线性代数 第18讲





第四章第2讲 行列式的展开式

上一讲内容回顾

行列式的Laplace展开

伴随矩阵和克莱姆 (Carmer) 法则

行列式的完全展开式

定义 4.2.1 (行列式) 定义在全体 n 阶方阵上的函数 δ , 如果满足如下性质:

- 1. 列多线性性: 对每个列向量都满足线性性,即对任意 $1 \leq i \leq n$,都有 $\delta(\cdots, k\boldsymbol{a}_i + k'\boldsymbol{a}_i', \cdots) = k\delta(\cdots, \boldsymbol{a}_i, \cdots) + k'\delta(\cdots, \boldsymbol{a}_i', \cdots)$;
- 2. 列反对称性: 对任意 $1 \leqslant i < j \leqslant n$,都有 $\delta(\cdots, \boldsymbol{a}_i, \cdots, \boldsymbol{a}_j, \cdots) = -\delta(\cdots, \boldsymbol{a}_j, \cdots, \boldsymbol{a}_i, \cdots)$;
- 3. 单位化条件: $\delta(I_n) = 1$;

则 δ 就称为一个 n 阶行列式函数.

我们将证明 n 阶方阵的行列式函数存在且唯一. 这个唯一的行列式函数在矩阵 A 的值称为 A 的行列式, 记为 1 det(A) 或 |A|.

某个n 阶方阵的行列式可以直接称为一个n 阶行列式.

$$egin{aligned} det(A)$$
或 $|A|$ 或 $egin{aligned} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \ \end{aligned}$

命题 4.2.3 1. 如果方阵 A 有两列相等,则 det(A) = 0;

- 2. 如果方阵 A 不满秩,即不可逆,则 det(A) = 0;
- 3. 如果方阵 A 有一列为零或有一行为零,则 det(A) = 0.

$$\begin{vmatrix} d_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & d_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & d_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{k=1}^{n} d_{kk}$$

行列式函数的几个重要性质

命题4.2.4 行列式函数在初等矩阵上的取值均不为零,分别是:

1. $det(P_{ij}) = -1$; 2. $det(E_{ii:k}) = k$; 3. $det(E_{ii:k}) = 1$.

命题4.2.5 行列式函数满足

- 1. 对 A 的第i, j 列位置互换, $\det(AP_{ij}) = -\det(A) = \det(A)\det(P_{ij})$;
- 2. 对 A 的第 i 列乘非零常数 k , $det(AE_{ii:k}) = k det(A) = det(A) det(E_{ii:k})$;
- 3. 把 A 的第 j 列的 k 倍加到第 i 列, $\det(AE_{ji;k}) = \det(A) = \det(A)\det(AE_{ji;k})$.

定理4.2.6 行列式函数有如下性质:

- 1. 对初等矩阵E, 则 det(AE) = det(A) det(E);
- 2. 设可逆矩阵 $A = E_1 \cdots E_m$, 其中 E_i 为初等矩阵,则 $det(A) = det(E_1) \cdots det(E_m)$;
- 3. det(A) ≠ 0 当且仅当 A 可逆:
- 4. det(AB) = det(A) det(B);
- 5. $det(A^T) = det(A)$.

4

消去法计算行列式

- 1. 把 A 的某行的倍数加到另一行,或某列的倍数加到另一列,其行列式不变;
- 2. 把 A 的两行或两列对调, 其行列式变为原来的相反数;
- 3. 把 A 的某行或某列乘以 k, 其行列式变为原来的 k 倍.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 25$$

练习 4.2.21 设 A, B 是 n 阶方阵,证明, $\det \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \det(A+B)\det(A-B).$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & I \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A+B & A+B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A+B & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & I \\ B & A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A+B & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ B & A-B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & I \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix}$$

$$det \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = det \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & I \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = det \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A+B & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ B & A-B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & I \\ 0 & I \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & x+y \\ y & x+y & x \\ x+y & x & y \end{vmatrix} = 2(x+y)\begin{vmatrix} 1 & y & x+y \\ 1 & x+y & x \\ 1 & x & y \end{vmatrix} = 2(x+y)\cdot\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x-y \\ 1 & x-y & -x \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= 2(x+y)\cdot(-x^2+xy-y^2) = -2(x^3+y^3)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1+x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -x & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & y & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y} & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -y \end{vmatrix} = -x^{2}y^{2}$$

证明:
$$n$$
 阶范德蒙(Vandermonde)行列式 $V_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & x_3^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i).$

