

第一章 行列式

行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$ (二阶)
 a_{ij} 第*i*行 第*j*列

求行列式值的方法: 1. 对角线法则 (仅用于二、三阶行列式)

2. 定义法: $D = \sum (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} a_{ji}$ (按行或按列展开)

3. 化三角行列式法: $\begin{vmatrix} \triangle & & \\ & \triangle & \\ & & \triangle \end{vmatrix}$ (上三角) $\begin{vmatrix} \nabla & & \\ & \nabla & \\ & & \nabla \end{vmatrix}$ (下三角) ; (把行列式化为三角行列式计算)

运用性质: ① 转置: $D = D^T$ D 不变

② 互换两行(列): $D \xrightarrow{r_i \leftrightarrow r_j} -D$, $D \xrightarrow{c_i \leftrightarrow c_j} -D$ 变号

③ 两行(列)相同: $D = 0$

④ 某行(列)乘*k*倍: $D, \xrightarrow{r_i \times k} \boxed{\frac{1}{k}} D_2$ $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \times k} \frac{1}{k} \begin{vmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$
 推论: $\begin{vmatrix} ka_{11} & a_{12} \\ ka_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1 \div k} \boxed{\frac{1}{k}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$

⑤ 两行(列)成比例: $D = 0$

⑥ $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & (a_{1i} + b_{1i}) & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & (a_{2i} + b_{2i}) & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & (a_{ni} + b_{ni}) & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1i} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2i} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{ni} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & b_{1i} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & b_{2i} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & b_{ni} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

⑦ 把第*j*行(列) $\times k$ 加到第*i*行(列)上: $r_i + kr_j$, $c_i + kc_j$ D 不变

4. 行列式按行(列)展开: $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$ 余子式 $M_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$, 代数余子式: $A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \times M_{23} = -M_{23}$
 $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \times M_{ij}$ 余子式乘符号

用法: $D = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{1n}$ $\hookrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13}$
 $= a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + a_{13}A_{13}$
 $= -a_{12}M_{12} + a_{13}M_{13}$
 $= -a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$

定理: $a_{11}A_{1j} + a_{12}A_{2j} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{nj} = 0$ (一行元素分别乘另一行元素对应的代数余子式值为0)

5. 克拉默法则: 用于求有*n*个未知数(*n*个方程)的线性方程组
 非齐次: b_1, \dots, b_n 不全为0 \rightarrow 唯一解
 齐次: b_1, \dots, b_n 全为0 \rightarrow $\begin{cases} D \neq 0, & x_i = 0 (i=1, \dots, n) \text{ 仅0解} \\ D = 0, & \text{有非零解 见第4.5章} \end{cases}$

解法: $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$ $D_j = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & b_1 & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \dots & b_2 & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & b_n & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

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