

行列式重开

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1. 可按任意行展开 (重开法)

例:
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & n \end{vmatrix} = n \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n-1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$= (-1)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n-2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n-2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

例:
$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & x \\ y & \dots & \dots & \dots & x \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} y \begin{vmatrix} x & y & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & x \end{vmatrix} + x \begin{vmatrix} x & y & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & x \end{vmatrix}$$

2. 行交换: $A \xrightarrow{P} B, |B| = -|A|$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{p1} & a_{p2} & \dots & a_{pn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{q1} & a_{q2} & \dots & a_{qn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{pi} A_{pi}$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{q1} & a_{q2} & \dots & a_{qn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{p1} & a_{p2} & \dots & a_{pn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \det(B) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{qi} A_{qi}$$

记 D_{ij} 为 A 去掉第 p 行, 第 j 列。
 $M_{pi} = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{p+i} a_{pj} D_{ij}$
 $M_{qi} = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{q+i} a_{qj} D_{ij}$

例:
$$M_{pi} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1i-1} & a_{1i+1} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{p-1,1} & \dots & a_{p-1,i-1} & a_{p-1,i+1} & \dots & a_{p-1,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{n,i-1} & a_{n,i+1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

3. 可按列进行展开: $\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} M_{ij}$

按行: $\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} M_{ij} = a_{i1} M_{i1} + \dots + a_{in} M_{in}$
 按列: $\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} M_{ij} = a_{i1} M_{i1} + \dots + a_{in} M_{in}$

$M_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1j-1} & a_{1j+1} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i-1,1} & \dots & a_{i-1,j-1} & a_{i-1,j+1} & \dots & a_{i-1,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i+1,1} & \dots & a_{i+1,j-1} & a_{i+1,j+1} & \dots & a_{i+1,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{n,j-1} & a_{n,j+1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

与列发生联系, 按第 i 行展开。
 对其中的 a_{ij} 打齐时, 对 M_{ij} 去掉 i 行 j 列。
 对 $|A|$ 而言去掉 i 行 j 列, 记为 N_{ij} 。
 $\therefore M_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{i+k} a_{ik} N_{ij}$ (第 i 行各列 k 行)

$M_{i1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i+1,2} & \dots & a_{i+1,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$

与行发生联系, 按第 j 行展开。
 对其中的 a_{ij} 打齐时, 对 M_{ij} 去掉 i 行 j 列。
 对 $|A|$ 而言去掉 i 行 j 列, 记为 N_{ij} 。
 $\therefore M_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+j} a_{kj} N_{ij}$ (第 j 行各列 k 列)

按行: $\det(A) = a_{i1} M_{i1} + \dots + a_{in} M_{in} = a_{i1} M_{i1} + \dots + a_{in} M_{in}$
 按列: $\det(A) = a_{i1} M_{i1} + \dots + a_{in} M_{in} = a_{i1} M_{i1} + \dots + a_{in} M_{in}$

4. $|A| = |\lambda A|$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1j} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \dots & a_{ij} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nj} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \quad |\lambda A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda a_{11} & \dots & \lambda a_{1j} & \dots & \lambda a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda a_{i1} & \dots & \lambda a_{ij} & \dots & \lambda a_{in} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda a_{n1} & \dots & \lambda a_{nj} & \dots & \lambda a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

去掉 a_{ij} 的因子或 M_{ij} 去掉 $a_{ij} = b_{ij}$ 的因子或 M_{ij}
 $\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} a_{ij} M_{ij}$ $\det(A) = \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} b_{ij} M_{ij}$
 按第 i 行展开, 对 a_{ij} 按第 i 行展开, 对 b_{ij}

$A \xrightarrow{\lambda} B, |B| = \lambda |A|$
 $B = \lambda A, |B| = \lambda^n |A|$

三. 行列式的完全展开式

1. 引入: 线性函数 $y = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$
 满足性质 $\textcircled{1} f(\lambda x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \lambda f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$
 $\textcircled{2} f(a_1 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = f(a_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) + f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

例: $y = x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$

2. 完全展开式的计算法。
 $\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_n \\ x_2 & x_1 & \dots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_n & x_n & \dots & x_n \end{vmatrix}$ 表示为多元函数

