# 第一讲、行列式

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## 1 行列式的定义

### 1.1 二阶行列式

例 1. 用消元法求解

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2. \end{cases}$$

消去x2得

$$(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21})x_1 = b_1a_{22} - b_2a_{12},$$

消去x1得

$$(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21})x_2 = b_2a_{11} - b_1a_{11}.$$

 $若 \boxed{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \neq 0}$ ,则

$$x_1 = \frac{b_1 a_{22} - b_2 a_{12}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}}, \quad x_2 = \frac{b_2 a_{11} - b_1 a_{11}}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}}.$$

定义 1 (二阶行列式)。由 $2^2 = 4$ 个数,按下列形式排成2行2列的方形

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

其被定义成一个数

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \equiv D,$$

该数称为由这四个数构成的二阶行列式。

aij表示行列式的元素。 i为行标,表明该元素位于第i行; j为列标,表明该元素位于第j列。

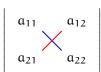


图 1: 对角线法则

类似地,

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 a_{22} - b_2 a_{12} &= \left| \begin{array}{cc} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{array} \right| \equiv D_1 \\ b_2 a_{11} - b_1 a_{21} &= \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{array} \right| \equiv D_2 \end{aligned}$$

则上述方程组的解可表示为

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}.$$

例 2. 求解二元线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 2x_2 = 12, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

解:因为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \neq 0,$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 14,$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 12 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -21,$$

因此,

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = 2$$
,  $x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = -3$ .

## 1.2 三阶行列式

定义 2 (三阶行列式)。由 $3^2 = 9$ 个数组成的3行3列的三阶行列式,则按如下形式定义一个数

$$\begin{split} D_3 &= \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{13} \\[1mm] \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{23} \\[1mm] \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{33} \end{array} \right| \\[1mm] &= \alpha_{11}\alpha_{22}\alpha_{33} + \alpha_{12}\alpha_{23}\alpha_{31} + \alpha_{13}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{32} - \alpha_{13}\alpha_{22}\alpha_{31} - \alpha_{11}\alpha_{23}\alpha_{32} - \alpha_{12}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{33} \end{split}$$

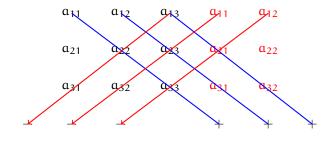


图 2: 沙路法

例 3. 计算

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

解. 由沙路法可知,

$$D_3 = 1 \times 2 \times (-2) + 2 \times 1 \times (-3) + (-2) \times 4 \times (-4)$$

$$-2 \times (-2) \times (-2) - (-4) \times 2 \times (-3) + 1 \times 1 \times 4$$

$$= -14.$$

例 4. 求方程

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & x \\ 4 & 9 & x^2 \end{array} \right| = 0$$

#### 解. 行列式

$$D = 3x^2 + 18 + 4x - 2x^2 - 12 - 9x = x^2 - 5x + 6$$

由此可知x=2或3。

如果三元一次方程组

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1,$$
  
 $a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2,$   
 $a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3,$ 

的系数行列式

$$D = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{13} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{23} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{33} \end{array} \right| \neq 0$$

则用消元法求解可得

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, \quad x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D},$$

其中

$$D_1 = \left| \begin{array}{cccc} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{array} \right|, \ D_2 = \left| \begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{array} \right|, \ D_3 = \left| \begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \end{array} \right|.$$

从二、三阶行列式的展开式中可发现:

