

1. $\{y, z\} \equiv z - \frac{1}{a_{11}} \frac{a_{12}}{a_{13}} y$

Note Title

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$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x + a_{12}y + a_{13}z = b_1 & (1) \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y + a_{23}z = b_2 & (2) \\ a_{31}x + a_{32}y + a_{33}z = b_3 & (3) \end{cases}$$

Assume $a_{11} \neq 0$ (2) $\times a_{11} - (1) \times a_{21}$, (3) $\times a_{11} - (1) \times a_{31}$

$$(a_{22}a_{11} - a_{12}a_{21})y + (a_{23}a_{11} - a_{13}a_{21})z = b_2a_{11} - b_1a_{21}$$

$$(a_{32}a_{11} - a_{12}a_{31})y + (a_{33}a_{11} - a_{13}a_{31})z = b_3a_{11} - b_1a_{31}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{22}a_{11} - a_{12}a_{21} & a_{23}a_{11} - a_{13}a_{21} \\ a_{32}a_{11} - a_{12}a_{31} & a_{33}a_{11} - a_{13}a_{31} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

y, z are free

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta = & a_{22}a_{11}^2a_{33} - a_{11}a_{22}a_{13}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}a_{11} \\ & + a_{12}a_{21}a_{13}a_{31} - a_{32}a_{11}^2a_{23} + a_{32}a_{11}a_{13}a_{21} \\ & + a_{12}a_{31}a_{23}a_{11} - a_{12}a_{31}a_{13}a_{21} \end{aligned}$$

$$= a_{11} \left(a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} + a_{12}a_{31}a_{23} - a_{22}a_{13}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} \right)$$

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

1 2 3

3 1 2

2 3 1

3 2 1

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$$X = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

将 n 个方程 n 个未知数 n 个方程组 需要引入 n 个

排列

2. 排列与逆序

定义：由 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 组成的有序数组称为一个 n 阶排列 记为 $j_1 j_2 \dots j_n$ 共有 $n!$ 种排列。

定义：在 $j_1 j_2 \dots j_n$ 中 若大数在小数前面，则这两个数构成一个逆序。逆序的总数称为逆序数。记作 $\tau(j_1 j_2 \dots j_n)$

若 $\tau(j_1 \dots j_n)$ 为奇数, 则称 $j_1 \dots j_n$ 为奇排列. 类似定义偶排列.

$$\tau(2341) = 3, \quad \tau(2143) = 2.$$

对换: 对换改变排列的奇偶性.

Case 1: 对换相邻: 两个数, 逆序差 1

$$\dots i j \dots \longrightarrow \dots j i \dots$$

Case 2: 对换不相邻: 两个数

$$\dots i k_1 k_2 \dots k_s j \dots$$

$$\dots i j k_1 \dots k_s \dots$$

$$\dots j k_1 k_2 \dots k_s i \dots$$

共对换 $2s+1$ 次

定理: 在 n -排列中, 奇排列个数与偶排列个数相等

证: 设 n -排列中奇排列总数为 S .

偶排列总数为 t

将所有的奇排列中两位对换, 变为 S 个偶排列.

故 $S \leq t$. (i) 又 $t \leq S$, 故 $t = S$.

A, B 有公共部分
 $A \subseteq B$

3. 定义: n 阶行列式:

Cauchy

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{\{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n\} = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdots a_{nj_n}$$

Note: ① $n!$ 项的代数和

② 行列式是行的排列时, 符号取决于列的逆序

③ 行列式定义是一个映射

$$f: M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{一个 } n^2 \text{ 元函数}$$

Note: A, B 为两个排列集合

$f: A \rightarrow B$ 为一个映射

$A \subseteq \mathbb{R}, B = \mathbb{R}$ 一元函数.

$A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n, B = \mathbb{R}$ 多元函数.

A (线性空间) $B = \mathbb{R}$ 线性函数.

A (线性空间) B (线性空间):

$A = B$ (线性空间)

算子,
变换.

例 1: 写出 4 阶行列式中, 含有 a_{13}, a_{32} 的项
并确定符号

$$+ a_{13} a_{21} a_{32} a_{44} \quad - a_{13} a_{24} a_{32} a_{41}$$

$$\tau(3124) = 2$$

例 2: $\frac{1}{12} f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & x & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & x & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 2x & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 求 x^3 系数

$$(-1)^{\tau(1234)} x^3 + (-1)^{\tau(1243)} x \cdot x \cdot 4 \cdot 2x = -7x^3$$