

回忆:

$$V_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha_1 & \dots & \alpha_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & \alpha_2 & \dots & \alpha_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \alpha_n & \dots & \alpha_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i)$$

A_n

Vandemonde 行列式的来源.

$f(x) = f_0 + f_1 x + \dots + f_d x^d$, 其中 $f_0, f_1, \dots, f_d \in \mathbb{R}$
 $f_d \neq 0$. 称 $f(x)$ 是实数关于 x 的实系数多项式
次数为 d
设 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ $f(\alpha) = f_0 + f_1 \alpha + \dots + f_d \alpha^d \in \mathbb{R}$

设 $f(x) = f_0 + f_1 x + \dots + f_{n-1} x^{n-1}$, 其中
实系数 $f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{n-1}$ 未知.

设 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$.

如果已知 $f(\alpha_i) = \beta_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n$

如何确定 $f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{n-1}$

$$f_0 + f_1 \alpha_i + \dots + f_{n-1} \alpha_i^{n-1} = \beta_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n \quad (1)$$

即: $(1, \alpha_i, \dots, \alpha_i^{n-1}) \begin{pmatrix} f_0 \\ f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \beta_i.$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{(A_n)}_i \begin{pmatrix} f_0 \\ f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \beta_i$$

$$\Rightarrow (L) \quad A_n \begin{pmatrix} f_0 \\ f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$$

V_n 是 (L) 系数矩阵的行列式

求解 (L) 称为多项式插值 (interpolation)

由 V_n 的表达式可知:

当 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 两两不同时

$\det(V_n) \neq 0 \Rightarrow A_n$ 可逆 (定理 1.2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_0 \\ f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = A_n^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{即 } f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{n-1} \text{ 存在且唯一.}$$

例 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 斜对称

证明: 当 n 是奇数时, A 不满秩

证: 由定理 1.2, 只要证明 $\det(A) = 0$

$$A^t = -A \Rightarrow \det(A^t) = \det(-A) = (-1)^n \det(A) \\ = -\det(A) \quad (\because n \text{ 是奇数})$$

$$\text{由定理 1.1} \quad \det(A) = -\det(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\det(A) = 0 \Rightarrow \det(A) = 0 \\ (\because 2 \neq 0)$$

§2.2 乘法定理

定理 2.2 设 $A \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$, $B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

$C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 则

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}_{(m+n) \times (m+n)} = \det(A) \det(B)$$

证: 用矩阵法: 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times m}$

对 m 归纳, $m=1$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & c_1 & \dots & c_n \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & B & \\ 0 & & & \end{pmatrix} = a_{11} \det(B)$$

定理 2.1, 中取 $n=2$

$$\Rightarrow \det(D) = \det(A) \det(B)$$

设 $A \in M_{m-1}(\mathbb{R})$ 时定理成立

当 $A \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$ 时

$$\det(D) = \det \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1m} & C \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2m} & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mm} & B \end{pmatrix}$$

按第一列展开得

$$\det(D) = a_{11}D_{11} + \dots + a_{m1}D_{m1} + 0D_{m+1,1} + \dots + 0D_{m+n,1} \\ = a_{11}D_{11} + \dots + a_{m1}D_{m1} \quad (\text{其中 } D_{ij} \text{ 是 } D \text{ 的代数余子式})$$

$$= a_{11}A_{11}\det(B) + \dots + a_{m1}A_{m1}\det(B) \quad (\text{归纳假设}) \\ = \det(B) (a_{11}A_{11} + \dots + a_{m1}A_{m1}) = \det(B) \det(A) \\ (\text{定理 2.1})$$

映射定义:

$$f: \overbrace{\mathbb{R}^n \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^n}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)} \mapsto \det D = \det \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$$

由行列式的性质可知, f 是 n 重线性, 对称的. 由第 0 节推导过程可知

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

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f(\vec{e}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{e}^{(n)}) = \det \begin{pmatrix} E & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & C \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & B \end{pmatrix} = \det(B)$$

$$= \lambda \det(E) = \lambda. \quad \text{于是 } \lambda = \det(B)$$

$$\textcircled{D} \quad f(\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}) = \det(A) \det(B)$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$$



推论 2.1 设 $A \in M_m(\mathbb{R}), B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ ②

