# 第一章矩阵

1.4 行列式

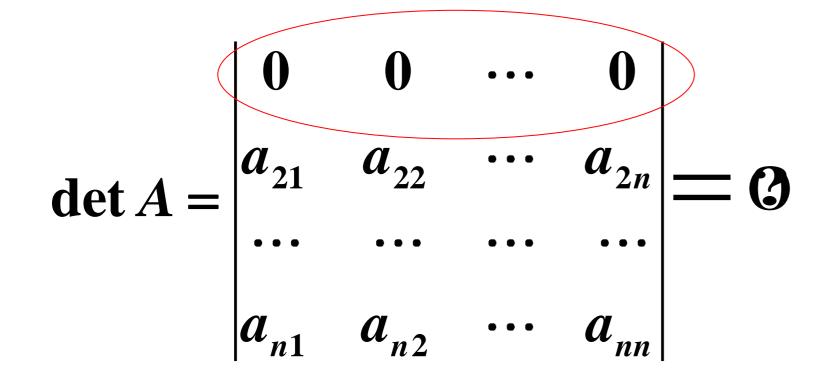
1.4.3 行列式的性质(II)



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

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

#### 引理1





引理1 若行列式detA的第一行全为零,则detA为零.

证明 对行列式的阶数n做数学归纳法.

当n=1时,结论显然成立.

假设命题对任意的n-1阶行列式都成立,

考虑n阶行列式det A.



**由于**det 
$$A = (-1)^{1+1}a_{11}M_{11} + (-1)^{2+1}a_{21}M_{21} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1}a_{n1}M_{n1}$$
.

对于 $j \neq 1, M_{i1}$ 都是n-1阶行列式且第一行元素全为零,

由归纳假设 $M_{i1}=0$ .

而
$$a_{11} = 0$$
,故 $a_{j1}M_{j1} = 0$ (1  $\leq j \leq n$ ).

故  $\det A = 0$ .



#### 引理2(行列式按第1行展开)

$$\det A = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{1n}.$$

$$\det A = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11}A_{11} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & 0 & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & 0 & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \cdots = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}A_{1n} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=a_{11}A_{11}+a_{12}A_{12}+\cdots+a_{1n}A_{1n}$$



性质5 行列式转置后值不变,即 $\det A^{T} = \det A$ .

证明 对行列式的阶数n用数学归纳法.

当n=1时,结论显然成立.

假设命题对任意的n-1阶行列式都成立,

考虑n阶行列式.



设 $M_{ij}$ 与 $N_{ij}$ 分别表示A及A<sup>T</sup>中(i,j)元素的余子式,

由归纳假设, $M_{ij}=N_{ji}$ .

将det AT按第一行展开,

$$\det A^{T} = a_{11}N_{11} - a_{21}N_{12} + \dots + (-1)^{1+n}a_{n1}N_{1n}$$

$$= a_{11}M_{11} - a_{21}M_{21} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1}a_{n1}M_{n1}$$

$$= \det A.$$



#### 问题

将行列式性质1至性质4中的"列"改成"行",

结论是否都成立?



性质1<sup>9</sup> 若将det A的某一行乘以常数c得到行列式det B,则det A = c det B.

性质 $2^{\prime}A, B, C$ 是三个n阶方阵,若C的第r行元素是A的第r行元素和B的第r

行元素的和,即  $c_{ri}=a_{ri}+b_{ri}$ , i=1,2,...,n,而 $c_{ij}=a_{ij}=b_{ij}$ ,  $i\neq r$ , i,j=1,2,...,n,则

 $\det C = \det A + \det B$ .

性质3'交换行列式的两行,行列式值改变符号.

推论'若矩阵A的两行相同,则 $\det A = 0$ .

性质4'将行列式的一行乘以常数c加到另一行上,行列式值不变.

#### 两个重要公式

$$a_{k1}A_{i1} + a_{k2}A_{i2} + \dots + a_{kn}A_{in} = \begin{cases} \det A & k = i \\ 0 & k \neq i \end{cases}$$

$$a_{1l}A_{1j} + a_{2l}A_{2j} + \dots + a_{nl}A_{nj} = \begin{cases} \det A & l = j \\ 0 & l \neq j \end{cases}$$



两个重要公式(证明用板书)



• 例计算 $A_{41}+A_{42}+A_{43}$ 及 $A_{44}+A_{45}$ . 其中

$$\det A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 27.$$

解由于 $1A_{41}+1A_{42}+1A_{43}+2A_{44}+2A_{45}=\det A=27$ , 而 $2A_{41}+2A_{42}+2A_{43}+1A_{44}+1A_{45}=0$ , 因此 $A_{41}+A_{42}+A_{43}=-9$ ,  $A_{44}+A_{45}=18$ .