$$\begin{split} D &= \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{13} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{23} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{33} \end{array} \right| \\ &= \alpha_{11}\alpha_{22}\alpha_{33} + \alpha_{12}\alpha_{23}\alpha_{31} + \alpha_{13}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{32} - \alpha_{13}\alpha_{22}\alpha_{31} - \alpha_{12}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{33} - \alpha_{11}\alpha_{23}\alpha_{32} \\ &= \alpha_{11}(\alpha_{22}\alpha_{33} - \alpha_{23}\alpha_{32}) - \alpha_{12}(\alpha_{21}\alpha_{33} - \alpha_{23}\alpha_{31}) + \alpha_{13}(\alpha_{21}\alpha_{32} - \alpha_{22}\alpha_{31}) \\ &= \alpha_{11} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{33} \\ \alpha_{23} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] - \alpha_{12} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{23} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{33} \end{array} \right] + \alpha_{13} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] \\ &= \alpha_{11} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{33} \\ \alpha_{23} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] - \alpha_{12} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{23} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{33} \end{array} \right] + \alpha_{13} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] \\ &= \alpha_{13} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{33} \\ \alpha_{23} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] - \alpha_{12} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{23} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{33} \end{array} \right] + \alpha_{13} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] \\ &= \alpha_{14} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{33} \\ \alpha_{23} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] - \alpha_{12} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{23} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{33} \end{array} \right] + \alpha_{13} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] \\ &= \alpha_{14} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{array} \right] - \alpha_{12} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{23} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{33} \end{array} \right] + \alpha_{13} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] \\ &= \alpha_{14} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{array} \right] - \alpha_{12} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{23} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{33} \end{array} \right] + \alpha_{13} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] \\ &= \alpha_{14} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{array} \right] - \alpha_{12} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] + \alpha_{13} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] \\ &= \alpha_{14} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] - \alpha_{12} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] - \alpha_{12} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] \\ &= \alpha_{14} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] - \alpha_{12} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] - \alpha_{12} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] - \alpha_{12} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{array} \right] - \alpha_{12} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \\ \alpha_{31} &$$

这里,  $M_{11}$ ,  $M_{12}$ ,  $M_{13}$ 分别称为 $a_{11}$ ,  $a_{12}$ ,  $a_{13}$ 的余子式,并称

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} M_{11}, \quad A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} M_{12}, \quad A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} M_{13}$$

分别称为a11, a12, a13的代数余子式。 这样, D可表示为

$$D = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{11}A_{13} + a_{13}A_{13}$$
.

同样地,

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12},$$

其中

$$A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} |a_{22}| = a_{22}, \quad A_{11} = (-1)^{1+2} |a_{21}| = -a_{21}.$$

注意这里的|a22|, |a21|是一阶行列式,而不是绝对值。 我们把一阶行列式|a|定义为a。

### 1.3 n阶行列式的定义

定义 3 (n阶行列式). 由 $n^2$ 个数 $a_{ij}(i,j=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 组成的n阶行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$
 (1)

是一个数。

- $\exists n = 1 \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$   $\exists n = 1 \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$   $\exists n = 1 \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$
- 当n≥2时,定义

$$D = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{1n}, \qquad (2)$$

其中

$$A_{1j} = (-1)^{1+j} M_{1j}$$

而M<sub>1</sub>;是D中划去第1行第j列后,按原顺序排成的n-1阶行列式,即

$$M_{1j} = \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,j-1} & a_{2,j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & \cdots & a_{3,j-1} & a_{3,j+1} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{array} \right| \quad (j = 1, 2, \cdots, n),$$

并称 $M_{1j}$ 为 $\alpha_{1j}$ 的余子式, $A_{1j}$ 为 $\alpha_{1i}$ 的代数余子式.

### 注 1. 需注意以下两点:

1 在D中, $a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn}$ 所在的对角线称为行列式的主对角线, $a_{11}, a_{22}, \dots, a_{nn}$ 称为主对角元。

2 行列式D是由n<sup>2</sup>个元素构成的n次齐次多项式:

- 二阶行列式的展开式有2!项;
- 三阶行列式的展开式有3!项:
- n阶行列式的展开式有n!项,其中每一项都是不同行不同列的n个元素的乘积,带正号的项与带负号的项各占一半。

由行列式的定义可知,一个n阶行列式可以展开成n个n阶行列式之和,即

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

$$+ \cdots + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,n-1} & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

例 5. 证明:n阶下三角行列式

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

证明. 用数学归纳法证明。

- 1. 当n=2时,结论成立。
- 2. 假设结论对n-1阶下三角阵成立,则由定义

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \\ a_{11} \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} \cdot a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} (a_{22} a_{33} \cdots a_{nn}). \quad \Box$$

综上所述,结论成立。

同理可证

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

例 6. 计算n阶行列式

解. 由行列式定义,

同理递推,

$$\begin{array}{rcl} D_n & = & (-1)^{n-1} \alpha_n D_{n-1} = (-1)^{n-1} \alpha_n (-1)^{n-2} \alpha_{n-1} D_{n-2} \\ & \cdots & \\ & = & (-1)^{(n-1)+(n-2)+\cdots +2+1} \alpha_n \alpha_{n-1} \cdots \alpha_2 \alpha_1 \\ & = & (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \alpha_n \alpha_{n-1} \cdots \alpha_2 \alpha_1. \end{array}$$

例如,

$$D_2 = -a_1a_2$$
,  $D_3 = -a_1a_2a_3$ ,  $D_4 = a_1a_2a_3a_4$ ,  $D_5 = a_1a_2a_3a_4a_5$ .