解 从第n行开始,每一行减去前一行的 x_1 倍,目的是把第一列除1以外的元素化为零.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & x_3^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & x_3^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & x_3^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} \\ x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & x_3^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} \\ 0 & (x_2 - x_1) x_2^{n-2} & (x_3 - x_1) x_3^{n-2} & \cdots & (x_n - x_1) x_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & x_2 - x_1 & x_3 - x_1 & \cdots & x_n - x_1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & (x_2 - x_1) x_2^{n-3} & (x_3 - x_1) x_3^{n-3} & \cdots & (x_n - x_1) x_n^{n-3} \\ 0 & (x_2 - x_1) x_2^{n-2} & (x_3 - x_1) x_3^{n-2} & \cdots & (x_n - x_1) x_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & x_3^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & x_3^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & x_2 - x_1 & x_3 - x_1 & \cdots & x_n - x_1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & (x_2 - x_1) x_2^{n-3} & (x_3 - x_1) x_3^{n-3} & \cdots & (x_n - x_1) x_n^{n-3} \\ 0 & (x_2 - x_1) x_2^{n-2} & (x_3 - x_1) x_3^{n-2} & \cdots & (x_n - x_1) x_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

按第一列展开,并提取各列的公因子, 可以得到:

$$= (x_{2} - x_{1}) \cdot (x_{3} - x_{1}) \cdots (x_{n} - x_{1}) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_{2} & x_{3} & x_{4} & \cdots & x_{n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_{2}^{n-3} & x_{3}^{n-3} & x_{4}^{n-3} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-3} \\ x_{2}^{n-2} & x_{3}^{n-2} & x_{4}^{n-2} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$V_n = (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1) V_{n-1}$$
 利用这个公式递推:

$$V_{n-1} = (x_3 - x_2)(x_4 - x_2) \cdots (x_n - x_2)V_{n-2}$$

$$V_3 = (x_n - x_{n-2})(x_{n-1} - x_{n-2})V_2$$

$$V_2 = x_n - x_{n-1}$$
 由上述递推结果即可得到结论.

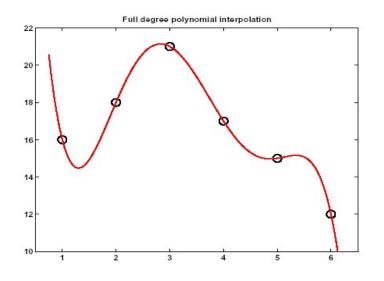
n次插值多项式

n+1个插值节点

$$(x_k, y_k)$$
 $k = 0, 1, \dots, n$

$$P_n(x) = c_n x^n + c_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + c_1 x + c_0$$

$$\begin{cases} c_0 + x_0 c_1 + \dots + x_0^{n-1} c_{n-1} + x_0^n c_n = y_0 \\ c_0 + x_1 c_1 + \dots + x_1^{n-1} c_{n-1} + x_1^n c_n = y_1 \\ \dots & \dots \\ c_0 + x_n c_1 + \dots + x_1^{n-1} c_{n-1} + x_n^n c_n = y_n \end{cases}$$



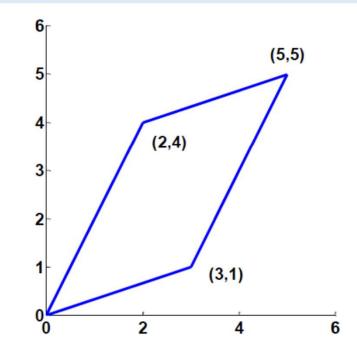
行列式的几何意义

说明:行列式的几何意义是线性变换下"体积"的变化率,设 e_1,e_2,\cdots,e_n 是R"的一组标准正交基,A为一可逆矩阵,则 Ae_1,Ae_2,\cdots,Ae_n 也是R"的一组基,由 Ae_1,Ae_2,\cdots,Ae_n 围成的n维平行超立方体的"体积"为 $|\det(A)|$ 。线性变换Y=AX将区域D映射为D',则 $S(D')=S(D)\cdot |\det(A)|$ 。

行列式的几何意义图示

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = 10$$

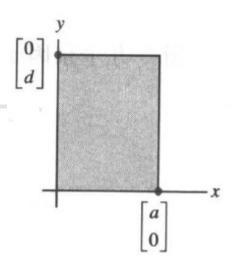




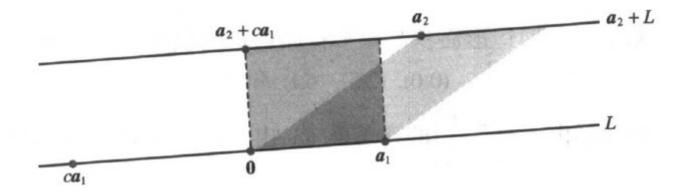
行列式的几何意义

若 A 为 2 阶对角矩阵, 定理显然成立.

