

1. (化为分块对角阵)

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例1 计算 $2n$ 阶行列式

$\triangle_{2n} =$



(将第 $2n$ 行依次与第 $2n-1, 2n-2, \dots, 2$ 行调换
再将第 $2n$ 列依次与第 $2n-1, 2n-2, \dots, 2$ 列调换)

$\leadsto \Delta_{2n} =$

同理

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$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_{2n} \\ b_1 & a_{2n} \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_{2n-1} \\ b_2 & a_{2n-1} \end{vmatrix} \cdot \dots \cdot \begin{vmatrix} a_n & b_{n+1} \\ b_n & a_{n+1} \end{vmatrix}$$

例2 设 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \neq 0$, 计算行列式

$\Delta_{n+1} =$

a_0	b_1	b_2	$\dots$	b_n
c_1	a_1	0	$\dots$	0
c_2	0	a_2	$\dots$	0
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\ddots$	$\vdots$
c_n	0	0	$\dots$	a_n

(利用主对角元 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ 依次消掉 $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$)

将第 i 列的 $-\frac{C_{i-1}}{a_{i-1}}$ 倍加到第 i 列上
($i=2, \dots, n+1$)

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \Delta_{n+1} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_0 - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{b_k c_k}{a_k} & b_1 & b_2 & \dots & b_n \\ a_1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ a_2 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_n & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left(a_0 - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{b_k c_k}{a_k} \right) \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \end{aligned}$$

例3 计算 n 阶行列式:

$$\Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} k & \lambda & \lambda & \dots & \lambda \\ \lambda & k & \lambda & \dots & \lambda \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda & \lambda & \lambda & \dots & k \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

将第 $2, 3, \dots, n$ 列都加到第 1 列, 再提取公因子

$n \geq 2$ 时

$$\Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} k+(n-1)\lambda & \lambda & \lambda & \cdots & \lambda \\ k+(n-1)\lambda & k & \lambda & \cdots & \lambda \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k+(n-1)\lambda & \lambda & \lambda & \cdots & k \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (k+(n-1)\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda & \lambda & \cdots & \lambda \\ 1 & k & \lambda & \cdots & \lambda \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \lambda & \lambda & \cdots & k \end{vmatrix}$$

第1行乘(-1)依次加到各行

$$= (k+(n-1)\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda & \lambda & \cdots & \lambda \\ 0 & k-\lambda & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ & & (k-\lambda) & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & (k-\lambda) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (k+(n-1)\lambda) (k-\lambda)^{n-1}$$

当 $n=1$ 时, 公式也成立

例4

$$\text{计算 } \Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

依次将 (i) 行乘以 (-1) 加到第 i+1 行
($i=n-1, n-2, \dots, 1$)

$$\Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

将 2, 3, ..., n 列都加到第 1 列

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$$

各列均加到第 1 列

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\ -1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -n \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -n \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$$

按最后一行展开

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \cdot (-1)^n \cdot (-n)^{n-2} \cdot (-1)^{\frac{(n-3)(n-2)}{2}}$$

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} & & & -n \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ -n & & & \end{vmatrix}_{(n-2) \times (n-2)}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{(n-3)(n-2)}{2}}$$

3. (递推公式) 三对角行列式, Vandermonde 型行列式

例 求 n 阶三对角行列式

$$\Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c & a & b & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & c & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n} \quad \text{其中 } bc \neq 0$$

将行列式按第一行展开.

$$\Delta_n = a \Delta_{n-1} - bc \Delta_{n-2} \Leftrightarrow \Delta_n - a \Delta_{n-1} + bc \Delta_{n-2} = 0 \quad (*)$$

初始条件 $\Delta_1 = a, \Delta_2 = a^2 - bc$

想要: $\Delta_n - 2\Delta_{n-1} = \beta(\Delta_{n-1} - 2\Delta_{n-2})$

a, β 待定 $\Updownarrow$

$$\Delta_n - (2+\beta)\Delta_{n-1} + 2\beta\Delta_{n-2} = 0$$

记(*)的特征方程 $x^2 - ax + bc = 0$ 的两根为 α, β $\begin{cases} \alpha + \beta = a \\ \alpha\beta = bc \end{cases}$

