0.1 行列式基本性质

命题 0.1 (行列式计算常识)

(2) 设 n 阶行列式 $D = \det(a_{ij})$, 把 D 上下翻转 (**行倒排**)、或左右翻转 (**列倒排**) 分别得到 D_1 、 D_2 ; 把 D **逆 时针旋转** 90°、或**顺时针旋转** 90° 分别得到 D_3 、 D_4 ; 把 D 依副对角线翻转、或依主对角线翻转分别得到 D_5 、 D_6 . 易知

$$D_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \end{vmatrix}, D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{11} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{nn} & \cdots & a_{n1} \end{vmatrix}, D_{3} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{11} & \cdots & a_{n1} \end{vmatrix},$$

$$D_{4} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{11} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{nn} & \cdots & a_{1n} \end{vmatrix}, D_{5} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{nn} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{11} \end{vmatrix}, D_{6} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{nn} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{11} \end{vmatrix}.$$

则一定有

$$D_1 = D_2 = D_3 = D_4 = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D,$$

 $D_5 = D_6 = D.$

- (3) 设 $A = (a_{i,j})$ 为 n 阶复矩阵, 则一定有 $|\overline{A}| = |\overline{A}| = \overline{\det A}$.
- (4) 若 |A| 是 n 阶行列式,|B| 是 m 阶行列式,它们的值都不为零,则

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{mn} \begin{vmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{vmatrix}.$$

注 实际上, 令 e_{i} , $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ 分别为第 i 行元素为 1, 其余元素为零的列向量. 则由基本矩阵乘法, 不难发现

$$D_1 = (e_n, e_{n-1}, \dots, e_1) D, \quad D_2 = D(e_n, e_{n-1}, \dots, e_1).$$

证明 (1) 运用行列式的定义即可得到结论.

$$(2) D_{1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{i} \longleftrightarrow r_{i+1}} (-1)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{n-1,1} & \cdots & a_{n-1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{i} \longleftrightarrow r_{i+1}} (-1)^{n-1+n-2} \begin{vmatrix} a_{n-2,1} & \cdots & a_{n-2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \cdots = (-1)^{n-1+n-2+\cdots+1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D.$$

$$D_{2} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{11} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{nn} & \cdots & a_{n1} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{j_{i} \longleftrightarrow j_{i+1}} (-1)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1,n-1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n,n-1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{j_{i} \longleftrightarrow j_{i+1}} (-1)^{n-1+n-2} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1,n-2} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n,n-2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= \cdots = (-1)^{n-1+n-2+\cdots+1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D.$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{11} & \cdots & a_{n1} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{f \oplus \#}{m}} (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D^T = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D.$$

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{11} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{nn} & \cdots & a_{1n} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{f \oplus \#}{m}} (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D^T = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D.$$

$$D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{nn} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{11} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{\#}{m} \oplus \#} (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{nn} & \cdots & a_{n1} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D.$$

$$D_6 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{nn} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{11} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{\#}{m} \oplus \#} \frac{\#}{m} (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} (-1)^{\frac{n(n-$$

(3) 复数的共轭保持加法和乘法: $\overline{z_1+z_2}=\overline{z_1}+\overline{z_2},\overline{z_1\cdot z_2}=\overline{z_1}\cdot\overline{z_2}$, 故由行列式的组合定义可得

$$\left| \overline{A} \right| = \sum_{\substack{1 \le k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n \le n}} (-1)^{\tau(k_1 k_2 \dots k_n)} \overline{a_{k_{11}}} \cdot \overline{a_{k_{22}}} \cdots \overline{a_{k_{nn}}}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{1 \le k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n \le n}} (-1)^{\tau(k_1 k_2 \dots k_n)} a_{k_{11}} a_{k_{22}} \cdots a_{k_{nn}}$$

$$= \overline{|A|} = \overline{\det A}.$$

(4) 将 |A| 的第一列依次和 |B| 的第 m 列,第 m-1 列,…,第一列对换,共换了 m 次;再将 |A| 的第二列依次和 |B| 的第 m 列,第 m-1 列,…,第一列对换,又换了 m 次;…. 依次类推,经过 mn 次对换可将第二个行列式变为第一个行列式. 因此 $|D| = (-1)^{mn} |C|$,于是由行列式的基本性质可得

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{mn} \begin{vmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{vmatrix}.$$

