

第十一次作业.

1. $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 设 $A+B, A-B$ 均可逆. 证明 $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆.

pf. 方法一: $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(1)+(2)} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B+A & A+B \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{-(1)+(1)} \begin{pmatrix} A-B & B \\ 0 & A+B \end{pmatrix}$

$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A-B & B \\ 0 & A+B \end{pmatrix}$ (初等变换不改变 rank)

$2n \geq \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A-B & B \\ 0 & A+B \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rank}(A-B) + \text{rank}(A+B) = 2n$

$\therefore \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} = 2n \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆. \square

方法二: 由习题课 10. 例 3 $\begin{pmatrix} A-B & B \\ 0 & A+B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} (A-B)^{-1} & -(A-B)^{-1}B(A+B)^{-1} \\ 0 & (A+B)^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$

$\underline{\text{证}} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ E & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -E & E \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A-B & B \\ 0 & A+B \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -E & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A-B & B \\ 0 & A+B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ E & E \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ E & E \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} A-B & B \\ 0 & A+B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -E & E \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} E & \\ -E & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} (A-B)^{-1} & -(A-B)^{-1}B(A+B)^{-1} \\ & (A+B)^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & \\ & E \end{pmatrix}$

\therefore 可逆.

方法三: $\begin{pmatrix} A & B & E & 0 \\ B & A & 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(2)+(1)} \begin{pmatrix} A+B & A+B & E & E \\ B & A & 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(A+B)^{-1} \cdot (1)} \begin{pmatrix} E & E & (A+B)^{-1} & (A+B)^{-1} \\ B & A & 0 & E \end{pmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{-B \cdot (1) + (2)} \begin{pmatrix} E & E & (A+B)^{-1} & (A+B)^{-1} \\ 0 & A-B & -B(A+B)^{-1} & E - B(A+B)^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{(A-B)^{-1} \cdot (2)} \begin{pmatrix} E & E & (A+B)^{-1} & (A+B)^{-1} \\ 0 & E & (A-B)^{-1}B(A+B)^{-1} & (A-B)^{-1}(E - B(A+B)^{-1}) \end{pmatrix}$

$\xrightarrow{-(2)+(1)} \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 & (A-B)^{-1}B(A+B)^{-1} + (A+B)^{-1} & (A-B)^{-1}B(A+B)^{-1} + (A+B)^{-1} \\ 0 & E & -(A-B)^{-1}B(A+B)^{-1} & (A-B)^{-1} - (A-B)^{-1}B(A+B)^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$

(自行验证上述方法 2, 3 中求出的逆相等)

方法四: $\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ A+B & A+B \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A-B & B \\ 0 & A+B \end{vmatrix} = |A-B| \cdot |A+B| \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ 可逆. \square

$$2. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -8.$$

$$3. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n-1 & n \\ 2 & 3 & \dots & n & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n & 1 & \dots & n-2 & n-1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{行}]{\sum_{i=1}^n (i)} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & \dots & n & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n & 1 & \dots & n-2 & n-1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{行} \\ i=1,2,\dots,n-1}]{- [i] + [i+1]} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & \dots & 1-n & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n & 1-n & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{\text{行} \\ i=2,3,\dots,n-1}]{\sum_{i=1}^n (i)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 & 1-n \\ 1 & \dots & 1-n & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1-n & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{行} \\ i=2,3,\dots,n-1}]{\sum_{i=1}^n (i)} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & \dots & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & \dots & 1-n & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1-n & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{行} \\ i=2,3,\dots,n-1}]{(1) + (i)} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & \dots & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & \dots & -n & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -n & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2}} \cdot (-1) \cdot (-n)^{n-2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} = (-1)^{\frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} + (n-1)} \cdot \frac{n+1}{2} \cdot n^{n-1} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \cdot \frac{n+1}{2} \cdot n^{n-1}$$

$$4. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & n+1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{行}]{\substack{- (i) + (i+1) \\ i=1,2,\dots,n}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & n \end{vmatrix} = n!$$

$$5. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 9 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 8 & 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1798 & 7 & 9 & 8 \\ 2139 & 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 3255 & 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 4867 & 8 & 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 3! \cdot \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & 7 & 9 & 8 \\ x_2 & 1 & 3 & 9 \\ x_3 & 2 & 5 & 5 \\ x_4 & 8 & 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \in M_4(\mathbb{Z})$$

