四. 方阵乘积的行列式

- 问题: 1. 可逆矩阵与行列式的关系;
 - 2. 矩阵乘积的行列式.
- 定理1 方阵A可逆的充要条件为 $\det A \neq 0$.
- 证 设 $A \xrightarrow{f \to g \to h} R$ (简化行阶梯形) 即存在初等矩阵 $E_1, ..., E_t$ 使得 $A = E_1 \cdots E_t R$
 - \leftarrow :已知 $\det A \neq 0$ 若A不可逆, \mathbb{Q}_R 的最后一行的元全为零,所以 $\det R = 0$ $\det A = (\det E_1)\cdots(\det E_t)(\det R) = 0$,矛盾.
 - \Rightarrow : 若A可逆,则R=I, $\det A = (\det E_1)\cdots(\det E_t)(\det I) \neq 0$.

定理2 设A, B为n阶方阵,则

$$det(AB) = (det A)(det B).$$

证 设
$$A \xrightarrow{f \to f \to f} R$$
 (简化行阶梯形)

即存在初等矩阵
$$E_1, ..., E_t$$
使得 $A = E_1 \cdots E_t R$

$$\det(AB) = \det(E_1 \cdots E_t RB)$$

$$= (\det E_1) \cdots (\det E_t)(\det(RB)).$$

若A可逆,则R=I,

 $\det(AB) = (\det E_1) \cdots (\det E_t)(\det(IB)) = (\det A)(\det B).$

 $(\det A)(\det B) = 0(\det B) = 0.$

推论1 设 $A_i(i=1,...,t)$ 为n阶矩阵,则

$$\det(A_1 A_2 \cdots A_t) = (\det A_1) \cdots (\det A_t).$$

推论2 设A, B为n阶矩阵,且AB=I (或BA=I),则 $B=A^{-1}$

证
$$det(AB) = (det A)(det B) = det I = 1.$$
 所以 $det A \neq 0$,于是A可逆

$$A^{-1}AB = A^{-1}I = A^{-1}$$

 $B = A^{-1}$

应用
$$\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det A}$$

[结束]