

## 广义特征行列式的直接展开法

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**摘 要** 本文将广义特征行列式展开成多项式,对其系数表达式从数学上加以了证明。并编制了相应的程序。

**关键词** 广义特征行列式,特征值,特征值计算

在结构力学问题中利用瑞利—里兹法求解稳定性问题的临界载荷,是根据一组齐次线性方程组的系数行列式来导出计算临界载荷的 $n$ 次多项式;在工程振动和线性代数中计算矩阵的特征值时,也需要根据特征行列式来导出计算特征值的 $n$ 次多项式。所有这些行列式都可以表示为下面将要讨论的广义特征行列式。导出由广义特征行列式展成多项式的一般公式,将为解决此类问题提供一种通用的计算机算法。

### 1 定义和定理

**定义:**  $n$ 阶行列式

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + \lambda b_{11} & a_{12} + \lambda b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} + \lambda b_{1n} \\ a_{21} + \lambda b_{21} & a_{22} + \lambda b_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} + \lambda b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} + \lambda b_{n1} & a_{n2} + \lambda b_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} + \lambda b_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \quad (1)$$

称为一个广义特征行列式。其中  $a_{ij}$ ,  $b_{ij}$  为实常数,  $\lambda$  为特征值。

在(1)式中令  $b_{ij}(i \neq j) = 0$ ,  $b_{ij}(i = j) = -1$ , 便得到通常的特征行列式:

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - \lambda & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} - \lambda & & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} - \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

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定理: 由广义特征行列式(1)展成的  $n$  次多项式

$$P(\lambda) = \sum_{m=0}^n C_{n-m} \lambda^{n-m} \quad (2)$$

其系数为:

$$C_{n-m} = \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, \dots, n-m+1 \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, n-m+2 \\ \vdots \\ k_m=\underline{k_{m-1}+1}, \dots, n}} \begin{vmatrix} b_{1k_1} \cdots b_{1k_{1-1}} & a_{1k_1} & b_{1k_{1+1}} & \cdots & b_{1k_{2-1}} & a_{1k_2} & b_{1k_{2+1}} & \cdots \\ b_{1k_{n-1}} & a_{1k_n} & b_{1k_{n+1}} & \cdots & b_{1n} & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & & \\ b_{2k_1} \cdots b_{2k_{1-1}} & a_{2k_1} & b_{2k_{1+1}} & \cdots & b_{2k_{2-1}} & a_{2k_2} & b_{2k_{2+1}} & \cdots \\ b_{2k_{n-1}} & a_{2k_n} & b_{2k_{n+1}} & \cdots & b_{2n} & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & & \\ b_{nk_1} \cdots b_{nk_{1-1}} & a_{nk_1} & b_{nk_{1+1}} & \cdots & b_{nk_{2-1}} & a_{nk_2} & b_{nk_{2+1}} & \cdots \\ b_{nk_{n-1}} & a_{nk_n} & b_{nk_{n+1}} & \cdots & b_{nn} & & & \end{vmatrix} \quad (m \neq 0)$$

$$C_{n-m} = \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \quad (m=0) \quad (3)$$

下面用数学归纳法加为证明:

1) 当  $n=1$  时, 由(2)和(3)式:

$$P(\lambda) = \Delta = (a_{11} + \lambda b_{11}) = \lambda b_{11} + a_{11}, \text{ 定理成立.}$$

2) 当  $n=2$  时, 由(2)和(3)式:

$$P(\lambda) = \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + \lambda b_{11} & a_{12} + \lambda b_{12} \\ a_{21} + \lambda b_{21} & a_{22} + \lambda b_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda^2 \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{vmatrix} + \lambda \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_{12} \\ a_{21} & b_{22} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & a_{12} \\ b_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 (b_{11}b_{22} - b_{12}b_{21})$$

$$+ \lambda (a_{11}b_{22} - b_{12}a_{21} + b_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}b_{21}) + a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