## 2 行列式的性质

性质 1. 互换行列式的行与列, 值不变, 即

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$
(3)

证明. 将等式两端的行列式分别记为D和D1,对阶数n用归纳法。

- 2. 假设结论对于阶数小于n的行列式都成立,以下考虑阶数为n的情况。由定义可知,

$$\begin{split} D &= \alpha_{11} A_{11} + \alpha_{12} A_{12} + \dots + \alpha_{1n} A_{1n}, \\ D' &= \alpha_{11} A'_{11} + \alpha_{21} A'_{21} + \dots + \alpha_{n1} A'_{n1} \end{split}$$

显然,  $A_{11} = A'_{11}$ 。 于是

$$D' = a_{11}A_{11} + (-1)^{1+2}a_{21} \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{n2} \\ a_{13} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{n3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{3n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+3}a_{31} \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{42} & \cdots & a_{n2} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{43} & \cdots & a_{n3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \\ + \cdots + (-1)^{1+n}a_{n1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{n-1,2} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{n-1,3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{n-1,n} \end{vmatrix}$$

对上式中的n-1个行列式按第一行展开,并将含a12的项进行合并,可得

$$(-1)^{1+2}a_{21}a_{12}\begin{vmatrix} a_{33} & \cdots & a_{n3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{3n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+3}a_{31}a_{12}\begin{vmatrix} a_{23} & a_{43} & \cdots & a_{n3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{2n} & a_{4n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + (-1)^{1+n}a_{n1}a_{12}\begin{vmatrix} a_{23} & \cdots & a_{n-1,3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{n-1,n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(-1)^{1+2}a_{12}\begin{pmatrix} (-1)^{1+1}a_{21}\begin{vmatrix} a_{33} & \cdots & a_{n3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{3n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2}a_{31}\begin{vmatrix} a_{23} & a_{43} & \cdots & a_{n3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{2n} & a_{4n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+\cdots + (-1)^{1+n-1}a_{n1}\begin{vmatrix} a_{23} & \cdots & a_{n-1,3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{n-1,n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(-1)^{1+2}a_{12}\begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{31} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ a_{23} & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{n3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{2n} & a_{3n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(-1)^{1+2}a_{12}M'_{12} = a_{12}A'_{12} = a_{12}A_{12}.$$

同理,含 $a_{13}$ 的项合并后其值等于 $a_{13}A_{13}$ ,..., 含 $a_{1n}$ 的项合并后其值等于 $a_{1n}A_{1n}$ . 因此,D=D'.

注 2. 有了这个性质, 行列式对行成立的性质都适用于列。

性质 2. 行列式对任一行按下式展开,其值相等,即

$$D = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \dots + a_{in}A_{in} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij}A_{ij}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

其中

$$A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$$

而 $M_{ij}$ 为 $\alpha_{ij}$ 的余子式, $A_{ij}$ 为 $\alpha_{ij}$ 的代数余子式.

证明. 对n用归纳法证明。

1. 当n=2时,结论显然成立。

2. 假设结论对阶数≤n-1的行列式成立,以下考虑阶数为n的情况。

$$D = (-1)^{1+1} \alpha_{11} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{23} & \cdots & \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{i2} & \alpha_{i3} & \cdots & \alpha_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n2} & \alpha_{n3} & \cdots & \alpha_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \alpha_{12} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{23} & \cdots & \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{i1} & \alpha_{i3} & \cdots & \alpha_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n3} & \cdots & \alpha_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \alpha_{12} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{23} & \cdots & \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n3} & \cdots & \alpha_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2} \alpha_{12} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \cdots & \alpha_{2n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{i2} & \alpha_{24} & \cdots & \alpha_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & \alpha_{n4} & \cdots & \alpha_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + (-1)^{1+n} \alpha_{1n} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \cdots & \alpha_{2,n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{i1} & \alpha_{i2} & \cdots & \alpha_{i,n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n1} & \alpha_{n2} & \cdots & \alpha_{n,n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

由归纳假设,按第i行展开后合并含qii的项得;

$$+\cdots + (-1)^{1+n} a_{1n} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2,n-1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i-1,2} & \cdots & a_{i-1,n-1} \\ a_{i+1,2} & \cdots & a_{i+1,n-1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

即

同理可证, 含 $a_{i2}$ 的项合并后其值为 $a_{i2}A_{i2}$ , ..., 含 $a_{in}$ 的项合并后其值为 $a_{in}A_{in}$ .