行列式为整数

∴ 3 | 该行列式, □.

$$6. D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & 1 & & \\ -1 & \lambda_2 & 1 & \\ & -1 & \lambda_3 & 1 \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & -1 & \lambda_{n-1} & 1 \\ & & & & -1 & \lambda_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按第 } n \text{ 列展开}} \lambda_n D_{n-1} - \begin{vmatrix} \lambda_1 & 1 & & \\ -1 & \lambda_2 & 1 & \\ & -1 & \lambda_3 & 1 \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & -1 & \lambda_{n-1} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda_n D_{n-1} + D_{n-2}$$

如果 $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_n = 1$ 则 D_n 满足递推关系 $D_n = D_{n-1} + D_{n-2}$ (Fibonacci 数列).

且 $D_1 = 1$ $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$... 由 P73 公式: $D_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} \right]$

注意: $D_n(1) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & & \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & \\ & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & & \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & \\ & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n D_n(-1).$

行列式计算与应用.

§1 特殊矩阵行列式.

1. 三角阵

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & & & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & & 0 \\ & a_{22} & \\ 0 & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2n} & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ a_{n1} & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} & & a_{1n} \\ & \times & \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} & & a_{1n} \\ & & 0 \\ a_{n1} & & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \prod_{i=1}^n a_{i,n+1-i}$$

2. 分块 准三角阵 $\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A & 0 \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = |A| \cdot |C|$

设 $A \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$

$C \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

$B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 或 $\mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & A \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} B & A \\ C & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{mn} |A| \cdot |C|$$

3. Vandermonde 行列式:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \dots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i)$$

§2 计算行列式基本方法.

1) 初等变换成三角阵.

2) 将行(列)展开

3) 利用线性性质拆行(列): $|\vec{A}^{(1)} \dots \alpha \vec{A}^{(i)} + \vec{A}^{(i)} \dots \vec{A}^{(n)}| = \alpha |\vec{A}^{(1)} \dots \vec{A}^{(i)} \dots \vec{A}^{(i)} \dots \vec{A}^{(n)}| + |\vec{A}^{(1)} \dots \vec{A}^{(i)} \dots \vec{A}^{(i)} \dots \vec{A}^{(n)}|$

4) 建立递推关系 或利用数学归纳 (n阶)

5) 逆加法 (补上同 P6 eg3).

6) 利用乘法定理: $|A \cdot B| = |A| \cdot |B|$. (例 李老师讲义 12 - P6 两个例题)

Binet - Cauchy 公式 (比内-柯西定理 柯 Prop. 6)

回忆: (r阶子式)

设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ $i_1, \dots, i_r \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, $j_1, \dots, j_r \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ ($r \leq \min(m, n)$)

称行列式:
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{i_1 j_1} & \dots & a_{i_1 j_r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i_r j_1} & \dots & a_{i_r j_r} \end{vmatrix}$$
 为 A 的一个 r 阶子式. 记为 $MA \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \dots i_r \\ j_1 \dots j_r \end{pmatrix}$ (即将 A 的 i_1, \dots, i_r 行, j_1, \dots, j_r 列交叉元素组成方阵.)

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

$$|A \cdot B| = \begin{cases} 0 & (n > m) \\ |A| \cdot |B| & (n = m) \\ \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_n \leq m} MA \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ k_1 & k_2 & \dots & k_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot MB \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & \dots & k_n \\ 1 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix} & (n < m) \end{cases}$$

pf. 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times m}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{B}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{B}_m \end{pmatrix}$ 则 $|A \cdot B| = \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{j_1=1}^m a_{1j_1} \vec{B}_{j_1} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j_n=1}^m a_{nj_n} \vec{B}_{j_n} \end{vmatrix}$ 行列式线性性
按第1行展开

$$\sum_{j_1=1}^m a_{1j_1} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{B}_{j_2} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j_n=1}^m a_{nj_n} \vec{B}_{j_n} \end{vmatrix} = \dots = \sum_{j_1=1}^m a_{1j_1} \dots \sum_{j_n=1}^m a_{nj_n} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{B}_{j_1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{B}_{j_n} \end{vmatrix}$$

