

①

(Fibonacci 数列)
由常系数线性递归方程验证

$$F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^n \right]$$

例：设 A 是奇数阶斜对称矩阵

证明：设 A 是奇数阶
证明：设 A 是奇数阶

证：设 $A \in M_n$

$$|A^t| = |-A| = (-1)^n |A| = -|A|$$

因为 $n \neq 0$ 所以 $|A| = 0$

于是 A 是奇数阶

乘法定理

§2.2 设 $A \in M_n, B \in M_m, C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$

定理 2.2 设 $A \in M_n, B \in M_m, C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{vmatrix}_{m+n}$$

$$\Delta = |A| |B|$$

$$F_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

求 F_n 与 $F_{n-1}, F_{n-2}, \dots, F_0$ 之间的关系

解：按第一行展开

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

$$= F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \quad n \geq 3$$

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

$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2} \quad (F_1 = 1, F_2 = 2)$$

$$1, 2, 3, 5, 8, \dots; \quad F_{20} = 10946$$

证: 对 n 归纳.

$$n=1 \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c_1 \cdots c_m \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = (a_{ij})$$

按第一列展开, 得 $\Delta = a |B| = |A| |B|$

设 $n-1$ 时定理成立. 当 n 时

$$\text{设 } A = (a_{ij})_{\substack{i=1 \cdots n \\ j=1 \cdots n}}$$

$$\text{则 } \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \cdots a_{1n} & C \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \cdots a_{2n} & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} \cdots a_{nn} & B \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{按第一列展开 } \Delta = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} A_{i1}, \quad A_{i1} = \begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{其中 } A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \begin{vmatrix} N_{ij} & C_{ij} \\ 0 & B \end{vmatrix},$$

$$\text{其中 } N_{ij} \in M_{n-1}, \quad C_{ij} \in M_{n-1} \times m$$

由归纳假设

$$A_{i1} = (-1)^{i+1} |N_{i1}| |B|$$

$$\text{于是 } \Delta = |B| \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} (-1)^{i+1} |N_{i1}|$$

$$= |B| \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i1} \tilde{A}_{i1} \quad (\text{其中 } \tilde{A}_{i1} \text{ 是 } A \text{ 的代数余式})$$

$$= |B| |A|. \quad (\text{定理 2.1.1})$$

$$\text{另证: } f: \mathbb{R}^n \times \cdots \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$(\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}) \mapsto \begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{vmatrix}$$

f 是多线性函数, 对每个 $\vec{A}^{(i)}$

$$\text{于是 } f(\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}) = \lambda \det(A), \quad \text{其中 } \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(\vec{e}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(n)}) = \begin{vmatrix} E_n & C \\ 0 & B \end{vmatrix}$$

按第 i 列, 第 2 到 n 列展开

$$f(\vec{e}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(n)}) = |B|$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = |B| \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{vmatrix} = |A| |B|$$

推论 2.1 (i) $\begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = |A||B|$

$$(ii) \begin{vmatrix} D & A \\ B & O \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{mn} |A||B|$$

其中 A, B, D 与定理 2.2 中的相同

$C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, D \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$

证: 令 $M = \begin{pmatrix} A^t & C^t \\ O & B^t \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $M^t = \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}$

由定理 2.2. $|M| = |A^t||B^t| = |A||B|$
 " $|M^t|$ (i) 成立.

