

习 题 一

1. 利用对角线法则计算下列行列式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times 3 - 1 \times (-2) = 8.$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} = a^2 - b^2.$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 4 - 12 - 6 - 4 + 2 = -15.$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} a+b & a & b \\ b & a+b & a \\ a & b & a+b \end{vmatrix} = (a+b)^3 + a^3 + b^3 - ab(a+b) - ab(a+b) - ab(a+b) \\ = a^3 + b^3 + (a^3 + b^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - 3ab(a+b)) = 2(a^3 + b^3)$$

2. 按自然数从小到大为标准次序, 求下列各排列的逆序数:

$$(1) 2467315.$$

$$(2) 7426315$$

$$(3) n(n-1)\dots 21.$$

$$(4) 246\dots (2n) \dots 135\dots (2n-1)$$

解:

$$(1) t = 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 3 + 5 + 2 = 10$$

$$(2) t = 0 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 3 + 5 + 2 = 14$$

$$(3) t = 0 + 1 + \mathbf{L} + (n-1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$$

$$(4) t = n + \mathbf{L} + 1 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

3. 写出 5 阶行列式含有因子 $a_{13}a_{22}a_{41}$ 的项.

解: $a_{13}a_{22}a_{41}a_{34}a_{55}$ 和 $a_{13}a_{22}a_{41}a_{35}a_{54}$.

4. 计算下列各行列式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 7 & 2 & 0 \\ 5 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{0+1+2+3} \times 3 \times 2 \times (-2) \times 1 = -12$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & n \\ 1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & n-1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{0+1+\mathbf{L}+1} \cdot n \cdot 1 \cdot 2\mathbf{L}(n-1) = (-1)^{n-1} n!.$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 10 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_2 - 4r_1 \\ r_2 - 10r_1 \\ r_2 - 4r_1 \end{matrix}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & -15 & 2 & -20 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_3 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & -15 & 2 & -20 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} r_3 + 15r_2 \\ r_4 + 7r_2 \end{matrix}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 17 & 85 \\ 0 & 0 & 9 & 45 \end{vmatrix} = 17 \times 45 - 9 \times 85 = 0$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} b & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a(bcd + b + d) + (cd + 1) = abcd + ab + ad + cd - 1$$

5. 求解下列方程：

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2-x^2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 9-x^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

解：因为

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2-x^2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 9-x^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1-x^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 3-x^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-x^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 & 3-x^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1-x^2) \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ -3 & 3-x^2 \end{vmatrix} = (1-x^2)(-9+3x^2-3) = 3(1-x^2)(x^2-4)$$

所以原方程的解为

$$x = \pm 1 \text{ or } x = \pm 2.$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \\ 1 & a & a^2 & a^3 \\ 1 & b & b^2 & b^3 \\ 1 & c & c^2 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

解：因为

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \\ 1 & a & a^2 & a^3 \\ 1 & b & b^2 & b^3 \\ 1 & c & c^2 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = (x-a)(x-b)(x-c)(a-b)(b-c)(b-c)$$

所以原方程的解为

$$x = a \text{ or } x = b \text{ or } x = c.$$

6. 证明：

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & xy & y^2 \\ 2x & x+y & 2y \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (x-y)^3.$$

证明：

$$\begin{vmatrix} x^2 & xy & y^2 \\ 2x & x+y & 2y \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x^2(x+y) + 2xy^2 + 2xy^2 - y^2(x+y) - 2x^2y - 2x^2y \\ = x^3 - 3x^2y + 3xy^2 - y^3 = (x-y)^3$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} ax+by & ay+bz & az+bx \\ ay+bz & az+bx & ax+by \\ az+bx & ax+by & ay+bz \end{vmatrix} = (a^3 + b^3) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix}.$$