于是 $\Delta_n - 2\Delta_{n-1} = \beta(\Delta_{n-1} - 2\Delta_{n-2}) \quad (**)$

$\Delta_n - \beta\Delta_{n-1} = \alpha(\Delta_{n-1} - \beta\Delta_{n-2}) \quad (***)$

α, β 地位对等

Case 1 当 $\alpha \neq \beta$ 时 ($\Leftrightarrow a^2 \neq 4bc$)

记 $F_n = \Delta_n - \alpha\Delta_{n-1}, G_n = \Delta_n - \beta\Delta_{n-1} \quad (n \geq 2)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } F_2 &= \Delta_2 - \alpha\Delta_1 = a^2 - \frac{bc}{\alpha} - \alpha a = a(a-\alpha) - \alpha\beta \\ &= a\beta - \alpha\beta \\ &= \beta^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$G_2 = \Delta_2 - \beta\Delta_1 = \alpha^2$$

由(**), $F_n = \beta F_{n-1}$

由(***) $G_n = \alpha G_{n-1}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} F_n = \beta^n \\ G_n = \alpha^n \end{cases}$$

$$\text{即 } \begin{cases} \Delta_n - \alpha\Delta_{n-1} = \beta^n \\ \Delta_n - \beta\Delta_{n-1} = \alpha^n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \Delta_{n-1} = \frac{\beta^n - \alpha^n}{\beta - \alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_n = \frac{\beta^{n+1} - \alpha^{n+1}}{\beta - \alpha}$$

Case 2 当 $\alpha = \beta$ 时 (即 $a^2 = 4bc$)

(**) 和 (***) 均为

$$\Delta_n - 2\Delta_{n-1} = \alpha(\Delta_{n-1} - 2\Delta_{n-2})$$

令 $F_n = \Delta_n - 2\Delta_{n-1} \quad (n \geq 2)$

初始条件 $F_2 = \Delta_2 - 2\Delta_1 = \alpha^2$

$$\Rightarrow F_n = \alpha^n \quad \text{即 } \Delta_n - 2\Delta_{n-1} = \alpha^n = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n \quad \begin{aligned} \Delta_2 &= a^2 - bc \\ &= 3bc = 3\alpha^2 \\ \Delta_1 &= a = 2\alpha \end{aligned}$$

猜测 $\Delta_n = (n+1)\alpha^n = (n+1)\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n$ (归纳法易证) $\square$

例 求 n 阶 Vandermonde 行列式

$$\Delta_n(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \dots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & \dots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

依次第 i 行乘以 $(-a_1)$ 加到 $(i+1)$ 行
($i = n-1, n-2, \dots, 1$)

$$\Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & a_2 - a_1 & \dots & a_n - a_1 \\ 0 & (a_2 - a_1)a_2 & \dots & (a_n - a_1)a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & (a_2 - a_1)a_2^{n-2} & \dots & (a_n - a_1)a_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$$= (a_2 - a_1)(a_3 - a_1) \dots (a_n - a_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_2^{n-2} & \dots & a_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_n = \prod_{i=2}^n (a_i - a_1) \Delta_{n-1}$$

初始 $\Delta_1 = 1$ $\Delta_2 = a_2 - a_1$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_n = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i)$$

4 (Laplace 展开) 将高阶行列式化为低阶行列式

方阵 A 行列式按照 $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_p$ 列的 Laplace 展开公式:

$$\det A = \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_p \leq n} A \begin{pmatrix} j_1 & j_2 & \dots & j_p \\ i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_p \end{pmatrix} \cdot (-1)^{\overbrace{i_1+i_2+\dots+i_p+j_1+j_2+\dots+j_p}^{\text{补标}}} A \begin{pmatrix} i_{p+1} & \dots & i_n \\ j_{p+1} & \dots & j_n \end{pmatrix}$$

例 计算 5 阶行列式

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

按列中 0 比较多的进行展开

将 $|A|$ 按第 1, 3 列作 Laplace 展开

$$|A| = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq 5} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \left((-1)^{\overbrace{i_1+i_2+1+3}^{\text{相应行列式 } A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}} A \begin{pmatrix} i_3 & i_4 & i_5 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

i_1, i_2 行在 $\{1, 3, 4\}$ 中选取才不为 0

$$(i_1, i_2) = \begin{cases} (1, 3) \\ (1, 4) \\ (3, 4) \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -5 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 5 \\ -3 & -3 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -5 \\ 4 & 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -1069$$

例

证明: $\det \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = \det A \cdot \det B$ 其中 A, B 为方阵

若对 $\begin{vmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{vmatrix}$ 按前 m 列作 Laplace 展开即可.