把 A 的第 i 列通过行交换到 $\begin{pmatrix} D & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}$ 的第 i 列
 (共经过 m 次行交换)

得到矩阵 U_1
 再把 U_1 中的第 $m+1$ 列通过行交换到第 i 列,
 (共经过 m 次行交换)
 得到矩阵 $U_2, \dots$

最后得到

$$U_n = \begin{pmatrix} A & D \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$$

(3)

$$|B \ O| = (-1)^{mn} |U_n| = (-1)^{mn} |A||B|$$

例: $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 \end{vmatrix}$

定理 2.3 设 $A, B \in M_n$. 则

$$|AB| = |A||B|$$

证: $f: \underbrace{\mathbb{R}^n \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^n}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$
 $(\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(n)}) \mapsto \det(A\vec{B})$

$$\forall \vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha \vec{B}^{(3)} + \beta \vec{y}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(n)})$$

$$= \det(A(\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha \vec{B}^{(3)} + \beta \vec{y}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(n)}))$$

$$= \det(A\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, A(\alpha \vec{B}^{(3)} + \beta \vec{y}), \dots, A\vec{B}^{(n)})$$

$$= \det(A\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha A\vec{B}^{(3)} + \beta A\vec{y}, \dots, A\vec{B}^{(n)})$$

$$= \alpha \det(A(\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(3)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(n)})) + \beta \det(A(\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{y}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(n)}))$$

$$= \alpha f(\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(n)}) + \beta f(\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{y}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(n)})$$

于是 f 是 n 重线性型的。

$$f(\vec{b}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{b}^{(n)}) = \det(\vec{A}\vec{b}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}\vec{b}^{(n)})$$

$\therefore \det$ 是斜对称的。 $\therefore f$ 是斜对称的

$$\text{于是 } f(\vec{b}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{b}^{(n)}) = \lambda \det(\vec{b})$$

$$\text{取 } B = E_n \text{ 则 } f(\vec{b}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{b}^{(n)}) = \det(AB) = \det(A)$$

$$\lambda$$

由此可知 $\det(A) \det(B) = \det(AB)$ 。

另证: 如果 A 不满秩, 则 $|A|=0$
 AB 不满秩, 于是 $|AB|=0$

由此可知定理成立。

设 A 可逆, 则 A 是若干个初等矩阵 $P_1, \dots, P_k$ 之积。

定义: 设 P 是 n 阶初等矩阵
 $C \in M_n$ 。

$$\text{则 } |PC| = |P||C|$$

定理的证明

④ 情形 1. 设 $P = E_{ij}^{(m)}$, 其中 $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, 且 $i \neq j$ 。

$$|PD| = -|D| \text{ 而 } |P| = -1.$$

$$\text{所以 } |PD| = |P||D|$$

情形 2 设 $P = E_{ij}^{(m)}(\lambda)$ 。

$$|PD| = |D| \text{ 而 } |P| = 1. \text{ 于是 } |PD| = |P||D|$$

情形 3. 设 $P = E_i^{(m)}(\lambda)$, $\lambda \neq 0$

$$|PD| = \lambda|D| \text{ 而 } |P| = \lambda \text{ 于是 } |PD| = \lambda|P||D|$$

定理成立

$$\text{因为 } A = P_1 P_2 \dots P_k.$$

$$\text{所以 } |AB| = |(P_1 P_2 \dots P_k)B|$$

$$= |P_1(P_2 \dots P_k)B| = |P_1| |P_2 \dots P_k| |B|$$

$$= \dots = |P_1| |P_2| \dots |P_k| |B|$$

$$= \dots = |P_1 P_2 \dots P_k| |B| \quad (\text{反复利用定理})$$

$$= |A| |B| \quad \square$$

⑤

$$\det(A) = \det(C) \det(D)$$

$$\det(C) = \prod_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \det \begin{bmatrix} a_0^n & a_0^{n-1} & \dots & 1 \\ a_1^n & a_1^{n-1} & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n^n & a_n^{n-1} & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

