

Regular classes Algebra 5/10 晚上 (7-9?)

Honor class 5/14 晚上

线上考试 (开摄像头).

行列式,  $V = \mathbb{R}^n$ .

(有向体积)  $f: V \times V \cdots \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

①, ② ( $\frac{1}{n}$ ) 线性

③ 反对称性.

④ (normalization)  $f(e_1, \dots, e_n) = 1$

定理:  $f$  存在性, 唯一性. ( $\det A = |A|$ )

$$= f(v_1, \dots, v_n)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & \dots & v_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{|AB| = |A| \cdot |B|}$$

$$A = \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} A_1 & * \\ \hline 0 & A_2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\boxed{\det A = \det A^T}$$

$$\underline{\det A = \det A_1 \det A_2}$$

① 行变换, (准上(下)三角阵)

② 行(列)展开

$$\det A = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} |A_{ij}|$$

存在性和唯一性.

证明中取  $e_i = u$

想法: 唯一性. 行展开 + 归纳

存在性: 行展开 + 归纳  $\Rightarrow$  完整展开的公式

(抽象一点的开行)

$V$  是  $n$  维线性空间, 满足 ①, ②, ③ 的  $\{f: V \times \dots \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$  作成线性空间  $V_n$

只需证明

$$\dim V_n = 1$$

$f \in V_n, f \neq 0$

$f(v_1, \dots, v_n) \neq 0$  对任一组基  $v_1, \dots, v_n$ .

对  $n$  作归纳:

取  $u \neq 0, u \in V$

$$\frac{\text{span } u \text{ 有补空间 } W}{V = \text{span } u \oplus W}$$

构造:  $T : V_n \rightarrow W_{n-1}$ .

$f \mapsto f'$  定义为

$$f'(w_1, \dots, w_{n-1})$$

$$= f(u, w_1, \dots, w_{n-1})$$

想要证  $T$  是同构.

①  $\ker T = \{0\}$ .  $T(f) = 0$  的数.

$$f(v_1, \dots, v_n) \quad v_i \in V$$

$$v_i = a_i u + w_i$$

$$\underline{f(v_1, \dots, v_n)} = f(a_1 u + w_1, a_2 u + w_2, \dots, a_n u + w_n)$$

$$= a_1 f(u, w_2, \dots, w_n)$$

$$+ a_2 f(w_1, u, \dots, w_n) + \dots$$

$$= \underline{a_1} f(u, w_2, \dots, w_n) - \underline{a_2} f(u, w_1, w_3, \dots, w_n) + \dots$$

$$= a_1 f'(w_2, \dots, w_n) - a_2 f'(w_1, w_3, \dots, w_n)$$

$$+ a_3 \dots$$

$$= 0$$

T 满射 . 对任意  $g : W \times \dots \times W \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 ①. ②. ③.

定义  $f : V \times \dots \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .

$$f(v_1, \dots, v_n) = a_1 g(w_2, \dots, w_n) - a_2 g(w_1, w_3, \dots, w_n)$$

$$(v_i = a_i u + w_i) \quad + a_3 g(w_1, w_2, w_p, \dots, w_n) \dots$$

验证  $f$  . ①. ②. ③ 验证.

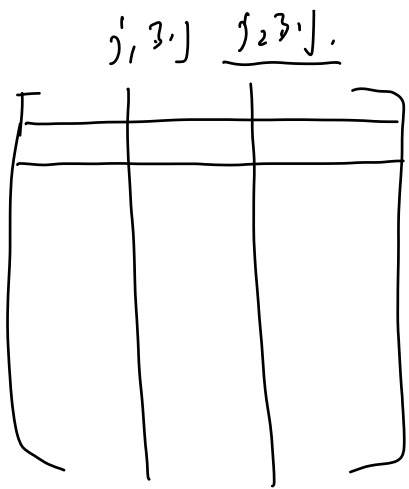
展开公式

$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$$

$$|A| = \sum_{j_1=1}^n (-1)^{1+j_1} a_{1j_1} \cdot \underline{|A_{1j_1}|}$$

$$= \sum_{j_1=1}^n (-1)^{1+j_1} \underline{a_{1j_1}} \cdot \sum_{j_2 \neq j_1} a_{2j_2} \cdot \underline{|(A_{1j_1})_{2j_2}|} \cdot (-1)^{?}$$

(-1)?       $|A_{12 \dots j_1 j_2}|$



$A_{M, L}$

$M \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$   
 $L \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$

$j_2 > j_1$  时. 原  $j_2$  列是  
 $A_{1, j_1}$  的  $j_2 - 1$  列

$j_2 < j_1$  时. 原  $j_2$  列是  
 $A_{1, j_1}$  的  $j_2$  列

$$? = \begin{cases} 1 + j_2 - 1 & \text{或 } 2 + j_2 & j_2 > j_1 \\ 2 + j_2 + 1 & & j_2 < j_1 \end{cases}$$

$$= \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_n \text{ 互不相同}} (-1)^{1+j_1 + 2+j_2 + \dots + n+j_n + l(j_1, \dots, j_n)}$$

$$(-1)^{l(j_1, \dots, j_n)} a_{1, j_1} a_{2, j_2} \dots a_{n, j_n}$$

$l(j_1, \dots, j_n) = j_1, \dots, j_n$  的逆序对的个数

$$\# \{ j_k < j_l, k > l \}$$

$n!$  个乘积,

$(n-1) \cdot n!$  运算.

