

## 习 题 二

### A 组

1. 填空题.

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解  $\sin 2\theta$ .

$$(2) \text{ 设 } \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ -b & a & 0 \\ 100 & 10 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 则 } a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解  $0, 0$ .

(3) 当  $i = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $k = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  时, 排列  $1274i56k9$  为偶排列.

解  $i = 8, k = 3$ .

(4)  $2n$  元排列  $13 \cdots (2n-1)(2n)(2n-2) \cdots 42$  的逆序数为  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ , 排列  $13 \cdots (2n-1)24 \cdots (2n-2)(2n)$  的逆序数为  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

解  $n(n-1), \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ .

(5) 在五阶行列式  $D = \det(a_{ij})$  的展开式中, 项  $a_{13}a_{24}a_{32}a_{41}a_{55}$  前面带  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  号, 项  $a_{15}a_{24}a_{32}a_{43}a_{51}$  前面带  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  号.

解 负号, 负号.

$$(6) \text{ 四阶行列式 } \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解  $-4!$ .

$$(7) \text{ 若 } \begin{vmatrix} x & 3 & 1 \\ y & 0 & 1 \\ z & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \text{ 则 } \begin{vmatrix} x-3 & y-3 & z-3 \\ 5 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解  $1$ .

(8)  $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & x & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & x & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & x \end{vmatrix}$  中  $x^4$  的系数为\_\_\_\_\_.

解 2.

(9) 已知三阶行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$ ,  $A_{ij}$  为它的元素  $a_{ij}$  的代数余子式 ( $i, j = 1, 2, 3$ ), 则与

$aA_{13} + bA_{23} + cA_{33}$  对应的三阶行列式为\_\_\_\_\_.

解  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & a \\ 4 & 5 & b \\ 7 & 8 & c \end{vmatrix}$ .

(10) 设齐次线性方程组  $\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$  只有零解, 则  $\lambda$  满足\_\_\_\_\_.

解  $\lambda \neq 1$ .

2. 选择题.

(1) 行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_2 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \text{_____}.$

(A)  $(-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ ;

(B)  $(-1)^n a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ ;

(C)  $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ ;

(D)  $(-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ .

(2) 行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_1 \\ a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \text{_____}.$

(A)  $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ ;

(B)  $-a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ ;

(C)  $(-1)^{n+1} a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ ;

(D)  $(-1)^n a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ .

(3) 与行列式  $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$  等值的行列式为\_\_\_\_\_.

$$(A) \begin{vmatrix} a_{13} & a_{12} & a_{11} \\ a_{23} & a_{22} & a_{21} \\ a_{33} & a_{32} & a_{31} \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(B) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(C) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{13} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{23} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(D) \begin{vmatrix} a_{13} & a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{23} & a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{33} & a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$(4) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & x \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & x^2 \\ 1 & -1 & 8 & x^3 \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 则方程 } f(x) = 0 \text{ 的三个根为 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

- (A) 1, -1, 2;                      (B) 1, 1, 4;                      (C) 1, -1, 8;                      (D) 2, 4, 8.

$$(5) \text{ 多项式 } \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + x & a_{12} + x & a_{13} + x \\ a_{21} + x & a_{22} + x & a_{23} + x \\ a_{31} + x & a_{32} + x & a_{33} + x \end{vmatrix} \text{ 中 } x \text{ 的次数最高可能为 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

- (A) 0;                      (B) 1;                      (C) 2;                      (D) 3.

$$(6) \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & x-1 & x-2 & x-3 \\ 2x-2 & 2x-1 & 2x-2 & 2x-3 \\ 3x-3 & 3x-2 & 4x-5 & 3x-5 \\ 4x & 4x-3 & 5x-7 & 4x-3 \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 则 } f(x) \text{ 的零点个数为 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

- (A) 1;                      (B) 2;                      (C) 3;                      (D) 4.

$$(7) \text{ 四阶行列式 } \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} \text{ 的值为 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

- (A)  $a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 - b_1 b_2 b_3 b_4$ ;                      (B)  $a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + b_1 b_2 b_3 b_4$ ;  
(C)  $(a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2)(a_3 a_4 - b_3 b_4)$ ;                      (D)  $(a_2 a_3 - b_2 b_3)(a_1 a_4 - b_1 b_4)$ .

