课堂练习1

练习1:证明式 $Tr(\mathbf{AB}) = Tr(\mathbf{BA})$

证明:设 $\mathbf{A}=(a_{ij})$, $\mathbf{B}=(b_{ij})$,其中 \mathbf{A} 、 \mathbf{B} 为n级矩阵,则有:

$$Tr(\mathbf{AB}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\mathbf{AB})_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} b_{ki}), \ Tr(\mathbf{BA}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (\mathbf{BA})_{kk} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_{ki} a_{ik}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} b_{ki})$$

(交换求和顺序不影响最终结果)

因此 $Tr(\mathbf{AB}) = Tr(\mathbf{BA})$

练习2:证明如果 $\mathbf{T}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{T}=\mathbf{A}$,则有 $Tr(\mathbf{B})=Tr(\mathbf{A})$

证明: 由练习1的结论得:

$$Tr(\mathbf{T}^{-1}\mathbf{BT}) = Tr(\mathbf{T}^{-1}(\mathbf{BT})) = Tr((\mathbf{BT})\mathbf{T}^{-1}) = Tr(\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{TT}^{-1})) = Tr(\mathbf{B})$$

又由题可知 $\mathbf{T}^{-1}\mathbf{B}\mathbf{T} = Tr(\mathbf{A})$,故 $Tr(\mathbf{B}) = Tr(\mathbf{A})$

练习3: 用3×3矩阵的行列式验证式(18), 其中式(18)的形式为

$$egin{aligned} det(\mathbf{A}) = |\mathbf{A}| = egin{aligned} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \ A_{21} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{2n} \ dots & dots & \ddots & dots \ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{aligned} egin{aligned} & \equiv \sum_{I}^{n!} (-1)^{P_I} \hat{P}_I A_{11} A_{22} \dots A_{nn} \ & = \sum_{I}^{n!} (-1)^{P_I} A_{I_1} A_{I_2} \dots A_{I_n} = \sum_{I}^{n!} (-1)^{P_I} A_{II_1} A_{2I_2} \dots A_{nI_n} \end{aligned}$$

证明:自然数1~3的排列为(1,2,3), (1,3,2), (2,1,3), (2,3,1), (3,1,2), (3,2,1);相应的,互换次数为 $P_{(1,2,3)}=0$, $P_{(1,3,2)}=1$, $P_{(2,1,3)}=1$, $P_{(2,3,1)}=2$, $P_{(3,1,2)}=2$, $P_{(3,2,1)}=1$ 。因此对3×3矩阵的行列式,有:

这与3×3矩阵的行列式定义(即式(15))一致

习题1.1

1.考虑由四个复数a, b, c, d构成的如下2×2矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = egin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix}$

1)满足什么条件时A是个厄米矩阵? 2)满足什么条件时A是个幺正矩阵? 3)满足什么条件时A可逆(存在逆矩阵)? 写出A的逆矩阵具体表达式。

解: 1)若 \mathbf{A} 是个厄米矩阵,即 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^{\dagger}$,其中 $\mathbf{A}^{\dagger} = \begin{bmatrix} a^* & b^* \\ c^* & d^* \end{bmatrix}$,则 $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} a = a^- \\ c = b^* \\ b = c^* \end{array} \right.$,故当a,d皆为实数,而

b, c互为共轭复数时, A是个厄米矩阵

$$b$$
, c 互为共轭复数时, **A**是个尼米矩阵 2)若**A**是个幺正矩阵,则**A** $\mathbf{A}^{\dagger} = \mathbf{A}^{\dagger}\mathbf{A} = I$,又**A** $\mathbf{A}^{\dagger} = \begin{bmatrix} aa^* + cc^* & ab^* + cd^* \\ ba^* + dc^* & bb^* + dd^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{A}^{\dagger}\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a^*a + b^*b & a^*c + b^*d \\ c^*a + d^*b & c^*c + d^*d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 故由——对应得,当 $\begin{cases} aa^* = dd^* \Leftrightarrow |a| = |d| \\ bb^* = cc^* \Leftrightarrow |b| = |c| \\ aa^* + bb^* = 1, cc^* + dd^* = 1 \\ ba^* + dc^* = 0, ac^* + bd^* = 0 \end{cases}$ 时,**A**是个幺正矩阵。

