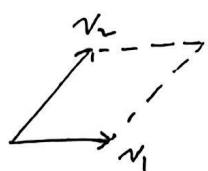


第一次 习题课

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 $S := f(v_1, v_2)$



$$\text{端点: } \textcircled{1} \quad f(v_0, v_1) = 0$$

$$(2) \quad f(\alpha v_1, v_2) = \alpha f(v_1, v_2)$$

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

王维：亦偶足同一样性使

故希望将“仲裁”推广到公推：需要在“牢笼”

偶是这三个条件。

人多不够？ Yes!

Claim: ~~他不是~~ $f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

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

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(v_1, \dots, av_i + bw_i, \dots, v_n)$$

$$= \alpha f(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_n) + b f(v_1, \dots, w_i, \dots, v_n)$$

则 f 在相差常数倍意义下唯一.

Pf Stg. 1: ① + ② \Rightarrow 反对称性

$$f(v_1, \dots, \underset{i-th}{\overset{\uparrow}{v_i}}, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n) + f(v_1, \dots, v_j, \dots, \underset{i-th}{\overset{\uparrow}{v_i}}, \dots, v_n) = 0$$

$$+ f(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_n) + f(v_1, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_n)$$

$$= f(v_1, \dots, v_i, \dots, v_i + v_j, \dots, v_n) + f(v_1, \dots, v_j, \dots, v_i + v_j, \dots, v_n)$$

$$= f(v_1, \dots, v_i+v_j, \dots, v_{i+j}, \dots, v_n) = 0$$

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

$$f(v_1, \dots, v_n) = f(C \sum_{j_1=1}^n a_{tj_1} e_{j_1}, \dots, \sum_{j_n=1}^n a_{nj_n} e_{j_n})$$

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

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

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

$\{j_1, \dots, j_n\}$ 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 $(1, 2, \dots, n)$

并且对换次数有保性 ~~且~~ 不依赖于具体变换的次数, 与序数同有保.

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

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

只须再确定 $f(e_1, \dots, e_n)$ 就能完全确定 f .

$$n=2, 3 \text{ 时 分别有 } f(e_1, e_2) = 1 \quad f(e_1, e_2, e_3) = 1$$

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

这样定义出的 f 就叫作行列式. (determinant)

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

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

(对 n 个向量 v_1, \dots, v_n , 令 v_1, \dots, v_n 线性相关是指存在不全为 0 的 a_1, \dots, a_n 使 $a_1v_1 + \dots + a_nv_n = 0$)

证 (\Leftarrow) 不妨设 $a_1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = b_2v_2 + \dots + b_nv_n \quad b_2, \dots, b_n \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \det(v_1, \dots, v_n) &= \det(b_2v_2 + \dots + b_nv_n, v_2, \dots, v_n) \\ &= \sum_{j=2}^n b_j \det(v_j, v_2, \dots, v_n) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

注意初等列变换不改变 $\det A$ 是否为 0

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & 0 \\ * & \ddots & * \\ & & b_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{若 } b_{ii} = 0 \text{ 则 } \boxed{\text{无法继续}}.$$

$\det A = 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists i, b_{ii} = 0 \Rightarrow \exists$ 一列初等列变换

将 \Rightarrow 某一列变成 0. $\Rightarrow \exists c_1, \dots, c_n$ 使

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

因为是初等列变换 $\Rightarrow c_i$ 不全为零 $\Rightarrow v_1, \dots, v_n$ 线性相关

#

(Gramer 法则) 定理 2:

$$\text{设 } A \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{11} x_1 + \dots + a_{1n} x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21} x_1 + \dots + a_{2n} x_n = b_2 \\ \dots \\ a_{n1} x_1 + \dots + a_{nn} x_n = b_n \end{array} \right. , \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{方程组有唯一解} \\ \text{且 } \det(A_{ij})_{n \times n} \neq 0 \text{ 时} \\ \text{方程组有唯一解} \end{array}$$

