

第二次习题课

Topic 1: 行列式的定义和性质

对二维: v_1, v_2 围成平行四边形面积 $S := f(v_1, v_2)$



满足: ① $f(v_i, v_i) = 0$

② $f(av_1, v_2) = a f(v_1, v_2)$

③ $f(v_1, w_1 + w_2) = f(v_1, w_1) + f(v_1, w_2)$

三维: 亦满足同样性质

我们希望将“体积”推广到 n 维: 需要它至少

满足这三个条件。

够不够? Yes!

Claim: 此时 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$

f 满足: ① $f(v_1, \dots, v_n) = 0$ if $\exists v_i = v_j$

② $f(v_1, \dots, av_i + bw_i, \dots, v_n)$
 $= af(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_n) + bf(v_1, \dots, w_i, \dots, v_n)$

则 f 在相差常数倍意义下唯一。

如

pf: Step 1: ① + ② \Rightarrow 反对称性

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f(v_1, \dots, \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ i\text{-th}}}{v_i}, \dots, \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ j\text{-th}}}{v_j}, \dots, v_n) + f(v_1, \dots, \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ j\text{-th}}}{v_j}, \dots, \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ i\text{-th}}}{v_i}, \dots, v_n) \\
 & + f(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_n) + f(v_1, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n) \\
 & = f(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_i + v_j, \dots, v_n) + f(v_1, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_i + v_j, \dots, v_n) \\
 & = f(v_1, \dots, v_i + v_j, \dots, v_i + v_j, \dots, v_n) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Step 2: 取 \mathbb{R}^n 标准基 e_1, \dots, e_n , 设 $v_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} e_j$

$$\text{则 } f(v_1, \dots, v_n) = f\left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} e_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} e_j\right)$$

$$= \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_n=1}^n a_{1j_1} \dots a_{nj_n} f(e_{j_1}, \dots, e_{j_n})$$

当 j_1, \dots, j_n 中有相同项时 $f(e_{j_1}, \dots, e_{j_n}) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \sum_{\{j_1, \dots, j_n\} \in S_n} a_{1j_1} \dots a_{nj_n} f(e_{j_1}, \dots, e_{j_n})$$

$\{j_1, \dots, j_n\}$ 为一个 $\{1, \dots, n\}$ 的置换

可经过有限次对换 (每次均产生一个负号) 将其换为 $(1, 2, \dots, n)$

并且对换次数有偶性 且 ~~为~~ 不依赖于具体对换的次数, 与排列数同奇偶。

$$\text{从而 } f(e_{j_1}, \dots, e_{j_n}) = (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_n)} f(e_1, \dots, e_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_n \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_n)} a_{1j_1} \dots a_{nj_n} f(e_1, \dots, e_n)$$

只须再确定 $f(e_1, \dots, e_n)$ 就能完全确定 f .

$$n=1 \text{ 时有 } f(e_1) = 1 \quad f(e_1, e_1, e_3) = 0$$

从而我们再要求 $f(e_1, \dots, e_n) = 1$ (规范性)

这样定义出的 f 就叫做行列式 (determinant)

$$\text{记 } f(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \det(v_1, \dots, v_n)$$

定理 1: $\det(v_1, \dots, v_n) = 0 \Leftrightarrow v_1, \dots, v_n$ 线性相关

(对 n 个向量 v_1, \dots, v_n , 称 v_1, \dots, v_n 线性相关是指存在不全为 0 的 a_1, \dots, a_n 使 $a_1 v_1 + \dots + a_n v_n = 0$)

证 (\Leftarrow) 不妨设 $a_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = b_2 v_2 + \dots + b_n v_n \quad b_2, \dots, b_n \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\Rightarrow \det(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \det(b_2 v_2 + \dots + b_n v_n, v_2, \dots, v_n) \\ = \sum_{j=2}^n b_j \det(v_j, v_2, \dots, v_n) = 0$$

$$(\Rightarrow) \text{ 设 } v_i = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{in} \end{pmatrix} \quad n \times \det(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

