

第十一次习题课

第三章 行列式 (I)

1. 多重线性斜对称函数

1.1 \mathbb{R}^n 上的多重线性函数

定义: 映射:

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

$$(\vec{x}_1, \cdots, \vec{x}_m) \longmapsto f(\vec{x}_1, \cdots, \vec{x}_m)$$

称为 m 重线性的: 如果对任意 $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, $\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 和 $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_{k-1}, \alpha \vec{u} + \beta \vec{v}, \vec{x}_{k+1}, \dots, \vec{x}_m) \\ &= \alpha f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_{k-1}, \vec{u}, \vec{x}_{k+1}, \dots, \vec{x}_m) \\ &+ \beta f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_{k-1}, \vec{v}, \vec{x}_{k+1}, \dots, \vec{x}_m). \end{aligned}$$

令 $f(\vec{e}_{j_1}, \vec{e}_{j_2}, \dots, \vec{e}_{j_m}) = a_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_m}$, 其中 $j_k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

则 $f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_m) =$

$$\sum \sum \cdots \sum a_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_m} x_{1, j_1} x_{2, j_2} \cdots x_{m, j_m}.$$

$$\left(\vec{x}_1 = \sum_{j_1=1}^n x_{1, j_1} \vec{e}_{j_1}, \dots, \vec{x}_m = \sum_{j_m=1}^n x_{m, j_m} \vec{e}_{j_m} \right)$$

1.2 \mathbb{R}^n 上的多重斜对称线性函数

定义: 映射:

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

$$(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_m) \longmapsto f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_m)$$

称为 m 重斜对称的, 如果对任意 $i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$,

$$\begin{aligned} & f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_{i-1}, \vec{x}_i, \vec{x}_{i+1}, \dots, \vec{x}_{j-1}, \vec{x}_j, \vec{x}_{j+1}, \dots, \vec{x}_m) \\ &= -f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_{i-1}, \vec{x}_j, \vec{x}_{i+1}, \dots, \vec{x}_{j-1}, \vec{x}_i, \vec{x}_{j+1}, \dots, \vec{x}_m) \end{aligned}$$

f 是 \mathbb{R}^n 上 n 重斜对称线性函数:

$$f(\vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_n) = \omega \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon_{\sigma} x_{1, \sigma(1)} x_{2, \sigma(2)} \cdots x_{n, \sigma(n)}. \text{ 其中 } \omega = f(\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n).$$

2. 行列式的定义和基本性质.

行列式函数 \det 是 \mathbb{R}^n 上的 n 重线性斜对称函数
且 $\det(e_1, \dots, e_n) = 1$.

定义. 设 $A = (a_{i,j}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$. 矩阵 A 的行列式是

$$\det(\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{记: } \det(A) = |A| &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon_{\sigma} a_{\sigma(1),1} \cdots a_{\sigma(n),n} \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \varepsilon_{\sigma} a_{1,\sigma(1)} \cdots a_{n,\sigma(n)}. \end{aligned}$$

性质:

1. $\det(A) = \det(A^t)$

2. $A \in M_{n+1}(\mathbb{R})$ 为斜对称. $\det(A) = 0$. (注. A 为奇数阶)

3. $\det(A) = \alpha \det(\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(j-1)}, \vec{v}, \vec{A}^{(j+1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)})$
其中 $\vec{A}^{(j)} = \alpha \vec{v}$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$.

4. $\det(\alpha A) = \alpha^n \det(A)$

5. $\det(A) = \det(\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(j-1)}, \vec{u}, \vec{A}^{(j+1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)})$
 $+ \det(\vec{A}^{(1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(j-1)}, \vec{v}, \vec{A}^{(j+1)}, \dots, \vec{A}^{(n)})$

其中 $\vec{A}^{(j)} = \vec{u} + \vec{v}$.

6. 方阵 A 不满秩. $\det(A) = 0$

7. 方阵 A 可逆 $\iff \det(A) \neq 0$

S1. 交换方阵 A 中两不同列的位置得到方阵 B . 则 $\det(B) = -\det(A)$.

S2. 方阵 A 中有两列相同. 则 $\det(A) = 0$

S3. A 中某列是其它列的线性组合. 则 $\det(A) = 0$

S4. 把 A 中某 - 列的倍式加到另一 - 列上得到矩阵 B . 则 $\det(B) = \det(A)$

3. ① 行列式按一行(列)展开.

$M_{i,j}$: 矩阵 A 去掉第 i 行和第 j 列得到的 $(n-1)$ 阶方阵的行列式. (余子式)

$$A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{i,j} \quad (\text{代数余子式})$$

$$\text{Thm.} \quad \det(A) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{i,k} A_{i,k}$$

(按第 i 行展开)

$$\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{k,j} A_{k,j}$$

(按第 j 列展开).

②. 分块矩阵的行列式.

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

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

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

$$A \in M_m(\mathbb{R}), \quad B \in M_n(\mathbb{R}).$$

③ 乘法定理.

