0.1 降阶法

定理 0.1 (Vandermode 恒等式)

$$C_{p+q}^{l} = \sum_{k=0}^{p+q} C_{p}^{k} C_{q}^{l-k}, \quad l = 1, 2, \dots, p+q.$$

证明 注意到

$$(x+1)^p (x+1)^q = (x+1)^{p+q}$$
.

由二项式定理可得

$$\sum_{r=0}^{p} C_{p}^{r} x^{r} \cdot \sum_{r=0}^{p} C_{q}^{r} x^{r} = \sum_{r=0}^{p+q} C_{p+q}^{r} x^{r}.$$

对 $\forall l = \{1, 2, \dots, p+q\}$, 考虑上式 x^l 的系数, 就有

$$C_{p+q}^{l} = C_{p}^{0} C_{q}^{l} + C_{p}^{1} C_{q}^{l-1} + \dots + C_{p}^{l} C_{q}^{0}.$$

例题 0.1 计算 n 阶行列式:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & C_2^1 & \cdots & C_n^1 \\ 1 & C_3^2 & \cdots & C_{n+1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & C_n^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{2n-2}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}.$$

笔记 解法一的关键就是组合数公式: $C_m^{k-1} + C_m^k = C_{m+1}^k$ 于是有

$$\mathbf{C}_{m}^{k} = \mathbf{C}_{m+1}^{k} - \mathbf{C}_{m}^{k-1}$$

 $\mathbf{C}_{m}^{k-1} = \mathbf{C}_{m+1}^{k} - \mathbf{C}_{m}^{k}$

解法二的核心想法就是: 将Vandermode 恒等式与矩阵乘法的定义联系起来.

解 解法一:

$$\begin{split} |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & C_2^1 & \cdots & C_n^1 \\ 1 & C_3^2 & \cdots & C_{n+1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & C_n^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{2n-2}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underbrace{(-1) \cdot r_{i-1} + r_i}_{i=n, \cdots, 2}} \begin{vmatrix} C_0^0 & C_1^0 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^0 \\ 0 & C_2^1 - C_1^0 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^1 \\ 0 & C_3^2 - C_2^1 & \cdots & C_{n+1}^2 - C_n^1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & C_n^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-1} \\ 0 & C_1^1 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^1 \\ 0 & C_2^2 & \cdots & C_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{2n-3}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} C_1^1 & C_2^1 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^1 \\ C_2^2 & C_3^2 & \cdots & C_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_n^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-2}^{n-1} \\ C_2^2 & C_3^2 & \cdots & C_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} C_1^1 & C_1^0 & \cdots & C_{n-2}^0 \\ C_2^2 & C_2^1 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^1 \\ C_2^2 & C_3^2 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_n^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-1} - C_{n-2}^1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_n^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^$$

1

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & C_2^1 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & C_{n-1}^{n-2} & \cdots & C_{2n-4}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}.$$

此时得到的行列式恰好是原行列式的左上角部分,并具有相同的规律.不断这样做下去,最后可得 |A|=1

解法二:设 $A=(a_{ij})_{n\times n}$, 则 $a_{ij}=C^{i-1}_{i+j-2}$, $i,j=1,2,\cdots,n$. 从而由Vandermode 恒等式及组合数定义的扩充可得

$$a_{ij} = C_{i+j-2}^{i-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{i+j-2} C_{i-1}^{i-1-k} C_{j-1}^k = \sum_{k=1}^{i+j-1} C_{i-1}^{i-k} C_{j-1}^{k-1}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} C_{i-1}^{i-k} C_{j-1}^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} C_{i-1}^{k-1} C_{j-1}^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} l_{ik} l_{jk},$$

其中 $l_{ij} = \begin{cases} \mathbf{C}_{i-1}^{j-1}, & 1 \leqslant j \leqslant i \leqslant n, \\ 0, & 1 \leqslant i < j \leqslant n, \end{cases}$. 记 $L = \left(l_{ij}\right)_{n \times n}$,则根据矩阵乘法的定义可知

$$A = LL^T \Rightarrow |A| = |L|^2$$
.