注意到初等列变换不改变 \det 是否为 0

从而可对 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 作初等列变换化为下阶梯形矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ * & & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{若 } \exists b_{ii} = 0 \text{ 则}$$

$\det A = 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists i, b_{ii} = 0 \Rightarrow \exists$ 一系列初等列变换

将 ~~每一~~ 某一行变成 0, $\Rightarrow \exists c_1, \dots, c_n$ 使

$$c_1 v_1 + \dots + c_n v_n = 0$$

因为是一系列初等列变换 $\Rightarrow C$ 不全为 0 $\Rightarrow v_1, \dots, v_n$ 线性相关
#

(Cramer 法则) 定理 2:

$$\text{设 } \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases}$$

方程组有唯一解 ~~当且仅当~~

当 $\det(a_{ij})_{n \times n} \neq 0$ 时
方程组有唯一解

$$\text{且对应解为 } \left(\frac{|B_1|}{|A|}, \frac{|B_2|}{|A|}, \dots, \frac{|B_n|}{|A|} \right)^T$$

$$\text{证 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 几何观点, 设 } v_i = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{ni} \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则方程} \Leftrightarrow x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n = b \quad \text{即 } b \text{ 是 } v_1, \dots, v_n \text{ 的线性组合}$$

当 $\det(v_1, \dots, v_n) \neq 0$ 时, v_1, \dots, v_n 线性无关, 且 $v_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$\Rightarrow v_1, \dots, v_n$ 为 \mathbb{R}^n -组基, $\forall b \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $\exists x_i$, 使 $b = x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n$

$\textcircled{2}$ 考虑 A 的伴随矩阵 A^* , 记 $A =$

$$A^* = (A_{ji}) \quad A_{ji} \text{ 为 } a_{ij} \text{ 的代数余子式}$$

$$\text{则 } A^* A = \det A \cdot I$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \det A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} &= A^* \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \dots & A_{n1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}b_1 + \dots + A_{n1}b_n \\ \vdots \\ A_{1n}b_1 + \dots + A_{nn}b_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} |B_1| \\ \vdots \\ |B_n| \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = |A|^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} |B_1| \\ \vdots \\ |B_n| \end{pmatrix} \quad \#$$

Q: 用 ~~几何无点~~ ~~的~~ ~~想法~~ 思考

$Ax=b$ 的充要条件是什么呢?

存在解

存在唯一解 充要条件是什么?

定理 3: ~~Laplace 行列展开定理 行列式~~

$$|A| = |A^T|$$

考虑展开: $|A| = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_n \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(i_1, \dots, i_n)} a_{1i_1} \dots a_{ni_n}$

$$|A^T| = \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_n \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(i_1, \dots, i_n)} a_{i_11} \dots a_{i_nn}$$

$$= \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_n \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(i_1, \dots, i_n)} a_{i_11} \dots a_{i_nn}$$

$$(-1)^{\tau(i_1, \dots, i_n)} a_{i_11} \dots a_{i_nn} = (-1)^{\tau(i_1, \dots, i_n)} a_{i_11} \dots a_{i_nn} \det(e_1, \dots, e_n)$$

$$= a_{i_11} \dots a_{i_nn} \det(e_{i_1}, \dots, e_{i_n}) = \det(a_{i_11} e_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_nn} e_{i_n})$$

$$= \det(a_{k_1 l_1}, \dots, a_{k_n l_n})$$

假设经过 s 次对换将 (i_1, \dots, i_n) 换为 (k_1, \dots, k_n)