证 1

$$\det(A) = \det \begin{pmatrix} (a_0+b_0)^n & (a_0+b_0)^{n-1} & \dots & (a_0+b_0) & 1 \\ (a_1+b_0)^n & (a_1+b_0)^{n-1} & \dots & (a_1+b_0) & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (a_n+b_0)^n & (a_n+b_0)^{n-1} & \dots & (a_n+b_0) & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (n+1) \times (n+1)$$

$$(a_i+b_j)^n = \binom{n}{0} a_i^n + \binom{n}{1} a_i^{n-1} b_j + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} a_i b_j^{n-1} + b_j^n$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \binom{n}{0} a_i^n & \binom{n}{1} a_i^{n-1} & \dots & \binom{n}{n-1} a_i & 1 \\ \binom{n}{0} a_i^n & \binom{n}{1} a_i^{n-1} & \dots & \binom{n}{n-1} a_i & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \binom{n}{0} a_i^n & \binom{n}{1} a_i^{n-1} & \dots & \binom{n}{n-1} a_i & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_j^n \\ b_j^{n-1} \\ \vdots \\ b_j \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = (c_{ij})_{\substack{i=0,1,\dots,n \\ j=0,1,\dots,n}}$$

$$c_{ik} = \binom{n}{k} a_i^{n-k}$$

$$d_{kj} = b_j^k$$

$$D = (d_{kj})_{\substack{k=0,1,\dots,n \\ j=0,1,\dots,n}}$$

$$F = CD = (f_{ij})_{\substack{i=0,1,\dots,n \\ j=0,1,\dots,n}}$$

$$f_{ij} = \sum_{k=0}^n c_{ik} b_{kj} = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} a_i^{n-k} b_j^k$$

$$= (a_i + b_j)^n = A$$

$$= \left[\prod_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \right] \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b_0 & \dots & b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & b_n & \dots & b_n \end{bmatrix} = V_{n+1}(b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n)$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A) = \left[\prod_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \right] \det \begin{bmatrix} a_0^n & a_0^{n-1} & \dots & 1 \\ a_1^n & a_1^{n-1} & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n^n & a_n^{n-1} & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} = V_{n+1}(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

证 2 Sylvester's equalities

设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$

- 则 ① $n + \text{rank}(E_m + AB) = m + \text{rank}(E_n + BA)$
- ② $\det(E_m + AB) = \det(E_n + BA)$

证: 设 $M_0 = \begin{pmatrix} E_m + AB & O_{m \times n} \\ O_{n \times m} & E_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{rank}(M_0) = n + \text{rank}(E_m + AB)$$

希望: 通过左乘可逆矩阵把 M_0 变为

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_n + BA & O_{n \times m} \\ O_{m \times n} & E_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ O_{n \times m} & E_n \end{pmatrix}}_{P_1} M_0 = \begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ O_{n \times m} & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_m + AB & O_{m \times n} \\ O_{n \times m} & E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_m + AB & A \\ O_{n \times m} & E_n \end{pmatrix} =: M_1$$

$$M_1 \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & O_{m \times n} \\ -B & E_n \end{pmatrix}}_{Q_1} = \begin{pmatrix} E_m + AB & A \\ O_{n \times m} & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_m & O_{m \times n} \\ -B & E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_m & E_m \\ -B & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ -B & E_n \end{pmatrix} =: M_2$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & O_{m \times n} \\ B & E_n \end{pmatrix}}_{P_2} M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} E_m & O_{m \times n} \\ B & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ -B & E_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ O & E_n + BA \end{pmatrix} =: M_3$$

$$M_3 \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} E_m & -A \\ O & E_n \end{pmatrix}}_{Q_2} = \begin{pmatrix} E_m & A \\ O & E_n + BA \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_m & -A \\ O & E_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} E_m & O \\ O & E_n + BA \end{pmatrix} =: M_4$$

$$(*) \quad P_2 P_1 M_0 Q_1 Q_2 = M_4$$

因为 $\det(P_1) = \det(P_2) = \det(Q_1) = \det(Q_2) = 1$ [推论 2.1]

从而 $\text{rank}(M_0) = \text{rank}(M_4)$

$$|M_0| = |M_4| \quad [\text{定理 2.2.2.3}]$$

$$\underbrace{|M_0|}_{|E_n + BA|} = \underbrace{|M_4|}_{|E_n + BA|}$$



证: 由 (*) $P_1 M_0 Q_1 = P_2^{-1} M_4 Q_2^{-1}$

对比 p103, 推论.

