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。

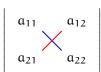


图 1: 对角线法则

类似地,

$$b_{1}a_{22} - b_{2}a_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} b_{1} & a_{12} \\ b_{2} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \equiv D_{1}$$

$$b_{2}a_{11} - b_{1}a_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_{1} \\ a_{21} & b_{2} \end{vmatrix} \equiv D_{2}$$

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

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

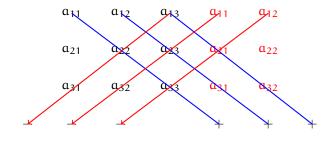


图 2: 沙路法

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M₁;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 α_{1j} 的余子式, A_{1j} 为 α_{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n²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 α_{ij} 的余子式, A_{ij} 为 α_{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_i × k (c_i × k) : 第i行(列) 乘以k

• r_i ÷ k (c_i ÷ 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

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

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

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_i + r_i × k: 将第j行乘以k加到第i行;
- c_i + c_i × 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_i ↔ r_j: 互换第i,j行

• $c_i \leftrightarrow c_j$: 互换第i,j列

例 11.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\mathbf{r}_1 \leftrightarrow \mathbf{r}_2}{} - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\mathbf{c}_1 \leftrightarrow \mathbf{c}_2}{} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

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_{ij}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"

例 18.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & n-1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} n! \left(1 - \sum_{i=2}^{n} \frac{1}{i}\right)$$

例 19. 计算n阶行列式

$$D_n = \left| \begin{array}{cccc} x & \alpha & \cdots & \alpha \\ \alpha & x & \cdots & \alpha \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha & \alpha & \cdots & x \end{array} \right|$$

解. 解法1:

$$D_{n} \stackrel{\underline{c_{1}+c_{2}+\cdots+c_{n}}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} x+(n-1)a & a & \cdots & a \\ x+(n-1)a & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x+(n-1)a & a & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{c_{1}\div[x+(n-1)a]}}{=} [x+(n-1)a] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & \cdots & a \\ 1 & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{r_{i}-r_{1}}}{=2,\cdots,n} [x+(n-1)a] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & x-a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= [x+(n-1)a](x-a)^{n-1}.$$

解法2:

$$D_{n} = \frac{r_{i} - r_{1}}{i = 2, \cdots, n} \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a \\ a - x & x - a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a - x & 0 & x - a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a - x & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x - a \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= [x + (n - 1)a](x - a)^{n - 1}.$$

解法3:

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a & \cdots & a \\ 0 & x & a & \cdots & a \\ 0 & a & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a & a & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{subarray}{c} r_i - r_1 \\ \hline i = 2, \cdots, n + 1 \end{subarray}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a & \cdots & a \\ -1 & x - a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & x - a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x - a \end{subarray}} \xrightarrow{\begin{subarray}{c} r_i - r_1 \\ \hline -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x - a \end{subarray}}$$

若x ≠ a, 则

$$D_{n} = \frac{\frac{c_{1} + \frac{1}{x - a}c_{j}}{j = 2, \dots, n + 1}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 + \frac{1}{x - a}n & a & a & \dots & a \\ 0 & x - a & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x - a & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & x - a \end{vmatrix}_{n + 1}$$

$$= [x + (n - 1)a](x - a)^{n - 1}.$$

解法4:

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} x - a & a & \cdots & a \\ 0 & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & a & \cdots & a \\ a & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= (x - a)D_{n-1} + a(x - a)^{n-1}.$$

于是

$$\begin{cases} D_n &= (x-a)D_{n-1} + a(x-a)^{n-1} \\ (x-a)D_{n-1} &= (x-a)^2D_{n-2} + a(x-a)^{n-1} \\ & \cdots \\ (x-a)^{n-4}D_4 &= (x-a)^{n-3}D_3 + a(x-a)^{n-1} \\ (x-a)^{n-3}D_3 &= (x-a)^{n-2}D_2 + a(x-a)^{n-1} \end{cases}$$

因此

$$D_n = (x-a)^{n-2}(x^2-a^2) + (n-2)a(x-a)^{n-1} = [x+(n-1)a](x-a)^{n-1}.$$

注 6. 该行列式经常以不同方式出现,如

•

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1}(n-1)$$

•

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

•

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+\lambda & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+n)\lambda^{n-1}$$

升阶法适用于求形如

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & a & \cdots & a \\ a & x_2 & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

或

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & x_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

的行列式。

例 20.