注意: 如果 j_1, \dots, j_n 有 2 个相等 则 行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} \vec{B}_{j_1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{B}_{j_n} \end{vmatrix} = 0$ \therefore 若 $m < n$ 则 $|A \cdot B| = 0$

$$= \sum_{1 \leq j_1, \dots, j_n \leq m} a_{1j_1} \dots a_{nj_n} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{B}_{j_1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{B}_{j_n} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j_1, \dots, j_n \leq m \\ \text{两两不同}}} a_{1j_1} \dots a_{nj_n} \cdot MB \begin{pmatrix} j_1 & \dots & j_n \\ 1 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_n \leq m} \sum_{\substack{(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n) \\ (j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)}} a_{1j_1} \dots a_{nj_n} MB \begin{pmatrix} j_1 & \dots & j_n \\ 1 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix}$$

设将 $[j_1, \dots, j_n]$ 经过 s 次对换 可得 标准排列 $[k_1, \dots, k_n]$ 且 $(-1)^s = \text{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & \dots & k_n \\ j_1 & \dots & j_n \end{pmatrix}$ (置换符号)

$$\text{则 } MB \begin{pmatrix} j_1 & \dots & j_n \\ 1 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^s MB \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & \dots & k_n \\ 1 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } |A \cdot B| = \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_n \leq m} \left[\sum_{\substack{(j_1, \dots, j_n) \\ (j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)}} \text{sgn} \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & \dots & k_n \\ j_1 & \dots & j_n \end{pmatrix} \cdot a_{1j_1} \dots a_{nj_n} \right] \cdot MB \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & \dots & k_n \\ 1 & \dots & n \end{pmatrix}$$

□

§3 行列式应用.

1. 判断矩阵可逆, 求逆矩阵. $\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

1) 判断: A 可逆 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank} A = n \Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0$

A 不可逆 $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank} A < n \Leftrightarrow |A| = 0$

2) 求逆: Def 伴随矩阵:

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

代数余子式 $A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$
注: $M_{ij} = \det(A \text{ 去掉 } i \text{ 行 } j \text{ 列})$

$$A \cdot A^{\vee} = |A| \cdot E_n = A^{\vee} \cdot A \quad \therefore A \text{ 可逆} \Leftrightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{A^{\vee}}{|A|}$$

注: $|A^{\vee}| = |A|^{n-1}$

$$\text{rank}(A^{\vee}) = \begin{cases} n & (\text{rank} A = n) \\ 1 & (\text{rank} A = n-1) \\ 0 & (\text{rank} A \leq n-2) \end{cases} \quad (\text{本周作业 Prob. 2})$$

2. 求非齐次线性方程组 " 解. $A \vec{x} = \vec{b}$ ($A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}), \vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$)

$$A^{\vee} \cdot A \vec{x} = |A| \cdot E_n \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} |A| \cdot x_1 \\ \vdots \\ |A| \cdot x_n \end{pmatrix} = A^{\vee} \cdot \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n A_{i1} \cdot b_i \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n A_{in} \cdot b_i \end{pmatrix}$$

注意到 $\sum_{i=1}^n A_{ij} b_i$ 相当于矩阵 $(\vec{A}^{(1)} \dots \vec{A}^{(j-1)} \vec{b} \vec{A}^{(j+1)} \dots \vec{A}^{(n)})$ 按 \vec{b} (第 j 列) 展开求行列式 " 结果.

$$\therefore |A| \cdot x_j = \sum_{i=1}^n A_{ij} b_i = \det(\vec{A}^{(1)} \dots \vec{A}^{(j-1)} \vec{b} \vec{A}^{(j+1)} \dots \vec{A}^{(n)}) \quad \text{--- Cramer 法则}$$

3. 矩阵秩与行列式关系. $\forall A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$
任意行列交叉元素组成 r 阶阵.

$$\text{rank} A = r \Leftrightarrow A \exists \text{ } r \text{ 阶子式} \neq 0 \text{ 且所有 } r+1 \text{ 阶子式} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{加边子式} \exists r \text{ 阶子式} \neq 0 \text{ 且所有加边子式} = 0$$