§3 行列式的应用

§3.1 伴随矩阵

记号 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ A_{ij} 记 A 的关于 i 行 j 列的代数余子式, $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

回忆定理 2.1

$$\det(A) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} A_{ik} \quad (\text{按第 } i \text{ 行展开})$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj} A_{kj} \quad (\text{按第 } j \text{ 列展开})$$

$$\vec{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n), \quad \vec{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{技巧 1: } \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\alpha}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\alpha}_{i-1} \\ \vec{\alpha}_{i+1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{\alpha}_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^n \alpha_k A_{ik}$$

$$\text{技巧 2: } \det(\vec{\alpha}_1, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_{i-1}, \vec{\beta}, \vec{\alpha}_{i+1}, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_k A_{ik}$$

定义: Kronecker's symbol

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & i \neq j \end{cases} \quad i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

记号 $E_n = (\delta_{ij})_{n \times n}$

引理 3.1 $\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$$\text{(i)} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} A_{kj} = \delta_{ij} |A|$$

$$\text{(ii)} \quad \sum_{k=1}^n a_{jk} A_{ik} = \delta_{ji} |A|$$

证: (i) 当 $j=i$ 时

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} A_{ki} = |A| = |A| \delta_{ii} \quad (\text{定理 2.1})$$

当 $j \neq i$ 时

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} A_{kj} = \det(\vec{\alpha}_1, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_{i-1}, \vec{\alpha}_{i+1}, \dots, \vec{\alpha}_n, \vec{\alpha}_j)$$

$$\parallel \vec{\alpha}_k \quad (\because \vec{\alpha}_k = \begin{pmatrix} a_{k1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{kn} \end{pmatrix})$$

$$= 0 = |A| \delta_{ij}$$

(ii) 同理. 利用行展开技巧 1. $\square$

6.1.3.2

定义: A 的伴随矩阵

$$A^V := \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

注: 如果令 $A^V = (a'_{ij})_{n \times n}$

$$a'_{ij} = A_{ji}$$

$$A^V A = A A^V = |A| E_n$$

引理 3.2

证: 设 $A^V = (a'_{ik})_{i=1, \dots, n}^{k=1, \dots, n}$ $A = (a_{kj})_{k=1, \dots, n}^{j=1, \dots, n}$

设 $B = (b_{ij}) = \text{diag } A^V A$

则 $b_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a'_{ik} \cdot a_{kj}$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ki} \cdot A_{kj} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{kj} A_{ki}$$

$$= \delta_{ji} |A| \quad (\text{引理 3.1 (ii)})$$

于是 $\text{diag } A^V A = |A| E_n$

同理 $A A^V = |A| E_n$

(8)

例: 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 计算 $A^V, |A|$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & -6 \\ 4 & 2 & -12 \\ -2 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = 0$$

定理 3.1 设 A 可逆. 则 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^V$

证: 由引理 3.1

$$A^V A = |A| E_n$$

由命题 1.1. $|A| \neq 0$. 于是

$$\left(\frac{1}{|A|} A^V \right) A = E_n$$

由第 5 题 5.2 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^V$

注: 当 $\forall i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}$

则 $A_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}$ 于是 A^{-1} 中第 i 行第 j 列的元素是 $\frac{A_{ji}}{|A|} \in \mathbb{Q}$, 且 $|A|$ 是 A^{-1} 中

所有元素的公分母.

