

本部分参考蓝以中《高等代数》，§3.4.

Laplace 展开: 推广到按行列展开.

$M_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_m \\ j_1 & \dots & j_m \end{pmatrix}$  为  $A$  中  $i_1, \dots, i_m$  行,  $j_1, \dots, j_m$  列构成的子式的行列式

设  $A$  为  $n$  阶矩阵, 记  $\overline{M}_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_m \\ j_1 & \dots & j_m \end{pmatrix}$

为  $A$  去掉  $i_1, \dots, i_m$  行,  $j_1, \dots, j_m$  列所剩为阵行列式

若我们考虑固定行指标  $i_1, \dots, i_m$ ,

则记  $M_A(j_1, \dots, j_m)$  为子式,  $\overline{M}_A(j_1, \dots, j_m)$   
 $\overline{M}_A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_m \\ j_1 & \dots & j_m \end{pmatrix}$

令  $W_A(j_1, \dots, j_m) = (-1)^{j_1 + \dots + j_m} M_A(j_1, \dots, j_m) \cdot \overline{M}_A(j_1, \dots, j_m)$

后面将固定行指标  $i_1, \dots, i_m$ , 并省略符号  $A$ ,  $1 \leq m \leq n-1$ .

Lemma 1: 若  $A$  中矩阵有  $k, l$  两列相同, 给定自然数到

$$1 \leq j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_{m+1} \leq n$$

若  $j_s = k, j_{s+t+1} = l$ . 则有

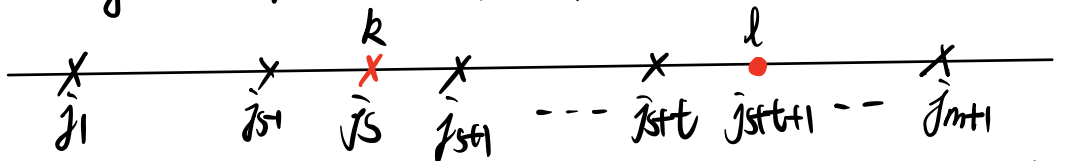
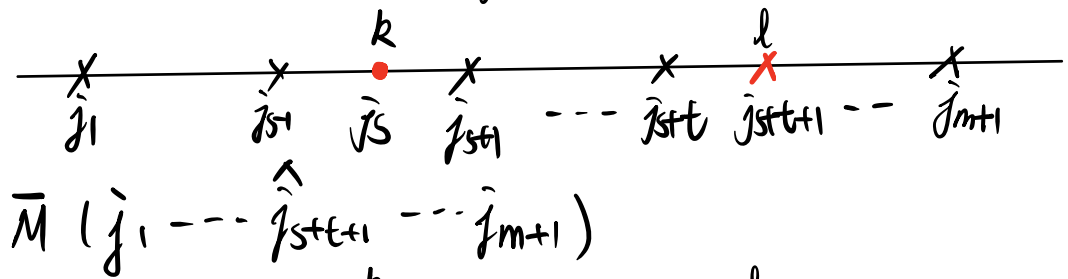
$$W(j_1, \dots, j_s, \dots, j_{s+t+1}, \dots, j_{m+1}) + W(j_1, \dots, j_s, \dots, j_{s+t+1}, \dots, j_{m+1}) = 0$$

pf: ① 把  $M(j_1, \dots, \hat{j}_s, \dots, j_{m+1})$  中  $j_{s+t+1}$  列以交换相邻两列的

的方法向左平移  $t$  次有  $M(j_1, \dots, \hat{j}_s, \dots, j_{m+1})$

$$= (-1)^t M(j_1, \dots, j_s, \dots, j_{s+t+1}, \dots, j_{m+1})$$

② 用如下示意图表示  $M(j_1 \dots \hat{j}_s \dots j_{m+1})$  中的列,



则只要把  $M(j_1 \dots \hat{j}_s \dots j_{m+1})$  中标号为  $j_s = k$  的列向右平移  $l - k - t + 1$  次, 则有

$$M(j_1 \dots \hat{j}_{st+t+1} \dots j_{m+1}) = (-1)^{l-k-t+1} M(j_1 \dots \hat{j}_s \dots j_{m+1})$$