3)若 \mathbf{A} 可逆,则存在矩阵 \mathbf{B} ,使得 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$,容易验证,当 $\mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|} \begin{vmatrix} d & -c \\ -b & a \end{vmatrix}$,其中

$$|\mathbf{A}| = det(\mathbf{A}) = ad - bc$$
时,有

$$|\mathbf{A}|=det(\mathbf{A})=ad-bc$$
时,有
$$\mathbf{AB}=\mathbf{BA}=\frac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|}\begin{bmatrix}ad-bc&0\\0&ad-bc\end{bmatrix}=\frac{1}{ad-bc}\begin{bmatrix}ad-bc&0\\0&ad-bc\end{bmatrix}$$
,若要进一步变为单位矩阵,需要 $ad-bc\neq 0$,否则原式无意义

因此,当
$$ad-bc \neq 0$$
时, ${f A}$ 可逆,此时逆矩阵为 ${f A}^{-1}=rac{1}{ad-bc} \left[egin{array}{cc} d & -c \ -b & a \end{array}
ight]$

2.证明: 如果两个厄米矩阵A和B的乘积C = AB也是厄米矩阵,那么A和B一定 对易

证明:因为 $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C}^{\dagger}$,其中 $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}$, $\mathbf{C}^{\dagger} = (\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B})^{\dagger} = \mathbf{B}^{\dagger}\mathbf{A}^{\dagger}$,故 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}^{\dagger}\mathbf{A}^{\dagger}$ 又由题意知 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^{\dagger}$, $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}^{\dagger}$, 故结合得 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}$, 即 $[\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}] = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A} = 0$, 从而 \mathbf{A} 与 \mathbf{B} 一 定对易,证毕

3.从行列式一般定义(或2×2矩阵)出发证明(验证)上面行列式的性质

证明:在证明前,我们定义矩阵 $\mathbf{A}=(A_{ij})$, $\mathbf{B}=(B_{ij})$,其中 \mathbf{A} 、 \mathbf{B} 为n级矩阵,此外,我们还会利用 行列式的定义,以及行列式的余子式展开 $|\mathbf{A}|=\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}A_{ij}cof(A_{ij}), orall j=1,2,\ldots,n$

定理1的证明: 若矩阵的某一行矩阵元都为零, 如矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的第i行为零, 则有:

同理可得, 矩阵的某一列矩阵元均为零

定理2的证明:以上三角矩阵为例,其对应的行列式为:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ 0 & A_{22} & A_{23} & \dots & A_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & A_{33} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = A_{11} \begin{vmatrix} A_{22} & A_{23} & \dots & A_{2n} \\ 0 & A_{33} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} 0 \times cof(A_{i1}) = A_{11} \begin{vmatrix} A_{22} & A_{23} & \dots & A_{2n} \\ 0 & A_{33} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= A_{11}(A_{22} \begin{vmatrix} A_{33} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} 0 \times cof(A_{i2})) = A_{11}A_{22} \begin{vmatrix} A_{33} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \dots = \prod_{i=1}^{n} A_{ii}$$

下三角矩阵对应的行列式的计算方法同理,特别的,对角矩阵是上(下)三角矩阵的特殊情形定理3的证明:以下只讨论交换两行的情形,设有如下行列式:

其中 $A_{li}^{'}=A_{mi},A_{mi}^{'}=A_{li},orall i=1,2,\ldots,n$

对 $|\mathbf{A}|$ 和 $|\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{swap}}|$ 分别按行展开,有 $|\mathbf{A}|=\sum\limits_{I}^{n!}(-1)^{P_I}A_{1I_1}\ldots A_{lI_l}\ldots A_{mI_m}\ldots A_{nI_n}$,

$$|{f A}_{
m swap}| = \sum\limits_{I}^{n!} (-1)^{P_I} A_{1I_1} \ldots A_{lI_l}^{'} \ldots A_{mI_m}^{'} \ldots A_{nI_n}$$
 ,

结合前述性质知, $|\mathbf{A}|$ 中 $A_{1I_1}\ldots A_{lI_l}\ldots A_{mI_m}\ldots A_{nI_n}$ 这一项在 $|\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{swap}}|$ 中为

 $A_{1I_1} \dots A_{lI_m}^{'} \dots A_{mI_l}^{'} \dots A_{nI_n}$,而对应的置换操作满足 $\hat{P}_{(1\dots I_l \dots I_m \dots I_n)} = \hat{P}_{(1\dots I_m \dots I_l \dots I_n)} \hat{P}_{I_m I_l}$,即

操作数相差1,故 $A_{1I_1}\ldots A_{lI_l}\ldots A_{mI_m}\ldots A_{nI_n}$ 这一项在 $|\mathbf{A}|$ 和 $|\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{swap}}|$ 中系数相反,从而

 $|\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{swap}}| = -|\mathbf{A}|$,证毕。同理可得该定理对列交换也成立