例 求 n 阶行列式

$$\Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & & & \\ c & a & & & \\ & c & a & & \\ & & c & a & \\ & & & c & a & b \\ & & & 2c & 2a & 2b \\ & & & & 2c & 2a & 2b \\ & & & & & 2c & 2a & 2b \\ & & & & & & 2c & 2a & 2b \end{vmatrix}$$

其中 $k+l=n, bc \neq 0$

对 Δ 按前 k 行展开

$$\Delta_n = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leq n} A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & k \\ i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_k \end{pmatrix} (-1)^{i_1+i_2+\dots+i_k+1+2+\dots+k} A \begin{pmatrix} k+1 & k+2 & \dots & n \\ i_{k+1} & i_{k+2} & \dots & i_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k$ 只能在前 $k+1$ 列中选, 有序的只有两种

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a & b & & & \\ c & a & & & \\ & c & a & & \\ & & c & a & \\ & & & c & a & b \end{vmatrix}_{(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k) = (1, 2, \dots, k)} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2a & 2b & & & \\ 2c & 2a & & & \\ & 2c & 2a & & \\ & & 2c & 2a & \\ & & & 2c & 2a & 2b \end{vmatrix}_{(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k) = (1, 2, \dots, k+1, n)} + (-1)^{(1+2+\dots+k)+(k+1)+\dots+n} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & & & \\ c & a & & & \\ & c & a & & \\ & & c & a & \\ & & & c & a & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_k) = (1, 2, \dots, k+1, n)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = 2^l \Delta_k \Delta_l - 2^l bc \Delta_{k-1} \Delta_{l-1}$$

记 $\Delta_k = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & & \\ c & a & & \\ & c & a & \\ & & c & a & b \end{vmatrix}$

5 (加边)

原理

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b_1 & b_2 & \dots & b_n \\ 0 & a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}_{(n+1) \times (n+1)}$$

例 求 n 阶行列式

$$\Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 - a_2 & \dots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n - a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

其中 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \neq 0$

$$\Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ 0 & x_1 - a_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ 0 & x_1 & x_2 - a_2 & \dots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n - a_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_i + (-1)r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ -1 & -a_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -a_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

用主对角线消第1列

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{a_i} & x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ & -a_1 & -a_2 & \dots & -a_n \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n a_1 a_2 \dots a_n \left(1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{a_i} \right)$$

6 (分拆)

例

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+x_1y_1 & 1+x_1y_2 & \cdots & 1+x_1y_n \\ 1+x_2y_1 & 1+x_2y_2 & \cdots & 1+x_2y_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1+x_ny_1 & 1+x_ny_2 & \cdots & 1+x_ny_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x_1y_1 & x_1y_2 & \cdots & x_1y_n \\ x_2y_1 & x_2y_2 & \cdots & x_2y_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_ny_1 & x_ny_2 & \cdots & x_ny_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1y_2 & \cdots & x_1y_n \\ 1 & x_2y_2 & \cdots & x_2y_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_ny_2 & \cdots & x_ny_n \end{vmatrix} + \cdots +$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1y_1 & x_1y_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_2y_1 & x_2y_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_ny_1 & x_ny_2 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0$$

例

计算

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1+t & t & t & \cdots & t \\ t & 2+t & t & \cdots & t \\ t & t & 3+t & \cdots & t \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ t & t & t & \cdots & n+t \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & 2 & & & \\ & & 3 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} t & 0 & & & \\ t & 2 & & & \\ t & & 3 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ t & & & & n \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + \begin{vmatrix} & & & & t \\ & & & & t \\ & & & & t \\ & & & & t \\ 2 & & & & t \end{vmatrix}$$