此时对应的 $(i_1, \dots, i_n) \rightarrow (k_1, \dots, k_n)$ $(1, 2, \dots, n) \rightarrow (k_1, \dots, k_n)$

$$= (-1)^s \det(a_{k_1 l_1} e_{l_1} + \dots + a_{k_n l_n} e_{l_n})$$

$$\Rightarrow (-1)^s = (-1)^{\tau(k_1, \dots, k_n)}$$

$$(-1)^s \cdot (-1)^{\tau(i_1, \dots, i_n)} = (-1)^{\tau(1, \dots, n)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (-1)^{\tau(i_1, \dots, i_n)} = (-1)^{\tau(k_1, \dots, k_n)} + \tau(1, \dots, n)$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = \sum_{\substack{k_1, \dots, k_n \in S_n \\ l_1, \dots, l_n \text{ 固定}}} (-1)^{\tau(k_1, \dots, k_n) + \tau(1, \dots, n)} a_{k_1 l_1} \dots a_{k_n l_n}$$

$$= \sum_{k_1, \dots, k_n \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(k_1, \dots, k_n)} a_{k_11} \dots a_{k_nn} = |A^T|$$

定理 4: (行列式中的 Laplace 展开定理)

$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 取定 i_1, \dots, i_k $1 \leq k \leq n$, 其中 $k \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n$

$$|A| = \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_k \leq n} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_k \end{pmatrix} \cdot (-1)^{i_1 + \dots + i_k + j_1 + \dots + j_k}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} i'_1 & \dots & i'_{n-k} \\ j'_1 & \dots & j'_{n-k} \end{pmatrix}$$

即 $|A|$ 等于这 k 行所有 k 阶子式与各自代数余子式的乘积之和。

证明 $A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_k \end{pmatrix}$ 为 A 取定 $i_1 \dots i_k$ 行 $j_1 \dots j_k$ 列得到的 k 阶行列式

剩下 $n-k$ 行, 列组成 $n-k$ 阶行列式为其余子式,
前乘 $(-1)^{i_1 + \dots + i_k + j_1 + \dots + j_k}$ 为其代数余子式

非 推

$$|A| = \sum_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k, \nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k} \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(i_1, \dots, i_k, i'_1, \dots, i'_{n-k}) + \tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k, \nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k})} a_{i_1 \mu_1} \dots a_{i_k \mu_k} a_{i'_1 \nu_1} \dots a_{i'_{n-k} \nu_{n-k}}$$

选出具体排列 $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k, \nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k}$ 可按以下步骤:

① 挑出与 μ_1, \dots, μ_k 行组合的 k 列

即从 $\{1, \dots, n\}$ 中选 k 个数 j_1, \dots, j_k

满足 $1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_k \leq n$, 剩下为 $1 \leq j'_1 < \dots < j'_{n-k} \leq n$

② 将 j_1, \dots, j_k 挑成

让 μ_1, \dots, μ_k 取遍 j_1, \dots, j_k 排列

③ 让 ν_1, \dots, ν_{n-k} 取遍 j'_1, \dots, j'_{n-k} 排列

此时 $|A| = \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_k \leq n} \sum_{\substack{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k \\ \text{为 } j_1, \dots, j_k \text{ 置换}}} \sum_{\substack{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k} \\ \text{为 } j'_1, \dots, j'_{n-k} \text{ 置换}}} (-1)^{\tau(i_1, \dots, i_k, i'_1, \dots, i'_{n-k})}$

$$(-1)^{\tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k, \nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k})} a_{i_1 \mu_1} \dots a_{i_k \mu_k} a_{i'_1 \nu_1} \dots a_{i'_{n-k} \nu_{n-k}}$$

希望 $\tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k)$

$$\tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k, \nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k}) \equiv \tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k) + \tau(\nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k}) + (j_1-1) + (j_2-2) + \dots + (j_{n-k}-k) \pmod{2}$$

$$\equiv (j_1 + \dots + j_k) - \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + \tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k) + \tau(\nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k}) \pmod{2}$$