定理4的证明:利用定理3可知,若 $|\mathbf{A}|$ 存在相同的两行(或两列),则相互交换后,有 $|\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{swap}}|=-|\mathbf{A}|$,但由于相互交换的两行(或两列)相同,因此交换后行列式不变,即 $|\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{swap}}|=|\mathbf{A}|$,联立可得 $|\mathbf{A}|=-|\mathbf{A}|$,即 $|\mathbf{A}|=0$,证毕

定理5的证明:为讨论方便,我们令 $\mathbf{B}=(B_{ij})=(A_{ji})$,此时 $\mathbf{B}=\mathbf{A}^T$

由行列式定义,对 $|\mathbf{A}|$ 按行展开,有 $|\mathbf{A}|=\sum\limits_{I}^{n!}(-1)^{P_I}A_{1I_1}A_{2I_2}\dots A_{nI_n}$;按列展开,有

 $|{f A}| = \sum_I^{n!} (-1)^{P_I} A_{I_1 1} A_{I_2 2} \dots A_{I_n n}$ 。这两种展开是相同的。

另一方面,对|B|按行展开,有

 $|\mathbf{B}|=|\mathbf{A}^T|=\sum_I^{n!}(-1)^{P_I}B_{1I_1}B_{2I_2}\dots B_{nI_n}=\sum_I^{n!}(-1)^{P_I}A_{I_11}A_{I_22}\dots A_{I_nn}$,恰好为对 $|\mathbf{A}|$ 按列展开,因此有 $|\mathbf{A}|=|\mathbf{B}|=|\mathbf{A}^T|$

定理6的证明: 仿照定理5的证明,令 $\mathbf{B}=(B_{ij})=(A_{ji}^*)$,此时 $\mathbf{B}=\mathbf{A}^\dagger$ 。分别展开展开 $|\mathbf{A}|$ 和 $|\mathbf{B}|$ 得:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \sum_{I}^{n!} (-1)^{P_I} A_{1I_1} A_{2I_2} \dots A_{nI_n} = \sum_{I}^{n!} (-1)^{P_I} A_{I_1 1} A_{I_2 2} \dots A_{I_n n}$$

$$|\mathbf{B}| = |\mathbf{A}^\dagger| = \sum_{I}^{n!} (-1)^{P_I} B_{1I_1} B_{2I_2} \dots B_{nI_n} = \sum_{I}^{n!} (-1)^{P_I} A_{I_1 1}^* A_{I_2 2}^* \dots A_{I_n n}^*$$

让 $|\mathbf{A}|$ 取复共轭,得 $|\mathbf{A}|^*=[\sum\limits_{I}^{n!}(-1)^{P_I}A_{I_11}A_{I_22}\dots A_{I_nn}]^*=\sum\limits_{I}^{n!}(-1)^{P_I}A_{I_11}^*A_{I_22}^*\dots A_{I_nn}^*$,从而得 $|\mathbf{A}|^*=|\mathbf{B}|=|\mathbf{A}^\dagger|$

定理7的证明:此处要用到Laplace定理,记 $\mathbf{A}=egin{bmatrix}A_{11}&A_{12}&\ldots&A_{1n}\\A_{21}&A_{22}&\ldots&A_{2n}\\ \vdots&\vdots&\ddots&\vdots\\A_{n1}&A_{n2}&\ldots&A_{nn}\end{bmatrix}$,

$$\mathbf{B} = egin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \dots & B_{1n} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \dots & B_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{n1} & B_{n2} & \dots & B_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$
,再记对角矩阵为 \mathbf{I} ,零矩阵为 \mathbf{O} ,则我们可以将以上矩阵拼接为

 $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{O} \\ -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix}$,其对应的行列式为:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{O} \\ -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{B} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{2n} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & B_{11} & B_{12} & \dots & B_{1n} \\ 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 & B_{21} & B_{22} & \dots & B_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & B_{n1} & B_{n2} & \dots & B_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

根据Laplace定理,对该行列式按前n行展开,则因该行列式中前n行除去最左上角的n级子式外,其余的n级子式均含有一个全零列(即其余n级子式均等于零),因此

接下来,根据定理4,我们可以将行列式的一行(或一列)乘上一个系数,加在行列式的另一行(或另一列)上,而行列式的值不变。从而,将第(n+1)行乘以 A_{11} ,再加在第一行上;将第(n+2)行乘以 A_{12} ,再加在第一行上;……;以此类推,直至将第2n行乘以 A_{1n} ,再加在第一行上。由此可得:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{O} \\ -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{B} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{1i} B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{1i} B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{1i} B_{in} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{2n} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & B_{11} & B_{12} & \dots & B_{1n} \\ 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 & B_{21} & B_{22} & \dots & B_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & B_{n1} & B_{n2} & \dots & B_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

