

笔记

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核心：线性方程组

工具： $\begin{cases} \text{行列式} \\ \text{矩阵} \\ \text{向量} \end{cases}$

第一章：行列式 \Rightarrow 本质为数/可子 \rightarrow 可构成组合

一. 概念

\rightarrow 2个数字

1. 逆序 $V_{i,j}$ 且 $i > j$ $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} i < j - a_{ij} \text{ 为顺序} \\ \textcircled{2} i > j - a_{ij} \text{ 为逆序} \end{cases}$

2. 逆序数

eg1: 3, 1, 2, 含以下逆序时 $\begin{cases} 3 \rightarrow 1, 2 \text{ (3, 2)} \textcircled{1} \\ 1 \rightarrow 2 \text{ (1, 2)} \textcircled{2} \\ 2 \rightarrow 1 \end{cases}$

$\therefore (3, 1, 2)$ 的逆序数为 2, 记作 $T(3, 1, 2)$

eg2: $T(2, 3, 4, 1) = 1 + 0 + 1 + 1 = 3$

eg3: $T(3, 5, 1, 4, 2) = 2 + 3 + 0 + 1 + 0 = 6$

\Rightarrow 逆序数: i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n 为 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 的一个排列

则 (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n) 中所含的逆序数称为逆序数

记为 $T(i_1, \dots, i_n)$

eg4: $T(3, 6, 1, 5, 4, 2) = 2 + 4 + 0 + 2 + 1 = 9$

3. 行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow n \text{ 阶行列式}$

[三阶行列式从定义的角度计算]

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} a_{11}(a_{22}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{32}) \\ + a_{12}(a_{23}a_{31} - a_{21}a_{33}) \\ + a_{13}(a_{21}a_{32} - a_{22}a_{31}) \end{matrix}$$

[四阶行列式的计算] 类似, 同上

4. 余子式与代数余子式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

取 a_{ij} 划去 i 行 j 列 得到 $n-1$ 阶行列式

记为 M_{ij} , 则 a_{ij} 的代数余子式 $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$

eg: $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{cases} a_{11} \textcircled{1} M_{11} = 11 & A_{11} = 11 \\ a_{12} \textcircled{2} M_{12} = 5 & A_{12} = -5 \\ a_{13} \textcircled{3} M_{13} = 7 & A_{13} = 7 \end{cases}$

同样 $\begin{cases} a_{21} = 2 & M_{21} = 9 & A_{21} = -9 \\ a_{22} = 3 & M_{22} = 7 & A_{22} = 7 \\ a_{23} = 1 & M_{23} = 5 & A_{23} = -5 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 1 \times 11 - 2 \times 5 + 1 \times 7 = 8 \\ 2 \times 9 - 3 \times 7 + 1 \times 5 = 8 \\ 3 \times 9 - 1 \times 7 + 4 \times 1 = 8 \end{cases}$

[例1] $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & x+1 & x+1 \\ 5 & x & x+2 \end{vmatrix}$ 求 x^2 的系数

[解]: $2x+1 \times \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & x+2 \\ x & x+1 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \times \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & x+1 \\ 5 & x+2 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \times \begin{vmatrix} x+1 & x+1 \\ 1 & x+1 \end{vmatrix}$ \Rightarrow 求 x^2 的系数 $\Rightarrow 2x \times (x+1)(x+2) - 2 \times (x+1)(x+2) + 3 \times (x+1)(x+1)$ $\Rightarrow 2x^2 + 6x - 2x^2 - 6x + 3x^2 + 6x + 3 = 3x^2 + 3$ $\therefore x^2$ 的系数为 3

二. 特殊行列式

1. 对角行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \times a_{22} \times \dots \times a_{nn}$

2. 范德蒙行列式

下标大的减下标小的再连乘

$V_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & \dots \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & a_3^2 & a_4^2 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & a_3^{n-1} & a_4^{n-1} & \dots \end{vmatrix}$ $V_2 = a_2 - a_1$ $V_3 = (a_3 - a_1)(a_3 - a_2)(a_2 - a_1)$ $V_4 = (a_4 - a_1)(a_4 - a_2)(a_4 - a_3)(a_3 - a_1)(a_3 - a_2)(a_2 - a_1)$

$$V_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_n \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & a_3^2 & \dots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & a_3^{n-1} & \dots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} V_2 &= a_2 - a_1 \\ V_3 &= (a_3 - a_1)(a_3 - a_2)(a_2 - a_1) \\ V_4 &= (a_4 - a_1)(a_4 - a_2)(a_4 - a_3)(a_3 - a_1)(a_3 - a_2)(a_2 - a_1) \end{aligned}$$