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

$$\text{中 } \textcircled{1} \text{ 因为 } b_i, \text{ 设 } v_i = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1i} \\ \vdots \\ a_{ni} \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

则 方程 $\Leftrightarrow x_1 v_1 + \dots + x_n v_n = b$ 即 b 是 v_1, \dots, v_n 的线性组合

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

$\Rightarrow v_1, \dots, v_n$ 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^* , 令 $A =$

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

$$\text{则 } A^* A = \det A \cdot I$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} b_1 + \cdots + A_{1n} b_n \\ \vdots \\ A_{nn} b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

Q: 用 ~~法~~ 的想法思考

$Ax = b$ 的充要条件是什们?

存在解

存在唯一解 充要条件是什么?

定理3: ~~triangle 等价于定理~~

$$|A| = |A^\top|$$

$$\text{证} \quad \text{考虑 展开: } |A| = \sum_{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)} a_{1\sigma_1} \dots a_{n\sigma_n}$$

$$|A^\top| = \sum_{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)} a_{1\sigma_1} \dots a_{n\sigma_n}$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)} a_{\sigma_1 1} \dots a_{\sigma_n n}$$

$$(-1)^{\tau(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)} a_{\sigma_1 1} \dots a_{\sigma_n n} = (-1)^{\tau(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)} a_{1\sigma_1} \dots a_{n\sigma_n} \det(e_1, \dots, e_n)$$

$$= a_{1\sigma_1} \dots a_{n\sigma_n} \det(e_{\sigma_1}, \dots, e_{\sigma_n}) = \det(a_{1\sigma_1} e_{\sigma_1}, \dots, a_{n\sigma_n} e_{\sigma_n})$$

设经过 s 次对换 $\xrightarrow{\text{交换}} \underbrace{(k_1 \dots k_n) \det}_{(l_1 \dots l_n)}$ 换为 $(l_1 \dots l_n)$

即对 $\xrightarrow{\text{交换}} \underbrace{(k_1 \dots k_n)}_{(l_1 \dots l_n)} \rightarrow \underbrace{(l_1 \dots l_n)}_{(l_1 \dots l_n)} \rightarrow (l_1 \dots l_n) \rightarrow (k_1 \dots k_n)$

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

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

$$(-1)^s \cdot (-1)^{\tau(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)} = (-1)^{\tau(l_1, \dots, l_n)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (-1)^{\tau(\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n)} = (-1)^{\tau(k_1, \dots, k_n)} + \tau(l_1, \dots, l_n)$$

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

k_1, \dots, k_n 固定

$$= \sum_{k_1, \dots, k_n \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(k_1, \dots, k_n)} a_{k_1 l_1} \dots a_{k_n l_n} \in |\Lambda^\top|$$

定理 4: (行列式与 Leibniz 公式定理)

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

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

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

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.

Rmk: $A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ j_1, \dots, j_p \end{pmatrix}$ 为 A 取定 i_1, \dots, i_k 行 j_1, \dots, j_p 列 得到的 p 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 $(-1)^{i_1 + \dots + i_k + j_1 + \dots + j_p}$ 为 其代数余子式

证 $|A| = \sum_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k, v_1, \dots, v_{n-k} \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(i_1, \dots, i_k, i'_1, \dots, i'_{n-k}) + \tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k, v_1, \dots, v_{n-k})} a_{i_1 \mu_1} \dots a_{i_k \mu_k} a_{i'_1 v_1} \dots a_{i'_{n-k} v_{n-k}}$

选出具体排列 $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k, v_1, \dots, v_{n-k}$ 可按以下步骤:

① 排出与 μ_1, \dots, μ_k 组合的 k 列

即 从 $\{1, \dots, n\}$ 中选 k 个数 \dots, j_1, \dots, j_p

满足 $1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_p \leq n$, 剩下为 $1 \leq j'_{k+1} < j'_{n-p} \leq n$

