

行列式计算常用方法

① 直接计算. eg. 作业 1, 2.

② 按行列展开计算.

③ 按抽象定义计算 (低阶, 证明行列式性质)

④ 归纳法计算. eg: 范德蒙德, $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & \dots & b \\ c & a & \dots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c & c & \dots & a \end{vmatrix}$

⑤ 利用矩阵分块技巧. $M = \begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ B & D \end{pmatrix}$ $|M| = |A| \cdot |B|$.

⑥ 拆合法 eg:

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & \dots & b \\ c & a & \dots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c & c & \dots & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a-b & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ c & a & \dots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c & c & \dots & c \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b & \dots & b \\ c & a & \dots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c & c & \dots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a-b) D_{n-1} + b(a-c)^{n-1}$$

⑦ 加行或列

eg1. $\begin{vmatrix} 1+x_1 & 1+x_1^2 & \dots & 1+x_1^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1+x_n & 1+x_n^2 & \dots & 1+x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1+x_1 & 1+x_1^2 & \dots & 1+x_1^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1+x_n & 1+x_n^2 & \dots & 1+x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & x_1 & \dots & x_1^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & \dots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$

eg2 $a = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2^2 & \dots & x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$, $b = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y & y^2 & \dots & y^n \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \dots & x_1^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \dots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = 1-y \cdot a + y^2 \cdot (\dots) + \dots + y^n \cdot (\dots)$

* ⑧ 利用复数知识来简便计算.

eg
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & & & & 1 \\ \cos \theta_1 & & & & \cos \theta_n \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ \cos^{(n-1)} \theta_1 & & & & \cos^{(n-1)} \theta_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos k\theta + i \sin k\theta &= (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^k \\ &= \cos^k \theta + i C_k^1 \cos^{k-1} \theta \sin \theta - C_k^2 \cos^{k-2} \theta \sin^2 \theta + \dots \end{aligned}$$

比较实部并将 $\sin^2 \theta$ 用 $1 - \cos^2 \theta$ 代替便可将 $\cos k\theta$ 表示为 $\cos \theta$ 的多项式, 且最高次项 $\cos^k \theta$ 的系数为 $2^{k-1} (1 + C_k^2 + C_k^4 + \dots = 2^{k-1})$. 用这个事实, 依次将行列式各列表示成 $\cos \theta_j$ 的多项式. 类似上题, 可以将后面各列的低次项消去, 提出 2 的某个幂后得到一个 Vander Monde 行列式:

$$|A| = 2^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cos \theta_1 & \cos^2 \theta_1 & \dots & \cos^{n-1} \theta_1 \\ 1 & \cos \theta_2 & \cos^2 \theta_2 & \dots & \cos^{n-1} \theta_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \cos \theta_n & \cos^2 \theta_n & \dots & \cos^{n-1} \theta_n \end{vmatrix}$$

因此

$$|A| = 2^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2)} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (\cos \theta_j - \cos \theta_i). \quad \square$$

* ⑨ Binet-Cauchy 公式与 Laplace 展开.

1、计算下面行列式:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -9 & 13 & 7 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & -5 \\ 2 & 8 & -7 & -10 \end{vmatrix}, \quad |B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \quad |C|, C = (c_{ij})_{n \times n}, c_{ij} = \max\{i, j\}.$$

本题运用行列式在初等变化下性质来计算

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -9 & 13 & 7 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & -5 \\ 2 & 8 & -7 & -10 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -9 & 13 & 7 \\ -2 & 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 5 & -5 \\ 2 & 8 & -7 & -10 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -9 & 13 & 7 \\ 0 & -13 & 25 & 17 \\ 0 & 26 & -34 & -26 \\ 0 & 26 & -33 & -24 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -9 & 13 & 7 \\ 0 & -13 & 25 & 17 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 17 & 10 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -9 & 13 & 7 \\ 0 & -13 & 25 & 17 \\ 0 & 0 & 16 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot (-13) \cdot 16 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 312. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |B| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{2,3,4 \text{ 行} + \text{ 到第 1 行}} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |C| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & \dots & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n & n & n & n & \dots & n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \dots & n \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n & n \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} \cdot n. \end{aligned}$$