一般地, 设 $A = (a_{ij})$

$$A(t) = (a_{ij} + t)$$

那么 $|A(t)| = |A| + t \sum_{i,j} A_{ij}$

事实上, $A(t)$ 可拆成 2^n 个行列式的和, 但两列相同, 行列式为 0.
因此可能不为 0 的行列式至多只有 1 列含 t

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}+t & a_{12}+t & \cdots & a_{1n}+t \\ a_{21}+t & a_{22}+t & \cdots & a_{2n}+t \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}+t & a_{n2}+t & \cdots & a_{nn}+t \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} t & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ t & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,n-1} & t \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,n-1} & t \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= |A| + t A_{11} + t A_{21} + \cdots + t A_{n1} + \cdots + t A_{1n} + t A_{2n} + \cdots + t A_{nn}
 \end{aligned}$$

7 (利用多项式的观点)

例 求 n 阶行列式

$$\Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ a_1 & x & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ a_1 & a_2 & x & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}$$

将 x 看成未定元, a_i 视为常数

Δ_n 是关于 x 的多项式 $f(x)$ 且 $\deg f(x) = n$, 首 1

$$\Delta_n = f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x+a_1+\cdots+a_{n-1} & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ x+a_1+\cdots+a_{n-1} & x & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x+a_1+\cdots+a_{n-1} & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$ 有一根 $-(a_1 + \cdots + a_{n-1})$

令 $x = a_i$ 代入 $f(x)$ 得

$$f(a_i) = \begin{vmatrix} a_i & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ a_1 & a_i & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_i & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_i \end{vmatrix}$$

其中第 i 行与 i 行相同 $\Rightarrow f(a_i) = 0 \quad (1 \leq i \leq n-1)$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_n = f(x) = (x + a_1 + \cdots + a_{n-1}) (x - a_1) (x - a_2) \cdots (x - a_{n-1})$$

例 求 n 阶行列式

$$\Delta_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^{k-1} & x_2^{k-1} & \cdots & x_n^{k-1} \\ x_1^{k+1} & x_2^{k+1} & \cdots & x_n^{k+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$

构造新行列式 ($n+1$ 阶 Vandermonde 行列式)

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n & x \\ x_1^{k-1} & x_2^{k-1} & \cdots & x_n^{k-1} & x^{k-1} \\ x_1^k & x_2^k & \cdots & x_n^k & x^k \\ x_1^{k+1} & x_2^{k+1} & \cdots & x_n^{k+1} & x^{k+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & \cdots & x_n^n & x^n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = (x - x_1)(x - x_2) \cdots (x - x_n) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i) \quad (*)$$

把 x 看作未定元, Δ 是 x 的多项式

(相差符号 $(-1)^{k+1}$)

对 Δ 按第 $n+1$ 行作 Laplace 展开, Δ_n 是多项式 Δ 的 k 次项系数

由(*), Δ 的 k 次项系数为

$$\prod_{i < j} (x_j - x_i) \left[(-1)^{n+k} \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_{n-k}} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_{n-k}} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_n = \prod_{j > i} (x_j - x_i) \left(\sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_{n-k}} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_{n-k}} \right)$$

$$1. \operatorname{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \geq \operatorname{rank}(A) + \operatorname{rank}(B)$$

A, B 为方阵

2. Frobenius 秩不等式

$$\operatorname{rank}(AB) + \operatorname{rank}(BC) \leq \operatorname{rank}(ABC) + \operatorname{rank}(B)$$

$$3. AB = BA = 0, \operatorname{rank}(A) = \operatorname{rank}(A^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{rank}(A+B) = \operatorname{rank}(A) + \operatorname{rank}(B)$$

$$4. A_1, \dots, A_k \in M_{n \times n}(F) \text{ 满足 } A_1 + \dots + A_k = I_n$$

TFAE

① $A_1, \dots, A_k$ 均为幂等阵

$$\textcircled{2} \operatorname{rank}(A_1) + \dots + \operatorname{rank}(A_k) = n$$

$$\textcircled{3} A_i A_j = A_j A_i = 0 \ (i \neq j) \text{ 时}$$

$$5. A, B \in M_{n \times n}(F) \text{ 满足 } AB = BA.$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{rank}(A) + \operatorname{rank}(B) \geq \operatorname{rank}(A+B) + \operatorname{rank}(AB)$$

$$6. \quad A \in M_{n \times n}(F) \quad A \text{ 幂零} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{tr} A^k = 0 \\ \forall 1 \leq k \leq n.$$

