

行と列の置換 (1)

$A = (\vec{a}_1 \cdots \vec{a}_n) \in M_n(\mathbf{K})$ と $\sigma \in S_n$ に対して

$$\{\sigma(1), \dots, \sigma(n)\} = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

$$\det(\vec{a}_{\sigma(1)} \cdots \vec{a}_{\sigma(n)}) = \sum_{\tau \in S_n} \varepsilon(\tau) \cdot a_{\tau(1)\sigma(1)} a_{\tau(2)\sigma(2)} \cdots a_{\tau(n)\sigma(n)}$$

- $\sigma(i) = 1$ のとき $i = \sigma^{-1}(1)$ なので $a_{\tau(i)\sigma(i)} = a_{\tau(\sigma^{-1}(1))1}$
- $\sigma(i) = 2$ のとき $i = \sigma^{-1}(2)$ なので $a_{\tau(i)\sigma(i)} = a_{\tau(\sigma^{-1}(2))2}$
- $\sigma(i) = j$ のとき $i = \sigma^{-1}(j)$ なので $a_{\tau(i)\sigma(i)} = a_{\tau(\sigma^{-1}(j))j}$

なので

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon(\tau) \cdot a_{\tau(1)\sigma(1)} a_{\tau(2)\sigma(2)} \cdots a_{\tau(n)\sigma(n)} \\ &= \varepsilon(\tau\sigma^{-1}) \varepsilon(\sigma) \cdot a_{\tau\sigma^{-1}(1)1} a_{\tau\sigma^{-1}(2)2} \cdots a_{\tau\sigma^{-1}(n)n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= \tau\sigma^{-1} \cdot \sigma \\ \varepsilon(\tau) &= \varepsilon(\tau\sigma^{-1}) \cdot \varepsilon(\sigma) \end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c}| = -|\vec{c} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{a}|$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \\ c_1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} c_1 \\ b_1 \\ a_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = \sum_{\tau \in S_n} \varepsilon(\tau) a_{1\tau(1)} a_{2\tau(2)} \dots a_{n\tau(n)}.$$

$$\sum \varepsilon(\tau) = \varepsilon.$$

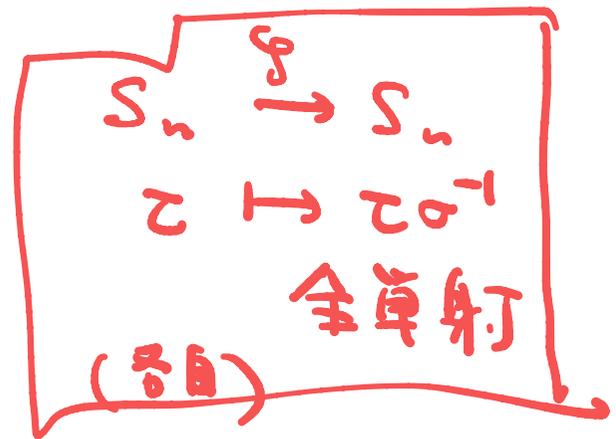
行と列の置換 (2)

Ω 有限 $f: \Omega \rightarrow k$
 $\sum_{\omega} f(\omega) = \sum_{\omega} f(\varphi(\omega))$
 $\varphi: \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$
 全単射.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \det(\vec{a}_{\sigma(1)} \cdots \vec{a}_{\sigma(n)}) \\
 &= \sum_{\tau \in S_n} \varepsilon(\tau\sigma^{-1}) \varepsilon(\sigma) \cdot a_{\tau\sigma^{-1}(1)1} a_{\tau\sigma^{-1}(2)2} \cdots a_{\tau\sigma^{-1}(n)n} \\
 &= \varepsilon(\sigma) \sum_{\tau \in S_n} \varepsilon(\tau\sigma^{-1}) \cdot a_{\tau\sigma^{-1}(1)1} a_{\tau\sigma^{-1}(2)2} \cdots a_{\tau\sigma^{-1}(n)n} \\
 &= \varepsilon(\sigma) \sum_{\rho \in S_n} \varepsilon(\rho) \cdot a_{\rho(1)1} a_{\rho(2)2} \cdots a_{\rho(n)n} \\
 &= \varepsilon(\sigma) \det(\vec{a}_1 \cdots \vec{a}_n)
 \end{aligned}$$

τ に依らない

$\rho = \tau\sigma^{-1}$
 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow$



行と列の置換 (3)

→ (II) (列に関する交代性)

$$\det(\vec{a}_{\sigma(1)} \cdots \vec{a}_{\sigma(n)}) = \varepsilon(\sigma) \cdot \det(\vec{a}_1 \cdots \vec{a}_n) \quad (1)$$

特に $\sigma \in S_n$ が互換 $(i j)$ であるとき $(i \neq j)$ $\varepsilon((i j)) = -1$.