同理,将第(n+1)行乘以 A_{21} ,再加在第二行上;将第(n+2)行乘以 A_{22} ,再加在第二行上;……;以此类推,直至将第2n行乘以 A_{2n} ,再加在第二行上。由此可得:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{O} \\ -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{B} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{1i} B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{1i} B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{1i} B_{in} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{2i} B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{2i} B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{2i} B_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & B_{11} & B_{12} & \dots & B_{1n} \\ 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 & B_{21} & B_{22} & \dots & B_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & B_{n1} & B_{n2} & \dots & B_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

继续如此迭代,最终结合Laplace定理,得到:

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{O} \\ -\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{B} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{1i}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{1i}B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{1i}B_{in} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{2i}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{2i}B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{2i}B_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{in} \\ -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & B_{11} & B_{12} & \dots & B_{1n} \\ 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 & B_{21} & B_{22} & \dots & B_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & B_{n1} & B_{n2} & \dots & B_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{1i}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{1i}B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{1i}B_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{n} i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (n+i) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} -1 \end{pmatrix}_{i=1}^{n} \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^{n} i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (n+i) \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{1i}B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{1i}B_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{2i}B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{2i}B_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_{ni}B_{i$$

因此 $|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}| = |\mathbf{A}||\mathbf{B}|$

定理8的证明: 将题中行列式按第i列 (即和式出现的那一列) 展开余子式得:

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{1k} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \dots & \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{2k} & \dots & A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{nk} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{1k} (-1)^{1+i} \begin{vmatrix} A_{21} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{2n} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{2k} (-1)^{2+i} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{2k} (-1)^{2+i} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{2k} (-1)^{2+i} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{2k} (-1)^{2+i} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{2k} (-1)^{2+i} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{2k} (-1)^{2+i} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{2k} (-1)^{2+i} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{2k} (-1)^{2+i} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{2k} (-1)^{2+i} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{2k} (-1)^{2+i} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{2k} (-1)^{2+i} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & \dots & A_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} c_k B_{2k} (-1)^{2+i} \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & \dots & A$$

4. 证明将矩阵的任一行(列)加上另外一行(列)乘以一个常数所得新的矩阵的行列式与原矩阵行列式相等,以3×3矩阵为例,

$$egin{bmatrix} A_{11}+aA_{12} & A_{12} & A_{13} \ A_{21}+aA_{22} & A_{22} & A_{23} \ A_{31}+aA_{32} & A_{32} & A_{33} \ \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \ \end{bmatrix}$$

证明:根据第3题第8点性质,可得:

再由第3题第4点性质,得
$$a\begin{vmatrix}A_{12}&A_{12}&A_{13}\\A_{22}&A_{22}&A_{23}\\A_{32}&A_{33}\end{vmatrix}=0$$
,故有
$$\begin{vmatrix}A_{11}&A_{12}&A_{13}\\A_{21}&A_{22}&A_{23}\\A_{31}&A_{32}&A_{33}\end{vmatrix}+a\begin{vmatrix}A_{12}&A_{12}&A_{13}\\A_{22}&A_{22}&A_{23}\\A_{32}&A_{32}&A_{33}\end{vmatrix}=\begin{vmatrix}A_{11}&A_{12}&A_{13}\\A_{21}&A_{22}&A_{23}\\A_{31}&A_{32}&A_{33}\end{vmatrix}$$
,证毕
$$\begin{vmatrix}A_{11}&A_{12}&A_{13}\\A_{21}&A_{22}&A_{23}\\A_{31}&A_{32}&A_{33}\end{vmatrix}$$

课堂练习2

练习1:证明 S_2 是个二维的复数线性空间

证明: 易知 S_2 是个二维的复数线性空间 \Leftrightarrow 线性无关的向量(右矢)个数最多有两个,故先设两个右 矢: $|a\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$, $|b\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$,满足 $n_a|a\rangle + n_b|b\rangle = 0$,则有 $\begin{cases} n_a a_1 + n_b b_1 = 0 \\ n_a a_2 + n_b b_2 = 0 \end{cases}$,由此得 $\begin{cases} n_b(b_1 a_2 - b_2 a_1) = 0 \\ n_b(a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) = 0 \end{cases}$ 对以上情形,只要保证 $\begin{cases} a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2 \neq 0 \\ a_1 b_2 \neq b_1 a_2 \end{cases}$,即可得到 $n_a = n_b = 0$,从而 $|a\rangle = |b\rangle$ 线性无关,即 s_2 中线性无关的向量(右矢)个数可以为两个。