$$(8) \text{ 若 } f_i(x) \ (i=1, 2, 3, 4) \text{ 均可导, 则 } \frac{d}{dx} \begin{vmatrix} f_1(x) & f_2(x) \\ f_3(x) & f_4(x) \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

- (A)  $\begin{vmatrix} f_1'(x) & f_2'(x) \\ f_3'(x) & f_4'(x) \end{vmatrix}$ ;                      (B)  $\begin{vmatrix} f_1'(x) & f_2(x) \\ f_3'(x) & f_4(x) \end{vmatrix}$ ;  
(C)  $\begin{vmatrix} f_1(x) & f_2'(x) \\ f_3(x) & f_4'(x) \end{vmatrix}$ ;                      (D)  $\begin{vmatrix} f_1'(x) & f_2(x) \\ f_3'(x) & f_4(x) \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} f_1(x) & f_2'(x) \\ f_3(x) & f_4'(x) \end{vmatrix}$ .

解 (1) D; (2) C; (3) D; (4) A; (5) B; (6) B; (7) D; (8) D.

3. 用对角线法则计算以下三阶行列式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & x+y \\ y & x+y & x \\ x+y & x & y \end{vmatrix}.$$

解

$$(1) \text{ 原式} = (-1) \times (-2) \times (-1) + 3 \times 3 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 \times 1 - 1 \times (-2) \times 2 - 1 \times 3 \times (-1) - (-1) \times 3 \times 1 \\ = -2 + 9 + 2 + 4 + 3 + 3 = 19.$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = 2 \times 4 \times (-1) + (-1) \times 1 \times 2 + 3 \times 3 \times (-3) - 2 \times 4 \times 3 - (-3) \times (-1) \times (-1) - 2 \times 1 \times 3 \\ = -8 - 2 - 27 - 24 + 3 - 6 = -64.$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = acb + bac + cab - c^3 - b^3 - a^3 = 3abc - a^3 - b^3 - c^3.$$

$$(4) \text{ 原式} = x(x+y)y + yx(x+y) + (x+y)xy - (x+y)^3 - y^3 - x^3 = -2(x^3 + y^3).$$

4. 由行列式定义证明

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & b_5 \\ c_1 & c_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ d_1 & d_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ e_1 & e_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

证明 设  $c_k = 0, d_k = 0, e_k = 0, (k = 3, 4, 5)$ , 根据行列式的定义可得

$$\text{原行列式} = \sum (-1)^{\tau(ijlmn)} a_i b_j c_l d_m e_n,$$

其中,  $ijklmn$  是  $1, 2, 3, 4, 5$  的一个排列. 由于  $l, m, n$  互不相等, 无论它们如何取值,  $c_l, d_m, e_n$  中至少有一个为零, 所以, 每一乘积项  $(-1)^{\tau(ijlmn)} a_i b_j c_l d_m e_n$  都等于零, 因此, 原行列式等于零.

5. 用行列式定义确定下列行列式中  $x^3$  与  $x^4$  的系数.

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & x-2 & 3 & 1 \\ 7 & 9 & x & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 & x+1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

解  $x^4$  与  $x^3$  只在乘积项  $(x-1)(x-2)x(x+1)$  中产生, 故  $x^4$  的系数为 1. 上述乘积项展开后含  $x^3$  的系数分别是  $-1, -2, 1$ , 所以  $x^3$  的系数为  $-2$ .

6. 已知 1326, 2743, 5005, 3874 都能被 13 整除, 不计算行列式的值, 证明下列行列式能被 13 整除.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 6 \\ 2 & 7 & 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 8 & 7 & 4 \end{vmatrix}.$$

**证明** 将第 1 列的 1000 倍、第 2 列的 100 倍、第 3 列的 10 倍都加到第 4 列上, 并提出公因子可得

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1326 \\ 2 & 7 & 4 & 2743 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & 5005 \\ 3 & 8 & 7 & 3874 \end{vmatrix} = 13 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 & k_1 \\ 2 & 7 & 4 & k_2 \\ 5 & 0 & 0 & k_3 \\ 3 & 8 & 7 & k_4 \end{vmatrix},$$

其中,  $k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4$  均为整数. 显然,  $D$  能被 13 整除.