(i) 设 $C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ 则

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix} \right| = |A| |B|$$

(ii) 设 $C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} C & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix} \right| = (-1)^{mn} |A| |B|$$

证: (i) 利用上述定理和移置

$$(ii) \quad \left| \begin{pmatrix} C & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix} \right| = (-1)^m \left| \begin{pmatrix} C' & A \\ B' & O \end{pmatrix} \right|$$

$$= \dots = (-1)^{mn} \left| \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ O & B \end{pmatrix} \right| = (-1)^{mn} \det(A) \det(B)$$



例: 计算

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 8 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

(第1行与第4行互换)

$$= (-2) \times 6 = -12$$

例: 定理 2.3 设 $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 则

$$\det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B)$$

证: (矩阵法) 如果 A 或 B 不满秩

$$\Rightarrow \det(A) \det(B) = 0 \quad (\text{定理 1.2})$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(AB) \leq \text{rank}(A), \text{rank}(AB) \leq \text{rank}(B)$$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(AB) \text{ 不满秩}$$

$$\therefore \det(AB) = 0 \quad \text{定理成立}$$

考虑 A, B 都满秩的情况

由第二章 定理 6.1

④

$$B = C_1 C_2 \cdots C_m, \text{ 其中 } C_1, \dots, C_m$$

是初等矩阵

证: 设 C 是 n 阶初等矩阵

$$\text{则 } \det(AC) = \det(A) \det(C)$$

证: 的证明:

$$(i) \text{ 设 } C = E_{ij}$$

$$\det(AE_{ij}) = \det(\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(j)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)})$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\det(A) & i \neq j \\ \det(A) & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$\det(A) \det(E_{ij}) = \begin{cases} -\det(A) & i \neq j \\ \det(A) & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$\det(AE_{ij}) = \det(A) \det(E_{ij})$$

$$(ii) \text{ 设 } C = E_{ij}(\alpha)$$

$$\det(A) \det(E_{ij}(\alpha)) = \det(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(AE_{ij}(\alpha)) = \det(A) \det(E_{ij}(\alpha))$$

$$(iii) \text{ 设 } C = E_i(\lambda), \lambda \neq 0$$

$$\det(AC) = \det(\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda \vec{A}^{(i)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}) \\ = \lambda \det(\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}) = \lambda \det(A)$$

$$\det(A) \det(C) = \det(A) \cdot \lambda$$

于是 $\lambda = \det(C)$.

$$\det(AB) = \det(\underbrace{A C_1 \dots C_{m-1}}_{C_m} C_m) \\ = \det(C_m) \det(\underbrace{A C_1 \dots C_{m-2}}_{C_{m-1}} C_{m-1}) \\ = \dots = \det(C_1) \dots \det(C_m) \det(A)$$

$$\det(A) \det(B) = \det(A) \det(\underbrace{E C_1 \dots C_{m-1}}_{C_m} C_m) \\ = \det(A) \det(C_1) \dots \det(C_m) \det(E) \\ \Rightarrow \det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B)$$

方法 2. (行列式性质)

$$f: \underbrace{\mathbb{R}^n \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}^n}_n \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^* \\ \vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(n)} \longmapsto \det(AB)$$

$$f(\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(n)}) = \det(\vec{AB}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{AB}^{(n)})$$

矩阵乘法 (第 2 章 3 | 7571)

$$\therefore A(\alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y}) = \alpha(A\vec{x}) + \beta(A\vec{y}) \quad (3) \\ (\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\therefore \vec{B}^{(j)} = \alpha \vec{x} + \beta \vec{y} \text{ 时}$$

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

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

$\Rightarrow f$ 是线性的

$$f(\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(j)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(i)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(n)})$$

$$= \det(\vec{AB}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{AB}^{(j)}, \dots, \vec{AB}^{(i)}, \dots, \vec{AB}^{(n)})$$

$$= \det(\vec{AB}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{AB}^{(i)}, \dots, \vec{AB}^{(j)}, \dots, \vec{AB}^{(n)})$$

$$= -\det(AB) \Rightarrow f \text{ 是反对称的}$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \det(B) = \det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B) \quad \square$$

例 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cos \theta_1 & \cos 2\theta_1 \\ 1 & \cos \theta_2 & \cos 2\theta_2 \\ 1 & \cos \theta_3 & \cos 2\theta_3 \end{pmatrix}$ 求 $|A|$