再直接展开得:

$$P(\lambda) = \Delta = (a_{11} + \lambda b_{11})(a_{22} + \lambda b_{22}) - (a_{12} + \lambda b_{12})(a_{21} + \lambda b_{21})$$

$$= a_{11}a_{22} + \lambda a_{11}b_{22} + \lambda b_{11}a_{22} + \lambda^2 b_{11}b_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} - \lambda a_{12}b_{21} - \lambda b_{12}a_{21} - \lambda^2 b_{12}b_{21}$$

$$= \lambda^2 (b_{11}b_{22} - b_{12}b_{21}) + \lambda (a_{11}b_{22} - b_{12}a_{21} + b_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}b_{21}) + a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

可见定理对  $n=2$  亦成立。

3) 设定理对直到  $n$  成立, 检查对  $n+1$  是否成立:

$$P(\lambda) = \Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + \lambda b_{11} & a_{12} + \lambda b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} + \lambda b_{1n} & a_{1n+1} + \lambda b_{1n+1} \\ a_{21} + \lambda b_{21} & a_{22} + \lambda b_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} + \lambda b_{2n} & a_{2n+1} + \lambda b_{2n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} + \lambda b_{n1} & a_{n2} + \lambda b_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} + \lambda b_{nn} & a_{nn+1} + \lambda b_{nn+1} \\ a_{n+11} + \lambda b_{n+11} & a_{n+12} + \lambda b_{n+12} & \cdots & a_{n+1n} + \lambda b_{n+1n} & a_{n+1n+1} + \lambda b_{n+1n+1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta^* = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + \lambda b_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} + \lambda b_{1n} & a_{1n+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} + \lambda b_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} + \lambda b_{nn} & a_{nn+1} \\ a_{n+11} + \lambda b_{n+11} & \cdots & a_{n+1n} + \lambda b_{n+1n} & a_{n+1n+1} \end{vmatrix}$$

令:

$$\Delta^b = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + \lambda b_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} + \lambda b_{1n} & \lambda b_{1n+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} + \lambda b_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} + \lambda b_{nn} & \lambda b_{nn+1} \\ a_{n+11} + \lambda b_{n+11} & \cdots & a_{n+1n} + \lambda b_{n+1n} & \lambda b_{n+1n+1} \end{vmatrix}$$

根据行列式性质： $\Delta = \Delta^a + \Delta^b$ ，再将  $\Delta^a$  和  $\Delta^b$  均按第  $n+1$  列展开，则：

$$\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+n+1} a_{i,n+1} \Delta_{i,n+1}^a + \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+n+1} \lambda b_{i,n+1} \Delta_{i,n+1}^b$$

其中每一个子式  $\Delta_{ij}^a = \Delta_{ij}^b$  均是一个形如式(1)的  $n$  阶广义行列式，根据归纳法假设，可将其按定理展开。

为书写方便，引入记号：

$$\Delta_{i,n+1}^{k_n} = \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k_1} & \cdots & a_{1k_2} & \cdots & a_{1k_n} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{i-1,1} & \cdots & a_{i-1,k_1} & \cdots & a_{i-1,k_2} & \cdots & a_{i-1,k_n} & \cdots & b_{i-1,n} \\ b_{i+1,1} & \cdots & a_{i+1,k_1} & \cdots & a_{i+1,k_2} & \cdots & a_{i+1,k_n} & \cdots & b_{i+1,n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n+1,1} & \cdots & a_{n+1,k_1} & \cdots & a_{n+1,k_2} & \cdots & a_{n+1,k_n} & \cdots & b_{n+1,n} \end{vmatrix}$$

