

第一章 行列式

Remark. 主要内容

行列式的概念	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{定义 } n! \text{项不同行不同列元素乘积的代数和} \\ \text{性质} \end{array} \right.$
重要行列式	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{上 (或下) 三角, 主对角矩阵} \\ \text{副对角行列式} \\ \text{ab 型行列式} \\ \text{拉普拉斯展开式} \\ \text{范德蒙行列式} \end{array} \right.$
展开定理	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{i1}A_{j1} + a_{i2}A_{j2} + \dots + a_{in}A_{jn} = \begin{cases} A , & i = j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases} \\ a_{1i}A_{1j} + a_{2i}A_{2j} + \dots + a_{ni}A_{nj} = \begin{cases} A , & i = j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases} \end{array} \right.$
行列式的公式	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} KA = K^n A \\ AB = A B \\ A^T = A \\ A^{-1} = A ^{-1} \\ A^* = A ^{n-1} \\ \text{设 } A \text{ 的特征值为 } \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n, \text{ 则 } A = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \\ \text{若 } A \text{ 与 } B \text{ 相似, 则 } A = B \end{array} \right.$
Cramer 法则	$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, \dots, x_n = \frac{D_n}{D}$

1.1 数字行列式的计算

Remark. 利用行列式的性质 (5 条) 来化简

1. 出现充要行列式 (5 组)
2. 展开定理 (0 比较多时候)

1. 设

$$f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & x-1 & x-2 & x-3 \\ 2x-2 & 2x-1 & 2x-2 & 2x-3 \\ 3x-3 & 3x-2 & 4x-5 & 3x-5 \\ 4x & 4x-3 & 5x-7 & 4x-3 \end{vmatrix}$$

则方程 $f(x) = 0$ 根的个数为 _____

Solution. 第一列乘 -1 加到其他列

$$f(x) \xrightarrow{\text{第一列乘}-1 \text{ 加到其他列上面去}} \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2x-2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3x-3 & 1 & x-2 & -2 \\ 4x & 4-3 & x-7 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{第二列加到第四列}} \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2x-2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3x-3 & 1 & x-2 & -1 \\ 4x & -3 & x-7 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{拉普拉斯型}} = -x(-5x+5) = 0$$

则 $x = 0$ 或 $x = 1$

□

2. 利用范德蒙行列式计算

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a^2 & bc \\ b & b^2 & ac \\ c & c^2 & ab \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Solution.

原式

第一列乘以 (a+b+c) 加到第三列

a

a^2

$a^2 + ac + ab + bc$

b

b^2

$a^2 + ac + ab + bc$

c

c^2

$a^2 + ac + ab + bc$

第二列乘-1 加到最后一列, 提取公因式, 并交换

1

a

a^2

1

b

b^2

1

c

c^2

$(ab + ac + bc)$

$= (ac + bc + ab)(b - a)(c - a)(c - b)$

□

3. 设 $x_1x_2x_3x_4 \neq 0$, 则

$x_1 + a_1^2$

a_1a_2

a_1a_3

a_1a_4

a_2a_1

$x_2 + a_2^2$

a_2a_3

a_2a_4

a_3a_1

a_3a_2

$x_3 + a_3^2$

a_3a_4

a_4a_1

a_4a_2

a_4a_3

$x_4 + a_4^2$

$=$

_____.

Solution. 考虑加边法, 为该行列式增加一行一列, 变成如下行列式

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原行列式} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_1 & x_1 + a_1^2 & a_1 a_2 & a_1 a_3 & a_1 a_4 \\ a_2 & a_2 a_1 & x_2 + a_2^2 & a_2 a_3 & a_2 a_4 \\ a_3 & a_3 a_1 & a_3 a_2 & x_3 + a_3^2 & a_3 a_4 \\ a_4 & a_4 a_1 & a_4 a_2 & a_4 a_3 & x_4 + a_4^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow{\text{将第一行分别乘以 } -a_1, -a_2, \dots, \text{分别加到第 } 2, 3, \dots \text{ 列}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -a_1 & -a_2 & -a_3 & -a_4 \\ a_1 & x_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 & 0 & x_2 & 0 & 0 \\ a_3 & 0 & 0 & x_3 & 0 \\ a_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x_4 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\xrightarrow{\text{从下往上消, 分别乘以 } \frac{a_i}{x_i}, \text{加到第一行}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{a_i^2}{x_i} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_1 & x_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 & 0 & x_2 & 0 & 0 \\ a_3 & 0 & 0 & x_3 & 0 \\ a_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x_4 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4) \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{a_i^2}{x_i} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

□

爪型行列式

关键在于化简掉一条爪子

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{31} & 0 & a_{33} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

4. 计算三对角线行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha + \beta & \alpha & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \beta & \alpha + \beta & \alpha & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & \alpha + \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha + \beta & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \beta & \alpha + \beta \end{vmatrix}$$

Solution.

