

# 例题 4.1

## 例题 4.1

计算行列式

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & 2 \\ 2 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{6} & 2 & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$n$  阶排列  $\rightsquigarrow$   $n$  阶行列式  $\rightsquigarrow$  定义  $|A| = \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_n)} a_{1j_1} \dots a_{nj_n}$ .

计算  $\rightsquigarrow$  特殊行列式

初等变换  $\rightarrow$  对角  
行列式的线性性质  $\rightarrow$  三角

# 习题

提示:

能否化为三角行列式?

$b_4$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cancel{a_1 b_1} & \cancel{a_1 b_2} & \cancel{a_1 b_3} & \cancel{a_1 b_4} \\ \cancel{a_1 b_2} & \cancel{a_2 b_2} & \cancel{a_2 b_3} & \cancel{a_2 b_4} \\ a_1 b_3 & \cancel{a_2 b_3} & \cancel{a_3 b_3} & \cancel{a_3 b_4} \\ a_1 b_4 & \cancel{a_2 b_4} & \cancel{a_3 b_4} & a_4 b_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1$   
 $a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2$   
 $a_1 b_4 - a_4 b_1$   
 $a_3 b_4 - a_4 b_3$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & x \\ x & 0 & 0 & x \\ x & x & 0 & x \\ x & x & x & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \checkmark & x & 0 & 0 \\ \checkmark & \checkmark & x & 0 \\ \checkmark & \checkmark & \checkmark & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$col_3 - b_3 \times col_4$$

$$col_2 - b_2 \times col_4$$

$$col_1 - b_1 \times col_4$$

# 爪形行列式的一般解法

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{b_i}{c_i} a_i & a_2 & \dots & a_j & \dots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ b_2 & c_2 & & & & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & & & \\ b_i & & & c_i & & & \\ \vdots & & & & \ddots & & \\ b_{n-1} & & & & & c_{n-1} & \\ b_n & & & & & & c_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Diagram illustrating the general method for solving a claw-shaped determinant. The matrix is shown with elements  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_j, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n$  in the first row, and  $b_2, c_2, \dots, b_i, c_i, \dots, b_{n-1}, c_{n-1}, b_n, c_n$  in subsequent rows. A red diagonal line is drawn from the top-left to the bottom-right. Red annotations include:  $a_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{b_i}{c_i} a_i$  above the first element,  $b_{n-1}$  and  $b_n$  circled in red, and a curved arrow labeled  $col_1 - \frac{b_n}{c_n} \cdot col_n$  indicating a column operation.

习题

- ▶ 10 (4)
- ▶ 11 (6)

## 例题 4.2

### 例题 4.2

计算下面矩阵的行列式

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & & \vdots \\ 2^i & & & i & & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 2^{n-1} & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left[ 1 - \left( \frac{2^{n-1}}{n} + \frac{2^{n-2}}{n-1} + \cdots + \frac{2}{2} \right) \right] \times n!$$

$$\text{col}_1 - \frac{2^{n-1}}{n} \cdot \text{col}_n$$

$$\text{col}_1 - \frac{2^{n-2}}{n-1} \cdot \text{col}_{n-1}$$

提示

通过初等变换化为下三角矩阵. (上三角呢?)

## 例题 4.3

计算下面矩阵的行列式

$$a_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = j \\ x & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x & \cdots & x \\ x & 1 & x & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

### 提示

观察到, 除了主对角线, 其他元素都相同. 所以, 每行减去某一含有相同元素的行, 将问题化简. 至此, 只需构造这样含有相同元素的行.

## 例题 4.3 解

$$(1+(n-1)x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cancel{x} & \cancel{x} & \dots & \cancel{x} \\ \cancel{x} & 1-x & \cancel{x} & \dots & \cancel{x} \\ \cancel{x} & \cancel{x} & 1-x & \dots & \cancel{x} \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ \cancel{x} & \cancel{x} & \cancel{x} & \dots & 1-x \end{vmatrix} = (1+(n-1)x) \cdot (1-x)^{n-1}$$

# 习题

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-a & x & x & \dots & x \\ x & x-a & x & \dots & x \\ x & x & x-a & \dots & x \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \dots & x-a \end{vmatrix}$$

# Outline

Sec 1.0 引言

Sec 1.1 2 阶与 3 阶行列式

Sec 1.2  $n$  阶排列

Sec 1.3  $n$  阶行列式的定义

Sec 1.4  $n$  阶行列式的性质及计算

Sec 1.5 行列式按一行展开及克拉默法则



2x2

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$a_{11} \cdot a_{22} - a_{12} \cdot a_{21}$$