7. 伴随阵 A^* 可表示为 A 的多项式'
(更一般的, 与 A 可交换的方阵也可表示为 A 的多项式'

$$7. \quad A, B \in M_{n \times n} \quad C = AB - BA,$$

如果 $AC = CA$, 那么 C 为幂零阵.

$$9 \quad AB = 0 \quad A \in M_{m \times n}(F), B \in M_{n \times k}(R)$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{rank} A + \operatorname{rank} B \leq n$$

$$10 \quad A \in M_{m \times n} \quad B \in M_{n \times k}$$

$$\operatorname{rank} A + \operatorname{rank} B - n \leq \operatorname{rank} AB \leq \min \{ \operatorname{rank} A, \operatorname{rank} B \}$$

11 满秩分解

$$A \in M_{m \times n} \text{ 那么 } \operatorname{rank}(A) = r \Leftrightarrow \exists \text{ 秩为 } r \text{ 的 } m \times r \text{ 矩阵 } B \\ \text{和秩为 } r \text{ 的 } r \times n \text{ 矩阵 } C \\ \text{s.t. } A = BC$$

例) $A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ $B \in M_{n \times k}(\mathbb{R})$ $AB = 0 \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) \leq n$

pf
 $V = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Ax = 0\}$ $\dim V = n - \text{rk}(A)$

$B = (a_1 \ a_2 \ \dots \ a_k)$ $AB = 0 \Rightarrow Aa_i = 0, \text{ 对 } 1 \leq i \leq k$

$\Rightarrow a_i \in V \Rightarrow \text{Span}\{a_1, \dots, a_k\} \subseteq V$

$\text{rk}(B) \leq n - \text{rank}(A) \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) \leq n$

例) $A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R}), B \in M_{n \times k}(\mathbb{R})$ 那么 (Sylvester 秩不等式)

$\text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) - n \leq \text{rank}(AB) \leq \min\{\text{rank}(A), \text{rank}(B)\}$

pf.
 $\mathbb{R}^k \xrightarrow{B} \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{A} \mathbb{R}^m \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{R}^k \xrightarrow{B} \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{A} \mathbb{R}^m$
 $x \longmapsto Bx \longmapsto A(Bx)$
 $y \longmapsto Ay$
 $\mathbb{R}^k \xrightarrow{B} \overset{U}{B \cdot \mathbb{R}^k} \xrightarrow{A|_{\text{rest}}} AB \cdot \mathbb{R}^k$

$\dim(\ker A|_{\text{rest}}) = \dim(\text{Im } B) - \dim(\text{Im } AB) = \text{rank}(B) - \text{rank}(AB)$

$\text{rk } \dim(\ker A) = n - \text{rank}(A)$

$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B) - n \leq \text{rank}(AB)$

(满秩分解)

$A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R})$ 则 $\text{rank } A = r \iff \exists$ 秩为 r 的 $m \times r$ 矩阵 B 和秩为 r 的 $r \times n$ 矩阵 C s.t. $A = BC$

Pf " $\Rightarrow$ " $\text{rank } A = r \Rightarrow \exists$ 可逆矩阵 $P_{m \times m}, Q_{n \times n}$ s.t.

$$PAQ = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} I_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times r} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{r \times n}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \underbrace{P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} I_r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}_{m \times r}}_B \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \end{pmatrix}_{r \times n} Q^{-1}}_C$$

" $\Leftarrow$ " $\text{rk}(B) + \text{rk}(C) - r \leq \text{rank}(BC) \leq \min \{ \text{rk}(B), \text{rk}(C) \}$

(Frobenius 秩不等式)

$$A \in M_{m \times n} \quad B \in M_{n \times k} \quad C \in M_{k \times l}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(AB) + \text{rank}(BC) \leq \text{rank}(ABC) + \text{rank}(B)$$

pf

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & A \\ & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ABC & \\ & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & \\ -C & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & AB \\ -BC & B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & AB \\ -BC & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -I \\ I & \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} AB & 0 \\ B & BC \end{pmatrix}$$

例 A n 阶方阵

(1) 若 $\text{rank } A^m = \text{rank } A^{m+1}$, 对某个 $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ 成立