定理 3.2 (Cramer's rule) 设 A 可逆

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

则 $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 的唯一解是

$$x_i = \frac{|A_i|}{|A|} \quad \text{其中}$$

$$A_i = (\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i-1)}, \vec{b}, \vec{A}^{(i+1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}).$$

$i=1, \dots, n$

证: $A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = A^{-1}\vec{b}$

$$\vec{x} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^v \vec{b} \quad (\text{定理 3.1})$$

于是 $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ $x_i = \frac{1}{|A|} \vec{A}_i^v \cdot \vec{b}$

⑨

$$= \frac{1}{|A|} (A_{12}, A_{22}, \dots, A_{n2}) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|A|} \sum_{k=1}^n b_k A_{k2} = \frac{|A_2|}{|A|} \quad (\text{按行})$$

例 设 $A \in M_3$ 与前列相同. 解

$$A\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}, \quad x_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}, \quad x_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}$$

$$|A| = 12$$

例: 设 $A \in M_3$ 与前列相同. 计算 $|A|, A^{-1}, A^v$
并解方程组 $A\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{E_1(\frac{1}{2})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -2 & 4 & 0 & -1 & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{E_2(\frac{1}{2})} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

当 $A \neq O_{n \times n}$ 时 $\text{rank}(A) > 0$
 由 $A^V A = O_{n \times n}$ 可推知 $\text{rank}(A^V) < n$

(第 3 章, 命题 5.1)
 于是 $|A^V| = 0$.
 由此可知. $|A^V| = |A|^{n-1}$. 证

§ 3.2 矩阵的秩
 定义: 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $i_1, \dots, i_k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$
 $j_1, \dots, j_k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. 令 $A = (a_{ij})_{i=1, \dots, m; j=1, \dots, n}$

行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{i_1 j_1} & a_{i_1 j_2} & \dots & a_{i_1 j_k} \\ a_{i_2 j_1} & a_{i_2 j_2} & \dots & a_{i_2 j_k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i_k j_1} & a_{i_k j_2} & \dots & a_{i_k j_k} \end{vmatrix}$$

称为 A 的一个 k 阶子式 记为

行向量 $A_{i_1, \dots, i_k}$ 的 0 阶子式称为 1

$$M_A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_k \end{pmatrix}$$

证: $i_1, \dots, i_k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. $j_1, \dots, j_k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$$E_3 \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \quad |A| = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$|A| = 12 \quad A^V = |A| A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 & -6 \\ 4 & 2 & -12 \\ -2 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

例 设 $A \in M_n$ 证 $|A^V| = |A|^{n-1}$ ($n \geq 2$)

证: ~~如 A 可逆, 则~~ 由引理 3.2 和命题 3.2

$$|A^V| |A| = |A|^n$$

若 $|A| \neq 0$. 则 $|A^V| = |A|^{n-1}$

若 $|A| = 0$

$$\forall A \quad A^V A = O_{n \times n}$$

当 $A = O_{n \times n}$ 时 显然 $A^V = O_{n \times n}$ 于是 $|A^V| = 0$

设 $\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_k$ 线性无关

例 $\begin{pmatrix} \vec{b}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{b}_k \end{pmatrix} \in M_k$ 满秩

$M_B \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ 1, \dots, k \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \vec{b}_{i_1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{b}_{i_k} \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$ □

引理 3.4 设 $M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ j_1, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$, 其中 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

则 $\vec{A}_{i_1}, \dots, \vec{A}_{i_k}$ 线性无关, $\vec{A}_{i_1}, \dots, \vec{A}_{i_k}$

线性无关

证: 设 $\vec{A}_{i_1}, \dots, \vec{A}_{i_k} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $A = (a_{ij})_{i=1, \dots, m; j=1, \dots, n}$

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\alpha_1 \vec{A}_{i_1} + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{A}_{i_k} = \vec{0}_n$

例 $\alpha_1 \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1 j_1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{i_1 j_k} \end{pmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_2 j_1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{i_2 j_k} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \alpha_k \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_k j_1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{i_k j_k} \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}_k$

令 $B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1 j_1} & \dots & a_{i_1 j_k} \\ a_{i_2 j_1} & \dots & a_{i_2 j_k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i_k j_1} & \dots & a_{i_k j_k} \end{pmatrix}$ 则

$B \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_k \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}_k$

由 $\det(B) = M \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ j_1, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$ 可知 B 可逆