解 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cos \theta_1 & 2\cos^2 \theta_1 - 1 \\ 1 & \cos \theta_2 & 2\cos^2 \theta_2 - 1 \\ 1 & \cos \theta_3 & 2\cos^2 \theta_3 - 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cos \theta_1 & \cos^2 \theta_1 \\ 1 & \cos \theta_2 & \cos^2 \theta_2 \\ 1 & \cos \theta_3 & \cos^2 \theta_3 \end{pmatrix}}_B \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}}_C$$

$$|A| = |B| |C| = 2(\cos \theta_3 - \cos \theta_1)(\cos \theta_3 - \cos \theta_2)(\cos \theta_2 - \cos \theta_1)$$

例: 设 $A = (\alpha_i + \beta_j)^{n-1}_{n \times n}$

求 $\det(A)$

$$a_{ij} = (\alpha_i + \beta_j)^{n-1}$$

$$= \alpha_i^{n-1} + \binom{n-1}{1} \alpha_i^{n-2} \beta_j + \dots + \binom{n-1}{n-2} \alpha_i \beta_j^{n-2} + \beta_j^{n-1}$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(\alpha_i, \binom{n-1}{1} \alpha_i^{n-2}, \dots, \binom{n-1}{n-2} \alpha_i, 1 \right)}_{n-1} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_j \\ \beta_j^2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_j^{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \Bigg\}_{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^{n-1}, \binom{n-1}{1} \alpha_1^{n-2}, \dots, \binom{n-1}{n-2} \alpha_1, 1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n^{n-1}, \binom{n-1}{1} \alpha_n^{n-2}, \dots, \binom{n-1}{n-2} \alpha_n, 1 \end{pmatrix}}_B \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \beta_1 & \beta_1^2 & \beta_1^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \beta_{n-1} & \beta_{n-1}^2 & \beta_{n-1}^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}}_C$$

$$|A| = |B| |C| = \binom{n-1}{1} \dots \binom{n-1}{n-2} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1^{n-1} & \alpha_1^{n-2} & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_n^{n-1} & \alpha_n^{n-2} & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} \det(C)$$

$$= \binom{n-1}{1} \dots \binom{n-1}{n-2} (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \left[\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (\alpha_j - \alpha_i) \right] \left[\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (\beta_j - \beta_i) \right]$$

§3 行列式的应用

§3.1 伴随矩阵

定义: 设 $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

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

称之为 n 阶 Kronecker 符号

例: $E = (\delta_{ij})_{n \times n}$

引理 3.1 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 则

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

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

(ii) $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} A_{kj} = \delta_{ij} |A|$

证: 设 $\vec{b} = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ \vdots \\ A_{j-1} \\ \vec{b} \\ A_{j+1} \\ \vdots \\ A_n \end{pmatrix}$

由定理 2.1

$\det(B) = b_1 B_{j1} + \dots + b_n B_{jn} = b_1 A_{j1} + \dots + b_j A_{jn}$

$\triangleq \vec{b} = \vec{A}_j$. 由 $i \neq j$ 时

$\det(B) = 0 \Rightarrow a_{21} A_{j1} + \dots + a_{2n} A_{jn} = 0$

当 $i = j$ 时 $A = B$

$\det(A) = a_{21} A_{j1} + \dots + a_{2n} A_{jn}$. (i) 证

(ii) 类似

定义: 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

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

称之为 A 的伴随矩阵.

定理 3.1 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

(i) $AA^V = A^V A = |A| E$

(ii) 当 $|A| \neq 0$ 时, $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^V$

证: 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $A^V = (a'_{ij})_{n \times n}$

$C = (c_{ij}) = AA^V$

由 A^V 的定义: $a'_{ij} = A_{ji}$

$c_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} a'_{kj} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} A_{jk} = |A| \delta_{ij}$

$\Rightarrow C = |A| E$

(ii) 由 (i) 和 $|A| \neq 0$ 可知

$A \left(\frac{1}{|A|} A^V \right) = E \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} A^V$ $\square$

证: 设 $A = (a_{ij})$, 可逆 $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}$

则 $A_{ji} \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{A_{11}}{|A|} & \cdots & \frac{A_{n1}}{|A|} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{A_{1n}}{|A|} & \cdots & \frac{A_{nn}}{|A|} \end{pmatrix}$$

$|A|$ 是 A^{-1} 中所有元素的公分母.