$$\text{令 } j = j_1 + \dots + j_{m+1}.$$

$$\text{则 } W(j_1 \dots \hat{j}_s \dots j_{m+1})$$

$$= (-1)^{j-j_s} M(j_1 \dots \hat{j}_s \dots j_{m+1}) \cdot M(j_1 \dots \hat{j}_s \dots j_{m+1})$$

$$= (-1)^{j-k} (-1)^t M(j_1 \dots \hat{j}_{st+t+1} \dots j_{m+1}) \cdot (-1)^{l-k-t+1} M(j_1 \dots \hat{j}_{st+t+1} \dots j_{m+1})$$

$$= (-1)^{j+l+1} M(\dots \hat{j}_{st+t+1} \dots) M(\dots \hat{j}_{st+t+1} \dots)$$

$$= (-1)^{j-j_{st+t+1}+1} M(\dots \hat{j}_{st+t+1} \dots) M(\dots \hat{j}_{st+t+1} \dots)$$

$$= -W(j_1 \dots \hat{j}_{st+t+1} \dots j_{m+1}) \quad \square$$

Thm (Laplace): 给定  $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$   $1 \leq m \leq n$ , 固定  $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_m \leq n$ ,

令  $i = i_1 + \dots + i_m$ , 则有

$$|A| = (-1)^i \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_m \leq n} (-1)^{j_1 + j_2 + \dots + j_m} M_{A|j_1 \dots j_m} \bar{M}_{A|j_1 \dots j_m}$$

证明:

$$\text{令 } f(A) = (-1)^i \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_m \leq n} (-1)^{j_1 + j_2 + \dots + j_m} M_{A|j_1 \dots j_m} \bar{M}_{A|j_1 \dots j_m}$$

我们证明  $f(A)$  为一行列式函数 (反对称, 1重线性函数,  $f(E) = 1$ )

①  $f$  关于列线性. 设  $A = (\alpha_1, \dots, \lambda\alpha + \mu\beta, \dots, \alpha_n)$

$$A_1 = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

$$A_2 = (\alpha_1, \dots, \beta, \dots, \alpha_n)$$

↑  
k列.

若  $k \in \{j_1, \dots, j_m\}$ , 则

$$M_A(j_1, \dots, j_m) = \lambda M_{A_1}(j_1, \dots, j_m) + \mu M_{A_2}(j_1, \dots, j_m)$$

$$\bar{M}_A(j_1, \dots, j_m) = \bar{M}_{A_1}(j_1, \dots, j_m) = \bar{M}_{A_2}(j_1, \dots, j_m)$$

若  $k \notin \{j_1, \dots, j_m\}$

$$M_A(j_1, \dots, j_m) = M_{A_1}(j_1, \dots, j_m) = M_{A_2}(j_1, \dots, j_m)$$

$$\bar{M}_A(j_1, \dots, j_m) = \lambda \bar{M}_{A_1}(j_1, \dots, j_m) + \mu \bar{M}_{A_2}(j_1, \dots, j_m)$$

直接验证两种情况均有

$$M_A \cdot \bar{M}_A = \lambda M_{A_1} \cdot \bar{M}_A + \mu M_{A_2} \cdot \bar{M}_{A_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(A) = \lambda f(A_1) + \mu f(A_2).$$

②  $f(A)$  反对称. 若第  $k, l$  列相同,  $k < l$ . 固定某  $j_1, \dots, j_m$

a) 若  $\{k, l\} \subset \{j_1, \dots, j_m\}$   $M_A(j_1, \dots, j_m) = 0$

b) 若  $\{k, l\} \subset \{j_1, \dots, j_m\}$   $\bar{M}_A(j_1, \dots, j_m) = 0$ .

c) 若  $k \in \{j_1, \dots, j_m\}$   $l \in \{j_1, \dots, j_m\}^c$ .

c-1) 若  $l < j_m$ , 考虑

$$1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_{s-1} < j_s = k < j_{s+1} < \dots < j_{st} < l < j_{st+1} < \dots < j_m \leq n$$

c-2) 若  $l < j_m$ , 考虑

$$1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_{st} < j_s = k < j_{st+1} < \dots < j_m < l.$$

