

二. 拉普拉斯定理

Laplace定理 在行列式 D 中任取 $k(1 \leq k \leq n-1)$ 行,
该 k 行上的全部 k 阶子式与对应代数余子式的乘积之和
等于行列式 D .

例1(基本结论)

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A_{m \times m} & O \\ * & B_{n \times n} \end{pmatrix} = \det A \cdot \det B$$

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$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_t \end{pmatrix} = (\det A_1) \cdots (\det A_t), (A_i \text{ 为方阵})$$

例2 计算

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

解. 按1, 2行展开, 不为零的二阶子式为

$$S_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}, \quad S_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = (-1)^{1+2+1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad A_2 = (-1)^{1+2+3+5} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & & \\ 0 & & \\ 0 & & \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

所以, $D = 0$.

例3 设 A, B 为 n 阶可逆矩阵, 证明 D 可逆, 并求其逆:

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} C & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}.$$

why?

解. $\det D = (-1)^{n \times n} (\det A)(\det B) \neq 0$, 所以可逆.

$$\text{令 } D^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$DD^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} C & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} CX_1 + AX_3 & CX_2 + AX_4 \\ BX_1 & BX_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I & O \\ O & I \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{cases} CX_1 + AX_3 = I \\ CX_2 + AX_4 = O \\ BX_1 = O \\ BX_2 = I \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X_3 = A^{-1} \\ X_4 = -A^{-1}CB^{-1} \\ X_1 = O \\ X_2 = B^{-1} \end{cases} \Rightarrow D^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & -B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & -A^{-1}CB^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

[结束]

$$\det D = (-1)^{1+2+\cdots+n+(n+1)+(n+2)+\cdots+(n+n)} (\det A)(\det B)$$

$$= (-1)^{2 \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + n \times n} (\det A)(\det B)$$

$$= (-1)^{n \times n} (\det A)(\det B)$$