课堂练习

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 $\mathbf{T}^{-1}\mathbf{BT} = \mathbf{A}$,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 $\mathbf{T}^{-1}\mathbf{BT} = Tr(\mathbf{A})$, 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

$$det(\mathbf{A}) = |\mathbf{A}| = egin{array}{c|cccc} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1n} \ & A_{21} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{2n} \ & & & & & \ & & & & & \ & & & & & \ & & & & & \ & & & & & \ & & & & & \ & & & & & \ & & & & & \ & & & & \ & & & & \ & & & & \ & & & & \ & & & \ & & & \ & & & \ & & & \ & & & \ & & & \ & & & \ & & \ & & & \ & & \ & & \ & & \ & & \ & & \ & & \ & & \ & & \ & & \ & & \ & & \ & & \ & & \ & \ & & \ & & \ &$$

$$=\sum_{I}^{n!}(-1)^{P_I}A_{I_11}A_{I_22}\dots A_{I_nn}=\sum_{I}^{n!}(-1)^{P_I}A_{1I_1}A_{2I_2}\dots A_{nI_n}$$

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:

$$egin{align*} det(\mathbf{A}) &= |\mathbf{A}| = egin{align*} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \ \end{bmatrix} \ &= (-1)^{P_{(1,2,3)}} A_{11} A_{22} A_{33} + (-1)^{P_{(1,3,2)}} A_{11} A_{23} A_{32} + (-1)^{P_{(2,1,3)}} A_{12} A_{21} A_{33} \ &+ (-1)^{P_{(2,3,1)}} A_{12} A_{23} A_{31} + (-1)^{P_{(3,1,2)}} A_{13} A_{21} A_{32} + (-1)^{P_{(3,2,1)}} A_{13} A_{22} A_{31} \ &= A_{11} A_{22} A_{33} - A_{11} A_{23} A_{32} - A_{12} A_{21} A_{33} + A_{12} A_{23} A_{31} + A_{13} A_{21} A_{32} - A_{13} A_{22} A_{31} \ &= A_{11} A_{22} A_{33} - A_{11} A_{23} A_{32} - A_{12} A_{21} A_{33} + A_{12} A_{23} A_{31} + A_{13} A_{21} A_{32} - A_{13} A_{22} A_{31} \ &= A_{11} A_{22} A_{33} - A_{11} A_{23} A_{32} - A_{12} A_{21} A_{33} + A_{12} A_{23} A_{31} + A_{13} A_{21} A_{32} - A_{13} A_{22} A_{31} \ &= A_{11} A_{22} A_{33} - A_{11} A_{23} A_{32} - A_{12} A_{21} A_{33} + A_{12} A_{23} A_{31} + A_{13} A_{21} A_{32} - A_{13} A_{22} A_{31} \ &= A_{11} A_{22} A_{33} - A_{11} A_{23} A_{32} - A_{12} A_{21} A_{33} + A_{12} A_{23} A_{31} + A_{13} A_{21} A_{32} - A_{13} A_{22} A_{31} \ &= A_{11} A_{22} A_{33} - A_{11} A_{23} A_{32} - A_{12} A_{21} A_{33} + A_{12} A_{23} A_{31} + A_{13} A_{21} A_{32} - A_{13} A_{22} A_{31} \ &= A_{11} A_{22} A_{33} - A_{11} A_{23} A_{32} - A_{12} A_{21} A_{33} + A_{12} A_{23} A_{31} + A_{13} A_{21} A_{32} - A_{13} A_{22} A_{31} \ &= A_{11} A_{22} A_{33} - A_{11} A_{23} A_{32} - A_{12} A_{21} A_{33} + A_{12} A_{23} A_{31} + A_{13} A_{21} A_{32} - A_{13} A_{22} A_{31} \ &= A_{11} A_{22} A_{33} - A_{11} A_{23} A_{32} - A_{12} A_{21} A_{33} + A_{12} A_{23} A_{31} + A_{13} A_{21} A_{32} + A_{13} A_{22} A_{31} \ &= A_{11} A_{22} A_{33} - A_{11} A_{23} A_{32} - A_{12} A_{21} A_{33} + A_{12} A_{23} A_{31} + A_{13} A_{21} A_{32} + A_{13} A_{22} A_{31} \ &= A_{11} A_{22} A_{33} - A_{11} A_{23} A_{32} - A_{12} A_{21} A_{33} + A_{12} A_{23} A_{31} + A_{13} A_{22} A_{33} + A_{13} A_{22} A_{33} + A_{13} A_{22} A_{33} + A_{13} A_{22} A_{33} + A_{13} A_{22} A_{23} + A_{23} A_{23} + A_{23} A_{23} +$$

这与3×3矩阵的行列式定义(即式(15))一致

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 $\begin{cases}a=a^*\\c=b^*\\b=c^*\\d=d^*\end{cases}$