接下来,我们还要证明 S_2 中线性无关的向量(右矢)个数不能为三个或更多个。设三个右矢:

$$|a
angle = egin{bmatrix} a_1 \ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $|b
angle = egin{bmatrix} b_1 \ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$, $|c
angle = egin{bmatrix} c_1 \ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$,满足 $n_a |a
angle + n_b |b
angle + n_c |c
angle = 0$,则有

 $\left\{egin{array}{ll} n_aa_1+n_bb_1+n_cc_1=0 \ n_aa_2+n_bb_2+n_cc_2=0 \end{array}
ight.$ 该方程组中齐次线性方程的个数小于变量个数,故有无穷组非零解,从

而存在不全为零的 n_a,n_b,n_c ,使 $n_a|a\rangle+n_b|b\rangle+n_c|c\rangle=0$,即 $|a\rangle,|b\rangle,|c\rangle$ 线性相关。对更多右矢的情形,同理可证它们均满足线性相关。

综上, S_2 是个二维的复数线性空间。

注:如果不用线性方程组的性质,第二部分亦可按如下说明:由 $\begin{cases} n_a a_1 + n_b b_1 + n_c c_1 = 0 \\ n_a a_2 + n_b b_2 + n_c c_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 得 $\begin{cases} n_b (b_1 a_2 - b_2 a_1) + n_c (c_1 a_2 - c_2 a_1) = 0 \\ n_a (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) + n_c (c_1 b_2 - c_2 b_1) = 0 \\ n_a (a_1 c_2 - a_2 c_1) + n_b (b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1) = 0 \end{cases}$ (否则在 $|a\rangle$, $|b\rangle$, $|c\rangle$ 中取任意一对向量,必满足线性相关,矛盾!),此时可得到如下比例关系: $n_a : n_b : n_c = (b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1) : (c_1 a_2 - a_1 c_2) : (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)$,从而存在不全为零的 n_a, n_b, n_c ,使 $n_a |a\rangle + n_b |b\rangle + n_c |c\rangle = 0$,即 $|a\rangle$, $|b\rangle$, $|c\rangle$ 线性相关,这与 $|a\rangle$, $|b\rangle$, $|c\rangle$ 线性无关矛盾。对更多右矢的情形,同理可证它们均满足线性相关。

练习2: 证明任意矢量用一组基矢的展开是唯一的

证明: 反证法,设 $|\alpha\rangle$ 在基矢 $\{|u_i\rangle\}$ 下存在至少两种展开 $|\alpha\rangle=\sum\limits_{i=1}^n\alpha_i|u_i\rangle=\sum\limits_{i=1}^n\alpha_i'|u_i\rangle$,其中 α_i 与 α_i' 不全相等,则移项得 $\sum\limits_{i=1}^n(\alpha_i-\alpha_i')|u_i\rangle=0$,若第 k_1,k_2,\ldots,k_m 项满足

$$lpha_{k_1}
eqlpha_{k_1}',lpha_{k_2}
eqlpha_{k_2}',\ldots,lpha_{k_m}
eqlpha_{k_m}'$$
,原式可化为 $\sum\limits_{i=1}^n(lpha_{k_i}-lpha_{k_i}')|u_{k_i}
angle=0$,即

 $|u_{k_1}\rangle, |u_{k_2}\rangle, \dots, |u_{k_m}\rangle$ 线性相关,但基矢 $\{|u_i\rangle\}$ 之间满足线性无关,矛盾! 因此任意矢量用一组基矢的展开是唯一的。

练习3:两个归一化的矢量,什么时候它们之间的距离最大,什么时候距离最小?

解:对于两个归一化的矢量 $|\alpha\rangle$, $|\beta\rangle$,其中 $\langle\alpha|\alpha\rangle=1$, $\langle\beta|\beta\rangle=1$,有:

$$||lpha-eta|| = \sqrt{\langle lpha-eta
angle} = \sqrt{(\langle lpha|-\langle eta
angle)(|lpha
angle - |eta
angle)} = \sqrt{\langle lpha |lpha
angle - \langle lpha |lpha
angle - \langle lpha |eta
angle} = \sqrt{2 - \langle eta |lpha
angle - \langle lpha |eta
angle} = \sqrt{2 - 2\Re \langle lpha |eta
angle}$$