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & d \end{bmatrix} = |ad| = \{ 矩阵的面积 \}$$



设 a_1 和 a_2 为非零向量,则对任意常数c,由 a_1 和 a_2 确定的平行四边形面积等于由 a_1 和 a_2 + ca_1 确定的平行四边形面积



行列式的 (Laplace) 展开

例 4.3.1 (三阶行列式) 根据列线性性和行反对称性,有

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{21} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 1 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{31} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{21} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{31} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ 0 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix}$$

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

定义 4.3.2 (代数余子式) 给定 n 阶方阵 A, 令 $A\binom{i}{j}$ 表示从 A 划去第 i 行和第 j 列得到的 n-1 阶方阵,则 $M_{ij} = \det\left(A\binom{i}{j}\right)$,称为元素 a_{ij} 的**余子式**;而 $C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j}M_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j}\det\left(A\binom{i}{j}\right)$,称为元素 a_{ij} 的**代数余子式**.

定义 4.3.2 (代数余子式) 给定 n 阶方阵 A, 令 $A\binom{i}{j}$ 表示从 A 划去第 i 行和第 j 列得到的 n-1 阶方阵,则 $M_{ij} = \det\left(A\binom{i}{j}\right)$,称为元素 a_{ij} 的**余子式**;而 $C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j}M_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j}\det\left(A\binom{i}{j}\right)$,称为元素 a_{ij} 的**代数余子式**.

$\left(-1\right)^{i+j}$	a_{11}	•••	$oldsymbol{a}_{1,oldsymbol{j}-1}$	a_{1j}	$oldsymbol{a}_{1,oldsymbol{j}+1} \ \cdots$	•••	a_{1n}
				•••	•••	•••	•••
	$a_{i-1,1}$	•••	$\boldsymbol{a}_{i-1,j-1}$	$a_{i-1,j}$	$a_{i-1,j+1}$	•••	$a_{i-1,n}$
	a_{i1}	•••	$\boldsymbol{a}_{i,j-1}$	a_{ij}	$a_{i,j+1}$	• • •	a_{in}
	$a_{i+1,1}$	•••	$\boldsymbol{a}_{i+1,j-1}$	$a_{i+1,j}$	$\boldsymbol{a}_{i+1,j+1}$	•••	$a_{i+1,n}$
			• • •	• • •	•••	•••	• • •
	a_{n1}	•••	$a_{n,j-1}$	a_{nj}	$a_{n,j+1}$	•••	a_{nn}

定理 4.3.3 给定 n 阶方阵 $A=\left[a_{ij}\right]$,则函数 $a_{11}C_{11}+\dots+a_{n1}C_{n1}$ 是行列式函数,即 $\det(A)=a_{11}C_{11}+\dots+a_{n1}C_{n1},$

这称为行列式按第一列的展开式.

定理 4.3.3 给定 n 阶方阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$,则函数 $a_{11}C_{11} + \dots + a_{n1}C_{n1}$ 是行列式函数,即 $\det(A) = a_{11}C_{11} + \dots + a_{n1}C_{n1},$

这称为行列式按第一列的展开式.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + a_{21} \cdot (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + a_{n1} \cdot (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n-1,2} & \cdots & a_{n-1,n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11} \cdot C_{11} + a_{21} \cdot C_{21} + \cdots + a_{n1} \cdot C_{n1}$$

例 4.3.4 计算 (3.2.1) 中的正交矩阵

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

的行列式. 按第一列展开, 有

$$\det(Q) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \end{vmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \end{vmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{vmatrix} = -1.$$

也可以利用倍加变换,

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -\sqrt{2} \\ -\frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (-\frac{3}{\sqrt{6}}\sqrt{2}) = -1. \quad \bigcirc$$

命题 4.3.5 行列式按任意一行或任意一列展开:

- 1. 按第 j 列展开: $\det(A) = a_{1j}C_{1j} + \dots + a_{nj}C_{nj}$;
- 2. 按第 i 行展开: $det(A) = a_{i1}C_{i1} + \cdots + a_{in}C_{in}$.