3x3

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} \end{vmatrix} = a_{1,1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \\ a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} \end{vmatrix} + a_{1,2} \begin{vmatrix} a_{2,3} & a_{2,1} \\ a_{3,3} & a_{3,1} \end{vmatrix} + a_{1,3} \begin{vmatrix} a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} \end{vmatrix}$$

# 行列式的余子式表示

- ▶  $A = [a_{i,j}]_{i,j}$ :  $n \times n$  矩阵
- ▶  $A_{[i,j]}$ : 通过  $A$  去掉第  $i$  行和第  $j$  列的元素得到的  $(n-1) \times (n-1)$  矩阵
- ▶  $M_{i,j} := |A_{[i,j]}|$ :  $a_{i,j}$  的余子式
- ▶  $A_{i,j} := (-1)^{i+j} M_{i,j}$ :  $a_{i,j}$  的代数余子式 ((i,j)-cofactor)
- ▶ 规定  $n = 1$  时, 取  $M_{i,j} = A_{i,j} = 1$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{ij} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{ij} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{[i,j]} : A \setminus \{a_{i\cdot}, a_{\cdot j}\}$$

# 行列式按行列展开

## 定理 5.1

- ▶ 按第  $i$  行展开:  $|A| = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{i,j} A_{i,j}$
- ▶ 按第  $i$  列展开:  $|A| = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{j,i} A_{j,i}$

ith 行  $|A| = a_{i1} \cdot A_{i1} + \dots + a_{in} A_{in}$

ith 列  $|A| = a_{1i} A_{1i} + \dots + a_{ni} A_{ni}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} \\ a_{i2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{in} \end{pmatrix}$$

# 行列式按行列展开的证明 (0)

## 想法

仅考虑按一行展开 (转置保持行列式不变).

考虑按第一行展开 (否则, 通过行交换转化为第一行).

利用行列式的线性性质, 转化为“对角”情形.

# 行列式按行列展开的证明 (1)

计算行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{1,1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \dots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} & \dots & a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \times & 0 \\ \times & \times \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{\tau(i_1, \dots, i_n)} a_{1,i_1} \dots a_{n,i_n} \quad (\text{定义})$$

$$= a_{1,1} ((-1)^{\tau(1, i_2, \dots, i_n)} a_{1,i_2} \dots a_{n,i_n}) \quad (a_{1,j} = 0 \text{ for } j \neq 1)$$

$$= a_{1,1} ((-1)^{\tau(i_2, \dots, i_n)} a_{1,i_2} \dots a_{n,i_n}) \quad (1 \text{ 在首尾不构成逆序})$$

$$= a_{1,1} |A_{[1,1]}| \quad (\text{定义}).$$

## 行列式按行列展开的证明 (2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{1,j} & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \cdots & a_{2,j} & \cdots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} & \cdots & a_{n,j} & \cdots & a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix} \\ = (-1)^{j-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1,j} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{2,j} & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{2,j-1} & \cdots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n,j} & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & \cdots & a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix} \\ = (-1)^{j-1} a_{1,j} |A_{[1,j]}| \quad (\text{上述情形}).$$

# 行列式按行列展开的证明 (3)

将  $a_{1,j}$  看作  $\overbrace{0 + \dots + 0}^{j-1} + a_{1,j} + \overbrace{0 + \dots + 0}^{n-j}$ . 由行列式的线性性质得  $f(a_1, a_2) = f(\underbrace{a_1}_{\Delta}, \underbrace{0+a_2}_{\Delta}) = f(a_1, 0) + f(0, a_2)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} \underbrace{a_{11}+0}_{\Delta} & \underbrace{0+a_{12}}_{\Delta} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \sum_{j=1, \dots, n} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \dots & a_{1,j} & \dots & 0 \\ a_{2,1} & \dots & a_{2,j} & \dots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & \dots & a_{n,j} & \dots & a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$



## 行列式按行列展开的证明 (4)

$$\begin{aligned}\dots &= \sum_{j=1, \dots, n} (-1)^{j-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1,j} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{2,j} & a_{2,j} & \dots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n,j} & a_{n,j} & \dots & a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{j=1, \dots, n} (-1)^{j-1} a_{1,j} |A_{[1,j]}|.\end{aligned}$$

至此, 我们得到的行列式按第一行展开.

