复习,如何计算行列式:

- 1. 矩阵的行、列公理化定义;
- 2. 行列式的展开公式;
- 3. Gauss-Jordan 算法转化为阶梯形矩阵;
- 4. 降阶法: 按某一行或某一列展开。

问题 1

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$
 (1)

解答 不妨进行补全:

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\
x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n & y \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} & y^{n-2} \\
x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} & y^{n-1} \\
x_1^n & x_2^n & \cdots & x_n^n & y^n
\end{vmatrix}$$
(2)

注意到 y^{n-1} 项的系数的相反数即所求行列式:

$$\prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_i - x_j) \prod_{1 \le i \le n} (y - x_i) = \dots - y^{n-1} \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_i - x_j) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \dots$$
 (3)

从而:

$$D = \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_i - x_j) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \tag{4}$$

行列式也可以按多行展开。记选第 i_k 行与 j_k 列相交位置元素构成的矩阵为:

$$A\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_n \\ j_1 & \cdots & j_n \end{pmatrix} \tag{5}$$

记
$$A \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} & a_{1j} \\ a_{2i} & a_{2j} \end{pmatrix}$$
 为 $\begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} & a_{1j} \\ a_{2i} & a_{2j} \end{pmatrix}$ 的余子式。
下面以两行展开为例:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11}e_1 + \dots + a_{1n}e_n \\ a_{21}e_1 + \dots + a_{2n}e_n \\ \alpha_3 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{i \neq j} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1i}e_i \\ a_{2j}e_j \\ \vdots \end{vmatrix}$$
(6)

$$= \sum_{i \neq j} (-1)^{1+i} (-1)^{1+1+j} \det \begin{bmatrix} a_{1i} & a_{1j} \\ a_{2i} & a_{2j} \end{bmatrix} \det \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} & a_{1j} \\ a_{2i} & a_{2j} \end{pmatrix}$$
(7)

$$= \sum_{i \neq j} (-1)^{1+i+j} \det \begin{bmatrix} a_{1i} & a_{1j} \\ a_{2i} & a_{2j} \end{bmatrix} \det \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} & a_{1j} \\ a_{2i} & a_{2j} \end{pmatrix}$$
(8)

若非首两行,选第 k,l 行:

$$\det \mathbf{A} = \sum_{1 \le i < j \le n} (-1)^{1+i+j} (-1)^{1+k+l} \det \begin{bmatrix} a_{ki} & a_{lj} \\ a_{ki} & a_{lj} \end{bmatrix} \det \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} a_{ki} & a_{lj} \\ a_{ki} & a_{lj} \end{pmatrix}$$
(9)

$$==\sum_{1\leq i< j\leq n} (-1)^{k+l+i+j} \det \begin{bmatrix} a_{ki} & a_{lj} \\ a_{ki} & a_{lj} \end{bmatrix} \det \mathbf{A} \begin{pmatrix} a_{ki} & a_{lj} \\ a_{ki} & a_{lj} \end{pmatrix}$$
(10)

问题 2

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \\ 0 & a & \cdots & a & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & b & \cdots & b & 0 \\ b & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b \end{vmatrix}_{2n \times 2n}$$

$$(11)$$

解答

$$D_{2n} = (-1)^{1+2n+1+2n}(a^2 - b^2)D_{2n-2}$$
(12)

$$= (a^2 - b^2)^n (13)$$

推广到 k 行 k 列展开:

$$\det \mathbf{A} = \sum \prod_{\{i\}} a_{i\pi_i} (-1)^{\tau(\pi)} \prod_{\{1,\dots,n\}/\{i\}} a_{i\pi_i} (-1)^{\tau(\pi)}$$

$$= \sum (-1)^{\sum^k i + \sum^k j} \det \mathbf{B}_{k \times k} \det \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{B})$$
(14)

$$= \sum (-1)^{\sum^{k} i + \sum^{k} j} \det \mathbf{B}_{k \times k} \det \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{B})$$
 (15)

问题 3

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{n \times n} & 0 \\ B_{m \times n} & C_{m \times m} \end{vmatrix} \tag{16}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{n \times n} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{B}_{m \times n} & \mathbf{C}_{m \times m} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1 + \dots + n + 1 + \dots + n} \det \mathbf{A} \det \mathbf{C}$$
(17)

$$= \det \mathbf{A} \det \mathbf{C} \tag{18}$$

问题 4

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_{n \times n} \\ \mathbf{B}_{m \times m} & \mathbf{C}_{m \times n} \end{vmatrix} \tag{19}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{A}_{n \times n} \\ \mathbf{B}_{m \times m} & \mathbf{C}_{m \times n} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1 + \dots + n + m + 1 + \dots + m + n} \det \mathbf{A} \det \mathbf{C}$$
 (20)

$$= (-1)^{mn} \det \mathbf{A} \det \mathbf{B} \tag{21}$$