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_{1} & a & \cdots & a \\ a & x_{2} & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & x_{n} \end{vmatrix} = \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{a}{x_{i} - a}\right) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - a)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ a_{1} & x_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & x_{n} \end{vmatrix} = \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{a_{i}}{x_{i} - a_{i}}\right) \prod_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - a_{i})$$

注 7. 几种常见形式:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2+a & \cdots & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & n & \cdots & n+a \end{vmatrix} = \left[a + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right]a^{n-1}$$

或

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{1} + b & a_{1} & \cdots & a_{n} \\ a_{1} & a_{2} + b & \cdots & a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1} & a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} + b \end{vmatrix} = b^{n-1} (\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} + b)$$

例 21. 设

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \\ c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nk} & b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix},$$

$$D_1 = det(a_{ij}) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix},$$

$$D_2 = det(b_{ij}) = \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix}.$$

证明: D = D₁D₂.

证明. 对 D_1 做运算 $r_i + \lambda r_i$ 将它转化成下三角行列式,设为

$$D_1 = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} p_{11} \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ p_{k1} & \cdots & p_{kk} \end{array} \right| = p_{11} \cdots p_{kk}.$$

对 D_2 做运算 $c_i + \lambda c_i$ 将它转化成下三角行列式,设为

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} q_{11} & \cdots & q_{1n} \\ & \ddots & \vdots \\ & q_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = q_{11} \cdots q_{nn}.$$

于是,对D的前k行做运算 $r_i + \lambda r_i$,对其后n列做运算 $c_i + \lambda c_i$,把D转化为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} p_{11} \\ \vdots & \ddots \\ p_{k1} & \cdots & p_{kk} \\ c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} & q_{11} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nk} & q_{n1} & \cdots & q_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

故D = $p_{11} \cdots p_{kk} q_{11} \cdots q_{nn} = D_1 D_2$.

例 22. 计算2n阶行列式

$$D_{2n} = \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} a & & & & b \\ & \ddots & & & \ddots \\ & & a & b & & \\ & & c & d & & \\ & & \ddots & & \ddots & \\ c & & & & d \end{array} \right|$$

解. 把 D_{2n} 中的第2n行依次与第2n-1行、...、第2行对调(共2n-2次相邻对换), 在把第2n列依次与第2n-1列、...、第2列对调,得

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

故

$$D_{2n} = D_2 D_{2(n-1)} = (\alpha d - bc) D_{2(n-1)} = (\alpha d - bc)^2 D_{2(n-2)} = \dots = (\alpha d - bc)^{n-1} D_2 = (\alpha d - bc)^n.$$

例 23. 证明范德蒙德(Vandermonde)行列式

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_{1} & x_{2} & \cdots & x_{n} \\ x_{1}^{2} & x_{2}^{2} & \cdots & x_{n}^{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{n \geqslant i > j \geqslant 1} (x_{i} - x_{j}).$$

证明. 用数学归纳法证明。当n=2时,

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

结论成立。 现假设结论对n-1阶范德蒙德行列式成立,以下证明结论对n阶范德蒙德行列式也成立。

$$D_{n} \xrightarrow{\frac{\mathbf{r_{i}-x_{1}r_{i-1}}}{\mathbf{i}=n,\cdots,2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & x_{2}-x_{1} & x_{3}-x_{1} & \cdots & x_{n}-x_{1} \\ 0 & x_{2}(x_{2}-x_{1}) & x_{3}(x_{3}-x_{1}) & \cdots & x_{n}(x_{n}-x_{1}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & x_{2}^{n-2}(x_{2}-x_{1}) & x_{3}^{n-2}(x_{3}-x_{1}) & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-2}(x_{n}-x_{1}) \end{vmatrix}$$