先分部排序，再整体排

$$\tau(i_1, \dots, i_k, i'_1, \dots, i'_{n-k}) \equiv (\neq) i_1 + i_2 + \dots + i_k + i'_{n-k} + \dots + i'_1 \pmod{2}$$

$$\equiv (\neq) (j_1 + \dots + j_k) - \frac{k(k+1)}{2} \pmod{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_k \leq n} \sum_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k} \sum_{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k}}$$

$$(-1)^{(j_1 + \dots + j_k) - \frac{k(k+1)}{2}} \cdot (-1)^{j_1 + \dots + j_k - \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + \tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k) + \tau(\nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k})}$$

$$a_{i_1 \mu_1} \dots a_{i_k \mu_k} a_{i'_{n-k} \nu_{n-k}} \dots a_{i'_1 \nu_1}$$

$$= \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_k \leq n} (-1)^{j_1 + \dots + j_k} (-1)^{j_1 + \dots + j_k}$$

$$\left[\sum_{\substack{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k \\ \text{为 } j_1, \dots, j_k \text{ 排列}}} (-1)^{\tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k)} a_{i_1 \mu_1} \dots a_{i_k \mu_k} \right]$$

$$\left[\sum_{\substack{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k} \\ \text{为 } j'_1, \dots, j'_{n-k} \text{ 排列}}} (-1)^{\tau(\nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k})} a_{i'_{n-k} \nu_{n-k}} \dots a_{i'_1 \nu_1} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_k \leq n} (-1)^{j_1 + \dots + j_k + j'_1 + \dots + j'_{n-k}} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_k \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} i'_{n-k} & \dots & i'_1 \\ j'_1 & \dots & j'_{n-k} \end{pmatrix}$$

#

一些例题

→ 证

① 1. 此可化为三角行列式或降阶的行列式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 - a_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 - a_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n - a_n \end{vmatrix} \quad (a_i \neq 0)$$

1. 第一行乘 (-1)
= 加到其它行

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ a_1 & -a_2 & & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \\ a_1 & & & & -a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \begin{vmatrix} \frac{x_1}{a_1} - 1 & \frac{x_2}{a_2} & \frac{x_3}{a_3} & \cdots & \frac{x_n}{a_n} \\ \vdots & -1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & -1 & \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{a_i} - 1 \right) (-1)^{n-1}$$

② 2. (2)

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & C_2^1 & \cdots & C_n^1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & C_n^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{2n-2}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

解: $C_n^k = C_{n-1}^k + C_{n-1}^{k-1}$

$|A|$ 每列减前一列

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & C_1^0 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & C_{n-1}^0 & \cdots & C_{2n-3}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

每列减前一列, 再每行减前一行的 = 1

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & C_1^0 & C_2^0 & \cdots & C_n^0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & C_{n-2}^{n-2} & C_{n-1}^{n-2} & \cdots & C_{2n-2}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

从第二列开始
每列减前一列

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & C_1^0 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & C_{n-1}^{n-2} & \cdots & C_{2n-2}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

2. 按某行(列)展开

③ (1) 设有 Fibonacci 数列: $F_1=1, F_2=2, \dots, F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$

证: $F_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & & \\ -1 & 1 & & \\ & -1 & 1 & \\ & & -1 & 1 \\ & & & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

证: $F_1 = |1| = 1, F_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2.$

按第一列展开, $F_n = F_{n-1} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & & \\ -1 & 1 & & \\ & -1 & 1 & \\ & & -1 & 1 \\ & & & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

$F_n = F_{n-1} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & & \\ & -1 & 1 & \\ & & -1 & 1 \\ & & & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$

④

(2) n 阶行列式 $|A|$ 元素为 1 或 -1, 证: 当 $n > 2$ 时.

$\text{abs}(|A|) \leq (n-1)!(n-1)$

证: $n=3$ 时: 可对 A 每行乘 1 或 -1, a, p 此时不改变 $\text{chs}(|A|)$

从而不妨设 A 每一列全 1

$\text{chs } |A| = \text{chs} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x & x \\ 1 & x & x \\ 1 & x & x \end{pmatrix}$
 $= \text{chs} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & b \\ 1 & c & d \end{vmatrix}$

再用同样的方法可把第一行除第一个外
 再把第一列消去 a_{12}, a_{13} 变成 -1

再把第一列加到 a_{22}, a_{32}

其中 $a, b, c, d \in \{0, 1, -1\}$

$\text{chs}(ad-bc) \leq 4$ ✓

归纳:

假设 $n-1$ ✓

$\Rightarrow \text{abs}(|A|) \leq A_{11} + \dots + A_{1n} \leq (n-2)!(n-2) \cdot n$
 $\leq (n-1)!(n-1)$

(3) $|A| = a_{ij}$ A_{ij} 为 a_{ij} 的代数余子式

$$\text{证明: } \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} & x_1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} & x_n \\ y_1 & \dots & y_n & 1 \end{vmatrix} = |A| - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} x_i y_j$$

证: 先按最后一列展开:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{第一项 } (-1)^{n+1} x_1 & \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \\ y_1 & \dots & y_n \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n} = (-1)^{n+1} x_1 \sum y_j A_{1j} \\ & = (-1)^{n+1} (-1)^{j+1} \sum_{j=1}^n A_{1j} x_1 y_j \\ & = - \sum_{j=1}^n A_{1j} x_1 y_j \end{aligned}$$

第 i ($i \leq n$) 项

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^{n+i} x_i & \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i+1,1} & \dots & a_{i+1,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \\ y_1 & \dots & y_n \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n+i} \sum_{j=1}^n x_i y_j M_{ij} (-1)^{n+j} \\ & = (-1)^{2ni} \sum_{j=1}^n x_i y_j A_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

第 $n+1$ 项, $|A|$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = - \sum_{i,j=1}^n A_{ij} x_i y_j + |A|$$

3. 提公因子

$$(6) \quad (1) \quad |A| = \begin{vmatrix} (a+b)^2 & c^2 & a^2 \\ a^2 & (b+c)^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & b^2 & (c+a)^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$|A|$ 为关于 a, b, c 的多元多项式 且次数为 6

$$\text{当 } a=0 \text{ 时 } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} b^2 & c^2 & c^2 \\ 0 & (b+c)^2 & 0 \\ b^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow a$ 为 $|A|$ 的因子

同理 b, c 亦是.

$$\text{又 } |A| = \begin{vmatrix} (a+b)^2 & c^2 & c^2 \\ a^2 & (b+c)^2 & a^2 \\ (b-a)(b+a) & (-c)(b+c), c(b+c) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} (a+b)^2 & (a+b)(b+c) & (a+b)(b+c) & (c-a-b) & 0 \\ a^2 & (b+c)(b+c-a) & (a+b+c) & (a-b-c) \\ b^2 & 0 & (a+b+c) & (a+c-b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+b+c)^2 \begin{vmatrix} (a+b)^2 & c-a-b & 0 \\ a^2 & b+c-a & a-b+c \\ b^2 & 0 & a+c-b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = abc(a+b+c)^2 f(a, b, c) \quad f \text{ 一次多项式}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a, b, c) = k_1 a + k_2 b + k_3 c \quad \text{又 } |A| \text{ 关于 } a, b, c \text{ 对称}$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = k_3$$

$$|A| = kabc(a+b+c)^3 \quad \text{取 } a=b=c=1$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & -15 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 9 + 45 = 54 \Rightarrow k=2$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = 2abc(a+b+c)^3$$

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

例 7 Cramer 行列式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} (a_1+b_1)^{-1} & (a_1+b_2)^{-1} & \cdots & (a_1+b_n)^{-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (a_n+b_1)^{-1} & (a_n+b_2)^{-1} & \cdots & (a_n+b_n)^{-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

把每行的 1/a 1/b 提出

$$|A| = \prod_{i,j=1}^n (a_i+b_j)^{-1} \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}}_B$$

设 $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$

$$b_{ij} = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n (a_i+b_k)}{a_i+b_j}$$

例: $b_{11} = (a_1+b_2) \cdots (a_1+b_n)$ $b_{12} = (a_1+b_1) (a_1+b_3) \cdots (a_1+b_n)$

~~b_{11}~~

$$b_{21} = (a_2+b_2) \cdots (a_2+b_n)$$

若 $\exists a_i = a_j$ 则 B i 行, j 行相同

$\Rightarrow a_i - a_j$ 为 B 因子, 同理 $b_i - b_j$ 为 B 因子

$\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_i - a_j) (b_i - b_j)$ 为 B 的因子, 次数为 $2 \binom{n}{2} = n(n-1)$