计算行列式
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A|$$
 $|A|$
 $|A|$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
-2\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{r}_2 \\
==== -10 \\
\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{r}_3
\end{vmatrix} = -10 \cdot (-2) \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 2 \\ 6 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 20(-42 - 12) = -1080.$$

计算行列式
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
, 通过按第1行展开求 $|A|$ 的值.

$$M_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3,$$

$$C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} M_{11} = 3;$$

$$M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 12,$$

$$M_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3,
M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 12,
M_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 12,
C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} M_{11} = 3;
C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} M_{12} = -12;
C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} M_{13} = 12;$$

$$M_{14} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 21,$$

$$C_{14} = (-1)^{1+4} M_{14} = -21.$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 21,$$

$$|A| = a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + a_{13}C_{13}$$

$$= 1 \times 3 + 2 \times (-12) + 0 \times 12 + 1 \times (-21)$$

$$= -42.$$

$$a_{21}C_{11} + a_{22}C_{12} + a_{23}C_{13} + a_{24}C_{14} = 1 \times 3 + 3 \times (-12) + 1 \times 12 + (-1) \times (-21) = 0.$$

$$a_{41}C_{11} + a_{42}C_{12} + a_{43}C_{13} + a_{44}C_{14} = 3 \times 3 + (-1) \times (-12) + 0 \times 12 + 1 \times (-21) = 0.$$

命题 4.3.6 $\Diamond A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix}$, 再记第 j 列元素的代数余子式组成的向量为 $c_j =$

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{1j} \\ \vdots \\ C_{nj} \end{bmatrix}. \quad 则当 \ j' \neq j \ \text{时}, \ \ \boldsymbol{a}_{j'}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{c}_j = 0; \ \ \boldsymbol{\exists} \ j' = j \ \text{时}, \ \ \boldsymbol{f} \ \ \boldsymbol{a}_{j'}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{c}_j = \det(A).$$

$$a_{j'}^T c_j = a_{j'1} C_{j1} + a_{j'2} C_{j2} + \dots + a_{j'n} C_{jn}$$

$$a_{j'}^T c_j = \begin{vmatrix} \cdots & a_{1j'} & \cdots & a_{1j'} & \cdots \\ \cdots & a_{2j'} & \cdots & a_{2j'} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \cdots & a_{nj'} & \cdots & a_{nj'} & \cdots \end{vmatrix}, \quad a_j^T c_j = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} \cdots & a_{1j'} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots \\ \cdots & a_{2j'} & \cdots & a_{2j} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \cdots & a_{nj'} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots \\ j' \not \ni \downarrow \qquad \qquad j \not \ni \downarrow \qquad \qquad j \not \ni \downarrow$$

对矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$,记 $C = \begin{bmatrix} C_{ij} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$,即 C 的 (i,j) 元素是 a_{ij} 的代数余子式,矩阵 C^{T} 常称为 A 的**伴随矩阵**.

推论 4.3.7 (逆矩阵公式) 对可逆矩阵 $A, A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)}C^{T}$.

证. 命题 4.3.6 说明 $C^{T}A = \det(A)I_{n}$. 立得.

矩阵
$$A$$
的伴随矩阵 $A^* = C^T = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & \cdots & C_{n1} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{n2} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ C_{1n} & C_{2n} & \cdots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^* = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{11} & \mathbf{a}_{12} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{1n} \\ \mathbf{a}_{21} & \mathbf{a}_{22} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \mathbf{a}_{n1} & \mathbf{a}_{n2} & \cdots & \mathbf{a}_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{C}_{11} & \mathbf{C}_{21} & \cdots & \mathbf{C}_{n1} \\ \mathbf{C}_{12} & \mathbf{C}_{22} & \cdots & \mathbf{C}_{n2} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \mathbf{C}_{1n} & \mathbf{C}_{2n} & \cdots & \mathbf{C}_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} |\mathbf{A}| & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & |\mathbf{A}| & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & |\mathbf{A}| \end{bmatrix} = |\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{I}$$

当
$$|A| \neq 0$$
时, A 和 A * 可逆, $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A$ *, $(A^*)^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A$

考虑线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \cdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases}$$

$$AA^* = A * A = |A|I$$

$|A|X = A * b = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{C}_{11} & \mathbf{C}_{21} & \cdots & \mathbf{C}_{n1} \\ \mathbf{C}_{12} & \mathbf{C}_{22} & \cdots & \mathbf{C}_{n2} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \mathbf{C}_{1n} & \mathbf{C}_{2n} & \cdots & \mathbf{C} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{b}_{1} \\ \mathbf{b}_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{b} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{b}_{1} \mathbf{C}_{11} + \mathbf{b}_{2} \mathbf{C}_{21} + \cdots + \mathbf{b}_{n} \mathbf{C}_{n1} \\ \mathbf{b}_{1} \mathbf{C}_{12} + \mathbf{b}_{2} \mathbf{C}_{22} + \cdots + \mathbf{b}_{n} \mathbf{C}_{n2} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{b} \mathbf{C}_{1n} + \mathbf{b}_{2} \mathbf{C}_{21} + \cdots + \mathbf{b}_{n} \mathbf{C}_{n2} \end{vmatrix},$

