

$$1. \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & d_3 \\ & a_1 & b_1 & c_1 & d_1 \\ & a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & d_2 \\ & a_3 & b_3 & c_3 & d_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{以 } 1, 2, 3 \text{ 行展开}$$

$$= \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < i_3 \leq 6} \det A \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ i_1 & i_2 & i_3 \end{bmatrix} \det A \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \end{bmatrix} (-1)^{1+2+3+i_1+i_2+i_3}$$

$j_1, j_2, j_3$  为  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \setminus \{i_1, i_2, i_3\}$   
的升序排列

注意到 当  $i_1, i_2, i_3$  中出现 5, 6 时

$$\det A \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ i_1 & i_2 & i_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

当  $i_1, i_2, i_3$  无 1, 2 时 (即  $j_1, j_2, j_3$  中有 1 或 2)

$$\det A \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ j_1 & j_2 & j_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} = (-1)^{1+2+3+1+1+3} \det A \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \det A \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ (-1)^{1+2+3+1+2+4} \det A \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \det \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b & c \\ a_2 & & \\ a_3 & & \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} b & c & d \\ & & \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} a & b & d \\ & & \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a & c & d \\ & & \end{vmatrix}$$

2.  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ . 用 Binet-Cauchy 公式证明

$$\text{rank}(AA^T) = \text{rank}(A)$$

pf.

注意到  $(AA^T) \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_s \\ j_1 & \dots & j_s \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{1 \leq t_1 < \dots < t_s \leq n} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_s \\ t_1 & \dots & t_s \end{pmatrix} A^T \begin{pmatrix} t_1 & \dots & t_s \\ j_1 & \dots & j_s \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \sum_{1 \leq t_1 < \dots < t_s \leq n} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_s \\ t_1 & \dots & t_s \end{pmatrix} A \begin{pmatrix} j_1 & \dots & j_s \\ t_1 & \dots & t_s \end{pmatrix}$$

故 设  $\text{rank } A = r$

$$\text{即 } \forall r+1 \text{ 阶子式} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow AA^T \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_{r+1} \\ j_1 & \dots & j_{r+1} \end{pmatrix} = \sum 0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(AA^T) \leq r$$

又 由  $\text{rank } A = r$

$$\Rightarrow \exists A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow AA^T \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ i_1 & \dots & i_r \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{1 \leq t_1 < \dots < t_r \leq n} \left( A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ t_1 & \dots & t_r \end{pmatrix} \right)^2$$

$> 0$

$\square$

3)  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ .

$$\text{求证 } \det(I - A) = \sum_{k=0}^n \lambda^{n-k} \cdot (-1)^k \cdot \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ i_1 & \dots & i_k \end{pmatrix}$$

法一. (由定义展开).

$$\text{记 } \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$\text{例} \quad \lambda I - A = (\lambda \delta_{ij} - a_{ij})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{def } (\lambda I - A) = \sum_{(j_1, \dots, j_n) \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_n)} (\lambda \delta_{i_1 j_1} - a_{i_1 j_1}) \cdots (\lambda \delta_{i_n j_n} - a_{i_n j_n})$$

考虑  $(\lambda \delta_{i_1 j_1} - a_{i_1 j_1}) \cdots (\lambda \delta_{i_n j_n} - a_{i_n j_n})$  的  $\lambda^{n-k}$  的系数

$$\text{为 } (-1)^k \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n} a_{i_1 j_{i_1}} \cdots a_{i_k j_{i_k}} \cdot \delta_{i_{k+1} j_{i_{k+1}}} \cdots \delta_{i_n j_n}$$

$i_{k+1}, \dots, i_n$  为去掉上面  $k$  个数后的升序排列

考虑其中不为 0 的项。即  $i_{k+1} = j_{i_{k+1}}, \dots, i_n = j_n$

故该式的  $\lambda^{n-k}$  系数为

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^k \sum_{(j_1, \dots, j_n) \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_n)} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} a_{i_1 j_{i_1}} \cdots a_{i_k j_{i_k}} \\ &= (-1)^k \sum_{(j_1, \dots, j_n) \in S_n} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_n)} a_{i_1 j_{i_1}} \cdots a_{i_k j_{i_k}} \\ &= (-1)^k \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} \sum_{(j_1, \dots, j_n) \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, \dots, j_n)} a_{i_1 j_{i_1}} \cdots a_{i_k j_{i_k}} \\ & \quad \begin{pmatrix} j_{i_{k+1}} = i_{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ j_{i_n} = i_n \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