B 每项次数为 $n-1 \Rightarrow B$ 为 $n(n-1)$ 次齐次多项式

从而 $|B| = k \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_i - a_j) (b_i - b_j)$

在 B 中

取 $a_i = b_i$, 若 $i \neq j$ 有 $b_{ij} = 0$

此时 B 对称阵 $b_{ii} = a_i \prod_{j \neq i} (a_i - a_j) \Rightarrow |B| = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - a_j)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |B| &= \prod_{i \neq j} (a_i - a_j) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_i - a_j) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i) \\
 &= \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_i - a_j) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (b_j - b_i) \\
 &= \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_i - a_j) (b_i - b_j)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow |B|$$

$$\Rightarrow |B| = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_i - a_j) (b_i - b_j)$$

4. 递推与归纳

⑧ Cauchy 行列式另解:

$$D_n = |A|$$

1 ~ n-1 行 减去 去 n 行

$$\frac{1}{a_i + b_j} - \frac{1}{a_i + b_n} = \frac{(b_n - b_j)}{(a_i + b_j)(a_i + b_n)}$$

每行可提出

$$\Rightarrow D_n$$

$$D_n = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} (b_n - b_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_n)}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
 \frac{1}{a_1 + b_1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_1 + b_{n-1}} & 1 \\
 \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\
 \frac{1}{a_{n-1} + b_1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_{n-1} + b_{n-1}} & 1 \\
 \frac{1}{a_n + b_1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_n + b_{n-1}} & 1
 \end{vmatrix}$$

每行减 第 n 行

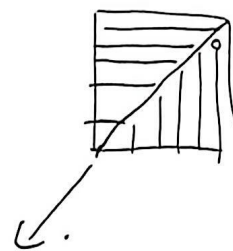
$$\frac{1}{a_i + b_j} - \frac{1}{a_n + b_j} = \frac{(a_n - a_i)}{(a_i + b_j)(a_n + b_j)}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n = \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} (b_n - b_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_n)}$$

可提出, 因为 每行 最后一个 0 其它均相同

$$\begin{vmatrix}
 \frac{1}{a_1 + b_1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_1 + b_{n-1}} & 0 \\
 \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\
 \frac{1}{a_{n-1} + b_1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_{n-1} + b_{n-1}} & 0 \\
 \frac{1}{a_n + b_1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_n + b_{n-1}} & 1
 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_n - a_i) (b_n - b_i)}{\prod_{j=1}^n (a_j + b_n) \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (a_n + b_k)} D_{n-1}$$



递推下去得

$$D_n = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i) (b_j - b_i) / \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_j) \quad \text{is crossed out}$$

⑨

(2) 计算:

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y & - & - & - & y \\ z & x_2 & y & - & - & y \\ & | & & x_3 & & | \\ & | & & & & | \\ & | & & & & | \\ & | & & & & | \\ z & - & - & - & z & x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y & - & - & - & 0 \\ z & x_2 & y & - & - & 0 \\ & | & & x_{n-1} & & y_0 \\ & | & & & & | \\ & | & & & & | \\ & | & & & & | \\ z & - & - & - & z & x_n - y \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y & - & - & - & y \\ z & x_2 & y & - & - & y \\ & | & & x_{n-1} & & y \\ & | & & & & | \\ & | & & & & | \\ & | & & & & | \\ z & - & - & - & z & x_1 y \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{拆分})$$

$$= (x_n - y) D_{n-1} + y \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y & - & - & - & y \\ z & x_2 & y & - & - & y \\ & | & & x_{n-1} & & y \\ & | & & & & | \\ & | & & & & | \\ & | & & & & | \\ z & - & - & - & z & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x_n - y) D_{n-1} + y \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} (x_i - z)$$