1 行列式的某一行(列)中所有的元素都乘以同一个数k,等于用数k乘以此行列 性质 3 (线性性质). 式,即

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ ka_{i1} & ka_{i2} & \cdots & ka_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$
(4)

2 若行列式的某一行(列)的元素都是两数之和,如

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

$$(5)$$

注 3. 一些记号:

• r<sub>i</sub> × k (c<sub>i</sub> × k) : 第i行(列) 乘以k

• r<sub>i</sub> ÷ k (c<sub>i</sub> ÷ k) : 第i行 (列) 提取公因子k

定义 4 (反对称行列式). 如果行列式D =  $|a_{ij}|_n$ 的元素 $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}(i,j=1,2,\cdots,n)$ ,就称D是反对称行列式 (其中 $a_{ii} = -a_{ii} \Rightarrow a_{ii} = 0, i=1,2,\cdots,n$ ).

例 7. 证明:奇数阶反对称行列式的值为0.

证明

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{12} & 0 & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{1n} & -a_{2n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{t \, g_1}{t}$}}} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & 0 & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{$\frac{t \, g_{3-1}}{t}$}}} (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{12} & 0 & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{1n} & -a_{2n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n D.$$

由于n为奇数,故D = -D,从而D = 0.

推论 1. 若行列式的某行元素全为0, 其值为0.

例 8.

$$\left|\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \end{array}\right| = 0.$$

性质 4. 若行列式有两行(列)完全相同,其值为0.

证明. 不妨设D的第i和j行元素全部相等,即对

$$D = \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{array} \right|,$$

有 $a_{il} = a_{il} (i \neq j, l = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ . 对阶数n用数学归纳法。

• 当n = 2时,结论显然成立。

• 假设结论对阶数为n-1的行列式成立,在n阶的情况下,对第 $k(k \neq i,j)$ 行展开,有

$$D = a_{k1}A_{k1} + a_{k2}A_{k2} + \cdots + a_{kn}A_{kn}$$
.

注意到余子式 $M_{kl}(l=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 是n-1阶行列式,且其中有两行元素相同,故

$$A_{kl} = (-1)^{k+l} M_{kl} = 0 \quad (l = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

从而D=0.

例 9.

$$\left|\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{array}\right| = 0.$$

推论 2. 若行列式中有两行 (列) 元素成比例,则行列式的值为0.

例 10.

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

**性质 5.** 把行列式的某一行(列)的各元素乘以同一个数然后加到另一行(列)对应的元素上去,行列式的值不变。

证明. 将数k乘以第j行加到第i行, 有

### 注 4. 一些记号:

- r<sub>i</sub> + r<sub>i</sub> × k: 将第j行乘以k加到第i行;
- c<sub>i</sub> + c<sub>i</sub> × k: 将第j列乘以k加到第i列。

性质 6. 互换行列式的两行 (列), 行列式变号。

### 证明.

### 注 5. 一些记号:

r<sub>i</sub> ↔ r<sub>j</sub>: 互换第i,j行

•  $c_i \leftrightarrow c_j$ : 互换第i,j列

### 例 11.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2}{} - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{c_1 \leftrightarrow c_2}{} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

性质 7. 行列式某一行的元素乘以另一行对应元素的代数余子式之和等于0,即

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} A_{jk} = 0 \quad (i \neq j).$$

证明. 由性质2,对D的第j行展开得

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{j1}A_{j1} + a_{j2}A_{j2} + \cdots + a_{jn}A_{jn}$$

因此,将D中第j行的元素 $a_{j1},a_{j2},\cdots,a_{jn}$ 换成 $a_{i1},a_{i2},\cdots,a_{in}$ 后所得的行列式, 其展开式就是 $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}A_{jk}$ ,即