② 将 j_1, \dots, j_p 排列

由上 μ_1, \dots, μ_k 来定 j_1, \dots, j_p 排列

③ 让 v_1, \dots, v_{n-k} 取定 j'_1, \dots, j'_{n-k} 排列

$$\text{由 } |A| = \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_p \leq n} \sum_{\substack{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k \\ \text{为 } j_1, \dots, j_p \text{ 置换}}} \sum_{\substack{v_1, \dots, v_{n-k} \\ \text{为 } j'_1, \dots, j'_{n-k} \text{ 置换}}} (-1)^{\tau(i_1, \dots, i_k, i'_1, \dots, i'_{n-k})} a_{i_1 \mu_1} \dots a_{i_k \mu_k} a_{i'_1 v_1} \dots a_{i'_{n-k} v_{n-k}}$$

$$(-1)^{\tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k, v_1, \dots, v_{n-k})} a_{i_1 \mu_1} \dots a_{i_k \mu_k} a_{i'_1 v_1} \dots a_{i'_{n-k} v_{n-k}}$$

考慮 $\tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k, \nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k})$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k, \nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k}) &= \tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k) + \cancel{\tau(\nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k})} \\ &\quad + (j_1-1) + (j_2-2) + \dots + (j_k-k) \quad \text{mod } 2 \\ &= (j_1 + \dots + j_k) - \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + \tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k) + \cancel{\tau(\nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k})} \\ &\quad + \tau(\nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k}) \quad \text{mod } 2 \end{aligned}$$

先分部排序，再整体排列

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(i_1, \dots, i_k, i'_1, \dots, i'_{n-k}) &= (\#) i_1-1 + i_2-2 + \dots + (i_k-k) \\ &\equiv (\#) (i_1 + \dots + i_k) - k(k+1) \quad \text{mod } 2 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(-1)^{(i_1 + \dots + i_k)} - \frac{1}{2} k(k+1) \cdot (-1)^{j_1 + \dots + j_k} + \tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k) + \tau(\nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k})$$

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

$$= \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_k \leq n} (-1)^{i_1 + \dots + i_k} \cdot (-1)^{j_1 + \dots + j_k}$$

$$\left[\sum_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k} (-1)^{\tau(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k)} a_{i_1, \mu_1} \dots a_{i_k, \mu_k} \right]_{\substack{\#(j_1, \dots, j_k) \neq k}}$$

$$\left[\sum_{\substack{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k} \\ \#(j_1, \dots, j_k) = j'_1, \dots, j'_{n-k}}} (-1)^{\tau(\nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-k})} a_{i'_1, \nu_1} \dots a_{i'_{n-k}, \nu_{n-k}} \right]_{\substack{\#(j_1, \dots, j_k) \neq k}}$$

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

一些例题

一、

① 1. 化为上三角行列式或降阶的行列式)

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 - a_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 - a_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_{n+1} - a_n \end{vmatrix} \quad (x_i \neq 0)$$

1. 用减法 (-1)

加到其它行

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

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

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

2. (2)

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

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

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & C_1^0 & C_2^0 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & C_{n-2}^{n-2} & C_{n-1}^{n-2} & \cdots & C_{2n-4}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

X

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & C_2 & \cdots & C_{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$|A|$ 每列减去前一列

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

$$\begin{matrix} \text{从第2列开始} \\ \text{每行减去前一行} \end{matrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & C_{n-1}^{n-2} & \cdots & C_{2n-4}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{每列减去前一列} \\ \text{再每行减去前一行} \end{matrix} = 1$

2. 按某行(列)展开

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

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

即 $F_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$ $F_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$.