其中虚线的地方全是  $b$  元素

于是：

$$\begin{aligned} P(\lambda) = \Delta &= (-1)^{1+n+1} a_{1,n+1} \left\{ \lambda^n \Delta_{1,n+1}^0 + \lambda^{n-1} \sum_{k_1=1, \dots, n} \Delta_{1,n+1}^{k_1} + \cdots + \lambda^{n-m} \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, \dots, n-m+1 \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, n-m+2 \\ \vdots \\ k_m=k_{m-1}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{1,n+1}^{k_m} \right. \\ &+ \cdots + \lambda^1 \left. \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, 2 \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, 3 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n-1}=k_{n-2}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{1,n+1}^{k_{n-1}} + \Delta_{1,n+1}^{k_n} \right\} \\ &+ (-1)^{2+n+1} a_{2,n+1} \left\{ \lambda^n \Delta_{2,n+1}^0 + \lambda^{n-1} \sum_{k_1=1, \dots, n} \Delta_{2,n+1}^{k_1} + \cdots + \lambda^{n-m} \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, \dots, n-m+1 \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, n-m+2 \\ \vdots \\ k_m=k_{m-1}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{2,n+1}^{k_m} \right. \\ &+ \cdots + \lambda^1 \left. \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, 2 \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, 3 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n-1}=k_{n-2}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{2,n+1}^{k_{n-1}} + \Delta_{2,n+1}^{k_n} \right\} \\ &+ \cdots \\ &+ (-1)^{n+1+n+1} a_{n+1,n+1} \left\{ \lambda^n \Delta_{n+1,n+1}^0 + \lambda^{n-1} \sum_{k_1=1, \dots, n} \Delta_{n+1,n+1}^{k_1} + \cdots + \lambda^{n-m} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, \dots, n-m+1 \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, n-m+2 \\ \vdots \\ k_m=k_{m-1}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{n+1, n+1}^{k_m} + \dots + \lambda' \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, 2 \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, 3 \\ \vdots \\ k_{r-1}=k_{r-2}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{n-1, n+1}^{k_1-1} \Delta_{n+1, n-1}^{k_r} \} \\
 & + (-1)^{1+n+1} \lambda b_{1, n+1} \left\{ \lambda^n \Delta_{1, n+1}^0 \lambda^{n-1} \sum_{k_1=1, \dots, n} \Delta_{1, n+1}^{k_1} + \dots + \lambda^{n-m} \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, \dots, n-m+1 \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, n-m+2 \\ \vdots \\ k_m=k_{m-1}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{1, n+1}^{k_m} \right. \\
 & + \dots + \lambda' \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, 2 \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, 3 \\ \vdots \\ k_{r-1}=k_{r-2}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{1, n+1}^{k_{r-1}} + \Delta_{1, n+1}^{k_r} \} \\
 & + (-1)^{2+n+1} \lambda b_{2, n+1} \left\{ \lambda^n \Delta_{2, n+1}^0 + \lambda^{n-1} \sum_{k_1=1, \dots, n} \Delta_{2, n+1}^{k_1} + \dots + \lambda^{n-m} \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, \dots, n-m+1 \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, n-m+2 \\ \vdots \\ k_m=k_{m-1}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{2, n+1}^{k_m} \right. \\
 & + \dots + \lambda' \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, 2 \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, 3 \\ \vdots \\ k_{r-1}=k_{r-2}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{2, n+1}^{k_{r-1}} + \Delta_{2, n+1}^{k_r} \} \\
 & (-1)^{n+1+n+1} \lambda b_{n+1, n+1} \left\{ \lambda^n \Delta_{n+1, n+1}^0 + \lambda^{n-1} \sum_{k_1=1, \dots, n} \Delta_{n+1, n+1}^{k_1} \right. \\
 & + \dots + \lambda^{n-m} \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, \dots, n-m+1 \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, n-m+2 \\ \vdots \\ k_m=k_{m-1}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{n+1, n+1}^k + \dots + \lambda' \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, 2 \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, 3 \\ \vdots \\ k_{r-1}=k_{r-2}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{n+1, n+1}^{k_{r-1}} + \Delta_{n+1, n+1}^{k_r} \}
 \end{aligned}$$