由引理有

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^{j_1 + \dots + j_m} M_A(j_1, \dots, j_m) \cdot \bar{M}_A(j_1, \dots, j_m) \\ &= - (-1)^{j_1 + \dots + j_{s-1} + j_{s+1} + \dots + j_{st} + l} M_A(\dots \hat{j}_s \dots l \dots) \bar{M}_A(\dots \hat{j}_s \dots l \dots) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  每个含  $k$  但不含  $l$  的排列  $\{j_1, \dots, j_m\}$  恰有一个含  $l$  但不含  $k$  的排列与其相消.

$$\Rightarrow f(A) = 0.$$

③ 注意到

$$M_E(j_1, \dots, j_m) = \begin{cases} 1 & j_1 = i_1, \dots, j_m = i_m \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{M}_E(j_1, \dots, j_m) = \begin{cases} 1 & j_1 = i_1, \dots, j_m = i_m \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(E) = 1.$$

□

应用举例: 求下述 \$2n\$ 阶行列式的值.

$$|A_n| = \begin{vmatrix} a & & & b \\ & a & & \\ & & & b \\ & & ab & \\ & & ba & \\ & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ b & & & a \end{vmatrix}$$

解: 对第一行, 最后一行展开.

$$|A_n| = (-1)^{1+2n} \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < j_2 \leq 2n} (-1)^{j_1+j_2} M_{A_n}(j_1, j_2) \cdot \overline{M}_{A_n}(j_1, j_2)$$

若 \$j\_1 \neq 1, j\_2 \neq 2n \Rightarrow \overline{M}\_{A\_n} = 0\$

$$\Rightarrow |A_n| = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} \cdot |A_{n-1}|$$

$$= (a^2 - b^2)^2 \cdot |A_{n-1}| = \dots = (a^2 - b^2)^n \cdot \square$$

1、设  $A$  为一  $n$  阶方阵, 用  $\text{rank}(A)$  表示  $\text{rank}(A^\vee)$ .

对  $\text{rank} A$  分类讨论.

① 若  $\text{rank} A = n$ ,  $A^\vee = |A| \cdot A^{-1}$

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

② 若  $\text{rank}(A) = n-1$ , 则  $A$  存在  $n-1$  阶非零子式

i.e.  $\exists i, j$  s.t.  $A_{ij} \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A^\vee) \geq 1$$

$$A \cdot A^\vee = |A| \cdot E = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\text{rank}(A \cdot A^\vee) \geq \text{rank}(A) + \text{rank}(A^\vee) - n$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{rank}(A^\vee) \leq 1$$

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

③ 若  $\text{rank}(A) < n-1$ , 则  $A$  所有  $n-1$  阶子式均为 0.

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

2、证明: 若  $A, B, C, D$  为  $n$  阶方阵,  $\det(A) \neq 0$ , 则

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \det(AD - ACA^{-1}B) = \det(A) \cdot \det(D - CA^{-1}B).$$

此外, 验证:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} \det(AD - \overset{CB}{BC}), & \text{若 } AC = CA, \\ \det(DA - CB), & \text{若 } AB = BA. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pf: } & \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & A^{-1}B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \\ & \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -C & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E & A^{-1}B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & A^{-1}B \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} E & 0 \\ -C & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & E \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & A^{-1} \\ 0 & D - CA^{-1}B \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow |A^{-1}| \cdot \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} = |D - CA^{-1}B| \quad |A^{-1}| = |A|^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{vmatrix} = |A| \cdot |D - CA^{-1}B| \\ = |AD - ACA^{-1}B|.$$

验证后面等式显然, 代入即可.  $\square$

3. 证明集合:

$$M_n^0(\mathbb{R}) = \left\{ A = (a_{ij}) \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid \sum_j a_{ij} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n \right\}$$

在矩阵通常乘法下运算下构成一个半群.  $(M_n^0(\mathbb{R}), \cdot)$  是么半群吗?