按第1列展开,并把每列的公因子 $(x_i - x_1)$ 提出,就有

$$D_{n} = (x_{2} - x_{1})(x_{3} - x_{1}) \cdots (x_{n} - x_{1}) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_{2} & x_{3} & \cdots & x_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{2}^{n-2} & x_{3}^{n-2} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

上式右端的行列式为n-1阶范德蒙德行列式,按归纳法假设, 它等于所有 (x_i-x_j) 因子的乘积 $(n\geqslant i\geqslant j\geqslant 2)$ 。故

$$D_n = (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1) \prod_{n \geqslant i > j \geqslant 2} (x_i - x_j) = \prod_{n \geqslant i > j \geqslant 1} (x_i - x_j).$$

例 24. 设a,b,c为互不相同的实数,证明:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

的充要条件是a+b+c=0.

证明, 考察范德蒙德行列式

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

注意到行列式D可看成是关于y的多项式,比较包含y²的项:

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

于是

$$(a-b)(a-c)(b-c)(a+b+c) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

而a,b,c互不相同,故a+b+c=0.

例 25. 计算三对角行列式

$$D_n = \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} \alpha & b & & & & \\ c & \alpha & b & & & & \\ & c & a & b & & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & c & a & b \\ & & & & c & a \end{array} \right|$$

解. 对 D_n 按第一行展开

$$D_n = aD_{n-1} + (-1)^{1+2}b \begin{vmatrix} c & b & & & & \\ 0 & a & b & & & \\ 0 & c & a & b & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & c & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & c & a \end{vmatrix} = aD_{n-1} - bcD_{n-2},$$

其中 $D_1 = \alpha$, $D_2 = \alpha^2 - bc$. 将

$$D_n = aD_{n-1} - bcD_{n-2}$$

改写成

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

这里

$$k + l = a$$
, $kl = bc$.

 $ota\Delta_n = D_n - kD_{n-1}$,它满足

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta_n = l \Delta_{n-1}, \\ \Delta_2 = D_2 - k D_1 = \alpha^2 - bc - k\alpha = (\alpha-k)\alpha - kl = l\alpha - lk = l^2. \end{array} \right.$$

由此可知

$$\Delta_n = l^{n-2} \Delta_2 = l^2,$$

即

$$\begin{split} D_n &= l^n + kD_{n-1} = l^n + k(l^{n-1} + kD_{n-2}) = l^n + kl^{n-1} + k^2D_{n-2} \\ &= l^n + kl^{n-1} + k^2(l^{n-2} + kD_{n-3}) = l^n + kl^{n-1} + k^2l^{n-2} + k^3D_{n-3} \\ &= \dots = l^n + kl^{n-1} + k^2l^{n-2} + \dots + k^{n-2}l^2 + k^{n-1}D_1 \end{split}$$

而 $D_1 = a = k + l$,故

$$D_n = l^n + k l^{n-1} + k^2 l^{n-2} + \dots + k^{n-2} l^2 + k^{n-1} l + k^n.$$

4 克莱姆法则

考察n元一次方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2, \\ \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n. \end{cases}$$

$$(6)$$

与二、三元线性方程组相类似,它的解可以用n阶行列式表示。

定理 1 (克莱姆法则)。如果线性方程组(6)的系数行列式不等于0,即

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

则方程组(6)存在唯一解

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, \ x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, \ \cdots, \ x_n = \frac{D_n}{D},$$