又因为 $(\langle \alpha| + \lambda^* \langle \beta|)(|\alpha\rangle + \lambda|\beta\rangle) = \langle \alpha|\alpha\rangle + \lambda^* \langle \beta|\alpha\rangle + \lambda\langle \alpha|\beta\rangle + \lambda^* \lambda\langle \beta|\beta\rangle \geq 0$,且等号当且仅当 $|\alpha\rangle + \lambda|\beta\rangle = 0$ 时成立(此处0表示零向量)。对边界条件左乘 $\langle \beta|$,可得 $\langle \beta|\alpha\rangle + \lambda\langle \beta|\beta\rangle = 0$,即 $\lambda = -\frac{\langle \beta|\alpha\rangle}{\langle \beta|\beta\rangle}$,带回不等式并化简得:

$$\langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle - \frac{\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle}{\langle \beta | \beta \rangle} \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle - \frac{\langle \beta | \alpha \rangle}{\langle \beta | \beta \rangle} \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle + \frac{\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle}{\langle \beta | \beta \rangle^2} \langle \beta | \beta \rangle = \langle \alpha | \alpha \rangle - \frac{\langle \alpha | \beta \rangle}{\langle \beta | \beta \rangle} \langle \beta | \alpha \rangle \geq 0 \qquad \text{(此处用到}\langle \beta | \alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha | \beta \rangle^*)$$

故 $|\langle \alpha|\beta \rangle|^2 \leq \langle \alpha|\alpha \rangle \langle \beta|\beta \rangle = 1$,结合究 $^2 \langle \alpha|\beta \rangle + \Im^2 \langle \alpha|\beta \rangle = |\langle \alpha|\beta \rangle|^2$,得究 $^2 \langle \alpha|\beta \rangle \leq |\langle \alpha|\beta \rangle|^2 \leq 1$,从而 $-1 \leq \Re \langle \alpha|\beta \rangle \leq 1$,故当 $\Re \langle \alpha|\beta \rangle = 1$,即 $|\alpha \rangle = |\beta \rangle$ 时, $|\alpha \rangle = |\beta \rangle$ 的距离最小,为 $||\alpha - \beta||_{\min} = \sqrt{2-2\times 1} = 0$;当 $\Re \langle \alpha|\beta \rangle = -1$,即 $|\alpha \rangle = -|\beta \rangle$ 时, $|\alpha \rangle = |\beta \rangle$ 的距离最大,为 $||\alpha - \beta||_{\max} = \sqrt{2-2\times (-1)} = 2$

练习4:为什么不能将 S_2 空间中的内积按如下定义

$$\langle a|b
angle \equiv \left[egin{array}{cc} a_1 & a_2 \end{array}
ight] \left[egin{array}{c} b_1 \ b_2 \end{array}
ight] = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2$$

解:若按如上定义,可设 $|u\rangle=\begin{bmatrix}\mathrm{i}u_1\\\mathrm{i}u_2\end{bmatrix}$,其中 $u_1,u_2\in\mathbb{R}$,则 $\langle u|u\rangle=\begin{bmatrix}\mathrm{i}u_1&\mathrm{i}u_2\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\mathrm{i}u_1\\\mathrm{i}u_2\end{bmatrix}=\mathrm{i}^2(u_1^2+u_2^2)=-(u_1^2+u_2^2)\leq 0$,但内积必须满足正定性,即 $\langle u|u\rangle>0$,矛盾!因此如上定义是不合理的

练习5:推导出Gram-Schmidt正交归一化过程中 α_2 的表达式

解:易知 $|\phi_2\rangle=\alpha_2(|u_2\rangle-|\phi_1\rangle\langle\phi_1|u_2\rangle)$,该基矢满足正交归一条件,即 $\langle\phi_2|\phi_2\rangle=1$,从而代入得

$$\begin{split} \alpha_2^*(\langle u_2|-\langle u_2|\phi_1\rangle\langle\phi_1|)\cdot\alpha_2(|u_2\rangle-|\phi_1\rangle\langle\phi_1|u_2\rangle) &= |\alpha_2|^2(\langle u_2|u_2\rangle-\langle u_2|\phi_1\rangle\langle\phi_1|u_2\rangle-\langle u_2|\phi_1\rangle\langle\phi_1|u_2\rangle+\langle u_2|\phi_1\rangle\langle\phi_1|\phi_1\rangle\langle\phi_1|u_2\rangle) \\ &= |\alpha_2|^2(\langle u_2|u_2\rangle-\langle u_2|\phi_1\rangle\langle\phi_1|u_2\rangle) = 1 \; \text{ (A) } \exists \; \forall m \;$$

因此 $|\alpha_2|^2=rac{1}{\langle u_2|u_2
angle-\langle u_2|\phi_1
angle\langle\phi_1|u_2
angle}$,即 $lpha_2$ 的模为 $|lpha_2|=(\langle u_2|u_2
angle-\langle u_2|\phi_1
angle\langle\phi_1|u_2
angle)^{-1/2}$,当然,由于我们无法得知 $lpha_2$ 的相位角,故无法写出 $lpha_2$ 的具体形式

