

# A、B 班 9-1 作业分析

作业：习题一：3,4,5,6

\*有些同学行列式计算的过程描述有错，主要是行列搞混淆了，如  $r_1-r_2$  错写成  $c_1-c_2$  .

3(1) 有同学提取公因子过程写错，如  $\begin{vmatrix} 10 & 2 & 8 \\ 15 & 3 & 12 \\ 20 & 12 & 32 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_1 \div 5, c_3 \div 4}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 12 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$ ，应  $\begin{vmatrix} 10 & 2 & 8 \\ 15 & 3 & 12 \\ 20 & 12 & 32 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_1 \div 5, c_3 \div 4}{=} 5 \times 4 \times \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 12 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$  .该题可：

$$3(1)\text{解: } \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 2 & 8 \\ 15 & 3 & 12 \\ 20 & 12 & 32 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_1, r_2 \text{ 成比例}}{=} 0.$$

3(3)、3(6)、4(4)等题的解答中行列式变换出现可能为零的分母，但没有分情况讨论，如：

$r_4 - \frac{b}{a}r_1, r_3 - \frac{x}{a}r_1, c_2 + \frac{1}{\lambda}c_1$ . 这些题可解答如下：

$$3(3)\text{解: } \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & b \\ 0 & b & a & 0 \\ b & 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_1 \text{ 展开}}{=} a \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} + b \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ b & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\text{前} r_1 \text{ 展开}}{=} a^2 \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} + b^2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a^4 - b^4.$$

$$3(6)\text{解: } \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & d \\ x & 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & u & 0 & v \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_2 \leftrightarrow c_3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & d \\ x & y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u & v \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 \\ x & y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & d \\ 0 & 0 & u & v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ x & y \end{vmatrix} \times \begin{vmatrix} c & d \\ u & v \end{vmatrix} = (ay - bx)(cv - du).$$

$$4(4)\text{解法一: } \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & \lambda + a_1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_1 + \sum_{i=2}^n \lambda^{i-1} c_i}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda & -1 \\ \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \lambda^{n-i} & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & \lambda + a_1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_1 \text{ 展开}}{=} (-1)^{n+1} \left( \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \lambda^{n-i} \right) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & & & & \\ \lambda & -1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda & -1 & \\ & & & & \lambda & -1 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \lambda^{n-i}, \text{ 其中 } a_0 = 1.$$

$$\text{解法二: } \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & \lambda + a_1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_{j-1} + \lambda c_j, j=n, n-1, \dots, 2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ f_n(\lambda) & f_{n-1}(\lambda) & f_{n-2}(\lambda) & \cdots & f_2(\lambda) & \lambda + a_1 \end{vmatrix} = D_n, \text{ 其中 } f_k(\lambda) = \lambda^k + a_1 \lambda^{k-1} + \cdots + a_k.$$

$$D_n \stackrel{c_1 \text{ 展开}}{=} (-1)^{n+1} f_n(\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & & & & \\ & -1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & -1 & \\ & & & & -1 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} = (-1)^{n+1} f_n(\lambda) (-1)^{n-1} = f_n(\lambda) = \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n.$$

$$\text{解法三: } D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & \lambda + a_1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_1 \text{ 展开}}{=} \lambda D_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1} a_n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \lambda & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} = \lambda D_{n-1} + a_n.$$

故有  $D_n = \lambda D_{n-1} + a_n = \lambda(\lambda D_{n-2} + a_{n-1}) + a_n = \lambda^2 D_{n-2} + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = \cdots = \lambda^{n-1}(\lambda + a_1) + a_2 \lambda^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n = \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n$ .

$$\text{解法四: } D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & \lambda + a_1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_n \text{ 展开}}{=} (-1)^{n+1} a_n M_{n1} + (-1)^{n+2} a_{n-1} M_{n2} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+j} a_{n-j+1} M_{nj} + \cdots + (-1)^{n+n} (\lambda + a_1) M_{nn},$$

$$\text{其中 } M_{nj} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda & -1 & \\ & & & \lambda & -1 \\ & & & & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & & & \lambda & -1 \end{vmatrix}_{(j-1)+(n-j)} = \lambda^{j-1} (-1)^{n-j}, (-1)^{n+j} a_{n-j+1} M_{nj} = a_{n-j+1} \lambda^{j-1}, j=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

故  $D_n = a_n + a_{n-1} \lambda + \cdots + a_{n-j+1} \lambda^{j-1} + \cdots + (\lambda + a_1) \lambda^{n-1} = \lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} \lambda + a_n$ .

解法五：数学归纳法，利用  $D_n = \lambda D_{n-1} + a_n$  .

4(3) 很多同学利用列相减简化行列式，可简化到范德蒙行列式计算，见如下：

$$\text{解：} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & ax & a^2 + x^2 \\ 1 & ay & a^2 + y^2 \\ 1 & az & a^2 + z^2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_3 - a^2 c_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & ax & x^2 \\ 1 & ay & y^2 \\ 1 & az & z^2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{转置}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z \\ x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{范德蒙}} a(y-x)(z-x)(z-y) = a(x-y)(y-z)(z-x).$$

5(2) 很多同学利用所有列加到第一列提取第一个因式，后面计算复杂，可利用分块特点计算如下：

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解：} \begin{vmatrix} x & a & b & c \\ a & x & c & b \\ b & c & x & a \\ c & b & a & x \end{vmatrix} &\xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+r_3 \\ r_2+r_4}} \begin{vmatrix} x+b & a+c & x+b & a+c \\ a+c & x+b & a+c & x+b \\ b & c & x & a \\ c & b & a & x \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{c_3-c_1 \\ c_4-c_2}} \begin{vmatrix} x+b & a+c & 0 & 0 \\ a+c & x+b & 0 & 0 \\ b & c & x-b & a-c \\ c & b & a-c & x-b \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} x+b & a+c \\ a+c & x+b \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x-b & a-c \\ a-c & x-b \end{vmatrix} = ((x+b)^2 - (a+c)^2)((x-b)^2 - (a-c)^2) = 0, \\ \text{故解为 } x+b &= \pm(a+c), x-b = \pm(a-c) \text{ 即 } x = -b+a+c, x = -b-a-c, x = b+a-c, x = b-a+c. \end{aligned}$$

6(3) 计算不够简单，可如下：

$$\text{解：} D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{c_1-c_2 \\ c_3-c_4}} \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ x & 1-x & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & y & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & y & 1-y \end{vmatrix} = xy \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{c_2-c_1 \\ c_4-c_1-c_3}} xy \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -y \end{vmatrix} = x^2 y^2.$$

其余一些作业解题思路：

4(1)  $c_1 - 2c_2 + c_3$ ,  $c_1$  展开；(2)  $c_1 + c_2 + c_3, r_2 - r_1, r_3 - r_1$ ；(5) 参照补充例 1B

5(1)  $c_1 + c_2 + c_3, r_2 - r_1, r_3 - r_1$ ；(3) 范德蒙展开，或参照补充例 1C

6(2)  $c_1 - xc_2 - yc_3 - zc_4$