因为当 $1 \le i < j \le n$ 时, $l_{ij} = 0$, 所以 L 是上三角矩阵. 于是

$$|L| = \prod_{i=1}^{n} l_{ii} = \prod_{i=1}^{n} C_{i-1}^{i-1} = 1.$$

故 $|A| = |L|^2 = 1$.

例题 0.2 计算 n 阶行列式:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{r_1 + r_i}{i = 2, \cdots, n} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 0 & 2 & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} = n!$$

例题 0.3 计算 n 阶行列式:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1b_1 & a_1b_2 & a_1b_3 & \cdots & a_1b_n \\ a_1b_2 & a_2b_2 & a_2b_3 & \cdots & a_2b_n \\ a_1b_3 & a_2b_3 & a_3b_3 & \cdots & a_3b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1b_n & a_2b_n & a_3b_n & \cdots & a_nb_n \end{vmatrix}.$$

解

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1b_1 & a_1b_2 & a_1b_3 & \cdots & a_1b_n \\ a_1b_2 & a_2b_2 & a_2b_3 & \cdots & a_2b_n \\ a_1b_3 & a_2b_3 & a_3b_3 & \cdots & a_3b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1b_n & a_2b_n & a_3b_n & \cdots & a_nb_n \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_n \\ a_1b_2 & a_2b_2 & a_2b_3 & \cdots & a_2b_n \\ a_1b_3 & a_2b_3 & a_3b_3 & \cdots & a_3b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1b_n & a_2b_n & a_3b_n & \cdots & a_nb_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_n \\ a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1b_n - a_nb_1 & a_2b_n - a_nb_2 & a_3b_n - a_nb_3 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1b_1\begin{vmatrix} a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_1b_3 - a_3b_1 & a_2b_3 - a_3b_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1b_n - a_nb_1 & a_2b_n - a_nb_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1}b_n - a_nb_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1}a_1b_n\prod_{i=1}^{n-1}(a_ib_{i+1} - a_{i+1}b_i)$$

$$= a_1b_n\prod_{i=1}^{n-1}(a_{i+1}b_i - a_ib_{i+1}).$$

命题 0.1 ("爪"型行列式)

证明 n 阶行列式:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ c_2 & a_2 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ c_n & & & a_n \end{vmatrix} = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n - \sum_{i=2}^n a_2 \cdots \widehat{a_i} \cdots a_n b_i c_i.$$

室 笔记 记忆"爪"型行列式的计算方法和结论。

证明 当 $a_i \neq 0 (\forall i \in [2, n] \cap \mathbb{N})$ 时, 我们有

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ c_2 & a_2 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_n & & a_n \end{vmatrix} = \underbrace{\frac{\left(-\frac{c_i}{a_i}\right)j_i + j_1}{i=2,\cdots,n}}_{i=2,\cdots,n} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{b_i c_i}{a_i} & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ 0 & a_2 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \left(a_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{b_i c_i}{a_i}\right) \prod_{i=2}^n a_i = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n - \sum_{i=2}^n a_2 \cdots \widehat{a_i} \cdots a_n b_i c_i.$$

当
$$\exists i \in [2,n] \cap \mathbb{N}$$
 $s.t.$ $a_i = 0$ 时, 则 $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n - \sum_{i=2}^n a_2 \cdots \widehat{a_i} \cdots a_n b_i c_i = -a_2 \cdots \widehat{a_i} \cdots a_n b_i c_i$. 此时, 我们有

$$a_2$$
 a_{i-1} a_{i-1} a_{i+1} a_{i+1}

综上所述,原命题得证.

命题 0.2 (分块" 爪"型行列式)

计算 n 阶行列式 $(a_{ii} \neq 0, i = k+1, k+2, \dots, n)$:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} & a_{1,k+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} & a_{k,k+1} & \cdots & a_{kn} \\ a_{k+1,1} & \cdots & a_{k+1,k} & a_{k+1,k+1} & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & & \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nk} & & & & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

全 笔记 记忆分块" 爪"型行列式的计算方法即可, 计算方法和" 爪"型行列式的计算方法类似.
解

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} & a_{1,k+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} & a_{k,k+1} & \cdots & a_{kn} \\ a_{k+1,1} & \cdots & a_{k+1,k} & a_{k+1,k+1} & & & \vdots \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nk} & & & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} & a_{1,k+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{-a_{i1}}{a_{ii}}j_{i}+j_{1}, -\frac{a_{i2}}{a_{ii}}j_{i}+j_{2}, \cdots, -\frac{a_{in}}{a_{ii}}j_{i}+j_{k}}{i=k+1, k+2, \cdots, n} \\ \hline \\ c_{k1} & \cdots & c_{kk} & a_{k,k+1} & \cdots & a_{kn} \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{k+1,k+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \ddots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & & a_{nn} \end{array}$$