按第 1 列 展开, $F_n = F_{n-1} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$

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

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, ρ 此时不变 $\text{abs } (|A|)$

从而 不妨 A 第一列全 1

$$\begin{aligned} \text{abs } |A| &= \text{abs} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * \\ 1 & * & * \\ 1 & * & * \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{用同样的方法可把第一列除第 1 个外} \\ &\quad \text{再把第 2 行消去, } a_{12}, a_{13} \text{ 变成 } -1 \\ &= \text{abs} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & b \\ 1 & c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{再把第 1 行加到第 2, 3 行} \\ &\quad \text{其中 } a, b, c, d \in \{0, 1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \text{abs } (ad - bc) \leq 4$$

归纳:

假设 $n-1$ ✓

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

$$\leq (n-1)! (n-1)$$

(5) $|A| = \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ii} x_i y_i$ 为 A 的余子式

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

证: 先按第 i 行展开:

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^{i+1} x_i \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ | & | & | \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ y_1 & \cdots & y_n \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n} = (-1)^{i+1} x_i \sum y_j M_{ij} \\ & = (-1)^{2i+1} (-1)^{i+1} \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} M_{ij} x_i y_j \\ & = - \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} x_i y_j \end{aligned}$$

$i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^{n+1+i} x_i \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{i+1,1} & \cdots & a_{i+1,n} \\ a_{ii} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ y_1 & \cdots & y_n \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n+1+i} \sum_{j=1}^n x_i y_j M_{ij} (-1)^{n+j} \\ & = (-1)^{2n+1} \cancel{(-1)^{i+1}} \sum_{j=1}^n x_i y_j A_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

第 $n+1$ 行, $|A|$

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

3. 提公因式

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

商次
且次数为6

$|A|$ 为关于 a, b, c 的多元多项式

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

$\Rightarrow a \neq |A|$ 的因式

同理 b, c 亦然。

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

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

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

商次

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

f 一次多项式

$$\Rightarrow f(a, b, c) = k_1 a + k_2 b + k_3 c \quad \& |A| \nmid a, b, c$$

$$\Rightarrow k_1 = k_2 = k_3$$

$$|A| = kabc(a+b+c)^3$$

取 $a=b=c=1$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

(3) ⑦ Comuting 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 a_i 分母提出

$$|A| = \prod_{i,j=1}^n (a_i+b_j)^{-1} \quad \underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{B}$$

设 $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$

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

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

b_{11}

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

若 $\exists a_i = a_j$ 且 B 有 i 行, j 行相同

$\Rightarrow a_i - a_j \neq B$ 因子, 同理 $b_i - b_j \neq B$ 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 $2 \binom{n^2}{n} = n(n-1)$

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 $a_i = b_i$, 则 i 行 $b_{ii} = 0$

此时 B 对角阵 $b_{ii} = a_i - \prod_{j \neq i} a_j \Rightarrow |B| = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - a_1)$

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

$\Rightarrow k = |$

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

4. 递推与归纳

(8) Cauchy 行列式另解:

$$\text{令 } D_n = |A|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 + \sim n-1 \text{ 行} &\rightarrow \text{减去 } n \text{ 行} \\
 \frac{1}{a_{i+j}} - \frac{1}{a_{i+n}} &= \frac{(b_n - b_j)}{(a_{i+j})(a_{i+n})} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{每列可提出} \\ (\text{除第 } n \text{ 列}) \end{array} \\
 &\quad \begin{array}{l} \text{每行可提出} \\ (b_n - b_j) \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_n &= \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} (b_n - b_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_n)} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{每行} \\ \text{减去 } n \text{ 行} \end{array} \right) \\
 &\quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} \frac{1}{a_1+b_1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_1+b_{n-1}} & 1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{a_{n-1}+b_1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_{n-1}+b_{n-1}} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{a_n+b_1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_n+b_{n-1}} & 1 \end{array} \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

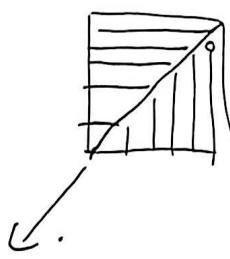
每行减去第 n 行

$$\frac{1}{a_{i+j}} - \frac{1}{a_{i+n}} = \frac{a_{n-i}}{(a_{i+j})(a_{n-i})} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{可提出, 因为每行最后一个} \\ \text{其它均相等} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_n &= \frac{\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} (b_n - b_j)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_n)} \quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} \frac{1}{a_1+b_1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_1+b_{n-1}} & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{a_{n-1}+b_1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_{n-1}+b_{n-1}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{a_n+b_1} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_n+b_{n-1}} & 1 \end{array} \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

