

方阵乘积的行列式的证明

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证明: 对于 n 阶方阵 A, B , 有 $\det(AB) = \det A \det B$.

设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$.

则:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & \cdots & 0 & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \cdots & 0 & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ -E & B \end{vmatrix}$$

显然: 由 Laplace 定理中的性质, $\det D = \det A \det B$.

由于 $AB = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}$

将 1 列乘 b_{12} , 2 列乘 b_{12} , ... n 列乘 b_{1n} 后加到第 $n+1$ 列上.

此时第 $n+1$ 列变为:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} & a_{11}b_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}b_{1n} & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} & a_{n1}b_{12} + \cdots + a_{nn}b_{1n} & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \vdots & \vdots \end{vmatrix}$$

此时, 我们对第 $n+2, n+3, \dots, n+1$ 列进行相同操作后

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} & AB & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} & AB & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \vdots & \vdots \end{vmatrix}$$

则有: $|D| = \det A \det B = \begin{vmatrix} A & AB \\ -E & O \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{由结论: 或交换 } n \text{ 次行列}} = (-1)^n \det(-E) \det(AB)$

然后由 $\det(A) = |A|$, 故 $\det(-E) = (-1)^n \det E = (-1)^n$.

故: $|D| = [(-1)^n]^2 \det(AB) = \det AB$, 因而有: $\det A \det B = \det(AB)$