由对称性

$$D_n = (x_n - z) D_{n-1} + z \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} (x_i - y)$$

$$y \neq z \text{ 时解得 } D_n = \frac{1}{z-y} \left[z \prod_{i=2}^n (x_i - y) - y \prod_{i=2}^n (x_i - z) \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{n} y = \bar{y} \quad D_n = (x_n - \bar{y}) D_{n-1} + y \frac{1}{n-1} (x_1 - \bar{y})$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n = \frac{1}{n-1} (x_1 - \bar{y}) + y \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i-1} (x_i - \bar{y}) \quad \#$$

证 ~~分~~

拆分: ~~证~~

$$(1) \quad |A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}+t & a_{12}+t & \dots & a_{1n}+t \\ a_{21}+t & a_{22}+t & \dots & a_{2n}+t \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}+t & a_{n2}+t & \dots & a_{nn}+t \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{证明: } |A| = |A_0| + t \sum_{i,j=1}^n A_{ij}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12}+t & \dots & a_{1n}+t \\ a_{21} & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2}+t & \dots & a_{nn}+t \end{vmatrix} + t \begin{vmatrix} \vdots & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \end{vmatrix} + t (A_{11} + A_{21} + \dots + A_{n1})$$

= ...

$$= |A| + t \sum_{i,j=1}^n A_{ij}$$

升阶:

$$(1) \quad |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^{n-2} & x_1^{n-1} & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2^{n-2} & x_2^{n-1} & x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^{n-2} & x_n^{n-1} & x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$

→ Vander Monde 行列式 ~~证~~, 升阶

$$\text{考虑 } |B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^{n-2} & x_1^{n-1} & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2^{n-2} & x_2^{n-1} & x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^{n-2} & x_n^{n-1} & x_n^n \\ 1 & y & y^2 & \dots & y^{n-2} & y^{n-1} & y^n \end{vmatrix}$$

由 Vander Monde 行列式

$$|B| = (y-x_1)(y-x_2)\dots(y-x_n) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (y_j - x_i)$$

$$y^{n+1} \text{ 系数为 } -(x_1 + \dots + x_n) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i)$$

由按最后一行展开知 y^{n+1} 系数为 $(-1)^{n+1+n} |A| = -|A|$

$$\Rightarrow |A| = (x_1 + \dots + x_n) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i)$$

(Laplace 行列式展开) (3)

证明:

$$(ab' - a'b)(cd' - c'd') - (ac' - a'c)bd' - b'da' \\ + (ad' - a'd)(bc' - b'c) = 0$$

证:

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a & a' & a & a' \\ b & b' & b & b' \\ c & c' & c & c' \\ d & d' & d & d' \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

(11)

设矩阵行列式为 $|A| = |a_{ij}|$, A_{ij} 为 a_{ij} 代数余子式.

$$\text{求证: } |B| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - a_{12} & a_{12} - a_{13} & \dots & a_{1,n-1} - a_{1n} & | \\ a_{21} - a_{22} & a_{22} - a_{23} & \dots & a_{2,n-1} - a_{2n} & | \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} - a_{n2} & a_{n2} - a_{n3} & \dots & a_{n,n-1} - a_{nn} & | \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{i,j=1}^n A_{ij}$$

pf: 按第 1 列展开 \rightarrow 按第 1 列展开 \rightarrow 按第 1 列展开 $(i = n-1, \dots, 2)$

$$\Rightarrow |B| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - a_{1n} & a_{12} - a_{1n} & \dots & a_{1,n-1} - a_{1n} & 1 \\ a_{21} - a_{2n} & a_{22} - a_{2n} & \dots & a_{2,n-1} - a_{2n} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} - a_{nn} & a_{n2} - a_{nn} & \dots & a_{n,n-1} - a_{nn} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & \dots & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ & & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & 0 & 1 \\ & & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & & & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad (n+1) \times (n+1)$$

$$= (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & \dots & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{nn} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1,n-1} & a_{1n} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{拆}}{=} (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & \dots & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1,n-1} & a_{1n} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{nn} & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1,n-1} & a_{1n} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{nn} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}+1 & \dots & a_{1n}+1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}+1 & \dots & a_{nn}+1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{i,j=1}^n A_{ij}$$