证: 若  $A = (a_{ij})$   $B = (b_{ij})$ ,  $A, B \in M_n^0(\mathbb{R})$

$$\text{则 } A \cdot B = C_{ij}, \sum_j C_{ij} = \sum_j \sum_k a_{ik} \cdot b_{kj} = \sum_k a_{ik} \cdot b_{kj} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cdot B \in M_n^0(\mathbb{R}),$$

又矩阵乘法结合,

$$\Rightarrow (M_n^0(\mathbb{R}), \cdot) \text{ 为一半群.}$$

其不为么半群, 若是, 设其么为

$$e = (e_{ij})$$

记  $e$  的第  $i$  列为  $e^{(i)}$

$$\text{则 } e \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } e^{(i)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{同理 } e \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{(i)} = 0 \quad \forall i$$

$$\Rightarrow e = E_n, \text{ 但 } E_n \notin M_n^0(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\Rightarrow (M_n^0(\mathbb{R}), \cdot) \text{ 无单位元.}$$

Rem: 若  $(S, e_S)$  为么半群  
 $(S', e_{S'})$  为其子集, 也有  
 么半群, 一般不能  
 得到  $e_S = e_{S'}$ .  
 eg 在  $\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$  中,  $2, 4$  子集  $\mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$

- 4、设  $p = 3$ , 写出  $\mathbb{Z}_p$  的加法与乘法表. 证明:  $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times := \mathbb{Z}_p \setminus \{0\}$  关于乘法构成一个群. 另验证是否存在一个元素  $a \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$  使得  $\{a^i | i \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$ . (注: 此题结论对一般素数  $p$  均成立.)

+	0	1	2
0	0	1	2
1	1	2	0
2	2	0	1

x	0	1	2
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2
2	0	2	1

由上表  $1 \cdot 1 = 1$   $2 \cdot 2 = 1$   $\mathbb{Z}_3^\times = \{1, 2\}$   
 $1$  为单位元,  $2^{-1} = 2$

$$\{2, 2^2\} = \mathbb{Z}_3^\times.$$

Rem:  $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times = \{1, \dots, p-1\} \quad \forall \bar{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_p^\times \quad (a, p) = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow \exists k, l \text{ s.t. } ak + pl = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow \bar{a}\bar{k} + \bar{p}\bar{l} = \bar{1} \Rightarrow \bar{a} \cdot \bar{k} = \bar{1}$   
 $\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$  为乘法群.

- 5、设  $G, H$  为两个群, 单位元分别为  $e_G, e_H$ , 设  $\phi: G \rightarrow H$  为两个群, 记  $\ker(\phi) = \{g \in G | \phi(g) = e_H\}$ . 证明:

- i)  $\ker(\phi)$  为  $G$  的一个子群;
- ii)  $g \ker(\phi) = \ker(\phi)g$  对任意  $g \in G$  成立, 其中  $g \ker(\phi) = \{gg' | g' \in \ker(\phi)\}$ ,  $\ker(\phi)g = \{g'g | g' \in \ker(\phi)\}$ ;
- iii)  $\phi$  是单射当且仅当  $\ker(\phi) = \{e_G\}$ .

Pf: i)  $\forall g_1, g_2 \in \ker \phi, \quad \phi(g_1 g_2^{-1}) = \phi(g_1) \cdot \phi(g_2^{-1})$   
 $= \phi(g_1) \cdot \phi(g_2)^{-1} = e_H$   
 $\Rightarrow g_1 g_2^{-1} \in \ker \phi, \Rightarrow \ker \phi$  为  $G$  子群.

ii)  $\forall g \ker(\phi) \subset \ker(\phi)g$

$g \ker \phi = \ker \phi g \quad \forall g \cdot g' \in g \ker \phi, \quad g' \in \ker \phi$   
 $\phi(g g' g^{-1}) = \phi(g) \cdot \phi(g') \cdot \phi(g^{-1})$   
 $= \phi(g) \cdot \phi(g') \cdot \phi(g)^{-1} = e_H$

$g g' = g g' g^{-1} g \Rightarrow g \cdot g' g^{-1} \in \ker \phi \Rightarrow g \cdot g' = (g \cdot g' g^{-1}) \cdot g \in \ker \phi \cdot g$



② 同理考虑  $g^{-1}g'$ , 则有  $\ker(\Phi) \subset g \ker \Phi$ .  
 $\Rightarrow g \cdot \ker(\Phi) = \ker(\Phi) \cdot g$

iii) 若  $\Phi$  单, 显然  $\ker(\Phi) = \{e_G\}$ , 且  $\Phi(e_G) = e_H$ .