将其按  $\lambda$  的同次幂进行组合:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lambda^{n+1} \left\{ (-1)^{1+n+1} b_{1, n+1} \Delta_{1, n+1}^0 + (-1)^{2+n+1} b_{2, n+1} \Delta_{2, n+1}^0 \right. \\
 & \left. + \dots + (-1)^{n+1+n+1} b_{n+1, n+1} \Delta_{n+1, n+1}^0 \right\} = \lambda^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} b_{1,1} & \dots & b_{1,1} & b_{1, n+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{n+1,1} & \dots & b_{n+1,1} & b_{n+1, n+1} \end{vmatrix} \\
 & \lambda^n \left\{ (-1)^{1+n+1} a_{1, n+1} \Delta_{1, n+1}^0 + (-1)^{2+n+1} a_{2, n+1} \Delta_{2, n+1}^0 + \dots + (-1)^{n+1+n+1} a_{n+1, n+1} \Delta_{n+1, n+1}^0 \right. \\
 & + (-1)^{1+n+1} b_{1, n+1} \sum_{k_1=1, \dots, n} \Delta_{1, n+1}^{k_1} + (-1)^{2+n+1} b_{2, n+1} \sum_{k_1=1, \dots, n} \Delta_{2, n+1}^{k_1} \\
 & \left. + \dots + (-1)^{n+1+n+1} b_{n+1, n+1} \sum_{k_1=1, \dots, n} \Delta_{n+1, n+1}^{k_1} \right\} \\
 & = \lambda^n \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} b_{1,1} & \dots & b_{1,n} & a_{1, n+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{n+1,1} & \dots & b_{n+1,n} & a_{n+1, n+1} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{k_1=1, \dots, n} \begin{vmatrix} b_{1,1} & \dots & a_{1, k_1} & \dots & b_{1, n} & b_{1, n+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{n+1,1} & \dots & a_{n+1, k_1} & \dots & b_{n+1, n} & b_{n+1, n+1} \end{vmatrix} \right\} \\
 & = \lambda^n \sum_{k_1=1, \dots, n+1} \begin{vmatrix} b_{1,1} & \dots & a_{1, k_1} & \dots & b_{1, n+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n+1,1} & \dots & a_{n+1, k_1} & \dots & b_{n+1, n+1} \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \lambda^{n-m} \left\{ (-1)^{1+n+1} a_{1n+1} \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, \dots, n-m+1 \\ \vdots \\ k_m=k_{m-1}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{1n+1}^{k_m} \right. \\
 & + \dots + (-1)^{n-1+n+1} a_{n+1n+1} \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, \dots, n-m+1 \\ \vdots \\ k_m=k_{m-1}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{n+1n+1}^{k_m} \\
 & + (-1)^{1+n+1} b_{1n+1} \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, \dots, n-m \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, n-m+1 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n-1}=k_n+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{1n+1}^{k_{n+1}} \\
 & \left. + \dots + (-1)^{n+1+n+1} b_{n+1n+1} \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, \dots, n-m \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, n-m+1 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n+1}=k_n+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{n+1n+1}^{k_{n+1}} \right\} \\
 & = \lambda^{n-m} \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, \dots, n-m+1 \\ \vdots \\ k_m=k_{m-1}+1, \dots, n}} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & a_{1k_1} & \dots & a_{1k_2} & \dots & a_{1k_n} & \dots & b_{1u} & a_{1n+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{n+11} & \dots & a_{n+1k_1} & \dots & a_{n+1k_2} & \dots & a_{n+1k_n} & \dots & b_{n+1u} & a_{n+1n+1} \end{vmatrix} \\
 & + \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, \dots, n-m \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, n-m+1 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n+1}=k_n+1, \dots, n}} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & a_{1k_1} & \dots & a_{1k_2} & \dots & a_{1k_n} & \dots & a_{1k_{n+1}} & \dots & b_{1n} & b_{1n+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{n+11} & \dots & a_{n+1k_1} & \dots & a_{n+1k_2} & \dots & a_{n+1k_n} & \dots & a_{n+1k_{n+1}} & \dots & b_{n+1n} & b_{n+1n+1} \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = \lambda^{n-m} \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, \dots, n-m+1 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n+1}=k_n+1, \dots, n+1}} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & a_{1k_1} & \dots & a_{1k_2} & \dots & a_{1k_m} & \dots & a_{1k_{m+1}} & \dots & b_{1n+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n+11} & \dots & a_{n+1k_1} & \dots & a_{n+1k_2} & \dots & a_{n+1k_m} & \dots & a_{n+1k_{m+1}} & \dots & b_{n+1n+1} \end{vmatrix} \\
 & \lambda' \left\{ (-1)^{1+n+1} a_{1n+1} \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, 2 \\ k_2=k_1+1+1, \dots, 3 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n-1}=k_{n-2}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{1n+1}^{k_{n-1}} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1+n+1} a_{n+1n+1} \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, 2 \\ k_2=k_1+1, \dots, 3 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n-1}=k_{n-2}+1, \dots, n}} \Delta_{n+1n+1}^{k_{n-1}} \right. \\
 & \left. + (-1)^{1+n+1} b_{1n+1} \Delta_{1n+1}^{k_n} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1+n+1} b_{n+1n+1} \Delta_{n+1n+1}^{k_n} \right\} \\
 & = \lambda' \left\{ \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, 2 \\ \vdots \\ k_{n-1}=k_{n-2}+1, \dots, n}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1k_1} & \dots & a_{1k_{i-1}} & b_{1k_i} & a_{1k_{i+1}} & \dots & a_{1u} & a_{1n+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n+1k_1} & \dots & a_{n+1k_{i-1}} & b_{n+1k_i} & a_{n+1k_{i+1}} & \dots & a_{n+1u} & a_{n+1n+1} \end{vmatrix} \right. \\
 & \left. + \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, 1 \\ \vdots \\ k_n=k_{n-1}+1, \dots, n}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1k_1} & \dots & a_{1k_n} & b_{1n+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n+1k_1} & \dots & a_{n+1k_n} & b_{n+1n+1} \end{vmatrix} \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$-\lambda' \sum_{\substack{k_1=1,2 \\ \vdots \\ k_r=k_{r-1}+1, \dots, n+1}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1k_1} & \dots & a_{1k_{r-1}} & b_{1k_r} & a_{1k_{r+1}} & \dots & a_{1n} & a_{1n+1} \\ \vdots & & & & & & & \vdots \\ a_{n-1k_1} & \dots & a_{n-1k_{r-1}} & b_{n-1k_r} & a_{n-1k_{r+1}} & \dots & a_{n-1n} & a_{n-1n+1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\lambda^0 \left\{ (-1)^{1+n+1} a_{1n-1} \Delta_{1n-1}^{k_1} + \dots + (-1)^{n+1+n-1} a_{n+1n-1} \Delta_{n+1n-1}^{k_n} \right\} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n+11} & \dots & a_{n+1n+1} \end{vmatrix}$$

