第一章矩阵

1.4 行列式

1.4.2 行列式的性质(I)



性质1



性质1 将行列式detA的某一列乘以常数c

得到行列式detB , \bigcirc , \bigcirc

证明 对行列式的阶数n用数学归纳法.

假设命题对任意的n-1阶行列式都成立,

考虑n阶行列式detB.



若detB的第1列是detA的第1列元的c倍,

以 M_{i1} 表示A的(i,1)元对应的余子式,则

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

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

$$= c(\det A).$$



若detB的第i列元(i>1)是detA的第i列元的c倍,则

$$\det B = a_{11}N_{11} - a_{21}N_{21} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1}a_{n1}N_{n1},$$

其中 N_{i1} 是B中(j,1)元对应的余子式,

它是 M_{j1} 中第i-1列乘c得到.

由归纳假设,
$$N_{j1} = cM_{j1}$$
 $(j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$. 所以,

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

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

$$= c \det A$$

注 若A为n阶矩阵,则

 $\det(cA) = c^n \det A$.



$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2r} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nr} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & b_{2r} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nr} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

问题

若A, B为n阶方阵,则det(A+B) = det A + det B是否成立?



性质3交换行列式的两列,行列式值改变符号.

$$egin{aligned} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1n} \ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2j} & \cdots & a_{2i} & \cdots & a_{2n} \ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \ a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots & a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nn} \ \end{vmatrix} \ \ egin{aligned} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1n} \ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2i} & \cdots & a_{2j} & \cdots & a_{2n} \ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \end{aligned} \ .$$



推论 若方阵A的两列相同,则det A=0.

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

证明 将这两列对换可得det A = -det A , 所以det A = 0.



性质4

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1j} + ca_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2j} + ca_{2j} & \cdots & a_{2j} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nj} + ca_{nj} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

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

性质4 将行列式的一列乘常数c加到另一列上,行列式值不变.

证明设将行列式detA的第i列乘以c加到第i列上得到行列式detB,则

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} \cdots & a_{1i} + ca_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots \\ \cdots & a_{2i} + ca_{2j} & \cdots & a_{2j} & \cdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \cdots & a_{ni} + ca_{nj} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cdots & a_{1i} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots \\ a_{2i} & \cdots & a_{2j} & \cdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \cdots & a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \cdots & a_{2i} & \cdots & a_{2j} & \cdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \cdots & a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{ni} & \cdots \end{vmatrix} + c \begin{vmatrix} \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \cdots & a_{ni} & \cdots & a_{ni} & \cdots \end{vmatrix} = \det A$$

(行列式按第r列展开) $\det A = a_{1r}A_{1r} + a_{2r}A_{2r} + ... + a_{nr}A_{nr}$

证明 依次对换第r列和第r-1列,再对换第r-1列和第r-2列,……,最后对换第2列和第1列,经过这r-1次互换后,将原行列式中第r列换至第1列,得到行列式 $\det B$.

$$\det B = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1r} & a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,r-1} & a_{1,r+1} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ a_{2r} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,r-1} & a_{2,r+1} & \cdots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{nr} & a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,r-1} & a_{n,r+1} & \cdots & a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix}$$

则

$$(-1)^{r-1} \det A = \det B = a_{1r} N_{11} + (-1)^{2+1} a_{2r} N_{21} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} a_{nr} N_{n1}$$

$$= a_{1r} M_{11} + (-1)^{2+1} a_{2r} M_{2r} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1} a_{nr} M_{nr}$$

上面的 N_{i1} M_{i1} 分别表示 B 及 A 中元素的余子式. 故

$$\det A = (-1)^{1+r} a_{1r} M_{1r} + (-1)^{2+r} a_{2r} M_{2r} + \dots + (-1)^{n+r} a_{nr} M_{nr}$$

$$= a_{1r} A_{1r} + a_{2r} A_{2r} + \dots + a_{nr} A_{nr}.$$