若  $\ker \Phi = \{e_G\}$ , 设  $\Phi(g_1) = \Phi(g_2)$

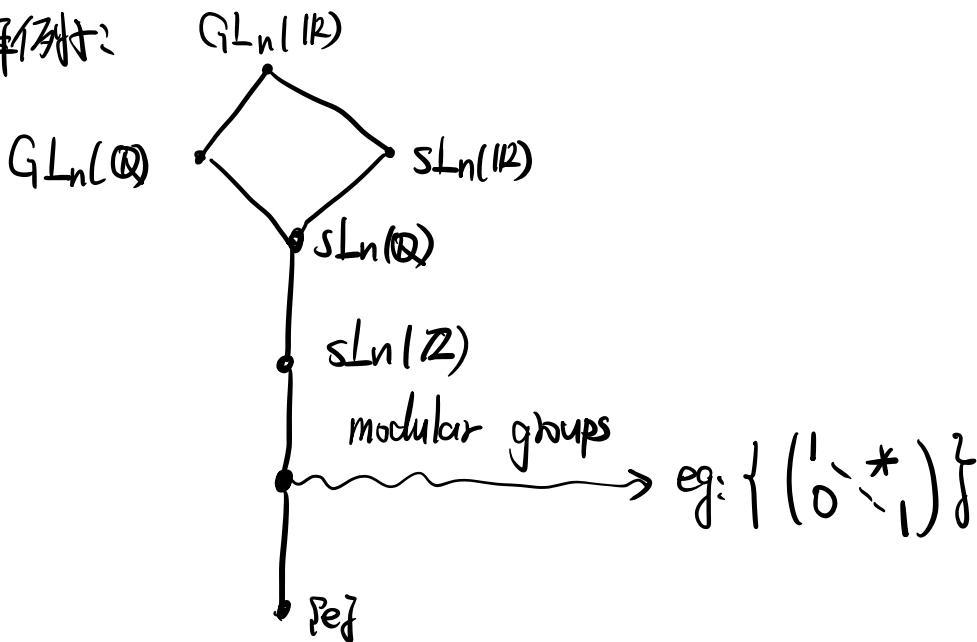
$$\text{则 } \Phi(g_1 g_2^{-1}) = \Phi(g_1) \cdot \Phi(g_2)^{-1} = e_H$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1 g_2^{-1} \in \ker(\Phi)$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1 g_2^{-1} = e_G \Rightarrow g_1 = g_2$$

$\Rightarrow \Phi$  单射.

子群列:



Rem:  $GL_n(\mathbb{Z}) = \{A \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid A = (a_{ij}) \ a_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}\}$   
 为一个半群, 但不是群.

6、证明若  $|G|$  为偶数, 则必有元素  $g \neq e$  满足  $g^2 = e$ . (提示:  $g^2 \neq e$  则  $(g^{-1})^2 \neq e$ .)

$$\text{pf: 若 } a^2 = e \text{ 且 } a \neq e \text{ 则 } a^{-1} = a \text{ 且 } (a^{-1})^2 = a^2 = e$$

$$\text{即 } a^2 = e \Leftrightarrow (a^{-1})^2 = e \\ \Rightarrow a^2 \neq e \Leftrightarrow (a^{-1})^2 \neq e.$$

$$a^2 \neq e \Rightarrow a^{-1} = a$$

则我们  $g^2 \neq e$  的元素可两两配对  
 $g \neq e$

令  $T = \{a \mid a \in G \mid a^2 \neq e\} \Rightarrow |T|$  为偶数  
 $e \notin T, \Rightarrow |G| - |T|$  为偶数,  $\Rightarrow \exists g \neq e$  s.t.  $g^2 = e$ .