

Th 1.3

$n = 1$ 时, $|A_n| = a_{11}$ 显然成立.

$n \geq 2$ 时,

$n = k$ 时, 假设 $|A_n| = a_{11}M_{11} - a_{21}M_{21} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}a_{n1}M_{n1}$ 成立.

$n = k + 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} |A_n| &= \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+1} a_{1i} M_{1i} \\ &= \sum_{i=2}^n (-1)^{i+1} a_{1i} \sum_{j=2}^n (-1)^j M_{1ij} a_{j1} + a_{11} M_{11} \\ &= \sum_{j=2}^n (-1)^{j+1} a_{j1} \sum_{i=2}^n (-1)^i M_{1ij} a_{1i} + a_{11} M_{11} \\ &= \sum_{j=2}^n (-1)^{j+1} a_{j1} M_{j1} + a_{11} M_{11} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j+1} a_{j1} M_{j1} \end{aligned}$$

由数学归纳法, $|A_n| = a_{11}M_{11} - a_{21}M_{21} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}a_{n1}M_{n1}$ 成立.

Th 1.4

$$A_n = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad A_n^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{n1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{n2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{n+1} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & a_{1,n+1} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} & a_{2,n+1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} & a_{n,n+1} \\ a_{n+1,1} & a_{n+1,2} & \dots & a_{n+1,n} & a_{n+1,n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{n+1}^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \dots & a_{n1} & a_{n+1,1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{n2} & a_{n+1,2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \dots & a_{nn} & a_{n,n+1} \\ a_{1,n+1} & a_{2,n+1} & \dots & a_{n,n+1} & a_{n+1,n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$n = 1$ 时, $|A_1| = |A_1^T|$ 显然成立.

$n \geq 2$ 时,

$n = k$ 时, 假设 $|A_k| = |A_k^T|$ 成立.

$n = k + 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} |A_{k+1}| &= \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (-1)^{i+1} a_{k+1,i} M_{k+1,i} \\ |A_{k+1}^T| &= \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} (-1)^{i+1} a_{k+1,i} M'_{i,k+1} \end{aligned}$$

下证 $M_{k+1,i} = M'_{i,k+1}$

$i = k+1$ 时, $M_{k+1,i} = |A_n|$, $M'_{i,k+1} = |A_n^T|$

$1 \leq k \leq n$ 时同理. 由数学归纳法, 知 $|A_n| = |A_n^T|$.

下证行列式的性质（1）：

设 A'_n 是 A_n 交换了 i, j 行所得到的矩阵. (其中 $n \geq 2$)

$n = k$ 时, 假设 $|A'_k| = -|A_k|$ 成立.

$n = k+1$ 时,

$$|A_{k+1}| = a_{11}M_{11} - a_{21}M_{21} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}a_{k+1,1}M_{k+1,1}$$

$$|A'_{k+1}| = a_{11}M'_{11} - a_{21}M'_{21} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1}a_{k+1,1}M'_{k+1,1}$$

$i, j \neq 1$ 时 $\forall l \in (1, k+1)$, 由 $|A'_k| = -|A_k|$ 都有 $M_{l1} = -M'_{l1}$.

$i = 1$ 或 $j = 1$ 时同理, 则 $|A_{k+1}| = -|A'_{k+1}|$.

由数学归纳法, 行列式的性质（1）为真.

下证行列式的性质（2）：

不妨设在矩阵 A_n 第 i 行乘上常数 k 后得到 A'_n .

$$|A'_n| = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} a'_{ik} M_{ik}$$

又 $a'_{ik} = ka_{ik}$ 则 $|A'_n| = k|A_n|$.

下证行列式的性质（3）：

不妨设将矩阵 A_n 的第 i 行乘上一个常数 k 后加到第 j 行得到 A'_n .

$$\begin{aligned} |A'_n| &= \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{j+k} (a_{jk} + ka_{ik}) M_{jk} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{j+k} a_{jk} M_{jk} + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{j+k} ka_{ik} M_{jk} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{j+k} a_{jk} M_{jk} + k \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{j+k} a_{ik} M_{jk} \\ &= |A_n| + k|B_k| \end{aligned}$$

其中, B_k 的第 i, j 行相同, 交换 i, j 行得到 B'_k , 则 $|B'_k| = -|B_k|$

又 $|B'_k| = |B_k|$ 则 $|B_k| = 0$.

综上, $|A'_n| = |A_n|$. 则行列式性质（3）为真.