综上所述可得:

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1n+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n-1} & \dots & b_{n-1n+1} \end{vmatrix} + \lambda^{(n+1)-1} \sum_{k_1=1, \dots, n-1} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & a_{1k_1} & \dots & b_{1n+1} \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ b_{n+1} & \dots & a_{n+1k_1} & \dots & b_{1n+1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \dots + \lambda^{(n+1)-(m+1)} \sum_{\substack{k_1=1, \dots, (n+1)-(m+1)+1 \\ \vdots \\ k_{m-1}=k_{m-1}+1, \dots, (n+1)}} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & a_{1k_1} & \dots & a_{1k_2} & \dots & a_{1k_{m+1}} & \dots & b_{1n+1} \\ \vdots & & & & & & & & \vdots \\ b_{n+11} & \dots & a_{n+1k_1} & \dots & a_{n+1k_2} & \dots & a_{n+1k_{m+1}} & \dots & b_{n+1n+1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \dots + \lambda^1 \sum_{\substack{k_1=1,2 \\ \vdots \\ k_n=k_{n-1}+1, \dots, (n+1)}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1k_1} & \dots & a_{1k_{r-1}} & b_{1k_r} & a_{1k_{r+1}} & \dots & a_{1n+1} \\ \vdots & & & & & & \vdots \\ a_{n+1k_1} & \dots & a_{n+1k_{r-1}} & b_{n+1k_r} & a_{n+1k_{r+1}} & \dots & a_{n+1n+1} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n+1} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n+11} & \dots & a_{n+1n+1} \end{vmatrix}$$

