

1. 用两种方法计算下面的行列式.

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix}, \quad |B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$$

去掉A的第i行第j列后
子矩阵的行列式

解: 法一 (化上三角)

$$|A| = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{31}{7} \end{vmatrix} = -7 \cdot \frac{31}{7} = -31$$

法二 (利用代数余子式)

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -7 & 24 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+3} (24+7) = -31.$$

$$A = a_{i1}A_{i1} + a_{i2}A_{i2} + \dots + a_{in}A_{in} \\ = a_{ij}A_{ij} + a_{ij}A_{ij} + \dots + a_{nj}A_{nj}$$

法一: (化上三角).

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot (-2) \cdot 4 = -8.$$

法二: (利用代数余子式)

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{1+2} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -4 - 4 = -8.$$

$$2. \begin{vmatrix} x-a & a & \dots & a \\ a & x-a & \dots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a & \dots & x-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x-a+(n-1)a = x+(n-2)a$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ a & a & \dots & x-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{pf: } |A| \xrightarrow{C_1 + \sum_{i=2}^n C_i} \begin{vmatrix} x+(n-2)a & a & \dots & a \\ x+(n-2)a & x-a & \dots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x+(n-2)a & a & \dots & x-a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_i - r_1 \\ i=2, \dots, n}} \begin{vmatrix} x+(n-2)a & a & \dots & a \\ 0 & x-2a & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & x-2a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x+(n-2)a) (x-2a)^{n-1}$$

$$3. \text{ i.f.p.f: } \begin{vmatrix} a_1+c_1 & b_1+a_1 & c_1+b_1 \\ a_2+c_2 & b_2+a_2 & c_2+b_2 \\ a_3+c_3 & b_3+a_3 & c_3+b_3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{1j}+b_{1j} \\ a_{2j}+b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nj}+b_{nj} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1j} \\ a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nj} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b_{1j} \\ b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{nj} \end{vmatrix}$$

pf:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1+c_1 & b_1+a_1 & c_1+b_1 \\ a_2+c_2 & b_2+a_2 & c_2+b_2 \\ a_3+c_3 & b_3+a_3 & c_3+b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1+a_1 & c_1+b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2+a_2 & c_2+b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3+a_3 & c_3+b_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & b_1+a_1 & c_1+b_1 \\ c_2 & b_2+a_2 & c_2+b_2 \\ c_3 & b_3+a_3 & c_3+b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1+b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2+b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3+b_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & b_1+a_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & b_2+a_2 & b_2 \\ c_3 & b_3+a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & a_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & a_2 & b_2 \\ c_3 & a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

证明: 一个 n 阶矩阵 A 总可以通过第二类初等行变换化为一个对角阵 $A' = \text{diag}(d_1, \dots, d_n)$
 且 $\det(A) = \det(A') = d_1 d_2 \dots d_n$ ✓

证: 下面对 n 进行归纳.

$$\text{设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

① $n=1$, $A = a_{11}$ ✓

② 假设命题对 $n-1$ 成立, 来看 n 的情形.

i) 若 A 的某一行, 某列元素均为 0, 则 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0_{(n-1) \times 1} \\ 0_{(n-1) \times 1} & A_1 \end{pmatrix}$

由归纳假设可知, 通过第二类初等行变换和列变换, 可将 A_1 化为对角阵 $\begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & d_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}$

从而, $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & d_n \end{pmatrix}$

ii) 若 A 的某一行, 或某列存在非零元素.

Case 1. 若 $a_{11} \neq 0$,
 $A \xrightarrow[i=2, \dots, n]{r_i - \frac{a_{i1}}{a_{11}} r_1} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & & * & \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[i=2, \dots, n]{C_i - \frac{a_{1i}}{a_{11}} C_1} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & A_1 \end{pmatrix}$

由归纳假设, A_1 通过第二类初等行变换和列变换, 可将其化为对角阵

从而, $A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ & d_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & d_n \end{pmatrix}$

Case 2 若 $a_{11} = 0$, 则 $\exists i \in \{2, \dots, n\}$, s.t. $a_{i1} \neq 0$ 或 $j \in \{2, \dots, n\}$, s.t. $a_{1j} \neq 0$.

不妨设 $a_{i1} \neq 0$.

$A \xrightarrow{r_1 + r_i} \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} & * & \dots & * \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{i1} & & * & \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{n1} & & & \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{变换}]{\text{通过 Case 1 的}} \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ 0 & & & A_1 \end{pmatrix}$

同样地, 利用归纳假设, 可将 A_1 化为对角矩阵, 从而 A 可通过第二类初等行列变换

化为对角阵.