例: 利用 $|A|$ 表示 $|A^V|$

证: 由上述定理 1)

$$A^V A = |A| E \Rightarrow |A^V A| = |A^V| |A| = |A|^n$$

$$\text{当 } |A| \neq 0 \text{ 时} \quad |A^V| = |A|^{n-1}$$

$$\text{当 } |A| = 0 \text{ 时} \quad \text{情形 1: } A = O \Rightarrow |A^V| = 0$$

$$\text{情形 2: } A \neq O \text{ 时}$$

$$\text{由 } A^V A = O \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A^V) < n \Rightarrow |A^V| = 0$$

$$\text{于是 } \boxed{|A^V| = |A|^{n-1}}$$

例: 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 且 $A \neq O$ 证 $n \geq 8$

如果 $A^t = A^V$ 则 A 可逆

证: 假设 A 不可逆. 则 $|A| = 0$
 ~~$|A^V| = 0$~~ $AA^V = O$ (定理 3.1 (i))

$$\Rightarrow AA^t = O$$

$\because A \neq O$. 又设 $\vec{A}_i \neq (0, \dots, 0)$

AA^t 中在 i 行 i 列的元素是

$$\vec{A}_i (\vec{A}_i)^t = (a_{i1}, \dots, a_{in}) \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{in} \end{pmatrix} = a_{i1}^2 + \dots + a_{in}^2$$

$\therefore a_{i1}, \dots, a_{in} \in \mathbb{R}$ 且不全为 0 $\therefore$

$$a_{i1}^2 + \dots + a_{in}^2 \neq 0 \nmid AA^t = O \text{ 矛盾}$$

思考题: 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 证 $n \geq$

$$\text{rank}(A^t A) = \text{rank}(A).$$

§3.2 Cramer's 法则

定理3.2 设 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{则}$$

$A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 确定 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 可逆

此时
$$x_i = \frac{\det(\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i-1)}, \vec{b}, \vec{A}^{(i+1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)})}{\det(A)}$$

$i=1, 2, \dots, n$

证: 由第二章定理2.3

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \text{ 确定 } \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A|\vec{b}) = n$$

$\because A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$

$$\therefore \text{rank}(A) = n \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A|\vec{b}) = n$$

于是 $A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = n$ 即 A 可逆
(定理3.2)

设 A 可逆

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x} &= A^{-1}\vec{b} \Rightarrow x_i = (\vec{A}^{-1})_i \cdot \vec{b} \\ &= \frac{1}{|A|} (A_{1i}, \dots, A_{ni}) \vec{b} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|A|} (b_1 A_{1i} + \dots + b_n A_{ni}), \quad \text{其中 } \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|A|} \det(\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i-1)}, \vec{b}, \vec{A}^{(i+1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}), \quad (10)$$

例 设 $P_i = (x_i, y_i, z_i) \in \mathbb{R}^3, i=1, 2, 3, 4$

证 P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 共面 $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 & 1 \\ x_4 & y_4 & z_4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

证: 设平面方程为

$$P: ax + by + cz = d, \quad a, b, c, d \text{ 不全为 } 0$$

P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 在 P 上 $\Leftrightarrow$

$$ax_i + by_i + cz_i + (-1)d = 0, \quad i=1, 2, 3, 4$$

即 (H),
$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & -1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 & -1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 & -1 \\ x_4 & y_4 & z_4 & -1 \end{pmatrix}}_A \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(H) 有非零解 $\Leftrightarrow \det(A) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 & 1 \\ x_4 & y_4 & z_4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

例: 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}^n, \quad \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

证明 当 $\det(A) = \pm 1$ 时, 方程组

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \text{ 的解是整数}$$

证: 由 Cramer 法则

$$x_i = \frac{1}{|A|} |\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i-1)}, \vec{b}, \vec{A}^{(i+1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}|$$

$$= \pm |\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(i-1)}, \vec{b}, \vec{A}^{(i+1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}| \in \mathbb{Z}$$

证: 当 $\det(A) \neq 0$ 时 $\det(A)$ 整

为 $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ 的一个公因子。

§3.3 行列式与秩

定义: 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $i_1, \dots, i_k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$