结论 1. ● 对行列式D按行展开,有

$$\sum_{k=1} a_{ik} A_{jk} = \delta_{ij} D,$$

其中δ<sub>ij</sub>为克罗内克 (Kronecker) 记号,表示为

$$\delta_{ij} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & i=j, \\ 0 & i \neq j. \end{array} \right.$$

• 对行列式D按列展开,有

$$\sum_{k=1} a_{ki} A_{kj} = \delta_{ij} D,$$

## 3 行列式的计算

例 12. 计算

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

解.

$$D = \frac{c_1 - 2c_3}{c_4 + c_3} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -11 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & -5 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 \\ -11 & 1 & -1 \\ -5 & -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{r_2 + r_1}{-5} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 & 0 \\ -5 & -5 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 2 \\ -5 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 40.$$

例 13. 计算

$$D = \left| \begin{array}{cccc} a & b & c & d \\ a & a+b & a+b+c & a+b+c+d \\ a & 2a+b & 3a+2b+c & 4a+3b+2c+d \\ a & 3a+b & 6a+3b+c & 10a+6b+3c+d \end{array} \right|$$

解.

$$D = \frac{\frac{r_4 - r_3}{r_3 - r_2}}{r_2 - r_1} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ 0 & a & a + b & a + b + c \\ 0 & a & 2a + b & 3a + 2b + c \\ 0 & a & 3a + b & 6a + 3b + c \end{vmatrix} = \frac{r_4 - r_3}{r_3 - r_2} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ 0 & a & a + b & a + b + c \\ 0 & 0 & a & 2a + b \\ 0 & 0 & a & 3a + b \end{vmatrix}$$

例 14. 计算

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

解.

$$\begin{split} D_n & \xrightarrow{\frac{r_i - r_{i-1}}{i = n, \cdots, 2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n - 1 & n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 - n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & -n & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 - n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \end{vmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{\frac{c_i - c_1}{i = 2, \cdots, n}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n - 2 & n - 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -n \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & -n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \end{vmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{\frac{c_i \div n}{i = 2, \cdots, n}}} n^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{n} & \frac{2}{n} & \cdots & \frac{n-2}{n} & \frac{n-1}{n} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \end{vmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{\frac{c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_n}{i = 2, \cdots, n}}} n^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} & \frac{1}{n} & \frac{2}{n} & \cdots & \frac{n-2}{n} & \frac{n-1}{n} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \end{vmatrix} \\ & = n^{n-1} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{n} \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \right] (-1)^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}} (-1)^{n-1} = (-1)^{\frac{(n-1)n}{2}} \frac{n+1}{2} n^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

例 15. 计算行列式

$$D_{20} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 18 & 19 & 20 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 17 & 18 & 19 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 16 & 17 & 18 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 20 & 19 & 18 & \cdots & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

解.

$$D_{20} = \frac{\frac{c_{i+1}-c_{i}}{i=19,\cdots,1}}{\frac{c_{i+1}-c_{i}}{i=19,\cdots,1}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 20 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 21 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 21 \times (-1)^{20+1} \times 2^{18} = -21 \times 2^{18}.$$

**例 16.** 计算元素为 $a_{ij} = |i-j|$ 的n阶行列式。

解.

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-2 & n-3 & n-4 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ n-1 & n-2 & n-3 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{c_{i+1}-c_i}{i=n-1,\cdots,1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-2 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & 1 \\ n-1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{r_i+r_1}{i=2,\cdots,n} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 2 \\ n-1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1}(n-1)2^{n-2}.$$

例 17. 计算

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

解.

$$D \xrightarrow[i=2,\cdots,n]{1 - \sum_{i=2}^{n} i \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \cdots \quad 0 \atop 2 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad \cdots \quad 0 \atop 3 \quad 0 \quad 3 \quad \cdots \quad 0 \atop \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \atop n \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad \cdots \quad n} = \left[1 - \sum_{i=2}^{n} i\right) \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot n = \left[2 - \frac{(n+1)n}{2}\right] n!$$

如何计算"爪形"行列式 其解法固定,即从第二行开始,每行依次乘一个系数然后加到第一行,使得第一行除第一个元素外都为零,从而得到一个下三角行列式。请自行验证以下行列式(假定 $a_i \neq 0$ )

$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} = (a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i})a_1a_2 \cdots a_n.$$

类似的方式还可用于求解如下形式的"爪型行列式"