练习6: 推导Dirac δ 函数的常用性质

证明: 以下给出Dirac δ函数常用性质的推导过程:

1.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(x^{'})\delta(x-x^{'})dx^{'}=f(x)$$
 取 x 附近的一个邻域 $U(x,arepsilon)$,则由于 $x^{'}
ot\in U(x,arepsilon)$ 时, $\delta(x-x^{'})=0$,因此有:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x^{'}) \delta(x-x^{'}) dx^{'} = \int_{x-\varepsilon}^{x+\varepsilon} f(x^{'}) \delta(x-x^{'}) dx^{'} = f(\xi) \int_{x-\varepsilon}^{x+\varepsilon} \delta(x-x^{'}) dx^{'} \quad (x-\varepsilon < \xi < x+\varepsilon)$$

以上运用到积分第一中值定理。从而当 $\varepsilon \to 0$ 时, $\xi \to x$, $f(\xi) \to f(x)$,又按 δ 函数定义,得 $\int_{x-\varepsilon}^{x+\varepsilon} \delta(x-x^{'}) dx^{'} = 1$,故 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x^{'}) \delta(x-x^{'}) dx^{'} = f(x)$ 。

2.
$$\delta(ax)=rac{\delta(x)}{|a|}\quad (a
eq 0)$$

令t = ax, 两边对x求微分,则dt = adx。当a > 0时,有

 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(x)\delta(ax)dx=rac{1}{a}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(t/a)\delta(t)dt=rac{f(t/a)}{a}=rac{f(x)}{a}$;当a<0时,有

 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(x)\delta(ax)dx=rac{1}{a}\int_{+\infty}^{-\infty}f(t/a)\delta(t)dt=-rac{1}{a}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(t/a)\delta(t)dt=-rac{f(t/a)}{a}=-rac{f(x)}{a}$ 。对以

上两种情形,均可改用|a|表示,从而得

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(x)\delta(ax)dx=\frac{1}{|a|}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(t/a)\delta(t)dt=\frac{f(t/a)}{|a|}=\frac{f(x)}{|a|}=\frac{1}{|a|}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(x)\delta(x)dx$$
,故 $\delta(ax)=\frac{\delta(x)}{|a|}\quad (a\neq 0)$

3. $\delta(-x) = \delta(x)$

第3点可看作第2点取a=-1的情形,证明见上

4. $x\delta(x)=0$ 对函数f(x),有 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(x)x\delta(x)dx=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(x)x\delta(x-0)dx=[xf(x)]_{x=0}=0$,再根据f(x) 的任意性,得 $x\delta(x)=0$

5.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\delta(x-x^{''})\delta(x^{'}-x^{''})dx^{''}=\delta(x-x^{'})$$

作变换 $t=x-x^{''}$,两边对x''求微分,则 $dt=-dx^{''}$,故有:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x-x^{''}) \delta(x^{'}-x^{''}) dx^{''} = \int_{+\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) \delta(x^{'}+t-x) (-dt) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t) \delta[t-(x-x^{'})] dt = \delta(x-x^{'}) \quad \text{and} \quad \delta(t) \beta[t-(x-x^{'})] dt = \delta(x-x^{'}) \quad \text{and} \quad \delta(t) \beta[t-(x-x^{'}$$

6. $\delta(g(x))=\sum\limits_{i}rac{\delta(x_{i})}{|g^{'}(x_{i})|}$,其中 x_{i} 是方程的第i个根, $g^{'}(x)$ 表示对g(x)的一阶导数,这里要求g(x)是

个光滑函数,并且 $g'(x_i) \neq 0$

首先考察 x_i 附近的一个邻域 $U(x_i,\varepsilon)$,计算在该领域上的积分 $\int_{x_i-\varepsilon}^{x_i+\varepsilon} f(x)\delta(g(x))dx$ 。令y=g(x),两边对x求微分,则 $dy=g^{'}(x)dx$ 。若 $g^{'}(x)>0$,则 $g(x_i+\varepsilon)>g(x_i-\varepsilon)$,因此:

$$\int_{x_i-arepsilon}^{x_i+arepsilon}f(x)\delta(g(x))dx = \int_{g(x_i-arepsilon)}^{g(x_i+arepsilon)}f(x)\delta(y)rac{dy}{|g^{'}(x)|} = \int_{g(x_i-arepsilon)}^{g(x_i+arepsilon)}rac{f(x)}{|g^{'}(x)|}\delta(y-0)dy \ = [rac{f(x)}{|g^{'}(x)|}]_{y=0} = [rac{f(x)}{|g^{'}(x)|}]_{g(x)=0} = rac{f(x_i)}{|g^{'}(x_i)|}$$

