

# 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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} C_m^k &= C_{m+1}^k - C_m^{k-1} \\ C_m^{k-1} &= C_{m+1}^k - C_m^k \end{aligned}$$

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:

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & C_2^1 & \cdots & C_n^1 \\ 1 & C_3^2 & \cdots & C_{n+1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & C_n^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{2n-2}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[i=n, \dots, 2]{(-1) \cdot r_{i-1} + r_i} \begin{vmatrix} C_0^0 & C_1^0 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^0 \\ 0 & C_2^1 - C_1^0 & \cdots & C_n^1 - C_{n-1}^0 \\ 0 & C_3^2 - C_2^1 & \cdots & C_{n+1}^2 - C_n^1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & C_n^{n-1} - C_{n-1}^{n-2} & \cdots & C_{2n-2}^{n-1} - C_{2n-3}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} C_0^0 & C_1^0 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^0 \\ 0 & C_1^1 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^1 \\ 0 & C_2^2 & \cdots & C_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{2n-3}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按第一列展开}} \begin{vmatrix} C_1^1 & C_2^1 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^1 \\ C_2^2 & C_3^2 & \cdots & C_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_n^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{2n-3}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow[i=n, \dots, 2]{(-1) \cdot j_{i-1} + j_i} \begin{vmatrix} C_1^1 & C_2^1 - C_1^1 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^1 - C_{n-2}^1 \\ C_2^2 & C_3^2 - C_2^2 & \cdots & C_n^2 - C_{n-1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_n^{n-1} - C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{2n-3}^{n-1} - C_{2n-4}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} C_1^1 & C_1^0 & \cdots & C_{n-2}^0 \\ C_2^2 & C_2^1 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-2} & \cdots & C_{2n-4}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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

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  $a_{ij} = C_{i+j-2}^{i-1}$ ,  $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . 从而由 **Vandermode 恒等式** 及组合数定义的扩充可得

$$\begin{aligned} a_{ij} &= C_{i+j-2}^{i-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{i+j-2} C_{i-1}^{i-1-k} C_{j-1}^k = \sum_{k=1}^{i+j-1} C_{i-1}^{i-k} C_{j-1}^{k-1} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n C_{i-1}^{i-k} C_{j-1}^{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n C_{i-1}^{k-1} C_{j-1}^{i-k} = \sum_{k=1}^n l_{ik} l_{jk}, \end{aligned}$$

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

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

因为当  $1 \leq i < j \leq n$  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**

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

□

**例题 0.3** 计算  $n$  阶行列式:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 b_1 & a_1 b_2 & a_1 b_3 & \cdots & a_1 b_n \\ a_1 b_2 & a_2 b_2 & a_2 b_3 & \cdots & a_2 b_n \\ a_1 b_3 & a_2 b_3 & a_3 b_3 & \cdots & a_3 b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 b_n & a_2 b_n & a_3 b_n & \cdots & a_n b_n \end{vmatrix}.$$


解

$$\begin{aligned}
|A| &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1b_1 & a_1b_2 & a_1b_3 & \cdots & a_1b_n \\ a_1b_2 & a_2b_2 & a_2b_3 & \cdots & a_2b_n \\ a_1b_3 & a_2b_3 & a_3b_3 & \cdots & a_3b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1b_n & a_2b_n & a_3b_n & \cdots & a_nb_n \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_n \\ a_1b_2 & a_2b_2 & a_2b_3 & \cdots & a_2b_n \\ a_1b_3 & a_2b_3 & a_3b_3 & \cdots & a_3b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1b_n & a_2b_n & a_3b_n & \cdots & a_nb_n \end{vmatrix} \\
&\stackrel{\substack{(-a_i)r_1+r_i \\ i=2, \dots, n}}{=} a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_n \\ a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_1b_3 - a_3b_1 & a_2b_3 - a_3b_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1b_n - a_nb_1 & a_2b_n - a_nb_2 & a_3b_n - a_nb_3 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
&\stackrel{\text{按第 } n \text{ 列展开}}{=} (-1)^{n+1} a_1b_n \begin{vmatrix} a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_1b_3 - a_3b_1 & a_2b_3 - a_3b_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1b_n - a_nb_1 & a_2b_n - a_nb_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1}b_n - a_nb_{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (-1)^{n-1} a_1b_n \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_ib_{i+1} - a_{i+1}b_i) \\
&= a_1b_n \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_{i+1}b_i - a_ib_{i+1}).
\end{aligned}$$