2、计算下面 $n + 1$ 阶矩阵的行列式：

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & n & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & n+1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n \end{vmatrix} = n!$$

3、给定实数域上的 n 阶方阵

$$A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & \dots & a_{1n}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & \dots & a_{2n}(t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(t) & a_{n2}(t) & \dots & a_{nn}(t) \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $a_{ij}(t)$ 为开区间 (a, b) 上的可微函数. 证明: $|A(t)|$ 为 (a, b) 上的可微函数, 且

$$\frac{d}{dt}|A(t)| = \sum_{i=1}^n |A_i(t)|,$$

其中

$$A_i(t) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & \dots & a_{1n}(t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{d}{dt}a_{i1}(t) & \frac{d}{dt}a_{i2}(t) & \dots & \frac{d}{dt}a_{in}(t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(t) & a_{n2}(t) & \dots & a_{nn}(t) \end{pmatrix}.$$

pf: $|A(t)| = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_{1\sigma(1)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)} \Rightarrow |A(t)|$ 可微

$$\frac{d}{dt}|A(t)| = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \epsilon_{\sigma} a_{1\sigma(1)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)} \right) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\epsilon_{\sigma} a_{1\sigma(1)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \epsilon_{\sigma} a_{1\sigma(1)} \cdots \frac{d}{dt} a_{i\sigma(i)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \epsilon_{\sigma} a_{1\sigma(1)} a_{2\sigma(2)} \cdots \frac{d}{dt} a_{i\sigma(i)} \cdots a_{n\sigma(n)} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n |A_i(t)|.$$

□

4. 设 A, B, C 分别为 $m \times n, n \times p, p \times q$ 矩阵. 证明:

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

(提示: 考虑分块矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} AB & 0 \\ B & BC \end{pmatrix}$.)

pf: $\begin{bmatrix} E_m & -A \\ 0 & E_n \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} AB & 0 \\ B & BC \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -ABC \\ B & BC \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0_{m \times p} & -ABC_{m \times q} \\ B_{n \times p} & BC_{n \times q} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} E_p & -C_{p \times q} \\ 0 & E_q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -ABC \\ B & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(AB) + \text{rank}(BC) = \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} AB & 0 \\ 0 & BC \end{pmatrix} \leq \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} AB & \\ B & BC \end{pmatrix} \\ \parallel \\ \text{rank} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -ABC \\ B & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \parallel \\ \text{rank}(B) + \text{rank}(ABC) \quad \square$$

5、给定实数域 \mathbb{R} 上 n 阶方阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ 0 & A_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$r \times r$ $r \times s$
 $s \times s$

其中 A_1 为 r 阶方阵, 如果 A 与 A^t 可交换, 证明: $A_2 = 0$.

$$A^t = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^t & 0 \\ A_2^t & A_3^t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot A^t = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \cdot A_1^t + A_2 \cdot A_2^t & A_2 \cdot A_3^t \\ A_3 \cdot A_2^t & A_3 \cdot A_3^t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^t \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^t A_1 & A_1^t A_2 \\ A_2^t A_1 & A_2^t A_3 + A_3^t A_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^t \cdot A = A A^t \Rightarrow A_1 \cdot A_1^t + A_2 \cdot A_2^t = A_1^t \cdot A_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr}(A_1 \cdot A_1^t + A_2 \cdot A_2^t) = \text{tr}(A_1^t A_1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tr}(A_2 \cdot A_2^t) = 0$$

由上次作业第4题(同样证法),

$$\Rightarrow A_2 = 0. \quad \square$$

6、整数 1798,2139,3255,4867 可以被 31 整除,不用计算,证明下面行列式

$$\text{记 } a = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 9 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 8 & 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