# 行列式按行列展开的证明 (5)

现考虑按第  $i$  行进行展开. 类似对第  $j$  列的处理, 得

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{1,1} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i,1} & \cdots & a_{i,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & \cdots & a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{i-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{i,1} & \cdots & a_{i,n} \\ a_{1,1} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & \cdots & a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix} \\ = \sum_{j=1, \dots, n} (-1)^{i+j} a_{i,j} |A_{[i,j]}|.$$

# 行列式按行列展开的证明 (6)

最后, 证明按第  $i$  列展开. 由转置保持行列式可得

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= |A^T| \\ &= \sum_{j=1, \dots, n} (-1)^{i+j} a_{i,j}^T |A_{[i,j]}^T| \\ &= \sum_{j=1, \dots, n} (-1)^{i+j} a_{j,i} |A_{[j,i]}| \end{aligned}$$

# 例题 5.1

## 例题 5.1

计算行列式

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

提示

按第一行进行展开.

## 例题 5.2

### 例题 5.2

计算范德蒙德 (Vandermonde) 行列式  $|V_n|$ , 其元素  $v_{i,j} = a_j^{i-1}$  即

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{\textit{jth col}} \\ \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \ddots & 1 \\ a_1 & \ddots & a_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} & \ddots & a_n^{n-1} \end{array} \right| \end{array}$$

*i*th row

求证

$$|V_n| = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_i - a_j).$$

# 例题 5.2 解 (1)

尝试“对角化”  $V_n$ , 如  $r_{i+1} - a_n r_i$  for  $i = 1, \dots, n-1$  得

*Handwritten notes:*  
 $i$ th row  $(a_1^{i-1} \dots a_j^{i-1} \dots a_n^{i-1})$   
 $(i+1)$ th row  $(a_1^{i-1} a_1 \dots a_j^{i-1} a_j \dots a_n^{i-1} a_n)$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ a_1 - a_n & \dots & a_{n-1} - a_n & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} - a_n a_1^{n-2} & \dots & a_{n-1}^{n-1} - a_n a_{n-1}^{n-2} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

*Handwritten notes:*  
 $(a_1 - a_n) \cdot a_1^{n-2}$

按第 1 行展开, 并化简得

$$\underline{(-1)^{n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_i - a_n)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-2} & \dots & a_{n-1}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

## 例题 5.2 解 (2)

$$\underbrace{|V_n|}_{\text{wavy}} = (-1)^{n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_i - a_n) |V_{n-1}|$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = a_1 + \dots + a_n$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^n a_i = a_1 \times \dots \times a_n$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_n - a_i) \boxed{|V_{n-1}|}$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= \prod_{j=n}^2 \left( \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} (a_j - a_i) \right) \boxed{|V_1|}$$

$$= \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i).$$

## 定理 5.2

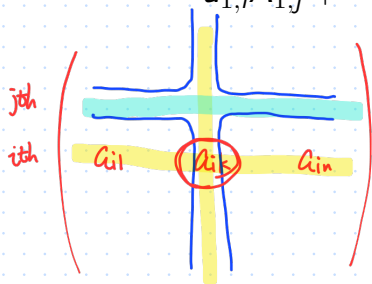
### 定理 5.2

如果  $i \neq j$ , 那么

$$a_{i,1}A_{j,1} + \cdots + a_{i,n}A_{j,n} = 0$$

且

$$a_{1,i}A_{1,j} + \cdots + a_{n,i}A_{n,j} = 0$$





## 定理 5.2 证明

取  $A'$  为将  $A$  第  $j$  行替换为第  $i$  行所得的矩阵. 有

$a'_{j,k} = a_{i,k}$  和  $A'_{j,k} = A_{j,k}$ .

通过对第  $j$  行展开, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & a_{i,1}A_{j,1} + \cdots + a_{i,n}A_{j,n} \\ &= a'_{j,1}A'_{j,1} + \cdots + a'_{j,n}A'_{j,n} \\ &= |A'| = 0. \end{aligned}$$

# 习题

对

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

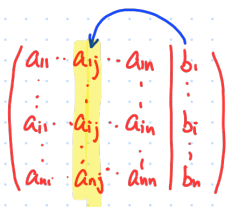
求  $A_{2,1} + A_{2,2}$

提示

通过替换第  $i$  行元素, 产生含有  $A_{2,1} + A_{2,2}$  的方程.

# 克拉默法则

## 定理 5.3 克拉默法则 (Cramer's Rule)


$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1n} & | & b_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{ij} & \cdots & a_{in} & | & b_i \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots & a_{nn} & | & b_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1, \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases}$$

若它的系数行列式  $D = |a_{ij}| \neq 0$ , 则该方程组有唯一解

$$x_j = \frac{|A_j|}{|A|}$$

$$x_i = \frac{D_i}{D}, i = 1, \dots, n$$

作业

10 (4)

11 (6)

12 (3) (4)

其中  $D_i$  是将系数行列式中的第  $i$  列换成  $(b_1, \dots, b_n)^T$  后的行列式。 • Why  $V_n$  写成  $\prod_{i < j}$  • 解释 Thm 5.2