则 $\text{rank } A^m = \text{rank } A^{m+k}$, 对任何 $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ 成立

(2) $\text{rank}(A^n) = \text{rank}(A^{n+k})$, 对 $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ 成立

pf (1) $\text{rank}(A^{m+2}) = \text{rank}(A^{m+1} \cdot A) \leq \text{rank } A^{m+1}$

由 Frobenius 秩不等式 考虑 $A \cdot A^m \cdot A = A^{m+2}$

$$\text{rank}(A^{m+1}) + \text{rank}(A^{m+1}) \leq \text{rank}(A^{m+2}) + \text{rank}(A^m)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank } A^{m+1} \leq \text{rank } A^{m+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank } A^{m+1} = \text{rank } A^{m+2} \Rightarrow \text{rank } A^m = \text{rank } A^{m+k}, \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$$

例 (1) $\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \end{pmatrix} = \text{rank} A + \text{rank} B$

法1 线性相关性

$$A = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2 \cdots \alpha_m) \quad B = (\beta_1 \beta_2 \cdots \beta_n)$$

$\text{rank} A = r \Rightarrow A$ 列向量组存在极大线性无关组 $\{\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}, \dots, \alpha_{i_r}\}$

$\text{rank} B = s \Rightarrow B$ 列向量组存在极大线性无关组 $\{\beta_{j_1}, \beta_{j_2}, \dots, \beta_{j_s}\}$

显然由定义立得 $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \end{pmatrix}$ 中 $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r, j_1, \dots, j_s$ 所在列向量是其极大线性无关组, 即 $\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \end{pmatrix} = r + s = \text{rank} A + \text{rank} B$

法2 利用等价标准型

$$\text{rank} A = r \Leftrightarrow \exists \text{可逆方阵 } P_1, Q_1 \text{ s.t. } P_1 A Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank} B = s \Leftrightarrow \exists \text{可逆方阵 } P_2, Q_2 \text{ s.t. } P_2 B Q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} I_s & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

注意到

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_1 & \\ & P_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & \\ & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & \\ & Q_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & I_s \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

初等变换不改变矩阵的秩

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \end{pmatrix} = r + s = \text{rank} A + \text{rank} B$$

注: 同样的方法可证

$$\text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B \end{pmatrix} \geq \text{rank} A + \text{rank} B$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} P_1 & \\ & P_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & \\ & Q_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & I_s \\ P_2 C Q_1 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{有 } r+s \text{ 阶子式} \neq 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} I_r & \\ * & I_s \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

(2) 由(1) 只须证 $\text{rank}(A^n) = \text{rank}(A^{n+1})$.

· 如果 A 可逆, 那么 $\text{rk } A^n = \text{rk } A^{n+1} = n$

· 若 A 不可逆

$$n-1 \geq \text{rk } A \geq \text{rk } A^2 \geq \dots \geq \text{rk } A^n \geq \text{rk } A^{n+1} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{存在 } k \text{ s.t. } \text{rk } A^k = \text{rk } A^{k+1}$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{\Rightarrow} \text{rk } A^k = \text{rk } A^{k+1} = \text{rk } A^{k+2} = \dots = \text{rk } A^n = \text{rk } A^{n+1}$$

例 $A, B \in M_{n \times n}$ 满足 $AB = BA$

$$\text{那么 } \text{rank } A + \text{rank } B \geq \text{rank}(A+B) + \text{rank}(AB)$$

pf. 考察线性方程组

$AX=0$ 的解空间记为 U

$BX=0$ 的解空间记为 V

$ABX=BA X=0$ 的解空间记为 W

$(A+B)X=0$ 的解空间记为 H

$$V, U \subseteq W \Rightarrow U+V \subseteq W$$

$$\Rightarrow U \cap V \subseteq H$$

由维数公式

$$\underbrace{\dim U}_{n-\text{rank } A} + \underbrace{\dim V}_{n-\text{rank } B} = \dim(U \cap V) + \dim(U+V) \leq \underbrace{\dim H}_{n-\text{rank}(AB)} + \underbrace{\dim W}_{n-\text{rank}(A+B)}$$

立得

例 $A, B \in M_{n \times n}(F)$ ^{数域} 满足 $AB = BA = 0, \text{rank } A = \text{rank}(A^2)$

