

定理：行列式性质

- 1) 交换 A 两行得矩阵 B , 则 $\det(B) = -\det(A)$
- 2) A 的某行乘 λ 得矩阵 B , 则 $\det(B) = \lambda \det(A)$
- 3) A 的某行是两向量之和, 则 $\det(A)$ 可拆成两行列式之和.
- 4) A 的两行成比例, 则 $\det(A) = 0$
- 5) 将 A 的一行加上另一行的 λ 倍得 B , 则 $\det(B) = \det(A)$

证: (1) $\det A = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (-1)^{p+q+i+j-1} (a_{pi}a_{qj} - a_{pj}a_{qi}) D_{ij}^{pq}$

性质总结: $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ \vdots \\ a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$ \det 看成 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ 的函数

- (1) 反对称性 $\det(\dots \alpha_i, \dots \alpha_j, \dots) = -\det(\dots \alpha_j, \dots \alpha_i, \dots)$
- (2) 多重线性 $\det(\dots \lambda\alpha + \mu\beta, \dots) = \lambda \det(\dots \alpha, \dots) + \mu \det(\dots \beta, \dots)$
- (3) 规范性 $\det(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \dots, \vec{e}_n) = 1$
- (4) \det 由 (1), (2), (3) 唯一确定.

例 $\det(\alpha + \beta, \beta + \gamma, \gamma + \alpha) = 2 \det(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$

$$\det(A) = \det\left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} \vec{e}_j, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} \vec{e}_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} \vec{e}_j\right)$$

$$= \sum_{\bar{j}_1=1}^n \sum_{\bar{j}_2=1}^n \dots \sum_{\bar{j}_n=1}^n a_{1\bar{j}_1} a_{2\bar{j}_2} \dots a_{n\bar{j}_n} \det(\vec{e}_{\bar{j}_1}, \vec{e}_{\bar{j}_2}, \dots, \vec{e}_{\bar{j}_n})$$

$\bar{j}_k = \bar{j}_l \ (k \neq l)$
 \downarrow
 $\det(\vec{e}_{\bar{j}_1}, \dots, \vec{e}_{\bar{j}_n}) = 0 \Rightarrow = \sum_{(\bar{j}_1, \bar{j}_2, \dots, \bar{j}_n) \in S_n} a_{1\bar{j}_1} a_{2\bar{j}_2} \dots a_{n\bar{j}_n} \frac{\det(\vec{e}_{\bar{j}_1}, \vec{e}_{\bar{j}_2}, \dots, \vec{e}_{\bar{j}_n})}{??}$

其中 S_n 为 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 的所有排列组成的集合。

定义: 由 n 个两两不同的正整数组成的有序数组 $(\bar{j}_1, \bar{j}_2, \dots, \bar{j}_n)$ 称为一个 n 元排列 (permutation)。

由 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 组成的排列总数为 $n!$

标准排列 $(1, 2, \dots, n)$

$p < q$ & $\bar{j}_p > \bar{j}_q \Rightarrow (\bar{j}_p, \bar{j}_q)$ 为 $(\bar{j}_1, \bar{j}_2, \dots, \bar{j}_n)$ 的一个**逆序**

例: (1432) 的逆序有 $(43), (42), (32)$ 。

$(\bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_n)$ 的**逆序总数**记为 $\tau(\bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_n)$ 。

例 $\tau(1432) = 3$ 。

$$(\bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_n) \begin{cases} \text{奇排列} & 2 \nmid \tau(\bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_n) \\ \text{偶排列} & 2 \mid \tau(\bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_n) \end{cases}$$

②

定义: 将一个排列中的两个元素互换位置, 其余元素位置不变
这个过程称为一次对换

定理: 1) 对换改变奇偶性.