证明：

$$\begin{vmatrix} ax+by & ay+bz & az+bx \\ ay+bz & az+bx & ax+by \\ az+bx & ax+by & ay+bz \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} ax & ay & az \\ ay & az & ax \\ az & ax & ay \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} ax & ay & bx \\ ay & az & by \\ az & ax & bz \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} ax & bz & az \\ ay & bx & ax \\ az & by & ay \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} ax & bz & bx \\ ay & bx & by \\ az & by & bz \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \begin{vmatrix} by & ay & az \\ bz & az & ax \\ bx & ax & ay \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} by & ay & bx \\ bz & az & by \\ bx & ax & bz \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} by & bz & az \\ bz & bx & ax \\ bx & by & ay \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} by & bz & bx \\ ay & bx & by \\ bx & by & bz \end{vmatrix} \\
& = \begin{vmatrix} ax & ay & az \\ ay & az & ax \\ az & ax & ay \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} by & bz & bx \\ ay & bx & by \\ bx & by & bz \end{vmatrix} = a^3 \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} + b^3 \begin{vmatrix} y & z & x \\ y & x & y \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} \\
& = a^3 \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} + b^3 \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} = (a^3 + b^3) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} \\
(3) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c)(c-a)(c-b)(b-a).
\end{aligned}$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & b+c+a & c+a+b \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
& = (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c)(c-a)(c-b)(b-a) \\
(4) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & x & -1 \\ a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & \mathbf{L} & a_{n-1} & a_n \end{vmatrix} = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \mathbf{L} + a_1 x + a_0.
\end{aligned}$$

证明:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ & \mathbf{M} & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & x & -1 \\ a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & \mathbf{L} & a_{n-1} & a_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ & \mathbf{M} & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & -1 \\ a_0 & a_1 & a_2 & \mathbf{L} & a_{n-1} + a_n x & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ & \mathbf{M} & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & -1 \\ a_0 + \mathbf{L} + a_n x^n & a_1 + \mathbf{L} + a_n x^{n-1} & a_2 + \mathbf{L} + a_n x^{n-2} & \mathbf{L} & a_{n-1} + a_n x & a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (a_0 + \mathbf{L} + a_n x^n)(-1)^{(n+1)+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & & & & \\ & -1 & & & \\ & & \mathbf{O} & & \\ & & & -1 & \\ & & & & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (-1)^{(n+1)+1+n} (a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \mathbf{L} + a_1 x + a_0) \\
&= a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \mathbf{L} + a_1 x + a_0.
\end{aligned}$$

7. 计算下列行列式 ($n > 3$):

$$(1) \quad D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+n} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \\
&= a^n + (-1)^{1+n+(n-1)+1} \begin{vmatrix} a & & & & \\ & a & & & \\ & & \mathbf{O} & & \\ & & & a & \\ & & & & a \end{vmatrix} = a^n - a^{n-2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & \mathbf{L} & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & \mathbf{L} & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & \mathbf{L} & 3 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & \mathbf{L} & n \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & \mathbf{L} & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & \mathbf{L} & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & \mathbf{L} & 3 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & \mathbf{L} & n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & \mathbf{L} & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{M} \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & n-3 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{3+1} 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & & \mathbf{O} & \\ & & & & n-3 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & & \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & & \\ & & & \mathbf{O} & \\ & & & & n-3 \end{vmatrix} = 6(n-3)!
\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \mathbf{L} & n-1 & n \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & n-1 & -(n-1) \end{vmatrix}.$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \mathbf{L} & n-1 & n \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & n-1 & -(n-1) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \mathbf{L} & n-1 & 1+\mathbf{L}+n \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & n-1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} (-1)^{1+n} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & \mathbf{L} & 0 & 0 \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{L} & n-1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (-1)^{1+n} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} (n-1)! = (-1)^{1+n} \frac{(n+1)!}{2} \\
(4) \quad D_{n+1} &= \begin{vmatrix} a^n & (a-1)^n & \mathbf{L} & (a-n)^n \\ a^{n-1} & (a-1)^{n-1} & \mathbf{L} & (a-n)^{n-1} \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ a & a-1 & \mathbf{L} & a-n \\ 1 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \end{vmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{n+1} &= \begin{vmatrix} a^n & (a-1)^n & \mathbf{L} & (a-n)^n \\ a^{n-1} & (a-1)^{n-1} & \mathbf{L} & (a-n)^{n-1} \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ a & a-1 & \mathbf{L} & a-n \\ 1 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n+L+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ a & a-1 & \mathbf{L} & a-n \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ a^{n-1} & (a-1)^{n-1} & \mathbf{L} & (a-n)^{n-1} \\ a^n & (a-1)^n & \mathbf{L} & (a-n)^n \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ a & a-1 & \mathbf{L} & a-n \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ a^{n-1} & (a-1)^{n-1} & \mathbf{L} & (a-n)^{n-1} \\ a^n & (a-1)^n & \mathbf{L} & (a-n)^n \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \prod_{0 \leq i < j \leq n} (i-j) \\
&= (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \mathbf{L} & 1 \\ a-n & a-n+1 & \mathbf{L} & a \\ \mathbf{M} & \mathbf{M} & & \mathbf{M} \\ (a-n)^{n-1} & (a-n+1)^{n-1} & \mathbf{L} & a^{n-1} \\ (a-n)^n & (a-n+1)^n & \mathbf{L} & a^n \end{vmatrix} = n!(n-1)!\mathbf{L} 2!1!
\end{aligned}$$