例 1. 证明 (1) $(AB)^V = B^V A^V$ (2) $(A^T)^V = (A^V)^T$ (3) $(\lambda A)^V = \lambda^{n-1} A^V$ (4) $(A^V)^V = |A|^{n-2} A$ ($n \geq 2$)

pf (1) 设 $C = A \cdot B = (C_{ij})_{n \times n}$ $C_{ij} = \vec{A}_i \cdot \vec{B}_j$ $C^V = (C_{ji})_{n \times n}$

其中
$$C_{ji} = (-1)^{i+j} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \vec{B}^{(1)} & \dots & \vec{A}_{j-1} \vec{B}^{(j-1)} & \vec{A}_{j+1} \vec{B}^{(j+1)} & \dots & \vec{A}_n \vec{B}^{(n)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \\ \vec{A}_{j-1} \vec{B}^{(j-1)} & \dots & \vec{A}_j \vec{B}^{(j)} & \dots & \vec{A}_{j+1} \vec{B}^{(j+1)} & \dots & \vec{A}_n \vec{B}^{(n)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vec{A}_{j+1} \vec{B}^{(j+1)} & \dots & \vec{A}_{j+2} \vec{B}^{(j+2)} & \dots & \vec{A}_{j+3} \vec{B}^{(j+3)} & \dots & \vec{A}_n \vec{B}^{(n)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vec{A}_n \vec{B}^{(n)} & \dots & \vec{A}_n \vec{B}^{(n)} & \dots & \vec{A}_n \vec{B}^{(n)} & \dots & \vec{A}_n \vec{B}^{(n)} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{i+j} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{A}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_{j-1} \\ \vec{A}_{j+1} \\ \vdots \\ \vec{A}_n \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1) \times n} \cdot \left(\vec{B}^{(1)} \dots \vec{B}^{(j-1)} \vec{B}^{(j+1)} \dots \vec{B}^{(n)} \right)_{n \times (n-1)}$$

(Binet-Cauchy 公式) $= (-1)^{i+j} \sum_{1 \leq k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_{n-1} \leq n} M_A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n-1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & \dots & k_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \cdot M_B \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & \dots & k_{n-1} \\ 1 & \dots & n-1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= (-1)^{i+j} \sum_{k=1}^n A_{jk} \cdot M_{jk}(A) \cdot M_{ki}(B)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n [(-1)^{j+k} \cdot M_{jk}(A)] \cdot [(-1)^{ik} \cdot M_{ki}(B)]$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n A_{jk} \cdot B_{ki}$$

$$\therefore B^V \cdot A^V = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{21} & \dots & B_{n1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{1n} & B_{2n} & \dots & B_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \dots & A_{n1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \left(\sum_{k=1}^n B_{ki} \cdot A_{jk} \right)_{i,j \in \{1, \dots, n\}} = (C_{ji}) = C^V$$

(2) 令 $B = A^T$ 则 $B_{ij} = A_{ji}$ $B^V = (B_{ji}) = (B_{ij})^T = (A_{ji})^T = (A^V)^T$

(3) 令 $B = \lambda A$ 则 $B_{ij} = \lambda^{n-1} A_{ij}$ $B^V = (B_{ji}) = \lambda^{n-1} (A_{ji}) = \lambda^{n-1} A^V$

(4) $n=2$ 时 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ $A^V = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$ $(A^V)^V = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = A$ 成立.

$n \geq 3$ 时. 若 $|A| = 0$ $\text{rank}(A^V) \leq 1 < n-1 \Rightarrow \text{rank}((A^V)^V) = 0 \Rightarrow (A^V)^V = O = 0 \cdot A$

若 $|A| \neq 0$ $(A^V)^V = (|A| \cdot A^{-1})^V \stackrel{(3)}{=} |A|^{n-1} (A^{-1})^V$ 且 $(A^{-1})^V \cdot A^V = (A \cdot A^{-1})^V = E^V = E$

$\therefore (A^{-1})^V = (A^V)^{-1} = (|A| \cdot A^{-1})^{-1} = |A|^{-1} \cdot A$ $\therefore (A^V)^V = |A|^{n-2} \cdot A$ \square .