

线性代数之行列式习题

1. 计算行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ a_1 & x & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & x & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & x & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

答案：一行(列)与另一行(列)的分行(列)成比例，将成比例的部分消掉。

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ a_1 & x & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & x & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & x & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_k - c_{n+1}a_k} \begin{vmatrix} x - a_1 & a_1 - a_2 & a_2 - a_3 & \cdots & a_{n-1} - a_n & 1 \\ 0 & x - a_2 & a_2 - a_3 & \cdots & a_{n-1} - a_n & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & x - a_3 & \cdots & a_{n-1} - a_n & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x - a_n & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{k=1}^n (x - a_k)$$

2. 计算行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - b & a_1 & a_1 & a_1 \\ a_2 & a_2 - b & a_2 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_3 & a_3 - b & a_3 \\ a_4 & a_4 & a_4 & a_4 - b \end{vmatrix}$$

答案： 行的和或列的和相等。

$$D \xrightarrow{r_1 + (r_2 + r_3 + r_4)} \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{k=1}^4 a_k - b & \sum_{k=1}^4 a_k - b & \sum_{k=1}^4 a_k - b & \sum_{k=1}^4 a_k - b \\ a_2 & a_2 - b & a_2 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_3 & a_3 - b & a_3 \\ a_4 & a_4 & a_4 & a_4 - b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\sum_{k=1}^4 a_k - b \right) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_2 & a_2 - b & a_2 & a_2 \\ a_3 & a_3 & a_3 - b & a_3 \\ a_4 & a_4 & a_4 & a_4 - b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[k=2,3,4]{r_k - a_k r_1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^4 a_k - b \right) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -b^3 \left(\sum_{k=1}^4 a_k - b \right)$$

3. 计算行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b_1 & a_1 + b_2 & \cdots & a_1 + b_n \\ a_2 + b_1 & a_2 + b_2 & \cdots & a_2 + b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n + b_1 & a_n + b_2 & \cdots & a_n + b_n \end{vmatrix}$$

答案：

$n \geq 3$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_1 + b_2 & \cdots & a_1 + b_n \\ a_2 & a_2 + b_2 & \cdots & a_2 + b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n & a_n + b_2 & \cdots & a_n + b_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_1 + b_2 & \cdots & a_1 + b_n \\ b_1 & a_2 + b_2 & \cdots & a_2 + b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_1 & a_n + b_2 & \cdots & a_n + b_n \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ a_2 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_1 \\ b_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_1 & a_n & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$n = 1$ 时, $D_1 = a_1 + b_1$

$n = 2$ 时, $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b_1 & a_1 + b_2 \\ a_2 + b_1 & a_2 + b_2 \end{vmatrix} = (a_1 - a_2)(b_2 - b_1)$

4. 计算行列式

$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

答案：爪型行列式，消去第一列（行）后成三角行列式。

$$D_{n+1} \xrightarrow[c_1 - \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} \frac{c_k}{a_{k-1}}]{=} \begin{vmatrix} a_0 - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k} & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \cdots a_n (a_0 - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k})$$

5. 计算行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix}$$

答案：

解法 1：用第一列消去其他列，化为爪型行列式。

$$D \begin{matrix} c_2 - c_1 \\ c_3 - c_1 \\ c_4 - c_1 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1+x & -x & -x & -x \\ 1 & -x & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & y & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x-1+\frac{x}{y}-\frac{x}{y} & -x & -x & -x \\ 0 & -x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -y \end{vmatrix} = x^2 y^2$$

5. 计算行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix}$$

答案：

解法 2：用“加边法”化为爪型行列式。

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1+x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_k - r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -x & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & y & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 + 1/x - 1/x + 1/y - 1/y & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -y \end{vmatrix} = x^2 y^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix} \\
\text{原式} = & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix} + x \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix} \\
= & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -x & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & y & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -y \end{vmatrix} + x \begin{vmatrix} 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix} \\
= & xy^2 - xy^2 + x^2y^2 = x^2y^2
\end{aligned}$$

6. 计算行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & n \end{vmatrix} (n \geq 2)$$

答案：

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_k - r_2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n-2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)(n-2)!$$

7. 计算行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a+b & ab \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}$$

答案：三斜行列式，直接按第一列（最后一列）展开得到递推式。

$$D_n = (a+b)D_{n-1} - ab \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \color{red}{1} \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{按最后一列展开})$$

$$= (a+b)D_{n-1} - ab \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a+b \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{按最后一行展开})$$

$$= (a+b)D_{n-1} - abD_{n-2}$$

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

7. 计算行列式

答案：

$$D_n - aD_{n-1} = b(D_{n-1} - aD_{n-2})$$

$$D_2 = (a + b)^2 - ab = a^2 + ab + b^2$$

$$D_1 = a + b$$

$$D_2 - aD_1 = b^2$$

...

$$D_n - aD_{n-1} = b^n$$

$$D_n = b^n + ab^{n-1} + \cdots a^{n-1}b + a^n = \begin{cases} (n+1)a^n & a = b \\ \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a - b} & a \neq b \end{cases}$$

13. 利用行列式展开定理计算 $2n$ 阶行列式，其中未标明的元素都为0

$$D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & & & & b \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a & b & \\ & & b & a & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ b & & & & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{2n}$

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{2n} &= a \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & a & \cdots & b & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & b & \cdots & a & b & 0 \\ b & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}_{(2n-1)} + (-1)^{2n+1} b \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & a & \cdots & b & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & b & \cdots & a & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \\ b & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{(2n-1)} \\
&= a^2 \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & \cdots & b & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & b & \cdots & a & b \\ b & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}_{(2n-2)} - (-1)^{2n-1+1} b^2 \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b \\ 0 & a & \cdots & b & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & b & \cdots & a & b \\ b & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}_{(2n-2)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= (a^2 - b^2) D_{2(n-1)} = (a^2 - b^2)^2 D_{2(n-2)} = \cdots = (a^2 - b^2)^{n-1} D_2$$

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