( Leibnitz rule for derivative of  $\det A$  )

$$\underline{n=2} \quad \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^0 a d + (-1)^1 b c = ad - bc$$

$\begin{matrix} \underline{(1,2)} & & \underline{(2,1)} \\ i \cdot j_2 & & i \cdot j_2 \end{matrix}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = aei + (-1)^2 dhc + (-1)^2 gbf.$$

$\begin{matrix} \underline{(3,1,2)} & & \underline{(2,3,1)} \\ i \cdot j_1 j_2 & & i \cdot j_1 j_2 \end{matrix}$

$$(-1)^3 ceg - hfa - ibd.$$

$$\underline{(3,2,1)}$$

3f.

例:  $X = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix}_{2n \times 2n}$

A, B, C, D  $n \times n$ .

$$\boxed{AC = CA}$$

假设  
A可逆.

$$|X| = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= |A| \cdot |D - CA^{-1}B|$$

$$= |A(D - CA^{-1}B)|$$

$$= |AD - CB|$$

微扰法:  $A + \lambda I = A_\lambda$

$\mathbb{K}$  .  $A_\lambda C = C A_\lambda$

$|A_\lambda| = \lambda^n$   $n \times n$  矩阵  
除了  $n$  个  $\lambda$  外  
 $A_\lambda$  可逆.

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_\lambda & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A_\lambda D - CB \end{vmatrix}$$

成立. 除了有限个  $\lambda$ .

$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} AD - CB \end{vmatrix}$

推广到一般  $\mathbb{K}$  (域)  $M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{K})$

$A + \lambda I = A_\lambda$  视为  $\mathbb{K}[\lambda]$  上的矩阵

$F = \mathbb{K}(\lambda) = \left\{ \frac{f(\lambda)}{g(\lambda)} \mid \begin{array}{l} f, g \\ \text{polynomials} \\ \text{of } \lambda. \\ g(\lambda) \neq 0 \end{array} \right.$   
 $\uparrow$   
域

$|A_\lambda| \neq 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A_\lambda & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A_\lambda D - CB \end{vmatrix} \text{ 在 } \mathbb{K}(\lambda) \text{ 成立}$$

$\Rightarrow$  在  $\mathbb{K}[\lambda]$  中成立.

代入  $\lambda = 0$  (与乘法、加法交换)

$$\begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} = |AD - CB|$$

(尝试  $(I - \alpha \beta^T)^{-1}$ )

$\alpha, \beta \in M_{n \times 1}$ .

定义: 伴随  $A^* = (a_{ij}')$   $n \times n$ .

$$a_{ij}' = (-1)^{i+j} |A_{ji}|$$

$A^* A = A A^* = (\det A) \cdot I$ .  $\det A$  的  $n-1$  行展开

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} |A_{11}| & -|A_{21}| \\ -|A_{12}| & |A_{22}| \\ |A_{13}| & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ -|A_{1n}| & |A_{2n}| \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{ⓐ} & \text{ⓑ} & \dots & \text{ⓓ} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \text{ⓔ} & \text{ⓕ} & \dots & \text{ⓖ} \end{bmatrix}$$

$A$   $A^*$   $I$



$$\det \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}, a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21}, a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

第 i 行展开.

$$\det A \neq 0 \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot A^*$$

Cramer rule

$$A x = b. \quad A \text{ 可逆.}$$

$$x = A^{-1} b \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\det A} A^* \cdot b$$

$$x_i = \frac{\det \left( \begin{array}{c|c} & b \\ \hline & \end{array} \right)}{\det A} \leftarrow \text{A 的 第 } i \text{ 列 换成 } b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}} \begin{bmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & a_{11} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} \cdot b_1 - a_{12} \cdot b_2 \\ a_{11} \cdot b_2 - a_{21} \cdot b_1 \end{pmatrix} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{array} \right|$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

Laplace 公式 (行展开的符号)  $M \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$  子集.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \sum_{L \subset \{1, \dots, n\}} (-1)^{\sum_{M, L}} |A_{M, L}| |A_{M^c, L^c}|$$

$$|L| = |M|$$

$$\sum_{M, L} = \left( \sum_{i \in M} i \right) + \left( \sum_{i \in L} i \right)$$

$$V_1 = \text{span} \{e_i\}_{i \in M}$$

$$V_2 = \text{span} \{e_i\}_{i \in M^c}$$

$$V = V_1 \oplus V_2$$

$$f(v_1, \dots, v_n) = f(\underbrace{v_1^1 + v_1^2}, \underbrace{v_2^1 + v_2^2}, \dots)$$

$$= \sum f(\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\sum^n \mathbb{R}})$$

$$= \sum f(1, 1, \dots, 1)$$

dim  $V_1 = m$  項在  $V_1$  中.

$n - m$  項在  $V_2$  中.

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sgn}(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^m f(v_{\sigma(i)}, \dots) \cdot \prod_{j=m+1}^n f(v_{\sigma(j)}, \dots)$$

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$$\det \square \cdot \det \square$$

Cauchy-Binet

$$= \det(AB) \quad A_{m \times n} \cdot B_{n \times m}$$

$m < n$