那么 $\text{rank}(A+B) = \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(B)$

Pf. 由 $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^2)$ 得

$\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^{1+k})$ 对 $\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ (利用 Frobenius 秩不等式)

· 由于 A^2 的列向量都是 A 列向量的线性组合 $\Rightarrow A^2$ 与 A 列向量组等价 (可经线性表出)

$$\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^2)$$

特别地, $A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$

$$A^2 = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n)$$

$$\alpha_i = k_{i1}\beta_1 + k_{i2}\beta_2 + \dots + k_{in}\beta_n = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n] \begin{pmatrix} k_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ k_{in} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } P = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \text{ 即有 } \boxed{A^2 P = A}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & A+B \\ A & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A+B & \\ & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & A \\ & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I & \\ -P & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B & A^2 \\ 0 & A^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A+B & \\ A^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A+B & A^2 \\ A^2 & A^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A+B) \geq \text{rank}(B) + \text{rank}(A^3) = \text{rank}(B) + \text{rank}(A)$$

例 $A \in M_{n \times n}(F)$

$$A \text{ 幂零} \Leftrightarrow \operatorname{tr}(A^k) = 0, \text{ 对 } \forall 1 \leq k \leq n.$$

pf " $\Rightarrow$ " 设 $A^l = 0$ but $A^{l-1} \neq 0$

显然

$$0 \subseteq \ker A \subseteq \ker(A^2) \subseteq \dots \subseteq \ker(A^l) = F^n$$

选取 $\ker A$ 的一组基 $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{r_1}\}$

扩充为 $\ker(A^2)$ 的一组基 $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{r_1}, \alpha_{r_1+1}, \dots, \alpha_{r_2}\}$

扩充为 F^n 的一组基 $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$

$$\Rightarrow AP = P\Lambda, \text{ 其中 } \Lambda \text{ 为严格上三角阵}$$

$$\Rightarrow P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{tr}(A^k) = \operatorname{tr}(\Lambda^k) = 0 \text{ 对 } \forall 1 \leq k \leq n$$

" $\Leftarrow$ " 设 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ 是 $\det(A - \lambda I)$ 的根 (特征值)

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (\lambda - \lambda_1) \dots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$$

$$= \lambda^n + f_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + \dots + f_0\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n$$

其中 f_i 为 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ 的对称多项式 记 $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ 初等对称阵

Newton
由牛顿恒等式

$$\sigma_1 = s_1$$

$$s_1\sigma_1 - 2\sigma_2 = s_2$$

$$s_2\sigma_1 - s_1\sigma_2 + 3\sigma_3 = s_3$$

$$s_k\sigma_1 - s_{k-1}\sigma_2 + \dots + (-1)^{k-1}k\sigma_k = s_k$$

$$s_k = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i^k = \operatorname{tr}(A^k)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_k = \frac{1}{k!} \begin{vmatrix} s_1 & 1 & & \\ s_2 & s_1 & \ddots & \\ & s_2 & \ddots & s_1 \\ s_k & & & s_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \det(A - \lambda I) = \lambda^n \quad \square$$

例证明 $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathbb{R})$

$$\text{rank } A = \text{rank}(AA^T)$$

pf 设 $\text{rank } A = r$ 则 $\text{rank}(AA^T) \leq \text{rank } A$

由子式和秩的关系, 只须找一个 r 阶 (AA^T) 的非零子式.

那么 $\text{rank}(AA^T) \geq r$, 结论立得

$\text{rank}(A) = r \Rightarrow A$ 中存在 r 阶非零子式

$$A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_r \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_r \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$$

由 Cauchy Binet 公式

$$\begin{aligned} (AA^T) \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_r \\ i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_r \end{pmatrix} &= \sum_{k_1 < k_2 < \cdots < k_r} A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_r \\ k_1 & k_2 & \cdots & k_r \end{pmatrix} A^T \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & k_2 & \cdots & k_r \\ i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_r \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{k_1 < k_2 < \cdots < k_r} \left(A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_r \\ k_1 & k_2 & \cdots & k_r \end{pmatrix} \right)^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\left(A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_r \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_r \end{pmatrix} \right)^2 > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (AA^T) \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_r \\ i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_r \end{pmatrix} > 0$$

□