

第三章 行列式

第二节 行列式的重要性质 ——行列式的计算





行列式的计算

(1) 二三阶行列式：对角线法

(2) 计算行列式的常用方法之一 —— “降阶法”

行列式展开定理重要意义在于： n 阶行列式可将为低阶行列式来计算其值。

(3) 计算行列式常用方法之二—— 化三角形法

利用运算 $r_i + kr_j$ 把行列式化为上三角形行列式，从而算得行列式的值。

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_i + kr_j} \cdots = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a'_{22} & \cdots & a'_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a'_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$



例1

计算行列式常用方法：利用运算 $r_i + kr_j$ 把行列式化为上三角形行列式，从而算得行列式的值。

例 1 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -7 & 9 & -5 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

Diagram illustrating row operations: A blue box highlights the first row $[1, -1, 2, -3, 1]$. An arrow points from the first element (1) to the second row, with the label $\times 3 \oplus$, indicating the operation $r_2 + 3r_1$.



解 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -7 & 9 & -5 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

$\begin{matrix} \times 3 \\ \oplus \end{matrix}$

$\underline{r_2 + 3r_1}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{\underline{r_2 + 3r_1}} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \times (-2) \\ \oplus \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{\underline{r_3 - 2r_1}} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (-4) \times \\ \oplus \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{l} \times (-3) \\ \oplus \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l}
 \underline{r_4 - 3r_1} \\
 \underline{r_5 - 4r_1}
 \end{array}
 \left| \begin{array}{ccccc}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\
 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 \\
 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\
 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2
 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\underline{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4} - \left| \begin{array}{ccccc}
 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\
 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\
 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 \\
 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\
 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2
 \end{array} \right| \oplus$$



$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{\underline{r_3 + r_2}} - \end{array} \begin{array}{c|ccccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \oplus \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underline{\underline{r_4 + r_3}} - \end{array} \begin{array}{c|ccccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \times (-2) \\ \oplus \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l}
 \underline{\underline{r_5 - 2r_3}} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \times 4 \\ \oplus \end{array} \\
 \underline{\underline{r_5 + 4r_4}} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -(-2)(-1)(-6) = 12.
 \end{array}$$



例2

计算 n 阶行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$

解 将第 $2, 3, \dots, n$ 都加到第一列得

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a + (n-1)b & b & b & \cdots & b \\ a + (n-1)b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ a + (n-1)b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a + (n-1)b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= [a + (n-1)b] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & a & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= [a + (n-1)b] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ & a-b & & & \\ & & a-b & & \mathbf{0} \\ & & & \ddots & \\ \mathbf{0} & & & & a-b \end{vmatrix} = [a + (n-1)b](a-b)^{n-1}.
 \end{aligned}$$



法二：将第1行的-1倍分别加到第2...n行：

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b-a & a-b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b-a & 0 & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b-a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-b \end{vmatrix}$$

将第2...n列的1倍分别加到第1列：

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a-(n-1)b & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-b \end{vmatrix} = [a+(n-1)b](a-b)^{n-1}.$$



例3

计算

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

箭形行列式

$$= n! \left(1 - \sum_{j=2}^n \frac{1}{j} \right).$$

解

$$D \begin{array}{c} c_1 + (-\frac{1}{2}c_2) \\ \hline c_1 + (-\frac{1}{3}c_3) \\ \cdots \cdots \cdots 3 \\ c_1 + (-\frac{1}{n}c_n) \\ n \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \cdots - \frac{1}{n} & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix}$$

**例4**

$$\text{计算 } D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n-1 & n & n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n & n & n & n & n & n & n \end{vmatrix}$$

解 **分析** 此行列式的特点是相邻两行对应元素要么差1要么相等.

