

行列式判斷矩陣可逆

97 中央統計

Show that $\det \begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ B & D \end{bmatrix} = \det(A) \det(D - BA^{-1}C)$, where A and D are square matrices and A is nonsingular.

Ans.

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ B & D \end{bmatrix} \text{ 列等價 } \begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & D - BA^{-1}C \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & D - BA^{-1}C \end{vmatrix} = \det(A) \cdot \det(D - BA^{-1}C)$$

\Rightarrow 假設 X, Y , 使得

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ B & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ X & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ XA & XC + Y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} B = XA \\ D = XC + Y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} X = BA^{-1} \\ Y = D - XC = D - BA^{-1}C \end{cases}$$

$$\det \left(\begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ BA^{-1} & I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & D - BA^{-1}C \end{bmatrix} \right) = \det(I) \det(I) \cdot \det(A) \cdot \det(D - BA^{-1}C)$$

$$= \det(A) \cdot \det(D - BA^{-1}C) \quad \#$$