而b, c互为共轭复数时, A是个厄米矩阵

2)若**A**是个幺正矩阵,则
$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^\dagger = \mathbf{A}^\dagger\mathbf{A} = I$$
,又 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^\dagger = \begin{bmatrix} aa^* + cc^* & ab^* + cd^* \\ ba^* + dc^* & bb^* + dd^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

而
$$b$$
, c 互为共轭复数时, A 是个厄米矩阵
$$2) \overline{A}A \mathbb{A} = A^{\dagger}A = I, \ \nabla AA^{\dagger} = \begin{bmatrix} aa^* + cc^* & ab^* + cd^* \\ ba^* + dc^* & bb^* + dd^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$
 $A^{\dagger}A = \begin{bmatrix} a^*a + b^*b & a^*c + b^*d \\ c^*a + d^*b & c^*c + d^*d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$ $aa^* = dd^* \Leftrightarrow |a| = |d|$ $bb^* = cc^* \Leftrightarrow |b| = |c|$ $aa^* + bb^* = 1, cc^* + dd^* = 1$ $ba^* + dc^* = 0, ac^* + bd^* = 0$

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$$ba^*+dc^*=0,ac^*+bd^*=0$$

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

$$|\mathbf{A}|=det(\mathbf{A})=ad-bc$$
时,有
$$\mathbf{AB}=\mathbf{BA}=rac{1}{|\mathbf{A}|}egin{bmatrix} ad-bc & 0 \ & & & \\ & & & \\ 0 & ad-bc \end{bmatrix}=rac{1}{ad-bc}egin{bmatrix} ad-bc & 0 \ & & \\ & & & \\ 0 & ad-bc \end{bmatrix}$$
,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
$$ad-bc
eq 0$$
时, $oldsymbol{A}$ 可逆,此时逆矩阵为 $oldsymbol{A}^{-1} = rac{1}{ad-bc} \left[egin{array}{cc} d & -c \ & -b & a \end{array}
ight]$

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 $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{AB}$, $\mathbf{C}^{\dagger} = (\mathbf{AB})^{\dagger} = \mathbf{B}^{\dagger} \mathbf{A}^{\dagger}$,故 $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{B}^{\dagger} \mathbf{A}^{\dagger}$ 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 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}$ 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:

$$|\mathbf{A}_{11} \quad A_{12} \quad \dots \quad A_{1n}|$$
 $|A_{21} \quad A_{22} \quad \dots \quad A_{2n}|$ $|\mathbf{A}_{11} \quad A_{22} \quad \dots \quad A_{2n}|$ $|\mathbf{A}_{21} \quad A_{22} \quad \dots \quad A_{2n}|$

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:

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:

$$|A_{11} \quad A_{12} \quad \dots \quad A_{1n}|$$
 $|A_{11} \quad A_{12} \quad \dots \quad A_{1n}|$
 $|A_{11} \quad A_{12} \quad \dots \quad A_{1n}|$
 $|A_{l1} \quad A_{l2} \quad \dots \quad A_{ln}|$
 $|A_{m1} \quad A_{m2} \quad \dots \quad A_{mn}|$
 $|A_{m1} \quad A_{m2} \quad \dots \quad A_{mn}|$
 $|A_{m1} \quad A_{m2} \quad \dots \quad A_{mn}|$
 $|A_{m1} \quad A_{m2} \quad \dots \quad A_{mn}|$

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 $|\mathbf{A}|=\sum_{r}^{n!}(-1)^{P_I}A_{1I_1}\ldots A_{lI_l}\ldots A_{mI_m}\ldots A_{nI_n}$,

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

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 $|{\bf A}|$ 和 $|{\bf A}_{
m swap}|$ 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 $|{\bf A}| = -|{\bf A}|$,即 $|{\bf A}| = 0$,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 $\left|\mathbf{A}\right|^{*}=\left|\mathbf{B}\right|=\left|\mathbf{A}^{\dagger}\right|$

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

$$\mathbf{B} = egin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \dots & B_{1n} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \dots & B_{2n} \\ & & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{n1} & B_{n2} & \dots & B_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$
,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 \mathbf{E}

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

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:

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

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:

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

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 \\ 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} \\ 0 & -1 & \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 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 & B_{n1} & B_{n2} & \dots & B_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \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} \\ \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 \\ \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_{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_{2i} 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_{2i} 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 \\ \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 \\ \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 \\ \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 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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:

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

$$A_{11}$$
 A_{12} \dots A_{1n} A_{1n} A_{21} A_{22} \dots A_{2n} $A_$

$$A_{n-1,1} \quad A_{n-1,2} \quad \dots \quad A_{n-1,n} \mid A_{n-1,n} \mid A_{n-1,1} \quad A_{n-1,1} \mid A_{n-1,1} \mid A_{n-1,1} \mid A_{n-1,1} \mid A_{n-1,n} \mid$$

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,

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
$$a \begin{vmatrix} A_{12} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{22} & A_{22} & A_{23} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
,故有 $\begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \end{vmatrix} + a \begin{vmatrix} A_{12} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \end{vmatrix} + a \begin{vmatrix} A_{22} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix}$,证毕