所述定理正确, 证毕。

## 2 算法与例题

本展开法的关键是计算展开后的多项式系数  $C_{n-m}$ 。由(3)式可见, 计算  $C_{n-m}$  需进行  $m$  重循环, 但  $m$  是可变的, 即循环重数随  $m$  而变化。这里采用一种, “回溯的自顶向下”算法, 可以解决可循环问题。

$$\text{令 } A = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \quad B = \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \dots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

求  $C_{n-m}$  实际上就是将由  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m$  所决定的  $A$  中相应的  $k_m$  列代替  $B$  中相应的列, 然后对所有可能组成的行列式求和。为此, 需进行的  $m$  重循环为:

$$\begin{aligned} k_1 &= 1, \dots, n-m+1 \\ k_2 &= k_1+1, \dots, n-m+2 \\ &\vdots \\ k_i &= k_{i-1}+1, \dots, n-m+i \\ &\vdots \\ k_m &= k_{m-1}+1, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

算法步骤如下:

- 1)  $k_1 = 1$
- $k_2 = k_1 + 1$
- $\vdots$
- $k_m = k_{m-1} + 1$
- $C_{n-m} = 0, I = m$

2) 进行最内层循环, 即对  $k_m$  从  $k_m$  直到  $n$  进行循环;

将  $B$  中的  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m$  列代替  $B$  中相应的列, 每代替一次求和一次。

$$C_{n-m} = C_{n-m} + \det(B)$$

3) 退回到外一层循环, 即  $I = I - 1$

考虑第  $I$  层循环是否已完成, 即: 如果  $k_i < n - m + I$ , 则第  $i$  层循环还未完成, 转步骤 4 向前向下推进; 反之转步骤 6 检查是否已完成所有循环。

4) 第  $i$  层循环前进一个步长, 并下推到内一层循环, 即  $k_i = k_i + 1, i = i + 1$

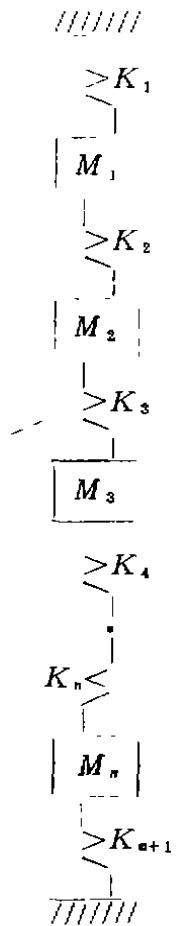
5) 如果  $i = m$ , 表示已推进到最内层, 则转步骤 2 进行最内层循环。反之转步骤 4 向前向下推进。

6) 如果  $I = 1$ , 表示最外层循环已完成, 转步骤 7 结束整个循环。反之转步骤 3 退回到外一层循环。

7) 结束。

例题: 对于如图所示的机械振动系统, 其特征矩阵为:

$$\begin{matrix}
 \frac{K_1 + K_2}{M_1} & \frac{-K_2}{M_1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\
 \frac{-K_2}{M_2} & \frac{K_2 + K_3}{M_2} & \frac{-K_3}{M_2} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\
 0 & \frac{-K_3}{M_3} & \frac{K_3 + K_4}{M_3} & \frac{-K_4}{M_3} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & \frac{-K_4}{M_4} & \frac{K_4 + K_5}{M_4} & \frac{-K_5}{M_4} & \dots & 0 \\
 \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 1 \\
 \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 1 \\
 \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 1 \\
 \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 1 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \frac{-K_{n-1}}{M_{n-1}} & \frac{K_{n-1} + K_n}{M_{n-1}} & \frac{-K_n}{M_{n-1}} \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \frac{-K_n}{M_n} & \frac{K_n + K_{n+1}}{M_n} & \dots
 \end{matrix}$$



