作业3 习题答案

1. 计算行列式

1.
$$V(3) = 0.5$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 \end{vmatrix} (2) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b \\ b & a & b \\ b & b & a \end{vmatrix} (3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} (4) \begin{vmatrix} (1+a) & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & (1-a) & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & (1+b) & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & (1-b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{RF}: (1) \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2-c_1,c_3-c_1} \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & 4a+4 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 4b+4 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 4c+4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_3-2c_2} \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & 2 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 2 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

第三列提出2,第二行、第三行减去第一行,再按第三列展开得到D=4(b-a)(c-a)(b-c)

$$(2)$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & b \\ b & a & b \\ b & b & a \end{vmatrix}$ 每列的和相等,所以第二、三行加到第一行,再提出 $(a+2b)$

得
$$(a+2b)$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b & a & b \\ b & b & a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_2-c_1,c_3-c_1} (a+2b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ b & a-b & 0 \\ b & 0 & a-b \end{vmatrix}$ 按第一行展开得 $D=$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1 - 4c_4} \begin{vmatrix} -15 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ -10 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ -5 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
按第四行展开得 $D = 0$

2.已知x, y, z两两不相等,求证: $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \\ 1 & z & z^2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$

证: 这是范德蒙行列式,显然.

3.计算n阶行列式(1)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & b \\ b & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} (2) \begin{vmatrix} x_1 + a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & x_1 + a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & x_1 + a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(3)\begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ c & a & b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & c & a \end{vmatrix}$$

解: (1)
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & b \\ b & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n+1}b^n + a^n$$
按最后一行展开可得

(2)若
$$x_1 = 0$$
, $D = 0$.

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\
0 & x_1 + a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\
0 & a_1 & x_1 + a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & x_1 + a_n
\end{vmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{vmatrix}
1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\
-1 & x_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
-1 & 0 & x_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
-1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_1
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
1 + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n a_i}{x_1} & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n
\end{vmatrix}$$

(3)按第一行展开可得递推公式 $D_n = aD_{n-1} - bcD_{n-2}$. 令 $k_1 = \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4bc}}{2}, k_2 = \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4bc}}{2}$ $\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-4bc}}{2}$ [J]

$$D_n - k_1 D_{n-1} = k_2 (D_{n-1} - k_1 D_{n-2})$$

$$D_n - k_2 D_{n-1} = k_1 (D_{n-1} - k_2 D_{n-2})$$

由上两式可得 $D_n = \frac{k_1^{n+1} - k_2^{n+1}}{\sqrt{a^2 - 4bc}}$

4.求4阶行列式
$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$
中第四行各元素余子式之和.

解: 由余子式定义,即求
$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -28.$$

5.证明n阶行列式:

$$(1)\begin{vmatrix} a_0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \left(a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \right)$$

$$(2)\begin{vmatrix} \alpha + \beta & \alpha \beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha + \beta & \alpha \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha + \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \alpha + \beta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta}$$

$$(3)\begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \cos \theta & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \cos \theta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 \cos \theta & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \cos n\theta.$$

证: (1)第2列提出
$$a_1$$
,第3列提出 a_2 · · · ,第n 列提出 a_n 得 a_1a_2 · · · a_n

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_0 & \frac{1}{a_1} & \frac{1}{a_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_n} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$
,再

第一列减去后面每一列,再按第一列展开可得结论.

(2)利用3.(3)的结论,令 $c=1,a=\alpha+\beta,b=\alpha\beta$ 分 $\alpha>\beta,\alpha<\beta$ 两种情况讨论即可

(3)用数学归纳法.

 $D_1 = \cos \theta, D_2 = 2 \cos \theta^2 - 1 = \cos 2\theta.$ 猜想 $D_n = \cos n\theta.$ 设n < k 时假设成立,当n = k + 1时,按第n行展开 $D_n = 2 \cos \theta D_{n-1} - D_{n-2} = \cos n\theta$.

6.证明
$$\begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ q+r & r+p & p+q \\ y+z & z+x & x+y \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ p & q & r \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}$$

证: 由行列式的性质 $\begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ q+r & r+p & p+q \\ y+z & z+x & x+y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b & c & a \\ q & r & p \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c & a & b \\ r & p & q \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ p & q & r \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}$ 换两次列,不变号)

数,等于零,显然各半.

8.证明:
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} & b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ c_{r1} & \cdots & c_{rk} & b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1r} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b_{r1} & \cdots & b_{rr} \end{vmatrix}$$

证: 把矩阵的前k行作行变换,化为三角矩阵,再把第(k+1)列到第(k+r)列作列变换化为上三角矩阵,即得结论

9.用克莱姆法则解下列线性方程组:

$$\begin{cases}
 5x_1 + 6x_2 = 1 \\
 x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 = 0 \\
 x_2 + 5x_3 + 6x_4 = 0 \\
 x_3 + 5x_4 + 6x_5 = 0 \\
 x_4 + 5x_5 = 0
 \end{cases}$$

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

解: (1)
$$x_1 = \frac{221}{665}, x_2 = \frac{-13}{133}, x_3 = \frac{1}{35}, x_4 = \frac{-1}{133}, x_5 = \frac{1}{665}$$
 (2) $x_1 = \frac{-11}{3}, x_2 = \frac{-134}{27}, x_3 = \frac{-59}{27}, x_4 = \frac{37}{27}$

10.设线性空间 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 是数域P中互不相同的数, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n 是数域P中任意一组给定的数,用克莱姆法则证明:存在唯一的数域P上的多项式 $f(x) = c_0 x^{n-1} + c_1 x^{n-2} + \dots + c_{n-1}$ 使 $f(a_i) = b_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

证:
$$f(a_i) = b_i$$
,写成矩阵的形式为
$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1^{n-1} & a_1^{n-2} & \cdots & 1 \\ a_2^{n-1} & a_2^{n-2} & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & 1 \\ a_n^{n-1} & a_n^{n-2} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}, 系数矩阵转置再换下行的顺$$

序后是范德蒙行列式,又 a_i 互不相同,行列式不为零,即可有克莱姆法则求出唯一解