7. 计算下列各行列式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 103 & 100 & 204 & 100 \\ 199 & 200 & 395 & 200 \\ 301 & 300 & 600 & 300 \\ 402 & 400 & 799 & 401 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} -ab & ac & ae \\ bd & -cd & de \\ bf & cf & -ef \end{vmatrix};$$

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

**解**

(1) 首先将第 2 列的  $-1$  倍、 $-2$  倍、 $-1$  倍分别加到第 1 列、第 3 列、第 4 列上, 再利用行列式性质和展开法则可得

$$\text{原式} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 100 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 200 & -5 & 0 \\ 1 & 300 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 400 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 100 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 & -5 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 100 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -8 & 4 \\ -1 & 5 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 100 \begin{vmatrix} -8 & 4 \\ 5 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 2000.$$

(2) 将第 4 列化出三个零, 再利用行列式性质可得

$$\text{原式} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

(3) 先提出各列的公因子, 再利用展开法则得到

$$\text{原式} = bce \begin{vmatrix} -a & a & a \\ d & -d & d \\ f & f & -f \end{vmatrix} = bce \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & a \\ 0 & -d & d \\ 2f & f & -f \end{vmatrix} = 2bcef \begin{vmatrix} a & a \\ -d & d \end{vmatrix} = 4abcdef.$$

(4) 将第 2 行的  $a$  倍加到第 1 行, 再利用展开法则得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & ab+1 & a & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} ab+1 & a & 0 \\ -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} ab+1 & a & ad \\ -1 & c & cd+1 \\ 5 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} ab+1 & ad \\ -1 & cd+1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= abcd + ab + cd + ad + 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \text{ 已知 } \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 2t \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & b & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \text{ 求 } \begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 0 & 0 & t+1 \\ 0 & -2 & -b & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

解 先将第2行与第3行互换、第1行减去第4行,再将第4列乘2、第三行提出(-1),得到

$$\begin{vmatrix} a+1 & 0 & 0 & t+1 \\ 0 & -2 & -b & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & t \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -b & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 2t \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & b & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

9. 证明:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & ab & b^2 \\ 2a & a+b & 2b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)^3;$$

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

$$(3) \text{ 若 } \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & x_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & x_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & x_3 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & x_4 \end{vmatrix} = 3, \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & y_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & y_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & y_3 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & y_4 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \text{ 则}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 2a_{12} & 3a_{13} & 4x_1-3y_1 \\ a_{21} & 2a_{22} & 3a_{23} & 4x_2-3y_2 \\ a_{31} & 2a_{32} & 3a_{33} & 4x_3-3y_3 \\ a_{41} & 2a_{42} & 3a_{43} & 4x_4-3y_4 \end{vmatrix} = 54.$$

证明

(1) 将第3行化出两个零,再利用展开法则得到

$$\text{原式左边} = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & ab-a^2 & b^2-a^2 \\ 2a & b-a & 2(b-a) \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b+a \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)^3.$$

(2) 首先将左边行列式按第1列拆分成两个行列式之和,然后多次利用行列式的性质,可得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式左边} &= a \begin{vmatrix} x & ay+bz & az+bx \\ y & az+bx & ax+by \\ z & ax+by & ay+bz \end{vmatrix} + b \begin{vmatrix} y & ay+bz & az+bx \\ z & az+bx & ax+by \\ x & ax+by & ay+bz \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 2a_{12} & 3a_{13} & 4x_1 \\ a_{21} & 2a_{22} & 3a_{23} & 4x_2 \\ a_{31} & 2a_{32} & 3a_{33} & 4x_3 \\ a_{41} & 2a_{42} & 3a_{43} & 4x_4 \end{vmatrix} + b \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} & -3y_1 \\ a_{22} & a_{23} & -3y_2 \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & -3y_3 \\ a_{42} & a_{43} & -3y_4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 24 \times \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & x_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & x_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & x_3 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & x_4 \end{vmatrix} + 18 \times \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} & y_1 \\ a_{22} & a_{23} & y_2 \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & y_3 \\ a_{42} & a_{43} & y_4 \end{vmatrix} = 54. \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - b_1 & a_1 - b_2 & \cdots & a_1 - b_n \\ a_2 - b_1 & a_2 - b_2 & \cdots & a_2 - b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n - b_1 & a_n - b_2 & \cdots & a_n - b_n \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(2) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & y \\ y & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(3) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(4) D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & y_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & y_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & y_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & y_n \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n & 0 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(5) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2-n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & 1-n \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(6) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 + 1 & x_2 + 1 & \cdots & x_n + 1 \\ x_1^2 + x_1 & x_2^2 + x_2 & \cdots & x_n^2 + x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} + x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-1} + x_2^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} + x_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(7) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & \cdots & a \\ a & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(8) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix}, \quad (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \neq 0);$$

$$(9) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - m & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 - m & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 - m & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n - m \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(10) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n & n-1 & n-2 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

