

$$S10-2$$

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & -7 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 9 & 3 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 & -7 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 9 & 3 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -16 + 9 + 42 - (-63 - 6 - 16)$$

$$= 63 + 9 + 42 + 6$$

$$= 120$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 105 \\ 114 \end{array}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & -8 & -10 \\ 0 & -7 & -10 & -13 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 4 & 10 \\ 7 & 10 & 13 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2 (53 + 20 + 20 - (196 + 26 + 50))$$

$$= -2 (2 - 56 - 26)$$

$$= 160$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

E(0-3)

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \begin{vmatrix} b+c+2a & b & c \\ a & c+a+2b & c \\ a & b & a+b+2c \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 2(a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & c \\ 1 & c+a+2b & c \\ 1 & b & a+b+2c \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 2(a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & c \\ 0 & a+b+c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a+b+c \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 2(a+b+c)^3
 \end{aligned}$$

SC0-3

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & a & b \\ y^2 & y & 1 & c \\ yz^2 & z^2 & z & 1 \\ yzt & zt & t & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x-y & 1 & a & b \\ 0 & y & 1 & c \\ 0 & z^2 & z & 1 \\ 0 & zt & t & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (x-y) \begin{vmatrix} y & 1 & c \\ z^2 & z & 1 \\ zt & t & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (x-y) \begin{vmatrix} y-z & 1 & c \\ 0 & z & 1 \\ 0 & t & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (x-y)(y-z) \begin{vmatrix} z & 1 \\ t & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (x-y)(y-z)(z-t)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} a & b & \dots & b \\ b & a & \dots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & b & \dots & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & b & \dots & b \\ a+b & a & \dots & b \\ b+b & \vdots & \ddots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b+b & b & \dots & a \end{vmatrix} \leftarrow n-1 \text{ rows} \\
 & = \begin{vmatrix} a+(n-1)b & b & \dots & b \\ a+(n-1)b & a & \dots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a+(n-1)b & b & \dots & a \end{vmatrix} \leftarrow n-1 \text{ rows} \\
 & = (a+(n-1)b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & \dots & b \\ 1 & a & \dots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & b & \dots & a \end{vmatrix} \leftarrow n-1 \text{ rows}
 \end{aligned}$$

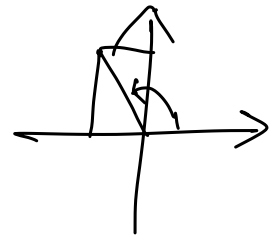
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (a + (n-1)b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & a-b & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & -a-b \end{vmatrix} \leftarrow n-2 \\
 &= (a + (n-1)b) \begin{vmatrix} a-b & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & a-b & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a-b \end{vmatrix} \leftarrow n-1, 2 \\
 &= (a + (n-1)b) (a-b)^{n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

ECO-4

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{pmatrix} b^2 + c^2 & ab & ca \\ ab & c^2 + a^2 & bc \\ ca & bc & a^2 + b^2 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} b & c & 0 \\ a & 0 & c \\ 0 & a & b \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b & a & 0 \\ c & 0 & a \\ 0 & c & b \end{pmatrix} \\
 \begin{vmatrix} b^2 + c^2 & ab & ca \\ ab & c^2 + a^2 & bc \\ ca & bc & a^2 + b^2 \end{vmatrix} &= -2abc \cdot (-2abc) \\
 &= 4a^2b^2c^2
 \end{aligned}$$

SCD-4

$$\omega = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2} = e^{i\frac{2}{3}\pi} \rightarrow \omega^3 = 1$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 |AB| &= \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & a+ba+ca^2 & a+ba^2+ca \\ c+a+b & c+aa+ba^2 & c+aa^2+ba \\ b+c+a & b+ca+aa^2 & b+ca^2+aa \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a+ba+ca^2 & a+ba^2+ca \\ 1 & c+aa+ba^2 & c+aa^2+ba \\ 1 & b+ca+aa^2 & b+ca^2+aa \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a+ba+ca^2 & a+ba^2+Ca \\ 1 & a(a+ba+Ca^2) & a^2(a+ba^2+Ca) \\ 1 & a^2(a+ba+Ca^2) & a(a+ba^2+Ca) \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= (a+b+c)(a+ba+Ca^2)(a+ba^2+Ca) |B|$$

$$|B| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & a^2 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a^2 + a^2 + a^2 - a - a - a^2$$

$$= 3a^2 - 3a$$

$$= 3a(a-1)$$

$$\neq 0$$

$$\therefore |A| = \frac{|AB|}{|B|} = (a+b+c)(a+ba+Ca^2)(a+ba^2+Ca)$$

8(10-5)

