

# 行列式重开

2021年10月12日 星期二 上午11:40

## 1. 行列式行展开(重开法)

$$\text{By. } \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n \end{vmatrix} = n \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^n (n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-2 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n (-1)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{By. } \begin{vmatrix} xy & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & xy & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & xy \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n+1} y \begin{vmatrix} x & y & \cdots & y \\ x & y & \cdots & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & y & \cdots & y \end{vmatrix}$$

2. 行交换:  $A \xrightarrow{\text{行交换}} B, |B| = -|A|$

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \quad \det(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{pi} M_{pi}$$

$$\text{记 } D_{ij} \text{ 为 } A \text{ 去掉第 } i \text{ 行, 第 } j \text{ 列.}$$

$$\text{记 } M_{pi} \text{ 为 } A \text{ 去掉第 } p \text{ 行, 第 } i \text{ 列. } D_{ij} = M_{pi}.$$

$$M_{pi} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{p1} & a_{p2} & \cdots & a_{pn} \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{pj} M_{pj}.$$

3. 行拆列进行展开:  $\det(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+1} a_{ii} M_{ii}$ .

$$\text{按行: } \det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{1+j} a_{1j} M_{1j} = a_{11} M_{11} + \sum_{j=2}^n (-1)^{1+j} a_{1j} M_{1j}$$

$$\text{按列: } \det(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+1} a_{ii} M_{ii} = a_{ii} M_{ii} + \sum_{i=2}^n (-1)^{i+1} a_{ii} M_{ii}$$

$$M_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i-1,1} & a_{i-1,2} & \cdots & a_{i-1,n} \\ a_{i+1,1} & a_{i+1,2} & \cdots & a_{i+1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} & \cdots & a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix}$$

与列有关联系, 拆列, 行展开.

对其中的  $a_{ii}$  而言时, 对  $M_{ii}$  去掉第  $i-1$  行, 列.

对  $|A|$  而言去掉  $i$  行,  $i$  列, 记为  $N_{ij}$ .

$$\therefore M_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{i+k+1} a_{ik} N_{ik}. \quad (\text{第 } i \text{ 行去列 } / j \text{ 列})$$

$$M_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i-1,1} & a_{i-1,2} & \cdots & a_{i-1,n} \\ a_{i+1,1} & a_{i+1,2} & \cdots & a_{i+1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} & \cdots & a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix}$$

与行有关联系, 拆行, 行展开.

对其中的  $a_{ij}$  而言时, 对  $M_{ij}$  去掉第  $j-1$  行, 列.

对  $|A|$  而言去掉  $i$  行,  $i$  列, 记为  $N_{ij}$ .

$$\therefore M_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{i+k+1} a_{ik} N_{ik}. \quad (\text{第 } i \text{ 行去列 } / j \text{ 列})$$

$$\text{按行: } \det(A) = a_{11} M_{11} + \sum_{j=2}^n (-1)^{1+j} a_{1j} M_{1j} = a_{11} M_{11} + \sum_{j=2}^n (-1)^{1+j} a_{1j} M_{1j}$$

$$\text{按列: } \det(A) = a_{ii} M_{ii} + \sum_{i=2}^n (-1)^{i+1} a_{ii} M_{ii} = a_{ii} M_{ii} + \sum_{i=2}^n (-1)^{i+1} a_{ii} M_{ii}$$

4.  $|M| > |A^T|$ .

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \quad |A^T| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{去掉 } a_{ij} \text{ 的余子式 } M_{ij} \quad \text{去掉 } a_{ij} = b_j \text{ 的余子式 } M_{ij}$$

$$\det(A) = (-1)^i a_{ij} M_{ij}, \quad \det(A^T) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} b_j M_{ij}$$

$$\text{拆第 } i \text{ 行, 去掉 } a_{ij}.$$

5.  $A \xrightarrow{\text{行}} B, |B| = \lambda^n |A|$ .

$$B = \lambda^n I, \quad |B| = \lambda^n |A|.$$

## 三. 行列式的完全展开式.

1. 引入: 线性函数,  $y = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ .

性质性质①  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \lambda f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ .

$$\text{② } f(a_1 x_1, a_2 x_2, \dots, a_n x_n) = f(a_1, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + f(a_2, x_2, \dots, x_n).$$

$$\text{③ } f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n.$$

2. 完全展开式的计算方法.

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \det(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

$$a_{ij} = (a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots, a_{in}) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} e_j \quad (\text{每项乘以基单位})$$

$$\therefore \det(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \det(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} e_j, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} e_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} e_j)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} \det(e_1, \sum_{i=2}^n a_{2i} e_i, \dots, \sum_{i=2}^n a_{ni} e_i)$$

$$= \dots = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj} e_k \cdots \det(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} a_{ij} \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj} e_k \quad (\text{ij, jk, ik 相互抵消})$$

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & \cdots & e_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{行交换}} \begin{pmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & \cdots & e_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \det(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) = (-1)^m \det(I) = 1.$$

充要次序: 由逆序数决定, 记作  $\tau$ .

$$\tau(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i, m_i \text{ 看序 } (i, j_i) \text{ 的逆序对.}$$

$$\text{即展开式为 } \sum_{\{(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)\}} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdots a_{nj_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)}$$

理解成每一行取不同的数据串.

忽略对方程的种, 即川流.

3. 推论:  $\det(\lambda B) = \det B \cdot \det(\lambda)$

$$\text{证: } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} b_1 + a_{12} b_2 + \cdots + a_{1n} b_n \\ a_{21} b_1 + a_{22} b_2 + \cdots + a_{2n} b_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} b_1 + a_{n2} b_2 + \cdots + a_{nn} b_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} b_j \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} b_j \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} b_j \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{同上题. } \det(AB) = \sum_{(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdots a_{nj_n} \det(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n).$$

$$= \sum_{(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdots a_{nj_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)} \det(B).$$

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

## 四. 其他应用, + 例题

2. 逆矩阵的算法.

设  $A = (a_{ij})$ ,  $\det(A) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow A \text{ 可逆}$ .

$\Leftrightarrow A^{-1} A = I = A A^{-1}$

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

$\therefore \det(A) \neq 0$ .

$\Rightarrow \det(A) \neq 0, \frac{1}{\det(A)} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow A \text{ 可逆}$ .

$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$A^{-1} A = \begin{pmatrix} |A| & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & |A| & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & |A| \end{pmatrix} = |A| I_n$

$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^*$  (逆矩阵的计算公式).

其中  $A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$  伴随方阵.

$A \cdot A^* = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |A| & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & |A| & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & |A| \end{pmatrix} = |A| I_n$

$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^* \Leftrightarrow A \text{ 可逆} \Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$ .