这类行列式可以考虑依次把上一行的
(-1) 倍加到下一行去,

依次从第 $n-1$ 行开始, 而不是从第1行开始!



$$\mathbf{D}_n = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{3} & \cdots & \mathbf{n-2} & \mathbf{n-1} & \mathbf{n} \\ \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} & \cdots & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{\tau(n, n-1, \dots, 1)} \mathbf{1} \times \mathbf{1} \times \cdots \times \mathbf{1} \times \mathbf{n} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \mathbf{n}$$



例5

计算行列式

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



$$= (-1)^{2+5} 2 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \cdot 5 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ -4 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_2 + (-2)r_1 \\ r_3 + r_1 \end{matrix} -10 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -10 \cdot (-2) \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 2 \\ 6 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 20(-42 - 12) = -1080.$$



例6

计算行列式

$$D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & b \\ 0 & \ddots & & & & \ddots & 0 \\ & & a & b & & & \\ & & c & d & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & \\ 0 & \ddots & & & & \ddots & 0 \\ c & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & d \end{vmatrix}_{2n}$$

解

$$D_{2n} = a$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & & & b & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a & b & \\ & & c & d & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ c & & & & & d \\ 0 & & & & & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}_{2n-1}$$

$$+ (-1)^{1+2n} b$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & & & b \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a & b & \\ & & c & d & \\ & & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & c & & & & d \\ c & & & & & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{2n-1}$$



$$D_{2n} = a$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & & & b & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a & b & \\ & & c & d & \\ & & & & \ddots \\ c & & & d & \\ 0 & & & 0 & d \end{vmatrix}_{2n-1}$$

$$+(-1)^{1+2n} b$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & & b \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & a & b \\ & & c & d \\ & & & & \ddots \\ 0 & c & & d \\ c & & & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{2n-1}$$

$$= ad$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & \dots & \dots & b \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & a & b \\ & & c & d \\ & & & & \ddots \\ c & \dots & \dots & d \end{vmatrix}_{2n-2}$$

$$-(-1)^{2n-1+1} cb$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & \dots & \dots & b \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & a & b \\ & & c & d \\ & & & & \ddots \\ c & \dots & \dots & d \end{vmatrix}_{2n-2}$$

$$= (ad - cb)D_{2n-2} = (ad - cb)^2 D_{2n-4} \cdots = (ad - cb)^{n-1} D_2 = (ad - cb)^n$$



例7

计算

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & ab \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}$$

三对角线形行列式

解

按第一行展开

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= (a+b) \begin{vmatrix} ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & ab \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} - ab \begin{vmatrix} 1 & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & ab \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} \\ &= (a+b)D_{n-1} - abD_{n-2} \end{aligned}$$



$$D_n = (a + b)D_{n-1} - abD_{n-2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_n - bD_{n-1} &= a(D_{n-1} - bD_{n-2}) \\ &= a^2(D_{n-2} - bD_{n-3}) \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= a^{n-2}(D_2 - bD_1) \\ &= a^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_2 &= \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab \\ 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a^2 + b^2 + ab \end{aligned}$$

$$D_1 = |a + b| = a + b$$

由 a, b 的对称性可知: $D_n - aD_{n-1} = b^n$

(1) 当 $a \neq b$ 时: $D_n = \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a - b}$

(2) 当 $a = b$ 时: $D_n = a^n + aD_{n-1}$

$$D_n = \begin{cases} \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a - b}, & a \neq b \\ (n+1)a^n, & a = b \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= a^n + a(a^{n-1} + aD_{n-2}) = 2a^n + a^2D_{n-2} \\ &\dots \\ &= (n-1)a^n + a^{n-1}D_1 = (n+1)a^n \end{aligned}$$



练习:

计算

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

三对角线形行列式

解

按第一行展开

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= 3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} \\ &= 3D_{n-1} - 2D_{n-2} \end{aligned}$$



$$D_n = 3D_{n-1} - 2D_{n-2}$$

$$D_n - D_{n-1} = 2(D_{n-1} - D_{n-2})$$

$$= 2^2(D_{n-2} - D_{n-3})$$

...

