

上三角行列式和次上三角行列式的计算

Friday, April 7, 2023 9:47 PM

$$\text{对于} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

我们需找带有非零项的排列, 由:

显然: 当 p_n 只能取 n 时 p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{n-1} 不能取 n , 仅有 $p_{n-1} = n-1$ 时, 乘积不为 0,

证: 同理得:

$$\sum_{\tau(p_1 p_2 \dots p_n)} (-1)^{\tau(p_1 p_2 \dots p_n)} a_{1, p_1} a_{2, p_2} \cdots a_{n, p_n} = (-1)^{\tau(1, 2, \dots, n)} a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{nn} = a_{11} \cdots a_{nn}$$

同理: 对

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & & \ddots & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ a_{n1} & & & \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{\tau(n, n-1, \dots, 1)} a_{n1} a_{n-1, 2} \cdots a_{1n}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \tau(n, n-1, \dots, 1) &= n-1 + \cdots + 1 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \text{ 得} \\ &= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_{n1} a_{n-1, 2} \cdots a_{1n} \end{aligned}$$