8. 设

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix},$$

其中元素 a_{ij} 的余子式和代数余子式依次记作 M_{ij} 和 A_{ij} ，分别求

$A_{31} + 2A_{32} + A_{33} - 3A_{34}$ 与 $M_{11} + 2M_{21} - M_{31} + M_{41}$ 的值.

解：根据行列式展开定理得

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{31} + 2A_{32} + A_{33} - 3A_{34} &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ -3 & 3 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -5 & -2 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 9 & 1 & -7 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -2 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 9 & 1 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 9 \\ 9 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = 35 - 81 = -46
\end{aligned}$$

$$M_{11} + 2M_{21} - M_{31} + M_{41} = A_{11} - 2A_{21} - A_{31} - A_{41} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ -2 & 2 & 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -9 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -9 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -9 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 13 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & -9 \\ -1 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 13 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -9 \\ 0 & 13 \end{vmatrix} = 26.
\end{aligned}$$

9. 用克拉默法则解下列方程组:

$$(1) \begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 - 5x_3 + x_4 = 8, \\ x_1 - 3x_2 - 6x_4 = 9, \\ 2x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 = -5, \\ x_1 + 4x_2 - 7x_3 + 6x_4 = 0; \end{cases}$$

解: 因为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 27,$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 1 & -5 & 1 \\ 9 & -3 & 0 & -6 \\ -5 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 81,$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 8 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & -5 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -108$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 8 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 9 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & -5 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -27,$$

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -5 & 8 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -5 \\ 1 & 4 & -7 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 27$$

所以解为

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{81}{27} = 3, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{-108}{27} = -4, \quad x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = \frac{-27}{27} = -1, \quad x_4 = \frac{D_4}{D} = \frac{27}{27} = 1.$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 4, \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 + 2x_4 = 6, \\ 8x_1 + 5x_2 - 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 12, \\ 3x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3 + 2x_4 = 6. \end{cases}$$

解: 因为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 8 & 5 & -3 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2, \quad D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 12 & 5 & -3 & 4 \\ 6 & 3 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 & -1 & 2 \\ 8 & 12 & -3 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2,$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 6 & 2 \\ 8 & 5 & 12 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2, \quad D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & -1 & 6 \\ 8 & 5 & -3 & 12 \\ 3 & 3 & -2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -2,$$

所以解为

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{2}{2} = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{2}{2} = 1, \quad x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1, \quad x_4 = \frac{D_4}{D} = \frac{-2}{2} = -1.$$

10. 问 l, m 取何值时, 齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} lx_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + mx_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + 2mx_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

有非零解?

解: 令

$$\begin{vmatrix} l & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & m & 1 \\ 1 & 2m & 1 \end{vmatrix} = l m + 2m + 1 - m - 2l m - 1 = m(1 - l) = 0,$$

求解得

$$m = 0 \text{ or } l = 1.$$

11. 问 l 取何值时, 齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} (5-l)x + 2y + 2z = 0, \\ 2x + (6-l)y = 0, \\ 2x + (4-l)z = 0 \end{cases}$$

有非零解?

