

行列式的性质证明

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①: 转置行列式的值:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)} (-1)^{\tau(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)} a_{1p_1} a_{2p_2} a_{3p_3} \dots a_{np_n}$$

$$D^T = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n)} (-1)^{\tau(q_1, q_2, \dots, q_n)} a_{q_1 1} a_{q_2 2} \dots a_{q_n n}$$

② 互换行列式两行/列, 变号:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由于} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{ji} & a_{j2} & \dots & a_{jn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{ii} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} &= \sum_{(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_i, \dots, p_j, \dots, p_n)} (-1)^{\tau(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_i, \dots, p_j, \dots, p_n)} a_{p_1 1} a_{p_2 2} \dots a_{p_j j} a_{p_i i} \dots a_{p_n n} \\ &= - \sum_{(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_i, \dots, p_j, \dots, p_n)} (-1)^{\tau(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_i, \dots, p_j, \dots, p_n)} a_{p_1 1} a_{p_2 2} \dots a_{p_j j} a_{p_i i} a_{p_n n} \\ &= - \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{ji} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{ii} & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{即行列式变号} \end{aligned}$$

由此可推出 \Rightarrow 将相同的两行互换之后变号, 故显然结果为 0
 故同理由于系数 k 可提出, 因此可以将一行结果叠加到另一行 \rightarrow 因为最终可拆分且得数为 0
 其余性质容易推出