由于第二类初等行变换和列变换不改变行列式值, 我们有

$$\det(A) = \det(A') = d_1 d_2 \cdots d_n.$$

$$5. \begin{vmatrix} 1-a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a_{n-1} & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1-a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|1-a_1| = 1-a_1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-a_1 & a_2 \\ -1 & 1-a_2 \end{vmatrix} = (1-a_1)(1-a_2) + a_2 \\ = -a_1 + a_1 a_2$$

$$1 + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i a_1 \cdots a_i$$

解: 当 $n \geq 3$ 时, 设

$$D_n^{(i)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-a_i & a_{i+1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-a_{i+1} & a_{i+2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a_{n-1} & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1-a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

(n-i+1) 阶.

原行列式去掉前 $i-1$ 行, $i-1$ 列, 剩下的子行列式.

$$D_n^{(1)} = D_n,$$

$$D_n^{(i)} \xrightarrow{\text{按第一列展开}} (1-a_i) D_n^{(i+1)} + (-1)^{i+2} a_{i+1} \cdot (-1) \cdot D_n^{(i+2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n^{(i)} = (1-a_i) D_n^{(i+1)} + a_{i+1} D_n^{(i+2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n^{(i)} + a_i D_n^{(i+1)} = D_n^{(i+1)} + a_{i+1} D_n^{(i+2)}, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n-2.$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n^{(1)} + a_1 D_n^{(2)} = D_n^{(2)} + a_2 D_n^{(3)} = \cdots = D_n^{(n-1)} + a_{n-1} D_n^{(n)}$$

$$D_n^{(n-1)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-a_{n-1} & a_n \\ -1 & 1-a_n \end{vmatrix} = 1-a_{n-1} + a_{n-1} a_n$$

$$D_n^{(n)} = 1-a_n \Rightarrow D_n^{(n-1)} + a_{n-1} D_n^{(n)} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n^{(i-1)} + a_{i-1} D_n^{(i)} = 1, \quad i=2, \dots, n$$

$$\Rightarrow \cdots \Rightarrow D_n^{(1)} + a_1 D_n^{(2)} = 1 \Rightarrow D_n^{(1)} = 1 - a_1 D_n^{(2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_n &= D_n^{(1)} = 1 - a_1 D_n^{(2)} = 1 - a_1 (1 - a_2 D_n^{(3)}) \\
 &= 1 - a_1 + a_1 a_2 D_n^{(3)} \\
 &= (1 - a_1 + a_1 a_2 (1 - a_3 D_n^{(4)})) \\
 &= 1 - a_1 + a_1 a_2 - a_1 a_2 a_3 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n-1} D_n^{(n)} \\
 &= \underline{1 + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i a_1 \dots a_i}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & ab & \\ & & & a+b \end{vmatrix}, a \neq b.$

解: 若 $a=0$, $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} b & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & b \end{vmatrix} = b^n$, 若 $b=0$, $D_n = a^n$.

$ab \neq 0$,

当 $n \geq 3$ 时.

$$D_n \xrightarrow{\text{按第 1 行展开}} (a+b)D_{n-1} + (-1)^{1+2} ab D_{n-2} = \begin{matrix} D_n \\ \downarrow \\ (a+b)D_{n-1} - ab D_{n-2} \end{matrix} \quad \text{①}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow D_n - a D_{n-1} &= b (D_{n-1} - a D_{n-2}) \\
 \Rightarrow D_n - a D_{n-1} &= (D_2 - a D_1) b^{n-2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_2 - a D_1 = b^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \underline{D_n - a D_{n-1} = b^n} \quad \text{②}$$

$$\text{由 ①} \Rightarrow D_n - b D_{n-1} = a (D_{n-2} - b D_{n-2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{D_n - b D_{n-1} = a^n} \quad \text{③}$$

由 ②③ 可得, $D_n = \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a-b}, n \geq 3$

易验证 $n=1, 2$ 时 $D_n \checkmark$.

∴ 对任意 $n \in \mathbb{N}$ 均成立

行列式的性质

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = \det(A) \det(B) = \det \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} C & A^m \\ B_n & 0 \end{pmatrix} = (-1)^{mn} \det(A) \det(B)$$

行列式乘法

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

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

$$A \text{ 可逆} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = n \Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ 只有零解}$$

$$A \text{ 不可逆} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) < n \Leftrightarrow |A| = 0 \Leftrightarrow A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ 有非平凡解}$$

例: 若 $A-B, A+B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 可逆, 则 $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}$ 可逆.

$$\text{证: } \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ E_n & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ A+B & A+B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ E_n & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ -E_n & E_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A-B & B \\ 0 & A+B \end{pmatrix} \quad *$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A-B & B \\ 0 & A+B \end{pmatrix} \leq 2n \quad \text{在 } M_{2n}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A-B & B \\ 0 & A+B \end{pmatrix} = 2n \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \text{ 可逆}$$

证: 对(*)两边取行列式, 得

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A-B & B \\ 0 & A+B \end{vmatrix} = |A-B| \cdot |A+B| \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \text{ 可逆}$$