解: 令

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5-l & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 6-l & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 4-l \end{vmatrix} = (5-l)(6-l)(4-l) - 4(6-l) - 4(4-l)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (5-l)(6-l)(4-l) - 8(5-l) \\
&= (5-l)(2-l)(8-l) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

求解得

$$l = 2 \text{ or } l = 5 \text{ or } l = 8.$$

DRAFT

复 习 题 一

一. 选择题:

1. 下列 (ABC) 是奇排列.

(A) 4123 (B) 1324 (C) 2341 (D) 4321

2. 若 $(-1)^t a_{11} a_{k2} a_{43} a_{l4} a_{55}$ 是五阶行列式 D_5 的一项, 则 k, l 及该项的符号是

(BC) .

(A) $k=2, l=3$, 符号为正 (B) $k=2, l=3$, 符号为负

(C) $k=3, l=2$, 符号为正 (D) $k=3, l=2$, 符号为负

3. $\begin{vmatrix} k+1 & 2 \\ 2 & k+1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$ 的充分必要条件是 (D) .

(A) $k \neq 1$ (B) $k \neq -3$ (C) $k \neq 1$ 或 $k \neq -3$ (D) $k \neq 1$ 且 $k \neq -3$

解: $\begin{vmatrix} k+1 & 2 \\ 2 & k+1 \end{vmatrix} = (k+1)^2 - 2^2 = (k-1)(k+3) \neq 0$

4. 如果 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a$, $D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2a_{11} & 2a_{13} & 2a_{12} \\ 2a_{21} & 2a_{23} & 2a_{22} \\ 2a_{31} & 2a_{33} & 2a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$, 则 $D_1 =$ (D) .

(A) $2a$ (B) $-2a$ (C) $8a$ (D) $-8a$

解: $D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2a_{11} & 2a_{13} & 2a_{12} \\ 2a_{21} & 2a_{23} & 2a_{22} \\ 2a_{31} & 2a_{33} & 2a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = 2^3 \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = -2^3 \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = -8a$

5. 如果 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 1$, $D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2a_{11} & 3a_{11}-4a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 2a_{21} & 3a_{21}-4a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 2a_{31} & 3a_{31}-4a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$, 则 $D_1 =$ (B) .

(A) 6 (B) -8 (C) 12 (D) -12

解: $D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2a_{11} & 3a_{11}-4a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 2a_{21} & 3a_{21}-4a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 2a_{31} & 3a_{31}-4a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2a_{11} & 3a_{11} & a_{13} \\ 2a_{21} & 3a_{21} & a_{23} \\ 2a_{31} & 3a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2a_{11} & -4a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 2a_{21} & -4a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 2a_{31} & -4a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$

$= 0 - 8 \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = -8D = -8$

6. 下列 $n(n>2)$ 阶行列式中, 值必为零的有 (BD).

(A) 行列式主对角线上的元素全为零

(B) 上 (或下) 三角形行列式主对角线上有一个元素为零

(C) 行列式零元素个数多于 n 个

(D) 行列式非零元素个数小于 n 个

7. 四阶行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix}$ 的值等于 (D).

(A) $a_1a_2a_3a_4 - b_1b_2b_3b_4$

(B) $a_1a_2a_3a_4 + b_1b_2b_3b_4$

(C) $(a_1a_2 - b_1b_2)(a_3a_4 - b_3b_4)$

(D) $(a_2a_3 - b_2b_3)(a_1a_4 - b_1b_4)$

解:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_4 - \frac{b_1b_4}{a_1} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 - \frac{b_2b_3}{a_2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_4 - \frac{b_1b_4}{a_1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1a_2 \left(a_3 - \frac{b_2b_3}{a_2} \right) \left(a_4 - \frac{b_1b_4}{a_1} \right) = (a_2a_3 - b_2b_3)(a_1a_4 - b_1b_4)$$

8. 若 $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & x-1 & x-2 & x-3 \\ 2x-2 & 2x-1 & 2x-2 & 2x-3 \\ 3x-3 & 3x-2 & 4x-5 & 3x-5 \\ 4x & 4x-3 & 5x-7 & 4x-3 \end{vmatrix}$,

则方程 $f(x)=0$ 的根的个数为 (B).