(方法一) 递推法

$$D_1 = \alpha + \beta$$

$$D_2 = \alpha^2 + \alpha\beta + \beta^2$$

...

$$D_n = (\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta D_{n-2}$$

$$D_n - \alpha D_{n-1} = \beta(D_{n-1} - \alpha D_{n-2})$$

$$= \beta^2(D_{n-2} - \alpha D_{n-3})$$

...

$$= \beta^{n-1}(D_2 - D_1) = \beta^n$$

$$D_n = \beta^n + \alpha D_{n-1} = \beta^n + \alpha(\beta^{n-1} + \alpha D_{n-2})$$

...

$$= \beta^n + \alpha\beta^{n-1} + \dots + \alpha^n$$

(方法二) 数学归纳法

$$\text{if } \alpha = \beta, D_1 = 2\alpha, D_2 = 3\alpha^2, \text{ assume, } D_{n-1} = n\alpha^{n-1}$$

$$\text{then } D_n = D_n = (\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta D_{n-2} = (n+1)\alpha^n$$

$$\text{when } \alpha \neq \beta, D_1 = \frac{\alpha^2 - \beta^2}{\alpha - \beta}, D_2 = \frac{\alpha^3 - \beta^3}{\alpha - \beta},$$

$$\text{Assume, } D_{n-1} = \frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\alpha - \beta}, \text{ then,}$$

$$D_n = \dots = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta}$$

(方法三) 二阶差分方程

$$D_n - (\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} + \alpha\beta D_{n-2} = 0$$

$$D_{n+2} - (\alpha + \beta)D_{n+1} + \alpha\beta D_n = 0$$

类似于二阶微分方程解特征方程

$$r^2 - (\alpha + \beta)r + \alpha\beta = 0$$

$$r_1 = \alpha, r_2 = \beta$$

如果 $\alpha = \beta$, 差分方程的关键 r^n 代换 e^{rx}

$$D_n = (C_1 + C_2 n)\alpha^n, D_1 = 2\alpha, D_2 = 3\alpha^2$$

$$\text{得到 } C_1 = C_2 = 1, D_n = (n+1)\alpha^n$$

如果 $\alpha \neq \beta$

$$D_n = C_1\alpha^n + C_2\beta^n, \text{ 由 } D_1 = 2\alpha, D_2 = 3\alpha^2$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha - \beta}, C_2 = \frac{-\beta}{\alpha - \beta}$$

□

Corollary 1.1.1. 如下行列式有和例题 4 完全相等的性质

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha + \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \alpha + \beta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_n = \begin{cases} (n+1)\alpha^n, & \alpha = \beta \\ \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta}, & \alpha \neq \beta \end{cases}.$$

1.2 代数余子式求和

4. 已知

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 27$$

则 $A_{41} + A_{42} + A_{43} =$ _____, $A_{44} + A_{45} =$ _____

Solution. 【详解】

□

5. 设

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & n-1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $|A|$ 的所有代数余子式的和为 _____

Solution. 【详解】

□

1.3 抽象行列式的计算

6. (2005, 数一、二) 设 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 均为 3 维列向量, $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)$, $B = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3, \alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 9\alpha_3)$. 若 $|A| = 1$, 则 $|B| =$ _____

Solution. 【详解】

□

7. 设 A 为 n 阶矩阵, α, β 为 n 维列向量. 若 $|A| = a$, $\begin{vmatrix} A & \alpha \\ \beta^T & b \end{vmatrix} = 0$, 则 $\begin{vmatrix} A & \alpha \\ \beta^T & c \end{vmatrix} =$ _____

Solution. 【详解】

□

8. 设 A 为 2 阶矩阵, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} A^2$. 若 $|A| = -1$, 则 $|B| =$ _____

Solution. 【详解】

□

9. 设 n 阶矩阵 A 满足 $A^2 = A$, $A \neq E$, 证明 $|A| = 0$

Solution. 【详解】

□