若 $g^{'}(x) < 0$,则 $g(x_i + \varepsilon) < g(x_i - \varepsilon)$,因此:

$$egin{aligned} \int_{x_i-arepsilon}^{x_i+arepsilon}f(x)\delta(g(x))dx &= \int_{g(x_i-arepsilon)}^{g(x_i+arepsilon)}f(x)\delta(y)rac{dy}{-|g^{'}(x)|} &= \int_{g(x_i+arepsilon)}^{g(x_i-arepsilon)}rac{f(x)}{|g^{'}(x)|}\delta(y-0)dy \ &= [rac{f(x)}{|g^{'}(x)|}]_{y=0} &= [rac{f(x)}{|g^{'}(x)|}]_{g(x)=0} &= rac{f(x_i)}{|g^{'}(x_i)|} \end{aligned}$$

将积分扩展至整个实数域,则有 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(x)\delta(g(x))dx=\sum\limits_{i=1}^{n}rac{f(x_{i})}{|g^{'}(x_{i})|}dx$

另一方面, $\int_{x_i-arepsilon}^{x_i+arepsilon}f(x)\delta(x-x_i)dx=f(x_i)$,两边同时除以 $|g^{'}(x_i)|$,得

$$\int_{x_i-arepsilon}^{x_i+arepsilon}rac{f(x)}{|g^{'}(x_i)|}\delta(x-x_i)dx=rac{f(x_i)}{|g^{'}(x_i)|}$$
,从而对所有的 x_i 求和得 $\sum_{i=1}^n\int_{x_i-arepsilon}^{x_i+arepsilon}rac{f(x)}{|g^{'}(x_i)|}\delta(x-x_i)dx=\sum_{i=1}^nrac{f(x_i)}{|g^{'}(x_i)|}\delta(x-x_i)dx$

。将积分扩展至整个实数域,得:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{|g^{'}(x_i)|} \delta(x-x_i) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_i-\varepsilon}^{x_i+\varepsilon} \frac{f(x)}{|g^{'}(x_i)|} \delta(x-x_i) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f(x_i)}{|g^{'}(x_i)|} \qquad (利用 \delta(x-x_i) \text{在 邹域 } U(x_i,\varepsilon) \text{均 为 } 0 \text{ 的 性 质 })$$

交换积分符号和求和符号得:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{f(x)}{|g^{'}(x_{i})|}\delta(x-x_{i})dx=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(x)\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{\delta(x-x_{i})}{|g^{'}(x_{i})|}dx=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{f(x_{i})}{|g^{'}(x_{i})|}=\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}f(x)\delta(g(x))dx$$
 从而——对应得 $\delta(g(x))=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{\delta(x-x_{i})}{|g^{'}(x_{i})|}$

7. 对 δ 函数的导数满足 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{\partial^n}{\partial x^{'^n}} \delta(x-x^{'}) \right] f(x^{'}) dx^{'} = (-1)^n \frac{d^n f(x)}{dx^n}$ 由分部积分法得:

$$\begin{split} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \big[\frac{\partial^{n}}{\partial x^{'n}} \delta(x - x^{'}) \big] f(x^{'}) dx^{'} &= \{ \big[\frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial x^{'}^{n-1}} \delta(x - x^{'}) \big] f(x^{'}) \}_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \big[\frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial x^{'}^{n-1}} \delta(x - x^{'}) \big] \frac{df(x^{'})}{dx^{'}} dx^{'} \\ &= 0 - \{ \big[\frac{\partial^{n-2}}{\partial x^{'}^{n-2}} \delta(x - x^{'}) \big] \frac{df(x^{'})}{dx^{'}} \}_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \big[\frac{\partial^{n-2}}{\partial x^{'}^{n-2}} \delta(x - x^{'}) \big] \frac{d^{2}f(x^{'})}{dx^{'}} dx^{'} \\ &= \dots = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n} \delta(x - x^{'}) \frac{d^{n}f(x^{'})}{dx^{'}} dx^{'} = (-1)^{n} \frac{d^{n}f(x)}{dx^{n}} \end{split}$$

作为特殊情形, 当n = 1时, 有:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{'}} \delta(x-x^{'})] f(x^{'}) dx^{'} = \{\delta(x-x^{'}) f(x^{'})\}_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x-x^{'}) \frac{df(x^{'})}{dx^{'}} dx^{'} = 0 - f^{'}(x) = -f^{'}(x)$$