

## 二阶行列式

设有两个二元一次方程组成的方程组 (设  $a_{11}, a_{21}$  两个数不全为零) :

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按照《九章算术》上提供的求解方法: 第二个方程乘  $a_{11}$ , 得到

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再减去第一个方程的  $a_{21}$  倍, 则得到

$$a_{11}a_{21}x_1 + a_{11}a_{22}x_2 - a_{21}(a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2) = (a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21})x_2 = a_{11}b_2 - a_{21}b_1.$$

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所以

## 定理

$$\text{当 } a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} x_2 = \frac{a_{11}b_2 - a_{21}b_1}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}} \\ x_1 = \frac{b_1a_{22} - b_2a_{12}}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}} \end{cases}.$$

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- 这说明  $a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$  是否等于零能决定 (determine) 方程组是不是有唯一解！是一个起决定意义的数，称为方程组系数列的 2 阶行列式 (英文 determinant, 记为

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}。$$



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- 对由三个三元一次方程构成的方程组，是不是也有这样的做法呢？《九章算术》告诉我们，也可以这样进行。

## 三阶行列式

通过从第二个方程中减去第一个方程的适当倍数,

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

得到  $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$ ; 对三元一次方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = y_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = y_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = y_3 \end{cases},$$

当实施类似的处理时, 也可得到

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} x_2 + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix} x_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & y_1 \\ a_{21} & y_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} x_2 + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} x_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & y_1 \\ a_{31} & y_3 \end{vmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

再利用前面得到的二元一次方程组的解, 得到

$$x_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}$$

从而得到

$$\begin{aligned} & (a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{31}a_{23} + a_{21}a_{13}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31}) x_3 \\ & = (y_1a_{21}a_{32} - y_1a_{22}a_{31} - y_2a_{11}a_{32} + y_2a_{12}a_{31} + a_{11}y_3a_{22} - y_3a_{12}a_{21}) \end{aligned}$$

所以, 定义

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

称

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

为三阶行列式 (**determinant**)。

它和二阶行列式在定义概念时的情形基本上一致，即能决定方程

$$\text{组} \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = y_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = y_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = y_3 \end{cases} \text{ 是不是对任意的 } y_1, y_2, y_3 \text{ 都有唯一}$$

解；

三阶行列式还可由如下步骤来产生 (从二元一次方程的消元得到)：

$$\text{对} \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \end{cases} \text{ 消元 } x_1, \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{对 } \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \end{cases} \quad \text{消元 } x_1, \Rightarrow \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \end{array} \right| x_2 = \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} a_{11} & b_1 & \\ a_{21} & b_2 & \end{array} \right|$$

$$\text{所以 } \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases}$$

① 第一、二消

$$\text{得 } \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \end{array} \right| x_2 + \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} a_{11} & a_{13} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{23} & b_2 \end{array} \right| x_3 = \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} a_{11} & b_1 & \\ a_{21} & b_2 & \end{array} \right| \quad (1)$$

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$$\text{得 } \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \end{array} \right| x_2 + \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} a_{11} & a_{13} & b_1 \\ a_{31} & a_{33} & b_3 \end{array} \right| x_3 = \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} a_{11} & & b_1 \\ a_{31} & & b_3 \end{array} \right| \quad (2)$$

$$\text{对 } \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 \end{cases} \text{ 消元 } x_1, \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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③ 第二、三消

$$\text{得 } \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} x_2 + \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} x_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad (3)$$

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$$\text{所以 } \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases}$$

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$$\text{得 } \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{array} \right| x_2 + \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} \end{array} \right| x_3 = \left| \begin{array}{c} a_{11} \ b_1 \\ a_{21} \ b_2 \end{array} \right| \quad (1)$$

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$$\text{得 } \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{array} \right| x_2 + \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_{11} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{array} \right| x_3 = \left| \begin{array}{c} a_{11} \ b_1 \\ a_{31} \ b_3 \end{array} \right| \quad (2)$$

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$$\text{得 } \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{array} \right| x_2 + \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{array} \right| x_3 = \left| \begin{array}{c} a_{21} \ b_2 \\ a_{31} \ b_3 \end{array} \right| \quad (3)$$

$$(1) \times a_{33} - (2) \times a_{23} + (3) \times a_{13} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{array} \right| x_2 = a_{33} \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{array} \right| - a_{23} \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{31} & b_3 \end{array} \right| + a_{13} \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_{21} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & b_3 \end{array} \right|$$



这样  $x_2$  前面的系数

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

同理,  $(1) \times a_{32} - (2) \times a_{22} + (3) \times a_{12} \Rightarrow$

$$- \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} x_3 = -a_{32} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix} + a_{22} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{31} & b_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

这又意味着

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

由此启发, 若我们考虑  $n$  个方程的  $n$  元一次方程组时有没有类似的结论? 这自然需要引进  $n$  阶行列式的概念。

### 14.1 行列式的概念与性质

行列式定义: 由  $n^2$  个数  $a_{ij}(i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  组成的  $n$  阶行列式是一个算式, 其结果是一个数。记为

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

两种计算方式:

$$(1) \quad D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n} (-1)^{\tau(i_1 i_2 \cdots i_n)} a_{1i_1} a_{2i_2} \cdots a_{ni_n}$$

$(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n)$  是  $(1, 2, \dots, n)$  的一个排序, 注意和式中有  $n!$  项。