

2.14

a) 若 $|A| \neq 0$. 则由 $A \cdot \text{adj}(A) = |A|E$ 有

$$|A| \cdot |\text{adj}(A)| = |A|^n \Rightarrow |\text{adj}(A)| = |A|^{n-1}$$

若 $|A| = 0$. 注意到 $\text{adj}(\text{adj}(A)) = A$. 若 $|\text{adj}(A)| \neq 0$. 则 $\text{adj}(A)$ 可逆, 进而 A 可逆 $\Rightarrow |A| \neq 0$ 矛盾! 因此 $|\text{adj}(A)| = 0$, 等式成立.

b) 注意到

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & A_{21} & \dots & A_{n1} \\ 0 & A_{22} & \dots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & A_{2n} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & & & \\ a_{12} & |A| & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ a_{1n} & & & |A| \end{pmatrix}$$

取行列式 $|A| \begin{vmatrix} A_{22} & \dots & A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} |A|^{n-1}$

即 $\begin{vmatrix} A_{22} & \dots & A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A_{22} & \dots & A_{2n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{n2} & \dots & A_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} |A|^{n-2}$

15. 由于

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_n & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & -\alpha \\ \beta^T & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A + \alpha\beta^T & 0 \\ \beta^T & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 故在 } |A| \neq 0 \text{ 时又有}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} E_n & 0 \\ \beta^T \text{adj}(A) & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & -\alpha \\ \beta^T & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & -\alpha \\ 0 & 1 + \frac{\beta^T \text{adj}(A) \alpha}{|A|} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |A + \alpha\beta^T| = |A + \beta^T \text{adj}(A) \alpha|$$

在 $|A|=0$ 时采用摄动法考虑一个邻域 $(-\delta, \delta)$ 其中 $A + \varepsilon E_n$ 可逆 ($\forall \varepsilon \in (-\delta, \delta)$)

则有 $(A + \varepsilon E_n + \alpha \beta^T) = (A + \varepsilon E_n) + \beta^T \text{adj}(A + \varepsilon E_n) \alpha$

$\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 也有结论成立

16. (1) 考虑

$$F(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x^{2022} & 2^{2022} & \dots & 2024^{2022} \\ (x+1)^{2022} & 3^{2022} & \dots & 2025^{2022} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (x+2023)^{2022} & 2025^{2022} & \dots & 4047^{2022} \end{vmatrix}$$

则由行列式意义可知 $F(x)$ 为一个 2022 次多项式，且 $F(2) = \dots = F(2024) = 0$

有 2023 个根，故 $F(x)$ 为零多项式，即 $F(1) = 0$ 。结论成立。

(2) (Remark: 证明一个整数不为 0 \rightarrow 证明在模 2 意义下不为 0)

行列式模 2 有

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & 2022 & 2023 \\ 2^2 & 3^2 & 4^2 & \dots & 2023^2 & 2024^2 \\ 3^3 & 4^3 & 5^3 & \dots & 2024^3 & 2024^3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2023^{2023} & 2024^{2023} & 2024^{2023} & \dots & 2024^{2023} & 2024^{2023} \end{vmatrix} \equiv \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \equiv 1 \pmod{2}$$

从而这个行列式为奇数，不为 0。