2) $(j_1 \dots j_n)$ 可经过 $\tau(j_1, \dots, j_n)$ 次相邻位置的对换变成标准排列.



$$2). \bar{j} = (\bar{j}_1 \dots \underbrace{\bar{j}_i}_{\substack{\parallel \\ n}} \dots \bar{j}_n) \xrightarrow{n-i \text{ 次}} \bar{j}' = (\bar{j}_1 \dots \bar{j}_{i-1} \overbrace{\bar{j}_i \dots \bar{j}_n}^{j'} \bar{j}_i)$$

$$\downarrow \tau(\bar{j}') \text{ 次}$$

$$(1, 2, \dots, n)$$

$$\tau(\bar{j}) = \tau(\bar{j}') + (n-i) \Rightarrow \checkmark \quad \square$$

定理: 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 为 n 阶方阵.

$$\det(A) = \sum_{(\bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_n) \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(\bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_n)} a_{1\bar{j}_1} a_{2\bar{j}_2} \dots a_{n\bar{j}_n}$$

Pf: $\det(\vec{e}_{\bar{j}_1}, \vec{e}_{\bar{j}_2}, \dots, \vec{e}_{\bar{j}_n}) = (-1)^{\tau(\bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_n)}$

□ (3)

例1: 1) $S_2 = \{(12), (21)\}$ $\tau(12) = 0$ $\tau(21) = 1$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$

2) $S_3 = \{(123), (231), (312), (321), (213), (132)\}$

$\tau \downarrow$

0 2 2 3 1 1

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}$$

3) $\begin{vmatrix} & & & a_1 \\ & & & \vdots \\ & & a_2 & \\ & & \vdots & \\ a_n & & & \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\tau(n, n-1, \dots, 2, 1)} a_1 a_2 \dots a_n = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_1 a_2 \dots a_n$

4) $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\tau(1, 2, \dots, n)} \prod_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$

例: $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1k} \\ & A_{22} & \dots & A_{2k} \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & A_{kk} \end{pmatrix} \quad (A_{ii} \text{ 为方阵})$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A) = \det(A_{11}) \dots \det(A_{kk}).$$

证: $k=2$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ 0 & A_{21} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \cdots a_{1r} & a_{1r+1} \cdots a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{r1} \cdots a_{rr} & a_{rr+1} \cdots a_{rn} \\ 0 \cdots 0 & a_{r+1,r+1} \cdots a_{r+1,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 \cdots 0 & a_{n,r+1} \cdots a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = \sum_{\bar{j}=(\bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_n) \in S_n} (-1)^{\tau(\bar{j})} a_{1\bar{j}_1} \cdots a_{r\bar{j}_r} a_{r+1\bar{j}_{r+1}} \cdots a_{n\bar{j}_n}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{\bar{j} \in S_n \\ r < \bar{j}_{r+1}, \dots, \bar{j}_n \leq n}} (-1)^{\tau(\bar{j})} a_{1\bar{j}_1} \cdots a_{r\bar{j}_r} a_{r+1\bar{j}_{r+1}} \cdots a_{n\bar{j}_n}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{\{\bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_r\} = \{1, \dots, r\} \\ \{\bar{j}_{r+1}, \dots, \bar{j}_n\} = \{r+1, \dots, n\}}} (-1)^{\tau(\bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_r) + \tau(\bar{j}_{r+1}, \dots, \bar{j}_n)} a_{1\bar{j}_1} \cdots a_{r\bar{j}_r} a_{r+1\bar{j}_{r+1}} \cdots a_{n\bar{j}_n}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{1 \leq \bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_r \leq r} (-1)^{\tau(\bar{j}_1, \dots, \bar{j}_r)} a_{1\bar{j}_1} \cdots a_{r\bar{j}_r} \right) \left(\sum_{r+1 \leq \bar{j}_{r+1}, \dots, \bar{j}_n \leq n} (-1)^{\tau(\bar{j}_{r+1}, \dots, \bar{j}_n)} a_{r+1\bar{j}_{r+1}} \cdots a_{n\bar{j}_n} \right)$$

$$= \det(A_{11}) \cdot \det(A_{22})$$

$k \geq 3$ 时:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{kk} & \cdots & * \end{pmatrix} = \det(A_{11}) \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} A_{22} & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{kk} & \cdots & * \end{pmatrix} = \det(A_{11}) \cdots \det(A_{kk})$$

⑤