推论 0.1 ("爪"型行列式的推广)

计算 n 阶行列式:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 - a_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 - a_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n - a_n \end{vmatrix}.$$

笔记 这是一个有用的模板 (即行列式除了主对角元素外,每行都一样).

记忆该命题的计算方法即可. 即先化为"爪"型行列式, 再利用"爪"型行列式的计算结果.

解 当 $a_i \neq 0 (\forall i \in [2, n] \cap \mathbb{N})$ 时, 我们有

$$0 (\forall i \in [2, n] \cap \mathbb{N}) \text{ 时, 我们有}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 - a_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 - a_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n - a_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{(-1)r_1 + r_i \\ i = 2, \cdots, n} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ a_1 & -a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_1 & 0 & -a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\Rightarrow \underline{\emptyset}0.1}{=} \left[(x_1 - a_1) + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{a_1 x_i}{a_i} \right] \prod_{i=2}^n (-a_i) = (-1)^{n-1} \left[(x_1 - a_1) + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{a_1 x_i}{a_i} \right] \prod_{i=2}^n a_i$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} \left[(x_1 - a_1) \prod_{i=2}^n a_i + \sum_{i=2}^n a_1 a_2 \cdots \widehat{a_i} \cdots a_n x_i \right].$$

当 $\exists i \in [2, n] \cap \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $a_i = 0$ 时, 我们

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 - a_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 - a_3 & \cdots & x_n - a_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\left[\frac{(-1)r_1 + r_i}{i = 2, \cdots, n} \right]} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ a_1 & -a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_1 & 0 & -a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\phi \not\equiv 0.1}{=} (x_1 - a_1)(-a_2)(-a_3) \cdots (-a_n) - \sum_{i=2}^n (-a_2) \cdots \widehat{(-a_i)} \cdots (-a_n)a_1x_i$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} (x_1 - a_1) \prod_{i=2}^n a_i + (-1)^{n-1} \sum_{i=2}^n a_1 a_2 \cdots \widehat{a_i} \cdots a_n x_i$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} \left[(x_1 - a_1) \prod_{i=2}^n a_i + \sum_{i=2}^n a_1 a_2 \cdots \widehat{a_i} \cdots a_n x_i \right].$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \implies \text{If } \not\equiv \text{If } \not\equiv \text{If } \vec{x}, |\mathbf{A}| = (-1)^{n-1} \left[(x_1 - a_1) \prod_{i=2}^n a_i + \sum_{i=2}^n a_1 a_2 \cdots \widehat{a_i} \cdots a_n x_i \right].$$

例题 0.4 计算 n 阶行列式:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}.$$

解

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2} \times 9 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}} a^{n} + (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a^{n} + (-1)^{n+1+n} a^{n-2} = a^{n} - a^{n-2}.$$

注 本题也可由命题0.1直接得到, $|A| = a^n - a^{n-2}$.

命题 0.3

设 $|A|=|a_i|$ 是一个 n 阶行列式, A_{ij} 是它的第 (i,j) 元素的代数余子式, $X=(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)^T,Y=(y_1,y_2,\cdots,y_n)^T,z$ 是任意常数,求证:

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & X \\ Y^T & z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & x_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & x_n \\ y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_n & z \end{vmatrix} = z|A| - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij}x_iy_j.$$

进而得到

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & X \\ Y^T & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -Y^T A^* X.$$

🕏 笔记 根据这个命题可以得到一个关于行列式 |A| 的所有代数余子式求和的构造:

$$-\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} A_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1}' & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_{1} & \alpha_{2} & \cdots & \alpha_{n} & \mathbf{1} \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{1} & 1 \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{2} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{n} & 1 \\ \mathbf{1}' & 0 \end{vmatrix}.$$

其中 |A| 的列向量依次为 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, |A|$ 的行向量依次为 $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$. 并且 1 表示元素均为 1 的列向量,1′表示 1 的转置. (令上述命题中的 $z=0, x_i=y_i=1, i=1, 2, \dots, n$ 即可得到.)