解 (1) 当  $n=1$  时,  $D_1 = a_1 - b_1$ . 当  $n=2$  时,

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - b_1 & a_1 - b_2 \\ a_2 - b_1 & a_2 - b_2 \end{vmatrix} = (a_2 - a_1)(b_2 - b_1).$$

当  $n \geq 3$  时, 从第 2 列起, 各列减第 1 列, 得到

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - b_1 & b_1 - b_2 & \cdots & b_1 - b_n \\ a_2 - b_1 & b_1 - b_2 & \cdots & b_1 - b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n - b_1 & b_1 - b_2 & \cdots & b_1 - b_n \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

(2) 按最后一行展开行列式, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= (-1)^{2n} x \begin{vmatrix} x & y & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{n+1} y \begin{vmatrix} y & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ x & y & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & y \end{vmatrix} \\ &= x^n + (-1)^{n+1} y^n. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 从第 2 行开始, 各行都减第 1 行, 得到

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

再按第二列展开得到

$$D_n = (-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)(n-2)!.$$



(4) 将第  $i$  行的  $(-x_i)$  倍加到第  $n+1$  行 ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ), 得到

$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & y_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & y_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & y_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & y_n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \end{vmatrix} = -\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i.$$

(5) 第 2 列至第  $n$  列都加到第 1 列, 得到

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2-n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & 1-n \end{vmatrix}.$$

再按第 1 列展开, 有

$$D_n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2-n & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & 1-n \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} (n+1)!.$$

(6) 依次将前一行的  $(-1)$  倍加到后一行, 得到

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j).$$

(7) 将第 2 行、3 行、 $\dots$ 、 $n$  行加到第 1 行, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= (x + (n-1)a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} = (x + (n-1)a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & x-a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x-a \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (x + (n-1)a)(x-a)^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

(8) 将第 2 行、第 3 行、 $\dots$ 、第  $n$  行都减去第 1 行, 得到

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -a_1 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \left( \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \begin{vmatrix} 1+\frac{1}{a_1} & \frac{1}{a_2} & \frac{1}{a_3} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_n} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left( \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} & \frac{1}{a_2} & \frac{1}{a_3} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_n} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \left( \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \left( 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \right).$$

(9) 第 2 列至第  $n$  列都加到第 1 列, 得到

$$D_n = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - m \right) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ 1 & x_2 - m & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_3 - m & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n - m \end{vmatrix}.$$

从第 2 列开始至第  $n$  列, 第  $i$  列减去第 1 列的  $x_i$  倍, 得到

$$D_n = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - m \right) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & -m & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -m & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -m \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n \left( m - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) m^{n-1}.$$

(10) 首先, 从第  $n$  行开始依次将下行减上行; 然后, 从第 1 行开始依次将上行减下行; 最后, 利用展开法则, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & n+1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & n+1 \\ -2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n+1} (n+1) (-1)^{1+(n-1)} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} (n+1) 2^{n-2}. \end{aligned}$$

11. 用递推法或数学归纳法证明:

$$(1) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = n+1;$$

$$(2) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \cos \alpha & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 \cos \alpha & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \cos \alpha \end{vmatrix} = \cos n \alpha .$$

证明 (1) 先按第 1 列展开, 再对其中第 2 个行列式按第 1 行展开, 得到

$$D_n = 2D_{n-1} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2D_{n-1} - D_{n-2},$$

所以,

$$D_n - D_{n-1} = D_{n-1} - D_{n-2} = \cdots = D_2 - D_1 = 3 - 2 = 1.$$

故

$$D_n = D_{n-1} + 1 = D_{n-2} + 2 = \cdots = D_1 + n - 1 = n + 1.$$

(2) 用数学归纳法证明. 当  $n=1$  时,  $D_1 = \cos \alpha$ . 当  $n=2$  时,

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \cos \alpha \end{vmatrix} = \cos 2\alpha .$$

即  $n=1, 2$  时, 所证等式成立.