$$= 2^{n-2}(D_2 - D_1)$$

$$= 2^n$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 7$$

$$D_1 = |3| = 3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} D_n - D_{n-1} = 2^n \\ D_{n-1} - D_{n-2} = 2^{n-1} \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ D_2 - D_1 = 2^2 \end{array} \right\} + \Rightarrow D_n - D_1 = \frac{2^2(1 - 2^{n-1})}{1 - 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n = 2^{n+1} - 1$$



例8

计算

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & a_1 + x \end{vmatrix}$$

解：将 D_n 按第一列展开

$$D_n = x \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & a_{n-3} & \cdots & a_2 & a_1 + x \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{n+1} a_n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= xD_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot a_n \cdot (-1)^{n-1} = xD_{n-1} + a_n ,$$



这里 D_{n-1} 与 D_n 有相同的结构, 但阶数是 $n-1$ 的行列式。

现在, 利用递推关系式计算结果. 对此, 只需反复进行代换, 得

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= x(xD_{n-2} + a_{n-1}) + a_n = x^2 D_{n-2} + a_{n-1}x + a_n \\ &= x^2(xD_{n-3} + a_{n-2}) + a_{n-1}x + a_n = \cdots \\ &= x^{n-1}D_1 + a_2x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-2}x^2 + a_{n-1}x + a_n, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因 } D_1 = |x + a_1| = x + a_1$$

$$\text{故 } D_n = x^n + a_1x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}x + a_n$$



例9

证明范德蒙德(Vandermonde)行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j). \quad (1)$$

证 用数学归纳法

$$\because D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} = x_2 - x_1 = \prod_{2 \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j),$$

\therefore 当 $n = 2$ 时 (1) 式成立.



假设 (1) 对于 $n-1$ 阶范德蒙德行列式成立,

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & x_2 - x_1 & x_3 - x_1 & \cdots & x_n - x_1 \\ 0 & x_2(x_2 - x_1) & x_3(x_3 - x_1) & \cdots & x_n(x_n - x_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & x_2^{n-2}(x_2 - x_1) & x_3^{n-2}(x_3 - x_1) & \cdots & x_n^{n-2}(x_n - x_1) \end{vmatrix}$$

按第1列展开, 并把每列的公因子 $(x_i - x_1)$ 提出,
就有



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

$n-1$ 阶范德蒙德行列式

$$\therefore D_n = (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1) \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 2} (x_i - x_j)$$

$$= \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j).$$



范德蒙德(Vandermonde)行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j). \quad (1)$$

例如

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = abc \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = abc(b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$$



例10

计算

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

解

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



$$D_n = D_n^T = n! \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 1 & 2^2 & 3^2 & \cdots & n^2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 2^{n-1} & 3^{n-1} & \cdots & n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= n! \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j) \\ &= n!(2-1)(3-1)\cdots(n-1) \\ &\quad \cdot (3-2)(4-2)\cdots(n-2)\cdots[n-(n-1)] \\ &= n!(n-1)!(n-2)!\cdots 2!1!. \end{aligned}$$



例11

利用公式 $|AB| = |A| |B|$ 计算行列式

$$|C| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1-a_1^n b_1^n}{1-a_1 b_1} & \frac{1-a_2^n b_1^n}{1-a_2 b_1} & \cdots & \frac{1-a_n^n b_1^n}{1-a_n b_1} \\ \frac{1-a_1^n b_2^n}{1-a_1 b_2} & \frac{1-a_2^n b_2^n}{1-a_2 b_2} & \cdots & \frac{1-a_n^n b_2^n}{1-a_n b_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \\ \frac{1-a_1^n b_n^n}{1-a_1 b_n} & \frac{1-a_2^n b_n^n}{1-a_2 b_n} & \cdots & \frac{1-a_n^n b_n^n}{1-a_n b_n} \end{vmatrix}$$