证明 证法一: 将上述行列式先按最后一列展开, 展开式的第一项为

$$(-1)^{n+2} x_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_n \end{vmatrix}.$$

再将上式按最后一行展开得到

$$(-1)^{n+2} x_1 \left[(-1)^{n+1} (-1)^{1+1} y_1 A_{11} + (-1)^{n+2} (-1)^{1+2} y_2 A_{12} + \dots + (-1)^{n+n} (-1)^{1+n} y_n A_{1n} \right]$$

$$= (-1)^{n+2} x_1 (-1)^{n+1} \left[(-1)^2 y_1 A_{11} + (-1)^4 y_2 A_{12} + \dots + (-1)^{2n} y_n A_{1n} \right]$$

$$= -x_1 \left(y_1 A_{11} + y_2 A_{12} + \dots + y_n A_{1n} \right)$$

$$= -x_1 \sum_{j=1}^{n} y_j A_{1j}.$$

同理可得原行列式展开式的第 $i(i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$ 项为

$$(-1)^{n+1+i} x_i \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i-1,1} & a_{i-1,2} & \cdots & a_{i-1,n} \\ a_{i+1,1} & a_{i+1,2} & \cdots & a_{i+1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_n \end{vmatrix}$$

将上式按最后一行展开得到z|A|.

$$\begin{aligned} &(-1)^{n+1+i} \, x_i \, \left[(-1)^{n+1} \, (-1)^{i+1} \, y_1 A_{i1} + (-1)^{n+2} \, (-1)^{i+2} \, y_2 A_{i2} + \dots + (-1)^{n+n} \, (-1)^{i+n} \, y_n A_{in} \right] \\ &= (-1)^{n+1+i} \, x_i \, (-1)^{n+1} \, \left[(-1)^{i+1} \, y_1 A_{i1} + (-1)^{i+2+1} \, y_2 A_{i2} + \dots + (-1)^{i+n+n-1} \, y_n A_{in} \right] \\ &= (-1)^{2i+1} \, y_1 A_{i1} + (-1)^{2i+3} \, y_2 A_{i2} + \dots + (-1)^{2i+2n-1} \, y_n A_{in} \\ &= -x_i \, (y_1 A_{i1} + y_2 A_{i2} + \dots + y_n A_{in}) \\ &= -x_i \, \sum_{j=1}^n \, y_j A_{ij}. \end{aligned}$$

而展开式的最后一项为z|A|.

因此,原行列式的值为

$$z|A| - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} A_{ij} x_i y_j.$$

证法二:设 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)', \mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)'$. 若 A 是非异阵,则由降阶公式可得

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y'} & z \end{vmatrix} = |A|(z - \mathbf{y'}A^{-1}\mathbf{x}) = z|A| - \mathbf{y'}A^*\mathbf{x}.$$

对于一般的方阵 A, 可取到一列有理数 $t_k \to 0$, 使得 $t_k I_n + A$ 为非异阵. 由非异阵情形的证明可得

$$\begin{vmatrix} t_k I_n + A & \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y}' & \mathbf{z} \end{vmatrix} = z|t_k I_n + A| - \mathbf{y}'(t_k I_n + A)^* \mathbf{x}.$$

注意到上式两边都是关于 t_k 的多项式, 从而关于 t_k 连续. 上式两边同时取极限, 令 $t_k \to 0$, 即有

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & x \\ y' & z \end{vmatrix} = z|A| - y'A^*x = z|A| - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij}x_iy_j.$$

例题 0.5 设 n 阶行列式 $|A| = |a_{ij}|, A_{ij}$ 是元素 a_{ij} 的代数余子式, 求证:

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - a_{12} & a_{12} - a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} - a_{1n} & 1 \\ a_{21} - a_{22} & a_{22} - a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2,n-1} - a_{2n} & 1 \\ a_{31} - a_{32} & a_{32} - a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3,n-1} - a_{3n} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} - a_{n2} & a_{n2} - a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} - a_{nn} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} A_{ij}.$$