假设所证等式对于小于或等于  $n-1$  阶情形成立, 下面考虑  $n$  阶的情形. 按  $D_n$  的最后一行展开, 得到

$$D_n = 2 \cos \alpha D_{n-1} - D_{n-2} = 2 \cos \alpha \cos(n-1)\alpha - \cos(n-2)\alpha = \cos n\alpha .$$

即对于  $n$  阶情形所证等式亦成立.

综上所述,  $D_n = \cos n\alpha$ .

12. 用 Cramer 法则求解下列方程

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 + 2x_4 = 2, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 6x_4 = 13, \\ x_2 - 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 8, \\ 4x_1 - 3x_2 + 5x_3 + x_4 = 1; \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} 5x_1 + 6x_2 = 1, \\ x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 = 0, \\ x_2 + 5x_3 + 6x_4 = 0, \\ x_3 + 5x_4 + 6x_5 = 0, \\ x_4 + 5x_5 = 1. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 系数行列式为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & -3 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 55 \neq 0,$$

方程组有惟一解. 而

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 13 & 2 & 0 & 6 \\ 8 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -3 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 55,$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 13 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 8 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 13 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 8 & 3 \\ 4 & -3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -55,$$

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 13 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 8 \\ 4 & -3 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 110.$$

因此,  $x_1 = 1$ ,  $x_2 = 0$ ,  $x_3 = -1$ ,  $x_4 = 2$ .

(2) 系数行列式为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 665 \neq 0,$$

方程组有惟一解. 而

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 1507,$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -1145,$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 703,$$

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -395,$$

$$D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 212.$$

因此,

$$x_1 = \frac{1507}{665}, \quad x_2 = \frac{-1145}{665}, \quad x_3 = \frac{703}{665}, \quad x_4 = \frac{-395}{665}, \quad x_5 = \frac{212}{665}.$$

13. 问  $\lambda, \mu$  取何值时, 齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + \mu x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + 2\mu x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

有非零解?

解 方程组的系数行列式为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \mu & 1 \\ 1 & 2\mu & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \mu(1-\lambda),$$

要求  $D=0$ , 得  $\mu=0$  或  $\lambda=1$ .

容易验证,  $\mu=0$  或  $\lambda=1$  时, 方程组确实有非零解.

## B 组

1. 计算以下行列式.

$$(1) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + \lambda_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 + \lambda_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n + \lambda_n \end{vmatrix}, \quad \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n \neq 0;$$

$$(2) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & x & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & z & x & \cdots & y & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ z & z & z & \cdots & x & y \\ z & z & z & \cdots & z & x \end{vmatrix}, \quad (y \neq z);$$

$$(3) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & x_3^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & x_3^n & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(4) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & a & a & a & \cdots & a \\ b & \alpha & \beta & \beta & \cdots & \beta \\ b & \beta & \alpha & \beta & \cdots & \beta \\ b & \beta & \beta & \alpha & \cdots & \beta \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & \beta & \beta & \beta & \cdots & \alpha \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(5) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(6) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & x & x & \cdots & x \\ x & a_2 & x & \cdots & x \\ x & x & a_3 & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x & x & x & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}.$$

解 (1) 作一个  $n+1$  阶行列式

$$A_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ 0 & a_1 & a_2 + \lambda_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} + \lambda_{n-1} & a_n \\ 0 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_n + \lambda_n \end{vmatrix}.$$

显然,  $A_{n+1} = D_n + \lambda_1$ . 另一方面, 将  $A_{n+1}$  的第 2 行至第  $n+1$  行都减去第 1 行, 得到

$$A_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ -1 & \lambda_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_{n-1} & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \lambda_n \end{vmatrix}.$$

从第 2 列至第  $n+1$  列提出公因子  $\lambda_i$ , ( $i=1, 2, \cdots, n$ ), 再将各列加到第 1 列上, 有

$$A_{n+1} = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{\lambda_i} & \frac{a_1}{\lambda_1} & \frac{a_2}{\lambda_2} & \cdots & \frac{a_{n-1}}{\lambda_{n-1}} & \frac{a_n}{\lambda_n} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \left( 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{\lambda_i} \right).$$