$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_k \end{pmatrix} = B^{-1} \vec{0}_k = \vec{0}_k \Rightarrow \vec{A}_{i_1}, \dots, \vec{A}_{i_k}$ 线性无关

例 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & x \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & y \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & z \end{pmatrix}$

$M_A \begin{pmatrix} 1, 2 \\ 1, 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}, M_A \begin{pmatrix} 1, 2 \\ 3, 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & x \\ 6 & y \end{vmatrix}$

$M_A \begin{pmatrix} 2, 1 \\ 3, 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & y \\ 3 & x \end{vmatrix}, M_A \begin{pmatrix} 2, 1 \\ 4, 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} y & 6 \\ x & 3 \end{vmatrix}$

$M_A \begin{pmatrix} 3, 3 \\ 1, 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$

注: 若 $i_1, \dots, i_k$ 中有两数相同, $\Rightarrow M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ j_1, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 或 $j_1, \dots, j_k$

注: 若 $s_1, \dots, s_k$ 是 $i_1, \dots, i_k$ 的一个置换

$\Rightarrow M_A \begin{pmatrix} s_1, \dots, s_k \\ t_1, \dots, t_k \end{pmatrix} = \pm M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ j_1, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix}$

特别地

$M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ j_1, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow M_A \begin{pmatrix} s_1, \dots, s_k \\ t_1, \dots, t_k \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$

引理 3.3 设 $\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_k \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 线性无关

则 $B = (\vec{b}_1, \dots, \vec{b}_k) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$ 中有 -1

k 阶子式非零

证: $\text{rank}(B) = k \Rightarrow B$ 中有 k 行线性无关

(ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii) 显然

(iii) $\Rightarrow$ (i).

$\therefore$ 至少 r 阶子式非零

$\therefore \text{rank}(A) \geq r$ (引理3.4)

假设 $\text{rank}(A) > r$. 则 $\exists i_1, \dots, i_{r+1}$

使得 $\vec{A}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i_r)}, \vec{A}^{(i_{r+1})}$ 线性无关

类似 (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii) 中的推理. A 中有 $r+1$ 阶子式非零. $\rightarrow \Leftarrow$

~~推论3.1 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$~~

~~$\text{rank}(A)$ 等于 A 中非零子式的最大阶数~~

~~$\text{rank}(A) = r$. 则在 A 中~~

~~问题: 已知 $\text{rank}(A) = r$.~~

~~至少 r 阶非零子式~~

~~命题3.1. 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$.~~

~~若 $\vec{A}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i_r)}$ 线性无关.~~

~~则 $M(\vec{A}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i_r)}) \neq 0$~~

~~$M(\vec{A}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i_r)}) \neq 0$~~

~~$M(\vec{A}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i_r)}) \neq 0$~~

引理可证: $\vec{A}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i_r)}$ 线性无关

于是 $\vec{A}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i_r)}$ 也线性无关. $\square$

定理3.3 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$. 则下列三式等价

(i) $\text{rank}(A) = r$

(ii) $\forall k \in \{r+1, r+2, \dots, \min(m, n)\}$

A 的 k 阶子式都为零. 且 $\exists A$ 的 r 阶子式非零

(iii) A 的任意 $r+1$ 阶子式都为零. 且 $\exists A$ 的 r 阶子式非零

证: (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii) 设 $k \in \{r+1, r+2, \dots, \min(m, n)\}$

若 $M(\vec{A}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i_k)}) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \vec{A}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i_k)}$

线性无关 $\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) \geq k > r \rightarrow \Leftarrow$

(引理3.4)

设 $\vec{A}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i_r)}$ 线性无关. 则由引理3.3

$\exists i_{r+1}, \dots, i_r \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ 使得

$M_B(\vec{A}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i_r)}) \neq 0$. 其中 $B = (\vec{A}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i_r)})$

于是 $M_A(\vec{A}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i_r)}) = M_B(\vec{A}^{(i_1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i_r)}) \neq 0$