其中

第i列

证明. 先证存在性: 将 $x_i = \frac{D_i}{D_i}$ 代入第i个方程,则有

$$\begin{split} &a_{i1}x_1+\dots+a_{ii}x_i+\dots+a_{in}x_n\\ &=\frac{1}{D}(a_{i1}D_1+\dots+a_{ii}D_i+\dots+a_{in}D_n)\\ &=\frac{1}{D}\left[a_{i1}(b_1A_{11}+\dots+b_nA_{n1})+\dots+a_{ii}(b_1A_{1i}+\dots+b_nA_{ni})\right.\\ &\quad +\dots+a_{in}(b_1A_{1n}+\dots+b_nA_{nn})]\\ &=\frac{1}{D}\left[b_1(a_{i1}A_{11}+a_{i2}A_{12}\dots+a_{in}A_{1n})+\dots+b_i(a_{i1}A_{i1}+a_{i2}A_{i2}\dots+a_{in}A_{in})\right.\\ &\quad +\dots+b_n(a_{i1}A_{n1}+a_{i2}A_{n2}\dots+a_{in}A_{nn})]\\ &=\frac{1}{D}b_iD=b_i. \end{split}$$

再证唯一性:设还有一组解 y_i , $i=1,2,\cdots,n$,以下证明 $y_i=D_i/D$ 。现构造一个新行列式

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

$$\frac{c_{1}+y_{2}c_{2}+\cdots+y_{n}c_{n}}{\sum_{k=1}^{n}a_{1k}y_{k}} \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^{n}a_{1k}y_{k} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n}a_{2k}y_{k} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^{n}a_{2k}y_{k} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} b_{1} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ b_{2} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = D_{1}$$

所以 $y_1 = D_1/D$ 。同理可证 $y_i = D_i/D, i = 2, \cdots, n$ 。

例 26.

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 - 5x_3 + x_4 = 8, \\ x_1 - 3x_2 - 6x_4 = 9, \\ x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 = -5, \\ x_1 + 4x_2 - 7x_3 + 6x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{r_1 - 2r_2}{r_4 - r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 7 & -5 & 13 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 7 & -7 & 12 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\begin{vmatrix} 7 & -5 & 13 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 7 & -7 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{c_1 + 2c_2}{c_3 + 2c_2} - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -7 & -7 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ -7 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 27.$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 9 & -3 & 0 & -6 \\ -5 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 81, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 8 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & -5 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -108,$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 8 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 9 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -27, \quad D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -5 & 8 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 4 & 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 27$$

于是得

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = 3$$
, $x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = -4$, $x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = -1$, $x_4 = \frac{D_4}{D} = 1$.

例 27. 设曲线 $y=a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2+a_3x^3$ 通过四点(1,3),(2,4),(3,3),(4,-3),求系数 a_0,a_1,a_2,a_3 。

解. 依题意可得线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_0 + a_1 + a_2 + a_3 = 3, \\ a_0 + 2a_1 + 4a_2 + 8a_3 = 4, \\ a_0 + 3a_1 + 9a_3 + 27a_3 = 3, \\ a_0 + 4a_1 + 16a_4 + 64a_3 = 3, \end{cases}$$

其系数行列式为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 & 64 \end{vmatrix}$$

是一个范德蒙德行列式, 其值为

$$D=1\cdot 2\cdot 3\cdot 1\cdot 2\cdot 1=12.$$

而

$$D_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 3 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ -3 & 4 & 16 & 64 \end{vmatrix} = 36, \quad D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 & 27 \\ 1 & -3 & 16 & 64 \end{vmatrix} = -18,$$

$$D_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 27 \\ 1 & 4 & -3 & 64 \end{vmatrix} = 24, \quad D_{4} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -6.$$

于是得

$$a_0 = \frac{D_1}{D} = 3$$
, $a_1 = \frac{D_2}{D} = -3/2$, $a_2 = \frac{D_3}{D} = 2$, $a_3 = \frac{D_4}{D} = -1/2$.

$$y = 3 - \frac{3}{2}x + 2x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^3.$$