

分章测试题(2) 详细解答

1. (1) 预备知识. 定义: 设 $A=(a_{ij})$ 是 n 阶矩阵, 则 A 的行列式定义为

$$|A| = \sum_{p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n} (-1)^{\pi(p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n)} a_{1p_1} a_{2p_2} \cdots a_{np_n}, \text{ 其中 } p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n \text{ 为 } 1, 2, \cdots, n \text{ 的一个全排列,}$$

$\pi(p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n)$ 为 $p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n$ 的逆序数.

解: 由于 $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 2x-1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & x & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & x & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & x \end{vmatrix}$, 根据行列式的上述定义, 知 x^4, x^3 只可能在

$$(2x-1)x^3 \text{ 中出现, 因此 } x^3 \text{ 的系数为 } \underline{-1}. \text{ 常数项是 } f(0) = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{-8};$$

(2) 24; (3) 2; (4) 0; (5) 解: 将 C 的后 n 行依次与 C 的前 m 行交换,

$$\text{有 } |C| = (-1)^{mm} \begin{vmatrix} B & O \\ O & A \end{vmatrix} = \underline{(-1)^{mm} ab}; \quad (6) 6; \quad (7) (2-n)n!; \quad (8) -14; \quad (9)$$

$$a=1 \text{ 或 } b=0; \quad (10) \text{ 解: } (2A^*)^* = 2^{n-1} (A^*)^* = 2^{n-1} |A|^{n-2} A = \underline{2A}.$$

2. (1) (C); (2) (D); (3) (C); (4) (B); (5) (D).

$$3. (1) \text{ 解: } D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ b+c & c+a & a+b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$(2) \text{ 解: } D = \begin{vmatrix} -ab & ac & ae \\ bd & -cd & de \\ bf & cf & -ef \end{vmatrix} = adf \begin{vmatrix} -b & c & e \\ b & -c & e \\ b & c & -e \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= abcdef \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 4abcdef.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \text{ 解: } D &= \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+b & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -a & -a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -b & -b \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (1+a) \begin{vmatrix} -a & 0 & 0 \\ a & b & 0 \\ 0 & -b & -b \end{vmatrix} + a \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & 0 \\ 0 & -b & -b \end{vmatrix} = ab^2(1+a) - ab^2 = a^2b^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \text{ 解: } D_n &= [x+(n-2)b] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ b & x-b & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & b & \cdots & x-b \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= [x+(n-2)b] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & x-2b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x-2b \end{vmatrix} = [x+(n-2)b](x-2b)^{n-1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(5) 解: 将 D_n 按第一行元素展开, 得 $D_n = (a+b)D_{n-1} - abD_{n-2}$,

所以 $D_n - bD_{n-1} = a(D_{n-1} - bD_{n-2})$ 或 $D_n - aD_{n-1} = b(D_{n-1} - aD_{n-2})$

由上面两个递推关系式分别通过递推可得

$$D_n - bD_{n-1} = a(D_{n-1} - bD_{n-2}) = a^2(D_{n-2} - bD_{n-3}) = \cdots = a^{n-2}(D_2 - bD_1) = a^n,$$

$$D_n - aD_{n-1} = b(D_{n-1} - aD_{n-2}) = b^2(D_{n-2} - aD_{n-3}) = \cdots = b^{n-2}(D_2 - aD_1) = b^n,$$

$$\text{当 } a \neq b \text{ 时, } D_n = \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a - b},$$

$$\text{当 } a = b \text{ 时, } D_n = \lim_{b \rightarrow a} \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a - b} = (n+1)a^n,$$

$$\text{于是 } D_n = \begin{cases} \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a - b}, & a \neq b, \\ (n+1)a^n, & a = b. \end{cases}$$

$$4. \text{ 解: 由于 } f(x) = (x + \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 + x \\ 1 & a_2 & a_3 + x & a_4 \\ 1 & a_2 + x & a_3 & a_4 \\ 1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x + \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & x \\ 1 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 1 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (x + \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i) \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & x & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x^3 (x + \sum_{i=1}^4 a_i),$$

$$\text{故 } x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = 0, x_4 = -\sum_{i=1}^4 a_i.$$

$$5. \text{ 解: 由于 } A^* X (\frac{1}{2} A^*)^* = \frac{|A|}{4} A^* X A = 8A^{-1} X + E, \text{ 所以 } \frac{|A|}{4} A A^* X A = 8X + A,$$

$$\text{因此 } (4A - 8E)^T X^T = A^T, \text{ 而 } ((4A - 8E)^T, A^T) = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -4 & 4 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 4 & -4 & -4 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -4 & 4 & -4 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sim \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -4 & 4 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & -8 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1/4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1/4 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\text{故 } X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$6. \text{ 解: 设平面方程为 } ax + by + cz + d = 0, \text{ 将三点 } (1,1,1), (2,3,-1), (3,-1,-1) \text{ 代入得}$$

$$\begin{cases} a + b + c + d = 0, \\ 2a + 3b - c + d = 0, \\ 3a - b - c + d = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 解之得 } a = -\frac{1}{2}d, b = -\frac{1}{8}d, c = -\frac{3}{8}d,$$

$$\text{由此得平面方程为 } 4x + y + 3z - 8 = 0.$$