$e_i = (a_{i1} \ a_{i2} \ \dots \ a_{in}) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} e_j$ (每行数为基单位)

$\therefore \det(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \det(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} e_j, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} e_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} e_j)$

$= \sum_{j=1}^n \det(a_{1j} e_j, \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^n a_{2k} e_k, \dots, \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^n a_{nk} e_k)$

$= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} \det(e_j, \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^n a_{2k} e_k, \dots, \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^n a_{nk} e_k)$

$= \dots = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} \det(\sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^n a_{2k} e_k, \dots, \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^n a_{nk} e_k)$

$= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^n a_{1j} a_{2k} \dots a_{nk} \det(e_j, e_k, \dots, -e_j)$

$= \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^n a_{1j} a_{2k} \dots a_{nk} (-1)^{j+k} \det(e_j, e_k, \dots, -e_j)$

$I = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{交换}} \begin{pmatrix} e_j \\ \vdots \\ e_k \\ \vdots \\ e_j \end{pmatrix}$ (行交换)

$\therefore \det(e_j, e_k, \dots, -e_j) (-1)^m = \det(I) = 1$

交换次数 m : 由逆序数决定, 记作 T
 $T(j, k, \dots, j) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i$, m_i 表示 (i, i) 的逆序对

即展开式为 $\sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1, k \neq j}^n a_{1j} a_{2k} \dots a_{nk} (-1)^{T(j, k, \dots, j)}$

3. 推论: $\det(AB) = \det A \det B$

证明: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} \\ \vdots \\ b_{1n} \end{pmatrix}$

$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} b_{11} + a_{12} b_{21} + \dots + a_{1n} b_{n1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{i1} b_{11} + a_{i2} b_{21} + \dots + a_{in} b_{n1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} b_{11} + a_{n2} b_{21} + \dots + a_{nn} b_{n1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} b_{j1} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{j1} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{nj} b_{j1} \end{pmatrix}$

同法可得: $\det(AB) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} a_{2j} \dots a_{nj} \det(b_{1j}, b_{2j}, \dots, b_{nj})$

$= \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} a_{2j} \dots a_{nj} (-1)^{j+j} \det(b_{1j}, b_{2j}, \dots, b_{nj})$

$= \det(B) \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j+j} a_{1j} a_{2j} \dots a_{nj}$

$= \det(B) \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} a_{2j} \dots a_{nj}$

$= \det(B) \det(A)$

四. 其他应用 + 例题

2. 逆矩阵的求法

设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, \det(A) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow A$ 可逆。
 $(\Leftrightarrow) A$ 可逆, $A^{-1}A = I = AA^{-1}$
 $\det(A^{-1}A) = \det(A^{-1}) \det(A) = 1$
 $\therefore \det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)}$

$(\Rightarrow) \det(A) \neq 0$ 有意义。
 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \dots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$A^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} |A| & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & |A| & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & |A| \end{pmatrix} \quad AA^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} |A| & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & |A| & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & |A| \end{pmatrix}$

关于 $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} A_{kj} = 0 \ (i \neq j)$ 。
 $(a_{ik} A_{kj})$ 为 A 的 i 行 j 列元素乘积之和。
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \det(A) \neq 0$

$\det(A^{-1}A) = \det(A) \det(A^{-1}) = \det(I) = 1$
 $A^{-1}A = I, A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \dots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

* 对 A 之逆 $AB = BA = I_n, A, B$ 为方阵
 有 $AB = I_n, \det(A) \neq 0$, 且 $A^{-1} = B$ 。
 可得 B 为 A 之逆。

* 行 $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} A_{kj} = S_{ij} |A| \quad S_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$
 列 $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} A_{kj} = S_{ij} |A|$

2. 逆矩阵的求法

设 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, \det(A) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow A$ 可逆。
 证明: 若 A 可逆, 则 $A^{-1}A = I_n = AA^{-1}$
 $\therefore \det(A) \det(A^{-1}) = 1, \therefore \det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)}$
 若 $\det(A) \neq 0$, 则 $\frac{A^{-1}}{\det(A)}$ 有意义。
 其中 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \dots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$ 伴随方阵。

$A^{-1}A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \dots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} |A| & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & |A| & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & |A| \end{pmatrix} = |A| I_n$

i, j 行, $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} A_{kj} = 0 \ (i \neq j)$ 。
 i, j 列, $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} A_{kj} = 0 \ (i \neq j)$ 。