可以被 31 整除.

$$a = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 9 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 8 & 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 9 & 1798 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 2139 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 & 3255 \\ 4 & 8 & 6 & 4867 \end{vmatrix} = |B|$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sum_{\sigma \in S_4} \epsilon_{\sigma} b_{\sigma(1)1} b_{\sigma(2)2} b_{\sigma(3)3} b_{\sigma(4)4}.$$

$$\Rightarrow 31 \mid a. \quad \begin{array}{l} 31 \mid b_{i4} \quad 1 \leq i \leq 4 \\ \square \end{array}$$

补充: 摄动法

求解矩阵 A 的问题时, 可以对 A 作一些扰动来求解, 如 $A + tE$.

Prop: 对 n 阶阵 A , $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ s.t. $E + tA$ 可逆, $\forall |t| < \varepsilon$.

pf: $E + tA$ 可逆 $\Rightarrow g(t) = |E + tA| \neq 0$.

$$g(0) = |E| = 1 \neq 0, \quad g(t) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} (\delta_{1\sigma(1)} + t a_{1\sigma(1)}) \cdots (\delta_{n\sigma(n)} + t a_{n\sigma(n)})$$

$g(t)$ 为关于 t 的多项式, 次数 $\leq n$.

$\Rightarrow g(t)$ 连续, $g(0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon > 0$ s.t. $|g(t)| \neq 0, |t| < \varepsilon$. \square

Cor: \forall 矩阵 A , $\exists k_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+$ s.t. $A + kE$ 可逆, $|k| > k_0$.

应用: 设 $A = (a_{ij})$,

① 若 $|a_{ii}| > \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|$, $i=1, \dots, n$. 则 $|A| \neq 0$.

② 若 $a_{ii} > \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}| \geq 0$, $i=1, \dots, n$, 则 $|A| > 0$.

pf: ① 若 $|A| = 0 \Rightarrow \exists x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ s.t. $A \cdot x = 0$, $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$

设 $x_i = \max_j |x_j|$

$$a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0 \Rightarrow a_{11}x_1 = -\sum_{j \neq 1} a_{1j}x_j$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_{11}| |x_1| \leq \sum_{j \neq 1} |a_{1j}| |x_j| \leq \sum_{j \neq 1} |a_{1j}| |x_1|$$

$$\Rightarrow |a_{11}| \leq \sum_{j \neq 1} |a_{1j}| \quad \downarrow$$

② ① $\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0$ 若 $|A| < 0$

考虑 $f(t) = |tE + A|$, $f(t)$ 为 $-$ 最高项系数为 $|$ 的多项式.

$\Rightarrow f(t) > 0$ 对于 $|t| > M$. $f(0) < 0$.

$\Rightarrow \exists \alpha$ s.t. $|\alpha E + A| = 0$, 则 $\alpha E + A$ 仍满足条件 ①, \downarrow .

2. 设 A 为实矩阵, 证明

① 若 $|A| < 0$, 则 \exists 非零向量 X s.t. $X^t A X < 0$.

② 若对 $\forall X$, $X^t A X > 0$, 则 $|A| > 0$.

pf: ① 同理考虑 $f(t) = |tE + A|$, $\exists M > 0$ s.t. $|t| > M$ $f(t) > 0$.

$$f(0) < 0 \Rightarrow \exists q > 0 \text{ s.t. } |qE + A| = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists X \neq 0 \text{ s.t. } (qE + A)X = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow AX = -qX$$

$$\Rightarrow X^t A X = -q X^t X < 0.$$

② ① $\Rightarrow |A| \geq 0$. 若 $|A| = 0$ $\exists X \neq 0$ s.t. $AX = 0$.

$$\Rightarrow X^t A X = 0 \quad \downarrow \quad \square$$