$V_n \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$ 任意 $a_i \neq a_j$

$$3. \begin{vmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & * \\ 0 & B \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & 0 \\ * & B \end{vmatrix} = |A| \cdot |B|$$

Q: 如何计算行列式? $\begin{cases} \textcircled{1} D = |\nabla| \text{ 或 } |\Delta| \\ \textcircled{2} \text{ 降阶} \end{cases}$

三. 行列式的计算性质

(一) $D \Rightarrow |\nabla|$ 或 $|\Delta|$

性质1 $D^T = D$

性质2 对调2行/2列, 行列式变为相反数

性质3 一行/-列可以提取公因子

$$\text{性质4 拆: } \begin{vmatrix} a_1+b_1 & a \\ a_2+b_2 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a \\ a_2 & a \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a \\ b_2 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

性质5 一行/-列加到另一行/列, 行列式不变

(二) 降阶性质

$$1. a_{i1} \times A_{i1} + a_{i2} \times A_{i2} + \dots + a_{in} \times A_{in} = |A|$$

$$a_{ij} \times A_{ij} + a_{ij} \times A_{ij} + \dots + a_{ij} \times A_{ij} = |A|$$

$$2. a_{i1} A_{j1} + a_{i2} A_{j2} + \dots + a_{in} A_{jn} = 0$$

降阶 Note: ① 某一行/列中0特别多可以按行/列展开

$$\textcircled{2} A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\forall a_{ij} \Rightarrow M_{ij} \Rightarrow A_{ij}$$

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A \text{ 的伴随矩阵}$$

\Rightarrow 行列式中某行 A_{ij} 或 A^* 用

$$\begin{cases} |A^*| = |A|^{n-1} \\ |A| = a_{11} A_{11} + a_{12} A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n} A_{1n} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{[例2]} D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{[解]} D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

$$\text{[例3]} D = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{[解]} D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \times 1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -8 \end{vmatrix} \times 1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 \end{vmatrix} \times 1 = 20$$

$$\text{[解]} D = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 20$$

$$\text{[例4]} \text{ 令 } \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = M_1 \quad \text{求} \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_1+b_1 & b_1+c_1 & c_1+a_1 \\ a_2+b_2 & b_2+c_2 & c_2+a_2 \\ a_3+b_3 & b_3+c_3 & c_3+a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{[解]} D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1+c_1 & c_1+a_1 \\ a_2 & b_2+c_2 & c_2+a_2 \\ a_3 & b_3+c_3 & c_3+a_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_1+c_1 & c_1+a_1 \\ b_2 & b_2+c_2 & c_2+a_2 \\ b_3 & b_3+c_3 & c_3+a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= |a-b-c| + |b-c-a|$$

$$= |a-b-c| + |b-c-a|$$

$$= 2M_1$$

$$\text{[例]} D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{[解]} D = 1 \times A_{11} + a \times A_{12} = M_{11} - a M_{12}$$

$$M_{11} = 1 \quad M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a \\ a & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a \times A_{12} = a \times (-1) (a^2)$$

$$\therefore D = 1 - a^4$$

$$\text{[例]} D = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ a^2 & 2a & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & a^2 & 2a & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & a^2 & 2a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{[解]} D = 2a A_{11} - A_{12}$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & -1 & 0 \\ a^2 & 2a & -1 \\ 0 & a^2 & 2a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2a A_{11} - A_{12}$$

$$A_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2a & -1 \\ 0 & a^2 & 2a \end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} A & * \\ 0 & * \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 5a^4 \times (-1)^{1+2} = -5a^4$$

$$= 2a(4a^2 + a^2) - (-1)(2a^3)$$

$$= 10a^3 + 2a^3$$

$$= 12a^3$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 2a \times 12a^3 + 5a^4 > 29a^4$$