

# 第一章 行列式

行列式  $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$  (阶)  $a_{ij}$  第几行 第几列

求行列式值的方法: 1. 对角线法则 (仅用于二、三阶行列式)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{11}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} - a_{13}a_{21}a_{32}$$

2. 定义法:  $D = \sum (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij}a_{jk}a_{ki}$  (不满足对角线顺序)

3. 化三角行列式法: (下三角) (上三角) ; (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:  $D, \xrightarrow{r_i \times k} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \times \frac{1}{k}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$

推论:  $\begin{vmatrix} ka_{11} & a_{12} \\ ka_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \div k} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$

⑤ 两行(列)成比例:  $D = 0$

⑥  $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & b_{mn} \end{vmatrix}$

⑦ 把某<sub>i</sub>行(列)  $\times k$  加到第<sub>j</sub>行(列)上:  $r_i + kr_j, c_i + kc_j$   $D$  不变

箭标+列标

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

去掉红线上元素只留下部分

$A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \times M_{ij}$  余子式乘符号

用法:  $D = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{1n}$

通常用于某行(列)只有一个元素非零的情况

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{21}A_{21} + a_{31}A_{31} \\ & = -a_{12}M_{12} + a_{22}M_{22} - a_{32}M_{32} \\ & = -a_{13}M_{13} + a_{23}M_{23} - a_{33}M_{33} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{22} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{32} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix}$$

定理:  $a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{1n} = 0$ . (-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:  $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$  非齐次:  $b_1 \sim b_m$  不全为0  $\Rightarrow$  唯一解.

用行列式解法:  $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$  齐次:  $b_1 \sim b_m$  全为0  $\Rightarrow$   $\begin{cases} D \neq 0, x_i = 0 (i=1, \dots, n) \text{ 仅0解} \\ D = 0, \text{ 有非零解} \text{ 见第4章} \end{cases}$

$$\text{解法: } D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{vmatrix}, D_j = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & b_n & \dots & a_{mn} \end{vmatrix}$$

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