例 设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, 且任取 $i \neq j$ 有 $(n-1)|a_{ij}| < |a_{ii}|$, 证明: $|A| \neq 0$

证: 假设 $|A| = 0$, 则方程 $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ 有非零解. 取其中一个非零解 $\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{令 } |x_k| = \max_i |x_i|, \quad x_k \neq 0$$

$$A\vec{x} = 0 \quad \text{另} \quad R \neq 0$$

$$a_{kk}x_k + \sum_{j \neq k} a_{kj}x_j = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |a_{kk}| |x_k| &= \left| \sum_{j \neq k} a_{kj} x_j \right| \leq \sum_{j \neq k} |a_{kj}| |x_j| \leq \sum_{j \neq k} \frac{|a_{kk}|}{n-1} |x_j| \\ &= |a_{kk}| \sum_{j \neq k} \frac{|x_j|}{n-1} \leq |a_{kk}| \sum_{j \neq k} \frac{|x_k|}{n-1} = |a_{kk}| |x_k| \\ \Rightarrow |a_{kk}| |x_k| &< |a_{kk}| \cdot |x_k| \quad \rightarrow \text{矛盾} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \neq 0$$

定义 (严格对角占优矩阵) 对于方阵 $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 元素 a_{ij} , 如果

$$|a_{jj}| > \sum_{i \neq j} |a_{ij}|, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

则称 矩阵 A 为严格对角占优矩阵.

证明: 严格对角占优矩阵是可逆矩阵.

证: 假设 $|A| = 0$, 则 $\exists \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$, s.t. $\vec{x}^T A = \vec{0}$, 令 $|x_k| = \max_i |x_i|$. 则

由 $\vec{x}^T A = \vec{0}$ 的第 k 个方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i a_{ik} &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow |x_k a_{kk}| &= |x_k| |a_{kk}| \leq \sum_{i \neq k} |x_i| |a_{ik}| \\ |a_{kk}| &\leq \sum_{i \neq k} \frac{|x_i|}{|x_k|} |a_{ik}| \leq \sum_{i \neq k} |a_{ik}| \quad \text{矛盾} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0$$

M_{ij}

伴随矩阵

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

$$AA^v = A^v A = |A| E$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{若 } A \text{ 可逆, 则 } A^{-1} = \frac{A^v}{|A|}$$

$$\text{例: } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \text{ 可逆, } \dots$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{A^{\vee}}{\det(A)} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}}{ad-bc}.$$

子式和矩阵的秩

Def. 设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $i_1, \dots, i_k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ 不必两两不同, $j_1, \dots, j_k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 不必两两不同, A 的由 $i_1, \dots, i_k$ 行和 $j_1, \dots, j_k$ 列组成的 k 阶子式

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

称为 A 的一个 k 阶子式, 记为

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \end{pmatrix} \quad M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \dots & j_k \end{pmatrix} \quad M_A \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Thm $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ 非零. $\text{rank}(A) = r \Leftrightarrow A$ 的所有大于 r 阶的子式都等于 0, 且存在一个 r 阶子式非零

$\Leftrightarrow A$ 的所有 $r+1$ 阶子式都等于 0, 且存在一个 r 阶子式非零.

$$\text{rank}(A^{\vee}) = \begin{cases} n, & \text{rank}(A) = n \\ 1, & \text{rank}(A) = n-1 \\ 0, & \text{rank}(A) \leq n-2. \end{cases}$$

Pf: $\text{rank}(A) = n$, $|A| \neq 0$,

$$\text{由 } AA^{\vee} = |A| E$$

$$\Rightarrow |A^{\vee}| = |A|^{n-1} \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A^{\vee}) = n$$

② $\text{rank}(A) = n-1$,

Claim: $A, B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$, $AB=0$, 则 $\text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) \leq n$.

$$\text{If } A(\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(n)}) = 0 \Rightarrow A\vec{B}^{(n)} = 0.$$

$\vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(n)}$ 是 $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ 的解

$A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ 的解空间维数为 $n - \text{rank}(A)$.

$$\text{rank}(B) = \dim(\underbrace{\langle \vec{B}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{B}^{(n)} \rangle}_{\substack{\text{in} \\ W}}) \leq \dim(W) = n - \text{rank}(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) + \underbrace{\text{rank}(B)}_W \leq n.$$

$$AA^V = |A|E = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(A^V) \leq n.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A^V) \leq n - 1 = 1.$$

又 $\because \text{rank}(A) = n-1 \Rightarrow$ 存在 $n-1$ 阶子式非零.

$$\Rightarrow A^V \neq 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A^V) = 1.$$

② $\text{rank}(A) \leq n-2 \Rightarrow A$ 的任何 $n-1$ 阶子式均为 0

$$\Rightarrow A^V = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A^V) = 0$$

可由 Sylvester 不等式
直接推出