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

思考. 设 $A \in M_m(\mathbb{R})$, $B \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 是可逆矩阵, 任意 $C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$.

$$\text{求} \quad \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

作业:

$$1. \text{证明: } \begin{vmatrix} a_1+b_1 & b_1+c_1 & c_1+a_1 \\ a_2+b_2 & b_2+c_2 & c_2+a_2 \\ a_3+b_3 & b_3+c_3 & c_3+a_3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

法一

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

→ (交换2,3列,再交换1,2列)

法二

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1+b_1 & b_1+c_1 & c_1+a_1 \\ a_2+b_2 & b_2+c_2 & c_2+a_2 \\ a_3+b_3 & b_3+c_3 & c_3+a_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

故: 原式成立.

2. 计算行列式.

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & b_5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c_1 & c_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d_1 & d_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e_1 & e_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & c_1 & c_2 \\ 0 & d_1 & d_2 \\ 0 & e_1 & e_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 7 & 5 \\ -4 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 & -7 \\ 8 & -2 & 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -10 & 13 & 1 & 14 \\ -0 & 1 & -0 & 0 \\ 19 & 4 & 14 & -19 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -10 & 1 & 14 \\ 19 & 14 & -19 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -10 & 15 & 14 \\ 19 & -5 & -19 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -10 & 15 \\ 19 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -235$$

3. 分别求出在行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5x & x & 1 & x \\ 1 & x & 1 & -x \\ 3 & 2 & x & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & x \end{vmatrix}$$

的展开式中含 x^4 和 x^3 的项的系数.

x^4 项的系数为 5.

x^3 项: 应当在 3 行中取含 x 的元素, 在其余 1 行中取不含 x 的元素.

$$(1) \begin{matrix} \textcircled{1} & \textcircled{2} & \textcircled{3} & \textcircled{4} \\ 5x & \frac{x \cdot 1}{-x} & x & 1 \end{matrix} \varepsilon(1432) = -5x(-1) = 5$$

(2)	x	$\begin{cases} 1 \\ -x \end{cases}$	x	x	$\begin{cases} \xi(2 34) = 1 \\ \xi(2431) = 7 \\ \xi(4231) = 1 \end{cases}$	$\begin{matrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{matrix}$
(3)	x	x	x	x		

$$5 - 1 - 3 - 3 = -2.$$

4. 设

$$C_n(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda_2 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \lambda_{n-2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & -1 & \lambda_{n-1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & 0 & -1 & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

证明

- (1) $\det C_n = \lambda_n \det C_{n-1} + \det C_{n-2}$.
- (2) 当 $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_n = 1$ 时, 求出数值 $\det C_n$.

证. 按第 n 行展开:

$$\begin{aligned} \det C_n &= (-1)^{n+n} \cdot (-1) \det \begin{pmatrix} C_{n-2} & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + (-1)^{n+n} \cdot \lambda_n \det C_{n-1} \\ &= \lambda_n \det C_{n-1} + \det C_{n-2}. \end{aligned}$$

(2). 当 $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_n = 1$ 时.

$$\det C_1 = 1, \quad \det C_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2, \quad \det C_n = \det C_{n-1} + \det C_{n-2}.$$

$$\text{故 } \det C_n = f_{n+1} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} \right].$$

(f_n 为 Fibonacci 序列)

5. 设 A, B 是任意 n 阶方阵. 证明

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} = \det(A+B) \cdot \det(A-B)$$

证:

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

$$\therefore \det \left(\begin{pmatrix} E_n & -E_n \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & E_n \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} \right) = \det \begin{pmatrix} A-B & 0 \\ B & B+A \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{又: } \det \left(\begin{pmatrix} E_n & -E_n \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_n & E_n \\ 0 & E_n \end{pmatrix} \right) = \det \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A-B & 0 \\ B & B+A \end{pmatrix} = \det(A-B) \cdot \det(A+B)$$

\therefore 原式成立.

例:

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2, \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

6. 构造 $n+1$ 阶行列式 \bar{D}_{n+1} :

$$\bar{D}_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_{n-1} & x_n & y \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_{n-1}^2 & x_n^2 & y^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & \dots & x_{n-1}^{n-2} & x_n^{n-2} & y^{n-2} \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \dots & x_{n-1}^{n-1} & x_n^{n-1} & y^{n-1} \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & \dots & x_{n-1}^n & x_n^n & y^n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (y-x_1)(y-x_2)\dots(y-x_n) \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

\bar{D}_{n+1} 的表达式中 y^{n-1} 的系数为

$$-(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n) \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

所求 D_n 是 \bar{D}_{n+1} 的 $(n, n+1)$ 元的系数式, 即 \bar{D}_{n+1} 表达式中 y^{n-1} 的系数乘以 $(-1)^{n+(n+1)}$.

$$\text{故: } D_n = (x_1 + \dots + x_n) \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

Sylvester 行列式恒等式:

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

$$\det(E_m + AB) = \det(E_n + BA)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eg: } \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1b_1 & a_1b_2 & \dots & a_1b_n \\ a_2b_1 & 1+a_2b_2 & \dots & a_2b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_nb_1 & a_nb_2 & \dots & 1+a_nb_n \end{vmatrix} &= \left| E_n + \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} (b_1 \dots b_n) \right| = \left| E_1 + (b_1 \dots b_n) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \right| \\ &= 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \end{aligned}$$