分析: $C_{ji} = \frac{1-a_i^n b_j^n}{1-a_i b_j}$



解:
$$C_{ji} = \frac{1 - a_i^n b_j^n}{1 - a_i b_j} = 1 + a_i b_j + a_i^2 b_j^2 + \dots + a_i^{n-1} b_j^{n-1}$$

$$= (1 \ a_i \ a_i^2 \ \dots \ a_i^{n-1}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ b_j \\ \vdots \\ b_j^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|C| = |C^T| = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1 - a_1^n b_1^n}{1 - a_1 b_1} & \frac{1 - a_1^n b_2^n}{1 - a_1 b_2} & \dots & \frac{1 - a_1^n b_n^n}{1 - a_1 b_n} \\ \frac{1 - a_2^n b_1^n}{1 - a_2 b_1} & \frac{1 - a_2^n b_2^n}{1 - a_2 b_2} & \dots & \frac{1 - a_2^n b_n^n}{1 - a_2 b_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{1 - a_n^n b_1^n}{1 - a_n b_1} & \frac{1 - a_n^n b_2^n}{1 - a_n b_2} & \dots & \frac{1 - a_n^n b_n^n}{1 - a_n b_n} \end{vmatrix}$$



$$= \begin{vmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & \cdots & a_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ b_1^2 & b_2^2 & \cdots & b_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_1^{n-1} & b_2^{n-1} & \cdots & b_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \end{vmatrix}$$

范德蒙德(Vandermonde)行列式

$$= \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (a_i - a_j)(b_i - b_j)$$



例13

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a & a & a \\ a & x_2 & a & a \\ a & a & x_3 & a \\ a & a & a & x_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

可以用倍加变换化其为箭形行列式，然后用展开定理降阶

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a-x_1 & a-x_1 & a-x_1 \\ a & x_2-a & 0 & 0 \\ a & 0 & x_3-a & 0 \\ a & 0 & 0 & x_4-a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a-x_1 & a-x_1 & a-x_1 \\ 0 & x_2-a & 0 & a-x_4 \\ 0 & 0 & x_3-a & a-x_4 \\ a & 0 & 0 & x_4-a \end{vmatrix}$$

只要将行列式化为箭形行列式，通常用倍加变换化箭形行列式为三角形行列式。

**例14**

若 A 为正交矩阵，则 A 的行列式为_____。

**例15**

若 n 阶正交阵 A 与 B 满足 $|A| + |B| = 0$, 证明 $|A + B| = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } |A + B| &= |EA + B| = |BB^T A + B| = |B(B^T A + E)| \\ &= |B(B^T A + A^T A)| = |B(B^T + A^T)A| = |B| |B^T + A^T| |A| \\ &= |B| |(B + A)^T| |A| = |B| |B + A| |A| = -|B|^2 |B + A| \\ &= -|B + A| \\ \text{所以 } |A + B| &= 0. \end{aligned}$$



例16

已知 A 与 B 为 n 阶方阵, 且 A 与 $E - AB$ 都可逆. 证明 $E - BA$ 可逆.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{证 } |E - BA| &= |A^{-1}A - BA| = |(A^{-1} - B)A| = |A^{-1} - B||A| \\ &= |A||A^{-1} - B| = |AA^{-1} - AB| = |E - AB| \neq 0.\end{aligned}$$

$$E - BA = A^{-1}A - BA = A^{-1}A - A^{-1}ABA = A^{-1}(E - AB)A$$



行列式的计算

(1) 二三阶行列式：对角线法

(2) 计算行列式的常用方法之一 —— “降阶法”

行列式展开定理重要意义在于： n 阶行列式可将为低阶行列式来计算其值。

(3) 计算行列式常用方法之二—— 化三角形法

利用运算 $r_i + kr_j$ 把行列式化为上三角形行列式，从而算得行列式的值。

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_i + kr_j} \cdots = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a'_{22} & \cdots & a'_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a'_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$