命题 0.2 (行列式的刻画)

设 f 为从 n 阶方阵全体构成的集合到数集上的映射, 使得对任意的 n 阶方阵 A, 任意的指标 $1 \le i \le n$, 以及任意的常数 c. 满足下列条件:

- (1) 设 A 的第 i 列是方阵 B 和 C 的第 i 列之和, 且 A 的其余列与 B 和 C 的对应列完全相同, 则 f(A) = f(B) + f(C);
- (2) 将 \boldsymbol{A} 的第 i 列乘以常数 c 得到方阵 \boldsymbol{B} , 则 $f(\boldsymbol{B}) = c f(\boldsymbol{A})$;
- (3) 对换 A 的任意两列得到方阵 B, 则 f(B) = -f(A);
- (4) $f(I_n) = 1$, 其中 I_n 是 n 阶单位阵.
- 求证: f(A) = |A|.

笔记 这个命题给出了行列式的刻画: 在方阵 n 个列向量上的多重线性和反对称性, 以及正规性 (即单位矩阵处的取值为 1), 唯一确定了行列式这个函数.

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证明 设 $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$, 其中 α_k 为 A 的第 k 列, e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n 为标准单位列向量, 则

$$\alpha_j = a_{1j}e_1 + a_{2j}e_2 + \dots + a_{nj}e_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj}e_k, j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

从而由条件(1)和(2)可得

$$f(A) = f(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}) = f\left(\sum_{k_{1}=1}^{n} a_{k_{1}1} e_{k}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}\right)$$

$$= a_{11} f(e_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}) + a_{21} f(e_{2}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}) + \dots + a_{n1} f(e_{n}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n})$$

$$= \sum_{k_{1}=1}^{n} a_{k_{1}1} f(e_{k_{1}}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}) = \sum_{k_{1}=1}^{n} a_{k_{1}1} f\left(e_{k_{1}}, \sum_{k_{2}=1}^{n} a_{k_{2}2} e_{k_{2}}, \dots, \alpha_{n}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{k_{1}=1}^{n} a_{k_{1}1} \left[a_{12} f(e_{k_{1}}, e_{1}, \dots, \alpha_{n}) + a_{22} f(e_{k_{1}}, e_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}) + \dots + a_{n2} f(e_{k_{1}}, e_{n}, \dots, \alpha_{n})\right]$$

$$= \sum_{k_{1}=1}^{n} a_{k_{1}1} \sum_{k_{2}=1}^{n} a_{k_{2}2} f(e_{k_{1}}, e_{k_{2}}, \dots, \alpha_{n}) = \dots = \sum_{k_{1}=1}^{n} a_{k_{1}1} \sum_{k_{2}=1}^{n} a_{k_{2}2} \dots \sum_{k_{n}=1}^{n} a_{k_{n}n} f(e_{k_{1}}, e_{k_{2}}, \dots, e_{k_{n}})$$

$$= \sum_{k_{1}=1}^{n} \sum_{k_{2}=1}^{n} \dots \sum_{k_{n}=1}^{n} a_{k_{1}1} a_{k_{2}2} \dots a_{k_{n}n} f(e_{k_{1}}, e_{k_{2}}, \dots, e_{k_{n}}) = \sum_{(k_{1}, k_{2}, \dots, k_{n})} a_{k_{1}1} a_{k_{2}2} \dots a_{k_{n}n} f(e_{k_{1}}, e_{k_{2}}, \dots, e_{k_{n}}).$$

$$f(e_{k_1}, e_{k_2}, \cdots, e_{k_n}) = (-1)^{\tau(k_1 k_2 \cdots k_n)} f(I_n) = (-1)^{\tau(k_1 k_2 \cdots k_n)}.$$

于是由行列式的组合定义可知

$$f(\mathbf{A}) = \sum_{(k_1, k_2, \cdots, k_n)} a_{k_1 1} a_{k_2 2} \cdots a_{k_n n} f(\mathbf{e}_{k_1}, \mathbf{e}_{k_2}, \cdots, \mathbf{e}_{k_n}) = \sum_{(k_1, k_2, \cdots, k_n)} (-1)^{\tau(k_1 k_2 \cdots k_n)} a_{k_1 1} a_{k_2 2} \cdots a_{k_n n} = |\mathbf{A}|.$$