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

递推下去 得



$$D_n = \prod_{\substack{1 \leq i < j \leq n \\ i < j}} (a_j - a_i)(b_j - b_i) / \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i + b_i)$$

⑨

(2) 计算：

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y & - & - & - & - & y \\ z & x_2 & y & - & - & - & y \\ 1 & & x_3 & y & - & - & y \\ & 1 & & x_4 & y & - & y \\ & & 1 & & x_5 & y & y \\ & & & z & - & x_n & y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y & - & - & - & y \\ z & x_2 & y & - & - & y \\ & & x_3 & y & - & y \\ & & & x_{n-1} & y & y \\ & & & & z & x_n y \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y & - & - & y \\ z & x_2 & y & - & - & y \\ & & x_3 & y & - & y \\ & & & x_{n-1} & y & y \\ & & & & z & x_n y \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{拆分})$$

$$= (x_n - y) D_{n-1} + y \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y & - & - & y \\ z & x_2 & y & - & - & y \\ & & x_3 & y & - & y \\ & & & x_{n-1} & y & y \\ & & & & z & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

中对称性

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{若 } y = 2 & \quad D_n = (x_n - y) D_{n-1} + y \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i - y) \\ \Rightarrow D_n &= \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - y) + y \sum_{i=1}^n \prod_{j \neq i} (x_j - y). \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

~~不~~

拆分: ~~不~~

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

$$\text{证明: } |A+tI| = |A| + t \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} A_{ij}$$

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

$$= \left| \begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ \vdots \\ \cdot \end{array} \right| + t \left(A_{11} + A_{21} + \cdots + A_{n1} \right)$$

= ...

$$= |A| + t \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} A_{ij}$$

从而:

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

\Rightarrow Vander Monde 行列式 为 0, 从而

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

由 Vander Monde 矩阵式

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

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

• 接着由 - 3 展开知 y^{n-1} 系数为 $(-1)^{n+1} |A| = -|A|$

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

(Laplace 展开原理) ⑤

证明:

$$(ab' - a'b) (cd' - c'd') - (ac' - a'c) bd' - b'a)$$

$$+ (ad'c) - a'd) (bc' - b'c) = 0$$

If

$$\text{LHS} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{vmatrix} a & c' & a & a' \\ b & b' & b & b' \\ c & c' & c & c' \\ d & d' & d & d' \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

⑥

设 n^{th} 行列式 $|A| = |C_{ij}|$, $A_{ij} \neq A_i C_{ij}$ 为极分子式,

求证: $|B| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - c_{11} & a_{12} - c_{12} & \dots & a_{1,n-1} - c_{1,n-1} & 1 \\ a_{21} - c_{21} & a_{22} - c_{22} & \dots & a_{2,n-1} - c_{2,n-1} & 1 \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} - c_{n1} & a_{n2} - c_{n2} & \dots & a_{n,n-1} - c_{n,n-1} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ii}$

Def: $\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} \det(A_{ij})$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$)

$$\Rightarrow |\mathcal{B}| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - a_{1,n} & a_{1,2} - a_{1,n} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} - a_{1,n} \\ a_{2,1} - a_{2,n} & a_{2,2} - a_{2,n} & \cdots & a_{2,n-1} - a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} - a_{n,n} & a_{n,2} - a_{n,n} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} - a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} & a_{1,n} & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \\ 1 & 1 & & 1 & 1 & \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{n,n} & \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & 1 \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} & a_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} & a_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} & a_{n,n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}+1 & \cdots & a_{1,n}+1 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n,1}+1 & \cdots & a_{n,n}+1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

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