证明 证法一:设 |A| 的列向量依次为 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n$,并且 1 表示元素均为 1 的列向量.则

$$|B| = |\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n, 1| = \frac{j_i + j_{i-1}}{i = n-1, n-2, \cdots, 2} |\alpha_1 - \alpha_n, \alpha_2 - \alpha_n, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n, 1|.$$

将最后一列写成 $(\alpha_n + 1) - \alpha_n$, 进行拆分可得

$$\begin{split} |B| &= |\alpha_1 - \alpha_n, \alpha_2 - \alpha_n, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n, (\alpha_n + 1) - \alpha_n| \\ &= |\alpha_1 - \alpha_n, \alpha_2 - \alpha_n, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n, \alpha_n + 1| - |\alpha_1 - \alpha_n, \alpha_2 - \alpha_n, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n, \alpha_n| \\ &= |\alpha_1 + 1, \alpha_2 + 1, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1} + 1, \alpha_n + 1| - |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_n|. \end{split}$$

根据行列式的性质将 $|\alpha_1+1,\alpha_2+1,\cdots,\alpha_{n-1}+1,\alpha_n+1|$ 每一列都拆分成两列, 然后按 1 所在的列展开得到

$$|B| = |\alpha_{1} + 1, \alpha_{2} + 1, \dots, \alpha_{n-1} + 1, \alpha_{n} + 1| - |\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_{n}|$$

$$= |\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_{n}| + \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ij} - |\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_{n}| = \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ij}.$$

证法二:设 |A| 的列向量依次为 $\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\cdots,\alpha_n$,并且 1 表示元素均为 1 的列向量.注意到

$$-\sum_{i,j=1}^n A_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_n & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}.$$

依次将第
$$i$$
 列乘以 -1 加到第 $i-1$ 列上去 $(i=2,3,\cdots,n)$, 再按第 $n+1$ 行展开可得
$$-\sum_{i,j=1}^{n}A_{ij}=\begin{vmatrix}\alpha_{1}-\alpha_{2}&\alpha_{2}-\alpha_{3}&\cdots&\alpha_{n-1}-\alpha_{n}&\alpha_{n}&1\\0&0&\cdots&0&1&0\end{vmatrix}$$

$$=-|\alpha_{1}-\alpha_{2},\alpha_{2}-\alpha_{3},\cdots,\alpha_{n-1}-\alpha_{n},1|=-|B|.$$

结论得证.

例题 0.6 设 n 阶矩阵 A 的每一行、每一列的元素之和都为零,证明:A 的每个元素的代数余子式都相等.

证明 证法一:设 $A = (a_{ij}), x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)', y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)',$ 不妨设 $x_i y_j$ 均不相同, $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. 考虑如 下n+1 阶矩阵的行列式求值:

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} A & \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y'} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

一方面, 由命题 0.3可得 $|B| = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} A_{ij} x_i y_j$. 另一方面, 先把行列式 |B| 的第二行, . . . , 第 n 行全部加到第一行

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & x_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & x_n \\ y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_n & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & x_n \\ y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_n & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \\ 0 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} & x_n \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i & y_2 & \cdots & y_n & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

依次按照第一行和第一列进行展开, 可得 $|B| = -A_{11} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_i y_j$. 比较上述两个结果, 又由于 $x_i y_j$ 均不相同, 因此可得 A 的所有代数余子式都相等.

证法二:由假设可知 |A|=0(每行元素全部加到第一行即得),从而 A 是奇异矩阵. 若 A 的秩小于 n-1,则 A 的任意一个代数余子式 A_{ij} 都等于零,结论显然成立. 若 A 的秩等于 n-1,则线性方程组 Ax=0 的基础解系只含一个向量. 又因为 A 的每一行元素之和都等于零,所以由命题??可知,我们可以选取 $\alpha=(1,1,\cdots,1)'$ 作为 Ax=0 的基础解系. 由命题??的证明可知 A^* 的每一列都是 Ax=0 的解,从而 A^* 的每一列与 α 成比例,特别地, A^* 的每一行都相等. 对 A' 重复上面的讨论,可得 $(A')^*$ 的每一行都相等. 注意到 $(A')^*=(A^*)'$,从而 A^* 的每一列都相等,于是 A 的所有代数余子式 A_{ij} 都相等.