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{(d-c)(b-d)}{(a-c)(b-a)} \\ \frac{(d-c)(d-a)}{(b-c)(b-a)} \\ \frac{(a-d)(b-d)}{(a-c)(b-c)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex 10-6

$$|A| = 4 + 5 + 4 - 10 = 3$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 9 & 6 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 5 & -10 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 5 \\ 9 & -2 & -10 \\ 6 & -1 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 9 & 6 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 5 & -10 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex 10-7

$$D_1 = 1 + \lambda^2$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1+\lambda^2 & \lambda \\ \lambda & 1+\lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} = (1+\lambda^2)^2 - \lambda^2 = 1 + \lambda^2 + \lambda^4$$

$$D_n = (1 + \lambda^2) A_{n1} + \lambda A_{n2}$$

$$= (1 + \lambda^2) \begin{vmatrix} 1+\lambda^2 & \lambda & \dots & 0 \\ \lambda & 1+\lambda^2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1+\lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} - \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \lambda & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1+\lambda^2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1+\lambda^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1+x^2)D_{n-1} - x^2 D_{n-2}$$

$$\therefore D_n - D_{n-1} = x^2 (D_{n-1} - D_{n-2})$$

$$\therefore D_{n+1} - D_n = x^2 (D_n - D_{n-1})$$

$$\therefore = x^{2(n-1)} \cdot x^4$$

$$\therefore D_n - D_{n-1} = x^{2(n-2)} \cdot x^4$$

$$= x^{2n} \cdot x^{-4} \cdot x^4$$

$$= x^{2n}$$

数学归纳法 \Rightarrow $n-1$ 时成立
 $D_2 - D_1 = x^4$
 $= x^4$

$n=4$ 时

$$D_{4+1} - D_4 = x^2 (D_4 - D_{4-1})$$

$$= x^2 \cdot x^2 (D_3 - D_2)$$

$$= \underbrace{x^2 \cdot x^2 \cdot x^2}_{32} (D_2 - D_1)$$

$$D_n = D_1 + (D_2 - D_1) + (D_3 - D_2) + \dots + (D_n - D_{n-1})$$

$$= 1 + x^2 + x^4 + x^6 + \dots + x^{2n}$$

5/0-7

n 次多项式的导数仍是 $n-1$ 次多项式。

$$n=1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_0 & -1 \\ a_1 & x \end{vmatrix} = a_0 x + a_1$$

对于 $n=1$ 成立。

$n=k-1$ 时成立。

$$n=k$$

$\leftarrow k+1$ 次

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_0 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_1 & x & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ a_2 & 0 & x & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_k & 0 & 0 & \dots & -x \end{vmatrix} = a_0 \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & x & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & x \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ a_2 & x & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_k & 0 & \dots & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_0 x^k + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ a_2 & x & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_k & 0 & \dots & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_0 x^k + a_1 x^{k-1} + \dots + a_k$$

for, $n = k-1$ 成立しては、 $n = k$ 成立しては、

したがって、すべての自然数 n に対して等式が成立する。

Ex 10-8

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x+1 & x^2 \\ 1 & x^2+1 & 1 \\ x & x^2+x & x^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & x^2 \\ 1 & x^2 & 1 \\ x & x^2 & x^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= x \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & x^2 \\ 1 & x^2 & 1 \\ 1 & x & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= x (x^4 + 1 + x^3 - x^4 - x - x^2)$$

$$= x (x^3 - x^2 - x + 1)$$

$$= x (x-1)(x^2-1)$$

$$= x (x-1)^2 (x+1)$$

$$\begin{array}{rrrrr} 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ & & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array}$$

(i) $x \neq 0, 1, -1$ であるとき、 $x \neq 0$ は、

(ii) $x = 0$ であるとき、 $x \neq 0$ は、

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(iii) $x = 1$ であるとき、 $x \neq 0$ は、

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

(iv) $x = -1$ であるとき、 $x \neq 0$ は、

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

S10-8

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & b \\ b & a & b & b \\ b & b & a & b \\ b & b & b & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a-b & b & b & b \\ b-a & a & b & b \\ 0 & b & a & b \\ 0 & b & b & a \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$= (a-b)(a+3b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ b & a-b & 0 \\ b & 0 & a-b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a-b)^3(a+3b)$$

(i) $a \neq b \Rightarrow a \neq -3b \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$

(ii) $a \neq b \Rightarrow a = -3b \in \mathbb{R}, \exists \perp \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3b & b & b & b \\ b & -3b & b & b \\ b & b & -3b & b \\ b & b & b & -3b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -3b & b & b & b \\ b & -3b & b & b \\ b & b & -3b & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(iii) a = b, a \neq -3b \in \mathbb{Z}^*, 5 \nmid 2 \mid$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} b & b & b & b \\ b & b & b & b \\ b & b & b & b \\ b & b & b & b \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(iv) a = b \nRightarrow a = -3b \in \mathbb{Z}^*, a = b = 0.$$

$$5 \nmid 2, 5 \nmid 2 \mid 0$$

Exo-9

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & A \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} A+B & B \\ A+B & A \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} A+B & B \\ 0 & A-B \end{vmatrix} \\ &= |A+B| |A-B| \end{aligned}$$

S/O-9

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 12 \\ 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 13 & 17 \\ 7 & 11 \end{pmatrix}, C = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 7 \\ 2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{fct}) &= \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{vmatrix} \\ &= |A| |C| \\ &= (50 - 48)(15 - 14) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \begin{vmatrix} A & -A \\ B & B \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} A & 0 \\ B & 2B \end{vmatrix} \\ &= |A| |2B| \end{aligned}$$

$$\geq 2 \mathbb{Z}^* |2B| \text{ (fct)}$$

$$|2B| = \begin{vmatrix} 2b_{11} & 2b_{12} & \dots & 2b_{1n} \\ 2b_{21} & 2b_{22} & \dots & 2b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 2b_{n1} & 2b_{n2} & \dots & 2b_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2^n \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} A & -A \\ B & B \end{vmatrix} = 2^n |A| |B|$$