因此,  $D_n = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \left( 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{\lambda_i} \right).$

(2) 按最后一行将行列式分解成两个行列式之和, 再利用展开法则, 得到

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & x & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & z & x & \cdots & y & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ z & z & z & \cdots & x & y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x-z \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & x & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & z & x & \cdots & y & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ z & z & z & \cdots & x & y \\ z & z & z & \cdots & z & z \end{vmatrix} = (x-z)D_{n-1} + z(x-y)^{n-1}.$$

由  $D_n = D_n^T$  得到

$$D_n = (x-y)D_{n-1} + y(x-z)^{n-1}.$$

联立解之, 得

$$D_n = \frac{y(x-z)^n - z(x-y)^n}{y-z}.$$

(3) 令

$$f(y) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & x_3^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} & y^{n-2} \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & x_3^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} & y^{n-1} \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & x_3^n & \cdots & x_n^n & y^n \end{vmatrix}.$$

利用 Vandermonde 行列式的结论, 得到

$$f(y) = \prod_{i=1}^n (y - x_i) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i).$$

于是,  $f(y)$  中  $y^{n-1}$  的系数是  $-(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i)$ .

另一方面,  $f(y)$  的定义式中  $y^{n-1}$  的系数为

$$(-1)^{n+(n+1)} M_{n(n+1)} = -D_n.$$

两者相等, 即  $D_n = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i)$ .

(4) 第 2 行至第  $n-1$  行都减去最后一行, 得到

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & a & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ 0 & \alpha - \beta & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \beta - \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha - \beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \beta - \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha - \beta & \cdots & 0 & \beta - \alpha \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha - \beta & \beta - \alpha \\ b & \beta & \beta & \beta & \cdots & \beta & \alpha \end{vmatrix}.$$

再将第 2 列至第  $n-1$  列加到最后一列, 得到

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & a & a & a & \cdots & a & (n-1)a \\ 0 & \alpha - \beta & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha - \beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha - \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha - \beta & 0 \\ b & \beta & \beta & \beta & \cdots & \beta & \alpha + (n-2)\beta \end{vmatrix}$$

按第 1 列展开, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \alpha - \beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha - \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha - \beta & 0 \\ \beta & \beta & \cdots & \beta & \alpha + (n-2)\beta \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{n+1} b \begin{vmatrix} a & a & \cdots & a & (n-1)a \\ \alpha - \beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha - \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha - \beta & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\alpha - \beta)^{n-2} [\lambda \alpha + (n-2)\lambda \beta - (n-1)ab]. \end{aligned}$$

(5) 从第  $n$  行开始, 后行减前行, 得到



$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1-n & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1-n & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

第 2 列至第  $n$  列都加到第 1 列, 并利用展开法则, 有

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1-n & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & 1-n & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1-n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1-n & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

第 2 行至第  $n-1$  行都减去第 1 行, 有

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

再将第 1 列至第  $n-2$  列都加到第  $n-1$  列, 有

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

(6) 当  $x=0$  时, 显然有  $D_n = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ .

当  $x = a_i \neq 0$  ( $i=1, 2, \cdots, n$ ) 时,

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_i & a_i & \cdots & a_i & a_i \\ a_i & a_2 & a_i & \cdots & a_i & a_i \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_i & a_i & a_i & \cdots & a_i & a_i \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_i & a_i & a_i & \cdots & a_i & a_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - a_i & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 - a_i & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_i & a_i & a_i & \cdots & a_i & a_i \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{n-1} - a_i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n - a_i \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a_i (-1)^{i+i} \prod_{j \neq i} (a_j - a_i) = a_i \prod_{j \neq i} (a_j - a_i). \end{aligned}$$

当  $x \neq 0, a_i$  ( $i=1, 2, \cdots, n$ ) 时, 先提出公因子,

$$D_n = x^n \begin{vmatrix} \frac{a_1}{x} & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{a_1}{x} & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & \frac{a_1}{x} \end{vmatrix}.$$