注意到 作为 置换

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & n \\ j_1 & \cdots & j_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_k \\ j_{i_1} & \cdots & j_{i_k} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i_{k+1} & \cdots & i_n \\ j_{i_{k+1}} & \cdots & j_{i_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{matrix} i_{k+1} = j_{i_{k+1}} \\ \vdots \\ i_n = j_{i_n} \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} i_{k+1} & \cdots & i_n \\ j_{i_{k+1}} & \cdots & j_{i_n} \end{pmatrix} = \text{id.}$$

$$\text{如 } \tau \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & n \\ j_1 & \dots & j_n \end{pmatrix} = \tau \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_{i_1} & \dots & j_{i_k} \end{pmatrix}$$

故 由  $\lambda^{n-k}$  系数为

$$\begin{aligned} &= (-1)^k \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} \sum_{(j_{i_1}, \dots, j_{i_k}) \in \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}} (-1)^{\tau(i_1, \dots, i_k)} a_{i_1, j_{i_1}} \dots a_{i_k, j_{i_k}} \\ &= (-1)^k \sum A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_k \end{pmatrix} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

法二. (参见 王新茂 线性代数 A. 讲义. P78)

$$\text{设 } A = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \quad e_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{第 } i \text{ 行}$$

$$\text{则 } \lambda I - A = (\lambda e_1 - \alpha_1, \lambda e_2 - \alpha_2, \dots, \lambda e_n - \alpha_n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(\lambda I - A) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} \det(n-k \text{ 个 } \lambda e_i, k \text{ 个 } -\alpha_i) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \lambda^{n-k} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n} (-1)^k \det A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_k \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

法三. 关键引理. (王新茂 线代. P53 练习 5).

设  $\lambda = (\alpha_{ij}(x))$ ,  $\alpha_{ij}(x)$  为关于  $x$  的多项式

$$\text{则 } \det A = \sum_{i,j} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \alpha_{ij}(x) \cdot A_{ij} \quad (A_{ij} \text{ 为代数余子式})$$

P5. EX.

$$\text{回到原题 } \det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & & -a_{1j} \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

归纳证明

$n=1$  显然

设  $n-1$  时成立.

$n$  时 记  $B = \lambda I - A$

则 求  $\det B \stackrel{3/2理}{=} \sum_{i=1}^n B_{ii} \leftarrow$  代数余子式

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n B \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & \hat{i} & \cdots & n \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & \hat{i} & \cdots & n \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \hat{i} \text{ 为删去的} \\ (4) \text{ 行列} \end{matrix}$$

$$B \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & \cdots & n \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - a_{22} & -a_{23} & \cdots \\ & \lambda - a_{33} & \\ & & \ddots & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{n-1 \text{ 情形}}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \lambda^{n-1-k} (-1)^k \sum_{2 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq n} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_k \\ i_1 & \cdots & i_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (*) \text{ 式} \quad \frac{d}{d\lambda} \det B = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \lambda^{n-1-k} (-1)^k \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq n \\ i_j \neq i}} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_k \\ i_1 & \cdots & i_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda=0 \text{ 时} \quad \det B = (-1)^n \det A$$

$$\text{故} \quad \det B = (-1)^n \det A + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{\lambda^{n-k}}{n-k} (-1)^k \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq n \\ i_j \neq i \quad \forall 1 \leq j \leq k}} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_k \\ i_1 & \cdots & i_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{故只需验证} \quad \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{n-k} \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq n \\ i_j \neq i \quad \forall 1 \leq j \leq k}} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_k \\ i_1 & \cdots & i_k \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq n} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_k \\ i_1 & \cdots & i_k \end{pmatrix}$$

只需比较 两式 相同 指标  $(i_1 \cdots i_k)$  的个数  
均为 1

□