同理 $A^{-1}A = |A| I_n$ 按列展开道理一样。
 $\therefore \frac{A^{-1}}{\det(A)} A = A \frac{A^{-1}}{\det(A)} = I_n, A$ 可逆, $A^{-1} = \frac{A^{-1}}{\det(A)}$

* 对 A 之逆 $AB = BA = I_n, A, B$ 为方阵
 有 $AB = I_n, \det(A) \neq 0$, 且 $A^{-1} = B$ 。
 可得 B 为 A 之逆。

* 行 $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} A_{kj} = S_{ij} |A| \quad S_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$
 列 $\sum_{k=1}^n a_{ki} A_{kj} = S_{ij} |A|$

3. Cramer 法则

线性方程组表示为 $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$

若 $\det(A) \neq 0$, 则 A 可逆。
 $Ax = b, A^{-1}Ax = A^{-1}b, x = A^{-1}b = \frac{A^{-1}b}{\det(A)} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$
 $(x_i$ 为将 A 的第 i 列换为 b 的行列式)

$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1i-1} & a_{1i+1} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{ii-1} & a_{ii+1} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{ni-1} & a_{ni+1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_i \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^n b_k A_{ki} \\ \sum_{k=1}^n b_k A_{ki} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^n b_k A_{ki} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^n b_k A_{ki} \end{pmatrix}$

3. Cramer 法则

线性方程组表示为 $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$

若 $\det(A) \neq 0$, 则 A 可逆。
 $Ax = b, A^{-1}Ax = A^{-1}b, x = A^{-1}b = \frac{A^{-1}b}{\det(A)} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$
 $(x_i$ 为将 A 的第 i 列换为 b 的行列式)

$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1i-1} & a_{1i+1} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{ii-1} & a_{ii+1} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{ni-1} & a_{ni+1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_i \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^n b_k A_{ki} \\ \sum_{k=1}^n b_k A_{ki} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^n b_k A_{ki} \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^n b_k A_{ki} \end{pmatrix}$

4. 例题

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & x & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & x & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & x \end{vmatrix} = (x+1)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & x & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$= (x+1)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & x-1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & x-1 \end{vmatrix} = (x+1)^{n-1} (x-1)^{n-1}$

例: $\Delta_n(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & a_{n+1} & \dots & a_{2n} \end{vmatrix}$

$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & a_{n+1} & \dots & a_{2n} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - a_2 & a_2 - a_3 & \dots & a_n - a_{n+1} \\ a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & a_{n+1} & \dots & a_{2n} \end{vmatrix}$

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

$\Delta_n = (-1)^{n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_i - a_{i+1}) \Delta_{n-1} = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_n - a_i) \Delta_{n-1}$

$= \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_n - a_i) \prod_{j=1}^{n-2} (a_j - a_{j+1}) \Delta_2$

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

4. 例题

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & x & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & x & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & x \end{vmatrix} = (x+1)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & x & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$= (x+1)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & x-1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & x-1 \end{vmatrix} = (x+1)^{n-1} (x-1)^{n-1}$

例: $\Delta_n(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & a_{n+1} & \dots & a_{2n} \end{vmatrix}$

$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & a_{n+1} & \dots & a_{2n} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - a_2 & a_2 - a_3 & \dots & a_n - a_{n+1} \\ a_2 & a_3 & \dots & a_{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n & a_{n+1} & \dots & a_{2n} \end{vmatrix}$

$= (-1)^{n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_i - a_{i+1}) \Delta_{n-1} = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_n - a_i) \Delta_{n-1}$

$= \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_n - a_i) \prod_{j=1}^{n-2} (a_j - a_{j+1}) \Delta_2$

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

例

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ x & 1 & 2 & \dots & n-1 \\ x & x & 1 & \dots & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$= \begin{vmatrix} 1-x & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 1-x & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1-x \end{vmatrix} = (1-x)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1-x & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 1-x & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1-x \end{vmatrix}$

$= (1-x)^{n-1} (1-x)^{n-1} = (1-x)^{2n-2}$

例

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ x & 1 & 2 & \dots & n-1 \\ x & x & 1 & \dots & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\$$