$$\det(\cdots \vec{a}_i \cdots \vec{a}_j \cdots) = -\det(\cdots \vec{a}_j \cdots \vec{a}_i \cdots) \quad (2)$$

(II) (行に関する交代性)

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} a \\ b \\ c \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{a}_{\sigma(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_{\sigma(n)} \end{vmatrix} = \varepsilon(\sigma) \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_n \end{vmatrix}, \quad \text{特に } i \neq j \text{ のときに} \quad \begin{vmatrix} \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_i \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_j \\ \vdots \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_j \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_i \\ \vdots \end{vmatrix} \quad (3)$$

三角行列の行列式・正規性

$$\det(\alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n) = \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_n$$

規.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha & * & * & * \\ 0 & \beta & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & \gamma & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \delta \end{vmatrix} = \alpha\beta\gamma\delta$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & \beta & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & \gamma & 0 \\ * & * & * & \delta \end{vmatrix} = \alpha\beta\gamma\delta$$

$\sum(\sigma) = 1$
 $a_{\sigma(1)} = \alpha, a_{\sigma(2)} = \beta, a_{\sigma(3)} = \gamma$
 $\sigma(1) \neq 1, a_{22}$
 $a_{\sigma(1)} = 0, a_{\sigma(4)} = \delta$
 $\{\sigma(1) = 1\}$
 $\{\sigma(1) = 1, \sigma(2) = 2\}$
 $\{\sigma(1) = 1, \sigma(2) = 2, \sigma(3) = 3\}$

特に

(III) 正規性

$$\det(I_n) = 1$$

$\sigma(4) = 4$
 $\sigma = 1$

多重線型性 (1) — 補題

(列の場合) $F: \mathbf{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{K}$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} \mapsto \underline{F(\vec{x})} = \alpha_1 x_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n x_n$$

は $F(\lambda \vec{x} + \mu \vec{y}) = \lambda F(\vec{x}) + \mu F(\vec{y})$ を満たします。

(行の場合) $F: (\mathbf{K}^n)^* \rightarrow \mathbf{K}$

n 次元
行ベクトルの全体.

$$\mathbf{x} \mapsto F(\mathbf{x}) = \alpha_1 x_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n x_n$$

は $F(\lambda \mathbf{x} + \mu \mathbf{y}) = \lambda F(\mathbf{x}) + \mu F(\mathbf{y})$ を満たします。

多重線型性 (2)

(I) (行と列に関する線型性) 行列式の各列, 各行に関して線型性が成立して, 第 j 列の (第 i 行の) 足し算とスカラー倍と行列式の操作は交換します.

$$\begin{aligned} |\cdots \lambda \vec{b}_j + \mu \vec{c}_j \cdots| &= \lambda \cdot |\cdots \vec{b}_j \cdots| + \mu \cdot |\cdots \vec{c}_j \cdots| \\ \left| \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \lambda \mathbf{b}_i + \mu \mathbf{c}_i \\ \vdots \end{array} \right| &= \lambda \left| \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \mathbf{b}_i \\ \vdots \end{array} \right| + \mu \left| \begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \mathbf{c}_i \\ \vdots \end{array} \right| \end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{a} \times (\lambda \vec{\alpha} + \mu \vec{\beta}) \cdot \vec{e}_1 \vec{a}|$$

$$\lambda \alpha_{\sigma(2)} + \mu \beta_{\sigma(2)}$$

$$= \int_b \varepsilon(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1)} (\lambda \vec{\alpha} + \mu \vec{\beta})_{\sigma(2)} c_{\sigma(3)} d_{\sigma(4)}$$

$$= \lambda \int_b \varepsilon(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1)} \alpha_{\sigma(2)} c_{\sigma(3)} d_{\sigma(4)}$$

$$+ \mu \int_b \varepsilon(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1)} \beta_{\sigma(2)} c_{\sigma(3)} d_{\sigma(4)}$$

$$= \lambda \int_b \vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{a} + \mu \int_b \vec{\beta} \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$= \lambda \int_b \sum_{i=1}^4 \alpha_i a_i + \mu \int_b \sum_{i=1}^4 \beta_i a_i$$

行列式の計算 (2) —掃き出し法

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & -7 \\ 2 & -4 & -6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{1r \leftrightarrow 3r}{=} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & -7 \\ 2 & 0 & -5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & -4 & -6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\substack{2r + 2(1r \times (-2)) \\ 4r + 1r \times (-4)}}{=} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & -7 \\ 0 & -8 & -9 & 15 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -12 & -10 & 17 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & \stackrel{(-1)^2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -8 & -9 & 15 \\ 0 & -12 & -10 & 17 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{2r \leftrightarrow 3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 & 47 \\ 0 & 0 & 26 & 65 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\substack{3r + 2r \times 8 \\ 4r + 2r \times 12}}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & -7 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 & 47 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{247}{15} \end{vmatrix} = -247
 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 15 & 47 \\ 26 & 65 \end{vmatrix}$