Cramer法则

$$b_{1}C_{1j} + b_{2}C_{2j} + \cdots + b_{n}C_{nj} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & b_{1} & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2,j-1} & b_{2} & a_{2,j+1} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & b_{n} & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = |B_{j}|, \quad X = \frac{1}{|A|}A * b = \begin{vmatrix} |A| & |B| & |A| \\ |B_{n}| & |A| & |B| & |A| \end{vmatrix}$$

推论 4.3.8 (Cramer 法则) 给定方阵 A, 线性方程组 Ax = b 有唯一解, 当且仅当 $det(A) \neq 0$,且有唯一解时,唯一解为

$$x_1 = \frac{\det(B_1)}{\det(A)}, \cdots, x_n = \frac{\det(B_n)}{\det(A)},$$

其中 B_i 是把 A 的第 j 列换成 b 得到的矩阵.

用克莱姆法则求解线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ -2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = -3 \\ x_1 + -4x_2 + 2x_3 = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$M: D =$$
 $D =$
 $D =$

$$D_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & -1 \\ -5 & -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -11 & -8 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 33, \ D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 11, \ D_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -4 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -22,$$

由 *Cramer* 法则可得到方程组的唯一解: $\begin{cases} x_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$. $x_3 = -2$



行列式的完全展开式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)a_{21} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{31} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{22} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11} \left(a_{22}a_{33} - a_{32}a_{23} \right) + (-1)a_{21} \left(a_{12}a_{33} - a_{32}a_{13} \right) + a_{31} \left(a_{12}a_{23} - a_{22}a_{13} \right)$$

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

$$(1 \ 2 \ 3)$$
的6个排列: $(1 \ 2 \ 3)$, $(1 \ 3 \ 2)$, $(2 \ 1 \ 3)$, $(2 \ 3 \ 1)$, $(3 \ 1 \ 1)$, $(3 \ 2 \ 1)$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} - a_{21} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} + a_{31} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} - a_{41} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} - a_{41} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} - a_{41} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{vmatrix}$$

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行列式的完全展开式

定义 4.3.9 (排列) 将正整数 $1, \dots, n$ 按一定顺序排列起来得到 $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$,称为一个**排 列**或**置换**. 这里称为排列 σ .

对调排列中两个数的顺序, 称为对该排列施加一次对换.

排列 σ , 如果可以经过奇数次对换得到 $1, 2, \dots, n$, 则称为**奇排列**; 如果可以经过偶数次对换得到 $1, 2, \dots, n$, 则称为**偶排列**.

定义 4.3.10 (排列的符号) 对排列 σ , 如果它是奇排列,则定义其符号为 $sign(\sigma) = -1$; 否则它是偶排列,定义其符号为 $sign(\sigma) = 1$.

命题 4.3.11 (行列式完全展开) 如下等式成立:

$$1. \ \det(A) = \sum_{\sharp \!\!\!/ \!\!\!/ \!\!\!/ \!\!\!/} \operatorname{sign}(\sigma) a_{\sigma_1 1} \cdots a_{\sigma_n n}.$$

$$2. \ \det(A) = \sum_{\nexists \not \ni \jmath \ \sigma} \operatorname{sign}(\sigma) a_{1\sigma_1} \cdots a_{n\sigma_n}.$$

命题 4.3.11 (行列式完全展开) 如下等式成立:

$$1. \ \det(A) = \sum_{\nexists \models \not \ni \mid \sigma} \operatorname{sign}(\sigma) a_{\sigma_1 1} \cdots a_{\sigma_n n}.$$

$$2. \ \det(A) = \sum_{\# \ensuremath{\operatorname{\mathbb{F}}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\operatorname{\mathbb{F}}}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\operatorname{\mathbb{F}}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\operatorname{\mathbb{F}}}} \ensuremath{\ensuremath{\operatorname{\mathbb$$

练习 4.3.3 计算
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 \ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & b_5 \ c_1 & c_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ d_1 & d_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ e_1 & e_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ \end{vmatrix}$$
.

练习 4.3.20 由
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
,证明, $1, \cdots, n$ 的所有排列中,奇、偶排列各占一半.

作业(11月10日)

练习4.3

1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 14, 16, 18 (1), 19

11月15日提交