$j_1, \dots, j_k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ 则行列式

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

称为 A 的 k 阶子式

$$\text{记为 } M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ j_1, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix}$$

注: $i_1, \dots, i_k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ 不一定两两不同, 也不一定按大小排列. 对 $j_1, \dots, j_k$ 一样

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

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

$$M_A \begin{pmatrix} 2, 1 \\ 3, 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & y \\ 3 & x \end{vmatrix} \quad M_A \begin{pmatrix} 3, 3 \\ 1, 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

注: $i_1, \dots, i_k$ 中或 $j_1, \dots, j_k$ 中有两个数相同则
对子式为 0

定理 3.3 设 ~~rank(A)~~ $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

则下列命题等价

- (i) $\text{rank}(A) = r$
- (ii) A 中有一个 r 阶子式非零, 且任何大于 r 阶的子式都是零
- (iii) A 中有一个 r 阶子式非零, 任何 $r+1$ 阶子式都是零

证: (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii) 不妨设 $\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(r)}$ 线性无关

$$\text{令 } B = (\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(r)})_{m \times r} \quad \text{则 } \text{rank}(B) = r$$

于是 $\exists i_1, \dots, i_r \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ 使得

$\vec{B}_{i_1}, \dots, \vec{B}_{i_r}$ 线性无关 ($\because$ 行秩=列秩)

$$\Rightarrow M_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & r \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad M_B \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ 1 & \dots & r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\text{但 } M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_r \\ 1 & 2 & \dots & r \end{pmatrix} = M_B \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_r \\ 1 & \dots & r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

假设 $M_A \begin{pmatrix} s_1 & \dots & s_k \\ t_1 & \dots & t_k \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$ 且 $k > r$

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} a_{s_1, t_1} & \dots & a_{s_1, t_k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{s_k, t_1} & \dots & a_{s_k, t_k} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{满秩}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{C}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{C}^{(k)} \text{ 线性无关}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}^{(t_1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(t_k)} \text{ 线性无关}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) \geq k \quad \text{矛盾}$$

(ii) $\Rightarrow$ (iii) 显然

(iii) $\Rightarrow$ (i) 不妨设 $M_A \begin{pmatrix} 1, 2, \dots, r \\ 1, 2, \dots, r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$

$$\text{设 } D = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \dots & a_{rr} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rank}(D) = r$$

$$\text{则 } \vec{D}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{D}^{(r)} \text{ 线性无关}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(r)} \text{ 线性无关}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) \geq r$$

假设 $\text{rank}(A) > r$ 不妨设 $\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(r+1)}$ 线性无关. 设 $B = (\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(r+1)})$. 则

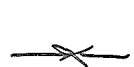
$$\text{rank}(B) = r+1$$

于是 $\exists$ 行 $\vec{B}_{i_1}, \dots, \vec{B}_{i_r}, \vec{B}_{i_{r+1}}$ 线性无关

$$\Rightarrow \det(\vec{B}_{i_1}, \dots, \vec{B}_{i_r}, \vec{B}_{i_{r+1}}) \neq 0$$

(定理 2.1)

但 $\det(\vec{B}_{i_1}, \dots, \vec{B}_{i_r}, \vec{B}_{i_{r+1}})$ 是 A 中一个子式



推论 3.1. 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 且 $A \neq O$. 则

~~$\text{rank}(A) = r \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A)$ 等于 A 中非零子式的最大阶数~~

问题: 给定 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 计算

$\text{rank}(A)$ 和一个最大的非零子式

定义: 设 $U = M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k \\ j_1, \dots, j_k \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (12)$
 $\in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$
 A 的子式, $s \in \{1, \dots, m\}, t \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

则 $M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_k, s \\ j_1, \dots, j_k, t \end{pmatrix}$ 称为 U 的加边子式

定理 3.4 设 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$. 则

$\text{rank}(A) = r \Leftrightarrow$ 存在 A 的一个 r 阶子式非零

且关于该子式的所有加边子式都是零

证: " $\Rightarrow$ " 定理 3.3.

" $\Leftarrow$ " 设 $N = M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_r \\ j_1, \dots, j_r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$

$\forall s \in \{1, \dots, m\} \quad t \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$$N_{st} = M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1, \dots, i_r, s \\ j_1, \dots, j_r, t \end{pmatrix}$$