都乘以同一数k,等于用k乘次行列式

性质4 行列式中如果两行(列)的元素成比例,则次行列式等于零

性质5 若行列式的某一列(行)的元素都是两数之和,例如第i列的元素都是两数之和

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & (a_{1i} + a'_{1i}) & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & (a_{2i} + a'_{2i}) & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & (a_{ni} + a'_{ni}) & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2i} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a'_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a'_{2i} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a'_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a'_{2i} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a'_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$



行列式的性质

性质6 把行列式的某一列(行)的各元素乘以同一数然后加到另一列(行)对应的元素上去,行列式不变.

例如,以数k乘第j列加到第i列上(记作 $c_i + kc_j$),有

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2i} & \cdots & a_{2j} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & (a_{1i} + ka_{1j}) & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & (a_{2i} + ka_{2j}) & \cdots & a_{2j} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & (a_{2j} + ka_{nj}) & \cdots & a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} (i \neq j)$$





性质7

$$O = \begin{vmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & 0 \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \\ c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nk} & b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_1 = \det(a_{ij}) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix},$$

$$D_2 = \det(b_{ij}) = \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix},$$

$$D = D_1 D_2$$

性质8 |AB| = |A||B|.





行列式的性质

简化计算

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

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

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -8 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 16 & -2 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -8 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 16 & -2 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -8 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 16 & -2 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -8 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 16 & -2 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -10 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 & -10 \end{vmatrix}$$



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