然后, 第 2 列到第  $n$  列均减去第一列, 得到

$$D_n = x^n \begin{vmatrix} \frac{a_1}{x} & 1 - \frac{a_1}{x} & 1 - \frac{a_1}{x} & \cdots & 1 - \frac{a_1}{x} \\ 1 & \frac{a_2}{x} - 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \frac{a_3}{x} - 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{a_n}{x} - 1 \end{vmatrix} = x^n \prod_{i=2}^n \left( \frac{a_i}{x} - 1 \right) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{a_1}{x} & \frac{x-a_1}{a_2-x} & \frac{x-a_1}{a_3-x} & \cdots & \frac{x-a_1}{a_n-x} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

再将第一列减去其余各列

$$D_n = x \prod_{i=2}^n (a_i - x) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{a_1}{x} - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{x-a_1}{a_i-x} & \frac{x-a_1}{a_2-x} & \cdots & \frac{x-a_1}{a_n-x} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - x) \left( \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i - x} \right).$$

2. 证明:

$$(1) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a+b & ab \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{cases} \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a-b}, & a \neq b, \\ (n+1)a^n, & a = b; \end{cases}$$

$$(2) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + x_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ -x_1 & x_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -x_{n-1} & x_n \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{k=1}^n x_k \left( 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{x_k} \right).$$

证明 (1) 按第一行展开有

所以,

$$D_n = (a+b)D_{n-1} - ab \begin{vmatrix} 1 & ab & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a+b & ab \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} = (a+b)D_{n-1} - abD_{n-2}.$$

$$D_n - aD_{n-1} = b(D_{n-1} - aD_{n-2}) = \cdots = b^{n-2}(D_2 - aD_1) = b^n.$$

根据对称性,  $D_n - bD_{n-1} = a^n$ .

当  $a = b$  时, 由上面的递推公式可得  $D_n = (n+1)a^n$ .

当  $a \neq b$  时, 联立上面两个公式解得  $D_n = \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a - b}$ .

(2) 用数学归纳法证明. 当  $n = 2$  时,

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + x_1 & a_2 \\ -x_1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} = x_1 x_2 \left( 1 + \frac{a_1}{x_1} + \frac{a_2}{x_2} \right).$$

即  $n = 2$  时, 等式成立. 假设等式对于  $n-1$  阶情形成立, 下面考虑  $n$  阶的情形. 按最后一列展开, 得到

$$D_n = x_n D_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1} a_n \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (-x_k) = \prod_{k=1}^n x_k \left( 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{a_k}{x_k} \right) + a_n \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} x_k = \prod_{k=1}^n x_k \left( 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{x_k} \right).$$

综上所述,

$$D_n = \prod_{k=1}^n x_k \left( 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{x_k} \right).$$

3. 设  $A_{ij}$  是  $n$  阶行列式  $D = \det(a_{ij})$  的元素  $a_{ij}$  的代数余子式, 证明:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + x & a_{12} + x & \cdots & a_{1n} + x \\ a_{21} + x & a_{22} + x & \cdots & a_{2n} + x \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} + x & a_{n2} + x & \cdots & a_{nn} + x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + x \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij};$$

$$(2) \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - a_{12} & a_{12} - a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1(n-1)} - a_{1n} & 1 \\ a_{21} - a_{22} & a_{22} - a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2(n-1)} - a_{2n} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} - a_{n2} & a_{n2} - a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{n(n-1)} - a_{nn} & 1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

证明 (1) 将原来矩阵增加一行一列, 再利用行列式性质和展开法则可得

$$(2) \text{ 由前面的结果, 令 } x=1 \text{ 得到}$$

$$\text{左边} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x & \cdots & x \\ a_{11} + x & a_{12} + x & \cdots & a_{1n} + x \\ 0 & a_{21} + x & a_{22} + x & \cdots & a_{2n} + x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n1} + x & a_{n2} + x & \cdots & a_{nn} + x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x & \cdots & x \\ -1 & a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ -1 & a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{j=1}^n A_{1j}.$$

设上式右边第一个行列式为  $D$ , 从  $D$  的第二列开始依次前列减后列, 然后按第一列展开. 最后, 按最后一列拆分成两个行列式, 得到

$$\text{将上式代入前一式, 即得所要证明的等式}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - a_{12} & a_{12} - a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1(n-1)} - a_{1n} & 1 \\ a_{21} - a_{22} & a_{22} - a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2(n-1)} - a_{2n} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} - a_{n2} & a_{n2} - a_{n3} & \cdots & a_{n(n-1)} - a_{nn} & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{j=1}^n A_{1j}.$$