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

解: $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & x-1 & x-2 & x-3 \\ 2x-2 & 2x-1 & 2x-2 & 2x-3 \\ 3x-3 & 3x-2 & 4x-5 & 3x-5 \\ 4x & 4x-3 & 5x-7 & 4x-3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2x-2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 3x-3 & 1 & x-2 & -2 \\ 4x & -3 & x-7 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2x-2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3x-3 & 1 & x-2 & -1 \\ 4x & -3 & x-7 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 1 \\ 2x-2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & -1 \\ x-7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -x(2x-9)$$

9. 如果 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = 1$, 则方程组 $\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 - a_{12}x_2 + b_1 = 0, \\ a_{21}x_1 - a_{22}x_2 + b_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 的解是 (B).

$$(A) \quad x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}, \quad x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \quad (B) \quad x_1 = -\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}, \quad x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(C) \quad x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}, \quad x_2 = -\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \quad (D) \quad x_1 = -\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}, \quad x_2 = -\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -b_1 & -a_{12} \\ -b_2 & -a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & -a_{12} \\ a_{21} & -a_{22} \end{vmatrix}} = -\frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}} = -\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix},$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & -b_1 \\ a_{21} & -b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & -a_{12} \\ a_{21} & -a_{22} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

二. 填空题:

$$1. \quad \begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{(a+b+c)(b-a)(c-b)(c-a)}{1}.$$

解:

$$\begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b+c+a & c+a+b & a+b+c \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c)(b-a)(c-b)(c-a).$$

$$2. \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_1+x & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ -x & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -x & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -x & x \end{vmatrix} = \frac{x^3(x+a_1+a_2+a_3+a_4)}{1}.$$

解:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1+x & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \\ -x & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -x & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -x & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1+a_2+a_3+a_4+x & a_2+a_3+a_4 & a_3+a_4 & a_4 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} \\ = x^3(x+a_1+a_2+a_3+a_4).$$

$$3. \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{-2}.$$

解:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4} & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (1-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}) \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 = -2.$$

$$4. \quad \text{若} \begin{vmatrix} I-3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & I-5 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & I-3 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 则 } I = \underline{2, 3, 6}.$$

解: 因为

$$\begin{vmatrix} I-3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & I-5 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & I-3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} I-3 & 1 & -1 \\ I-3 & I-5 & 1 \\ I-3 & 1 & I-3 \end{vmatrix} = (I-3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & I-5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & I-3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = (I-3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & I-6 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & I-2 \end{vmatrix} = (I-3)(I-6)(I-2),$$

所以 $I = 2, 3, 6$.

$$5. \quad \text{设 } D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 则 } A_{41} + A_{42} + A_{43} + A_{44} = \underline{0}.$$

解:

$$A_{41} + A_{42} + A_{43} + A_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

6. 多项式 $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x+a_{11} & x+a_{12} & x+a_{13} \\ x+a_{21} & x+a_{22} & x+a_{23} \\ x+a_{31} & x+a_{32} & x+a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$ 的次数最多是 1 次.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \begin{vmatrix} x+a_{11} & x+a_{12} & x+a_{13} \\ x+a_{21} & x+a_{22} & x+a_{23} \\ x+a_{31} & x+a_{32} & x+a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} x & x & x \\ x & x & x \\ x & x & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & x & a_{13} \\ x & x & a_{23} \\ x & x & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & a_{12} & x \\ x & a_{22} & x \\ x & a_{32} & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ x & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ x & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \\ &\quad + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & x & x \\ a_{21} & x & x \\ a_{31} & x & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & x & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & x & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & x & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & x \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & x \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} x & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ x & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ x & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & x & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & x & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & x & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & x \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & x \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= x \left(\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 1 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 1 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & 1 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & 1 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & 1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & 1 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right) + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

7. 若方程组 $\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 有无穷多个解, 则 $a = \underline{-2}$.

解: 因为方程组有无穷多个解, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} a+2 & 1 & 1 \\ a+2 & a & 1 \\ a+2 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = (a+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = (a+2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a+2)(a-1)^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

求解得 $a = -2$ or $a = 1$. 又因为当 $a = 1$ 时方程组无解, 所以 $a = -2$.