

## 第一节 二阶与三阶行列式

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# 一、二阶行列式的引入

用消元法解二元线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1, & (1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2. & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \times a_{22} : \quad a_{11}a_{22}x_1 + a_{12}a_{22}x_2 = b_1a_{22},$$

$$(2) \times a_{12} : \quad a_{12}a_{21}x_1 + a_{12}a_{22}x_2 = b_2a_{12},$$

两式相减消去  $x_2$ , 得

$$(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}) x_1 = b_1a_{22} - a_{12}b_2;$$

类似地，消去  $x_1$ ，得

$$(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}) x_2 = a_{11}b_2 - b_1a_{21},$$

当  $a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \neq 0$  时，方程组的解为

$$x_1 = \frac{b_1a_{22} - a_{12}b_2}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}}, \quad x_2 = \frac{a_{11}b_2 - b_1a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}}. \quad (3)$$

由方程组的四个系数确定。

**定义** 由四个数排成二行二列（横排称行、竖排称列）的数表

$$\begin{array}{cc} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{array} \quad (4)$$

表达式  $a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$  称为数表 (4) 所确定的二阶

行列式，并记作  $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \quad (5)$

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

## 二阶行列式的计算——对角线法则

主对角线

副对角线

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}.$$

对于二元线性方程组

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

若记

系数行列式

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

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

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

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

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix},$$

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



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

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

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix},$$

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

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}.$$



则二元线性方程组的解为

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}.$$

**注意** 分母都为原方程组的系数行列式.

# 例1 求解二元线性方程组

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

解  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - (-4) = 7 \neq 0,$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 14, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 12 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -21,$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{14}{7} = 2, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{-21}{7} = -3.$$

## 二、三阶行列式

**定义** 设有9个数排成3行3列的数表

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{array} \quad (5)$$

**记**

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} \quad (6) \\ - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31},$$

(6) 式称为数表 (5) 所确定的**三阶行列式**.

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

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## 三阶行列式的计算

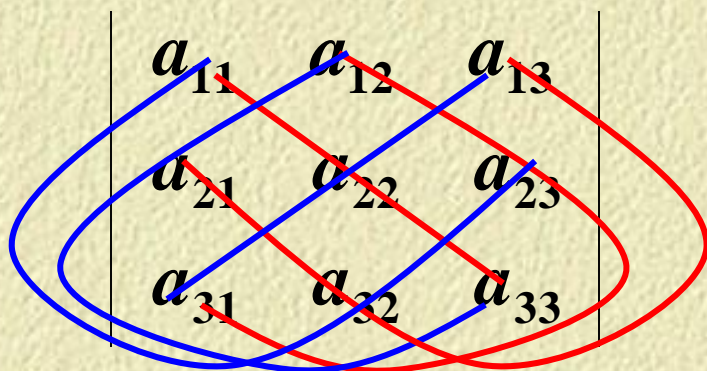
(1) 沙路法

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

-      -      -      +      +      +

$$D = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} \\ - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31}$$

## (2) 对角线法则



$$= a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} \\ - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}.$$

**注意** 红线上三元素的乘积冠以正号，蓝线上三元素的乘积冠以负号。

**说明1** 对角线法则只适用于二阶与三阶行列式。

2. 三阶行列式包括 $3!$ 项, 每一项都是位于不同行, 不同列的三个元素的乘积, 其中三项为正, 三项为负.

## 利用三阶行列式求解三元线性方程组

如果三元线性方程组 
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2, \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3; \end{cases}$$

的系数行列式 
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0,$$

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

若记

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix},$$

或

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

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

记

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix},$$

即

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix},$$



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



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

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

得  $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix},$

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

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

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

得  $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix},$

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1, \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2, \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3; \end{cases} \Rightarrow D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \quad D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix},$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix},$$

则三元线性方程组的解为:

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

例2 计算三阶行列式  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$

解 按对角线法则，有

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 1 \times 2 \times (-2) + 2 \times 1 \times (-3) + (-4) \times (-2) \times 4 \\ &\quad - 1 \times 1 \times 4 - 2 \times (-2) \times (-2) - (-4) \times 2 \times (-3) \\ &= -4 - 6 + 32 - 4 - 8 - 24 \\ &= -14. \end{aligned}$$

例3 求解方程  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & x \\ 4 & 9 & x^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$

解 方程左端

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 3x^2 + 4x + 18 - 9x - 2x^2 - 12 \\ &= x^2 - 5x + 6, \end{aligned}$$

由  $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$  解得

$$x = 2 \text{ 或 } x = 3.$$

#### 例4 解线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = -2, \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + -3x_3 = 1, \\ -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 由于方程组的系数行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 1 \times (-1) + (-2) \times (-3) \times (-1) \\ + 1 \times 2 \times 1 - 1 \times 1 \times (-1) - (-2) \times 2 \times (-1) - 1 \times (-3) \times 1 \\ = -5 \neq 0,$$

同理可得

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -5, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -10,$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -5,$$

故方程组的解为:

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = 2, \quad x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = 1.$$

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## 三、小结

二阶和三阶行列式是由解二元和三元线性方程组引入的.

二阶与三阶行列式的计算 —— 对角线法则

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}.$$

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

## 思考题

求一个二次多项式 $f(x)$ ,使

$$f(1)=0, \quad f(2)=3, \quad f(-3)=28.$$

## 思考题解答

解 设所求的二次多项式为

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c,$$

由题意得  $f(1) = a + b + c = 0,$

$$f(2) = 4a + 2b + c = 3, \quad f(-3) = 9a - 3b + c = 28,$$

得一个关于未知数  $a, b, c$  的线性方程组,

又  $D = -20 \neq 0, D_1 = -40, D_2 = 60, D_3 = -20.$

得  $a = D_1/D = 2, b = D_2/D = -3, c = D_3/D = 1$

故所求多项式为

$$f(x) = 2x^2 + -3x + 1.$$

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