该系统的自然频率  $\omega^2$  即为该特征矩阵的特征值  $\lambda$

即  $\omega^2 = \lambda$

设  $n = 8, M_1 = M_2 = \dots = M_8 = 4$

$$K_i = i, i = 1, 2, \dots, 9$$

试用本文所述的直接展开法, 求其特征多项式。

解: 根据题设可生成数组  $A$  和  $B$

计算过程和结果如下:

N = : EP = :

8, 0.0001

READ A(N,N)

0.75, -0.50, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00

无阻尼多自由度振动系统

```

0.50, 1.25, -0.75, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
0.00, -0.75, 1.75, -1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
0.00, 0.00, -1.00, 2.25, -1.25, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
0.00, 0.00, 0.00, -1.25, 2.75, -1.50, 0.00, 0.00
0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, -1.50, 3.25, -1.75, 0.00
0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, -1.75, 3.75, -2.00
0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, -2.00, 4.25
READ B(N, N)
- 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
0, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
0, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0
0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 0, 0
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 0
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1
THE ANSWER IS: C(1), C(2), ...C(8) = :
-20.000000 157.062500 -623.437500 1341.445000
-1557.656000 912.216800 -227.900400 15.664310
stop - Program terminated

```

由于  $C_{n-0} = \det(B) = 1$ ，因此，展开后的多项式为：

$$P(\lambda) = \lambda^8 - 20\lambda^7 + 157.0625\lambda^6 - 623.4375\lambda^5 + 1341.4450\lambda^4 - 1557.656\lambda^3 + 912.2168\lambda^2 - 227.9004\lambda + 15.6643$$

用任何一种求多项式根的方法求出其根，即可求得该振动统系的自然频率。

$$\omega_1^2 = 6.593518, \quad \omega_2^2 = 4.708399, \quad \omega_3^2 = 3.366539, \quad \omega_4^2 = 2.342620$$

$$\omega_5^2 = 1.544235, \quad \omega_6^2 = 0.912859, \quad \omega_7^2 = 0.425054, \quad \omega_8^2 = 0.106776$$

### 3 程序说明及程序清单

#### 1) 各子程序段说明：

FILL 将数组B放入数组D中

POLY 求广义特征行列式展开后的多项式系数

DET 利用高斯消元法求行列式的值

#### 2) 主要变量名说明：

N 广义特征行列式的阶

EP 高斯消元法选主元时用作无穷小正数

A 广义特征行列式中a元素组成的数组，A(N, N)

B 广义特征行列式中b元素组成的数组，B(N, N)



- C 存放多项式系数的数组,  $C(N)$   
 D 工作数组,  $D(N,N)$   
 E 工作数组,  $E(N,N)$   
 K 用来存放列下标的数组,  $K(N,N)$   
 L 工作数组, 存放每一次循环选定的列下标,  $L(N)$

3) 输入输出说明:

使用时只需根据提示输入维数  $N$ , 无穷小正数  $EP$ , 数组  $A$  和  $B$ .  
 进行结束时将输出展开后的多项式系数  $C(N)$ .

4) 程序清单: (略)

## 4 结束语

利用本文的方法可以将任意维数的广义特征行列式直接展成多项式, 并用任一多项式求根方法求出特征值。本文方法简单, 实用性强。只是在阶数较高且多项式性态较坏时, 多项式求根较为困难且误差较于空间迭代法大。此外, 本文提出的“回溯的自顶向下”算法可用于程序设计中的可调循环问题。

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## THE DIRECT EXPANSION OF GENERALIZED CHARACTERISTIC DETERMINANT

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**ABSTRACT** In this paper, the parameter expression of expanded polynomial of generalized characteristic determinant is worked out and proved mathematically. The relevant computer program is also provided.

**KEY WORDS** generalized characteristic determinant, eigenvalue, calculation of eigenvalue