□

**命题 0.1 (‘爪’型行列式)**证明  $n$  阶行列式:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ c_2 & a_2 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ c_n & & & a_n \end{vmatrix} = a_1a_2 \cdots a_n - \sum_{i=2}^n a_2 \cdots \widehat{a_i} \cdots a_nb_ic_i.$$

 **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

$$\begin{aligned}
|A| &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ c_2 & a_2 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ c_n & & & a_n \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\substack{(-\frac{c_i}{a_i})j_i+j_1 \\ i=2, \dots, n}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{b_ic_i}{a_i} & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ 0 & a_2 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \left( a_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{b_ic_i}{a_i} \right) \prod_{i=2}^n a_i = a_1a_2 \cdots a_n - \sum_{i=2}^n a_2 \cdots \widehat{a_i} \cdots a_nb_ic_i.
\end{aligned}$$

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


$$\begin{aligned}
 |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_{i-1} & b_i & b_{i+1} & \cdots & b_n \\ c_2 & a_2 & & & & & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & & & & \\ c_{i-1} & & & a_{i-1} & & & & \\ c_i & & & & 0 & & & \\ c_{i+1} & & & & & a_{i+1} & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & \ddots & \\ c_n & & & & & & & a_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{(按 } c_i \text{ 所在行展开)}]{\text{按第 } i \text{ 行展开}} (-1)^{i+1} c_i \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & \cdots & b_{i-1} & b_i & b_{i+1} & \cdots & b_n \\ a_2 & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & \\ & & a_{i-1} & 0 & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & 0 & a_{i+1} & & \\ & & & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & & a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow[\text{(按 } b_i \text{ 所在列展开)}]{\text{按第 } i-1 \text{ 列展开}} (-1)^{i+1} (-1)^i b_i c_i \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & \\ & & a_{i-1} & & & & \\ & & & a_{i+1} & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & & & a_n \end{vmatrix} = -a_2 \cdots \widehat{a_i} \cdots a_n b_i c_i.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

 **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**

$$\begin{aligned}
 |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} & a_{1,k+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} & a_{k,k+1} & \cdots & a_{kn} \\ a_{k+1,1} & \cdots & a_{k+1,k} & a_{k+1,k+1} & & \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \ddots & \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nk} & & & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow[\text{ }]{\text{ } -\frac{a_{i1}}{a_{ii}} j_i + j_1, -\frac{a_{i2}}{a_{ii}} j_i + j_2, \dots, -\frac{a_{in}}{a_{ii}} j_i + j_k} \begin{vmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} & a_{1,k+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{k1} & \cdots & c_{kk} & a_{k,k+1} & \cdots & a_{kn} \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{k+1,k+1} & & \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & & & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} C & B \\ O & \Lambda \end{vmatrix} = |C| \cdot |\Lambda| = |C| \prod_{i=k+1}^n a_{ii}.$$

其中  $C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{k1} & \cdots & c_{kk} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,k+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{k,k+1} & \cdots & a_{kn} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} a_{k+1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a_n \end{pmatrix}$ . 并且  $c_{pq} = a_{pq} - \sum_{i=k+1}^n \frac{a_{iq}a_{pi}}{a_{ii}}$ ,  $p, q = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . □

### 推论 0.1 (“爪”型行列式的推广)

计算  $n$  阶行列式:

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



**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

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 - a_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 - a_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n - a_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{(-1)r_1+r_i \\ i=2, \dots, n}]{\substack{(-1)r_1+r_i \\ i=2, \dots, n}} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ a_1 & -a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_1 & 0 & -a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n \end{vmatrix} \\ &\stackrel{\text{命题0.1}}{=} \left[ (x_1 - a_1) + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{a_1 x_i}{a_i} \right] \prod_{i=2}^n (-a_i) = (-1)^{n-1} \left[ (x_1 - a_1) + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{a_1 x_i}{a_i} \right] \prod_{i=2}^n a_i \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} \left[ (x_1 - a_1) \prod_{i=2}^n a_i + \sum_{i=2}^n a_1 a_2 \cdots \widehat{a_i} \cdots a_n x_i \right]. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 - a_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 - a_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n - a_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{(-1)r_1+r_i \\ i=2, \dots, n}]{\substack{(-1)r_1+r_i \\ i=2, \dots, n}} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ a_1 & -a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_1 & 0 & -a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_n \end{vmatrix} \\ &\stackrel{\text{命题0.1}}{=} (x_1 - a_1)(-a_2)(-a_3) \cdots (-a_n) - \sum_{i=2}^n (-a_2) \cdots \widehat{(-a_i)} \cdots (-a_n) a_1 x_i \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} (x_1 - a_1) \prod_{i=2}^n a_i + (-1)^{n-1} \sum_{i=2}^n a_1 a_2 \cdots \widehat{a_i} \cdots a_n x_i \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} \left[ (x_1 - a_1) \prod_{i=2}^n a_i + \sum_{i=2}^n a_1 a_2 \cdots \widehat{a_i} \cdots a_n x_i \right]. \end{aligned}$$

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

**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

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按第一列展开}} a^n + (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a^n + (-1)^{n+1+n} a^{n-2} = a^n - a^{n-2}.$$

□

**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  $|A| = |a_{ij}|$  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:

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

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:

$$-\sum_{i,j=1}^n A_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} A & \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{1}' & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \cdots & \alpha_n & \mathbf{1} \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \beta_1 & 1 \\ \beta_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \beta_n & 1 \\ \mathbf{1}' & 0 \end{vmatrix}.$$

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

**注** 如果需要证明的是矩阵的代数余子式的相关命题, 我们可以考虑一下这种构造, 即令上述命题中的  $z = 0$  并且待定/任取  $x_i, y_i$ .

**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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (-1)^{n+2} x_1 [(-1)^{n+1} (-1)^{1+1} y_1 A_{11} + (-1)^{n+2} (-1)^{1+2} y_2 A_{12} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+n} (-1)^{1+n} y_n A_{1n}] \\
 & = (-1)^{n+2} x_1 (-1)^{n+1} [(-1)^2 y_1 A_{11} + (-1)^4 y_2 A_{12} + \cdots + (-1)^{2n} y_n A_{1n}] \\
 & = -x_1 (y_1 A_{11} + y_2 A_{12} + \cdots + y_n A_{1n}) \\
 & = -x_1 \sum_{j=1}^n y_j A_{1j}.
 \end{aligned}$$

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  $z|\mathbf{A}|$ .

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

而展开式的最后一项为  $z|\mathbf{A}|$ .

因此, 原行列式的值为

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

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

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

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

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

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  $t_k \rightarrow 0$ , 即有

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

□

**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  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ , 并且  $\mathbf{1}$  表示元素均为 1 的列向量. 则

$$|B| = |\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n, \mathbf{1}| \xrightarrow{i=n-1, n-2, \dots, 2} |\alpha_1 - \alpha_n, \alpha_2 - \alpha_n, \dots, \alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n, \mathbf{1}|.$$

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} |B| &= |\alpha_1 + \mathbf{1}, \alpha_2 + \mathbf{1}, \dots, \alpha_{n-1} + \mathbf{1}, \alpha_n + \mathbf{1}| - |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_n| \\ &= |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_n| + \sum_{i,j=1}^n A_{ij} - |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-1}, \alpha_n| = \sum_{i,j=1}^n A_{ij}. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

依次将第  $i$  列乘以  $-1$  加到第  $i-1$  列上去 ( $i=2, 3, \dots, n$ ), 再按第  $n+1$  行展开可得

$$\begin{aligned} -\sum_{i,j=1}^n A_{ij} &= \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 & \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 & \cdots & \alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n & \alpha_n & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -|\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \alpha_2 - \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{n-1} - \alpha_n, \mathbf{1}| = -|B|. \end{aligned}$$

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  $A = (a_{ij})$ ,  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)'$ ,  $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)'$ , 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,  $\dots$ , 第  $n$  行全部加到第一行上; 再将第二列,  $\dots$ , 第  $n$  列全部加到第一列上, 可得

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



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  $\alpha = (1, 1, \dots, 1)'$  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  $\alpha$  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.  $\square$