第四节 n 级行列式的性质

主要内容

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https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV17Q4y1M7f3?from=search&seid=6672756947321027541

性质 1　行列互换，行列式不变，即

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

把行列式 D 的行列互换所得新行列式叫做 D 的**转置行列式**，记作 D^{T}. 性质 1 即为 $D = D^{\mathrm{T}}$.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}(ka_{22}) - a_{12}(ka_{21})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ ka_{i1} & ka_{i2} & \cdots & ka_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = k \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ ka_{i1} & ka_{i2} & \cdots & ka_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} =$$

性质 2

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ ka_{i1} & ka_{i2} & \cdots & ka_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = k \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

这就是说，一行的公因子可以提出去，或者说以一数乘行列式的一行就相当于用这个数乘以行列式.

推论 若行列式中某一行的元素全为零，则行列式为零.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21}+b_1 & a_{22}+b_2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_1+c_1 & b_2+c_2 & \cdots & b_n+c_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_1 & c_2 & \cdots & c_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_1+c_1 & b_2+c_2 & \cdots & b_n+c_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=(-1)^{\tau(j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdots (b_i + c_i) \cdots a_{nj_n}$$

$$=(-1)^{\tau(j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdots b_i \cdots a_{nj_n} +$$

$$(-1)^{\tau(j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdots c_i \cdots a_{nj_n}$$

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$$
= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_1 & c_2 & \cdots & c_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}
$$

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性质 3

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_1+c_1 & b_2+c_2 & \cdots & b_n+c_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}+\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_1 & c_2 & \cdots & c_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

若某一行是两组数的和，则该行列式就等于两个行列式的和，

而这两个行列式除该行之外与原来行列式的对应的行一样.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \cdots & a_{kn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = ? \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \cdots & a_{kn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$D_1=\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \cdots & a_{kn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \qquad D_2=\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \cdots & a_{kn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_1=(-1)^{\tau(j_1 j_2 \cdots j_i \cdots j_k \cdots j_n)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdots a_{ij_i} \cdots a_{kj_k} \cdots a_{nj_n}$$

$$D_2=(-1)^{\tau(j_1 j_2 \cdots j_k \cdots j_i \cdots j_n)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdots a_{kj_k} \cdots a_{ij_i} \cdots a_{nj_n}$$

$$=-(-1)^{\tau(j_1 j_2 \cdots j_i \cdots j_k \cdots j_n)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdots a_{kj_k} \cdots a_{ij_i} \cdots a_{nj_n} \quad =-D_1$$

性质 7 对换行列式中两行位置，行列式反号.

交换 i, j 两行记为 $r_i \leftrightarrow r_j$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \cdots & a_{kn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \cdots & a_{kn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 6 & 6 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = -196 \qquad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 \\ 6 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 196$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \cdots & a_{kn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & a_{k2} & \cdots & a_{kn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

问：若行列式中有两行相同，那该行列式等于多少？

性质 4 如果行列式中有两行相同，那么行列式为零.

问：若行列式中有两行成比例，那该行列式等于多少？

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ ka_{i1} & ka_{i2} & \cdots & ka_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = k \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

性质 5 如果行列式中两行成比例，那么行列式为零.

问：若行列式中把一行的倍数加到另一行，那该行列式的值有什么变化？

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1}+ka_{j1} & a_{i2}+ka_{j2} & \cdots & a_{in}+ka_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \overset{\text{根据性质3}}{=\!=\!=}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ ka_{j1} & ka_{j2} & \cdots & ka_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

性质 6

把一行的倍数加到另一行，行列式不变.

根据性质5 $=$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{j1} & a_{j2} & \cdots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

二、应用举例

例 1

$$D=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -7 & 9 & -5 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \times 3 \\ \oplus \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix}$$

解

$$D=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -7 & 9 & -5 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \times 3 \\ \oplus \end{matrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{r_2+3r_1}}\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$
\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \times(-2) \\ \oplus \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{matrix}
$$

$$
\underline{\underline{r_2 + 3r_1}}
$$

$$
(-4)\times \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 & 7 & -14 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & 10 & -10 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \times(-3) \quad \oplus \quad \oplus
$$

$$
\underline{\underline{r_2 - 2r_1}}
$$

$$\xlongequal[r_4-4r_1]{r_3-3r_1}\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xlongequal{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4} -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \oplus$$

$$\overset{r_3+r_2}{=\!=\!=} -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \oplus \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$\overset{r_4+r_3}{=\!=\!=} -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \times(-2) \\ \oplus \\ \\ \end{array}$$

$$\xlongequal{r_5 - 2r_3} -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ \\ \\ \times 4 \\ \oplus \end{matrix}$$

$$\xlongequal{r_5 + 4r_4} -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -(-2)(-1)(-6) = 12.$$

例2 计算 n 阶行列式 $D=\begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$

解 将第 $2,3,\cdots,n$ 列都加到第一列得

$$D=\begin{vmatrix} a+(n-1)b & b & b & \cdots & b \\ a+(n-1)b & a & b & \cdots & b \\ a+(n-1)b & b & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a+(n-1)b & b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$=\left[a+(n-1)b\right]\begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ & a-b & & & \mathbf{O} \\ & & a-b & & \\ & \mathbf{O} & & \ddots & \\ & & & & a-b \end{vmatrix}=\left[a+(n-1)b\right](a-b)^{n-1}.$$

例3 设 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} & & & \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & 0 & \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} & & & \\ c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nk} & b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

$$D_1 = \det(a_{ij}) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix}, D_2 = \det(b_{ij}) = \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix},$$

证明 $D = D_1 D_2$.

证明 对 D_1 作运算 $r_i + kr_j$ ，把 D_1 化为下三角形行列式

设为 $$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} p_{11} & & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \\ p_{k1} & \cdots & p_{kk} \end{vmatrix} = p_{11} \cdots p_{kk};$$

对 D_2 作运算 $c_i + kc_j$，把 D_2 化为下三角形行列式

设为 $$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} q_{11} & & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \\ q_{n1} & \cdots & p_{nk} \end{vmatrix} = q_{11} \cdots q_{nn}.$$

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对 D 的前 k 行作运算 $r_i + kr_j$，再对后 n 列作运算 $c_i + kc_j$，把 D 化为下三角形行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} p_{11} & & & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & & & 0 & \\ p_{k1} & \cdots & p_{kk} & & & \\ c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} & q_{11} & & \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nk} & q_{n1} & \cdots & q_{nn} \end{vmatrix},$$

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

例 4 设 n 级行列式 $D = \det(a_{ij})$ 的元素满足

$$a_{ij} = -a_{ji},\ i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

证明当 n 为奇数时，$D = 0$.

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证明 由已知可得 $a_{ii} = -a_{ii}$，即 $a_{ii} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$

因此，行列式 D 为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{12} & 0 & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ -a_{13} & -a_{23} & 0 & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -a_{1n} & -a_{2n} & -a_{3n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

则 D 的转置行列式为

$$D^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} & -a_{13} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & 0 & -a_{23} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & 0 & \cdots & -a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & a_{3n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

每行提出 −1

$$(-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{12} & 0 & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ -a_{13} & -a_{23} & 0 & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -a_{1n} & -a_{2n} & -a_{3n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n D.$$

由性质1: $D = D^{T}$ 有

$$D = D^{T} = (-1)^n D,$$

于是，当 n 为奇数时，得 $D = -D,$

故 $D = 0.$

证毕

小结和作业

1. 请叙述行列式的性质1—7以及推论.

2.作业见学习通.