

## § 2.4 行列式 的计算举例

例4.1 计算下面的 $n+1$  阶行列式,

$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_0 & b_1 & \cdots & b_n \\ c_1 & a_1 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ c_n & & & a_n \end{vmatrix},$$

其中空白处的元素均为零.

解 将 $D_{n+1}$ 按第 $n+1$  列展开,可得

$$D_{n+1} = a_n D_n + (-1)^{1+n+1} b_n \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & a_1 & & \\ \vdots & 0 & \ddots & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & a_{n-1} \\ c_n & & & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_n D_n - a_1 \cdots a_{n-1} b_n c_n.$$

即  $D_{n+1} = a_n D_n - a_1 \cdots a_{n-1} b_n c_n$ , 解此递推公式可得,

$$\begin{aligned} D_{n+1} = & a_0 a_1 \cdots a_n - b_1 c_1 a_2 \cdots a_n - a_1 b_2 c_2 a_3 \cdots a_n \\ & - \cdots - a_1 \cdots a_{n-1} b_n c_n. \end{aligned}$$



### 例4.2 计算 $n$ 阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & & \\ 1 & a+b & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & ab \\ & & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}, \quad a \neq b.$$

解 把 $D_n$ 按第一列展开可得,

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

$$+ (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} ab & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & ab & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & ab \\ & & & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}$$

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



由此可得  $D_n - aD_{n-1} = b(D_{n-1} - aD_{n-2})$ ,

从而  $D_n - aD_{n-1} = b^{n-2}(D_2 - D_1) = b^n$ .

由  $a, b$  的对称性又可得,

$$D_n - bD_{n-1} = a^n.$$

从这两个等式可解得

$$D_n = \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a - b}.$$

### 例4.3 证明Vandermonde行列式

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

由此可知,  $V_n \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x_1, \dots, x_n$  互异.

证明 对 $n$  用数学归纳法.

当 $n = 2$  时,结论显然成立.



假设  $V_{n-1} = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n-1} (x_j - x_i).$

从下到上依次将 $V_n$ 的每一行的 $-x_n$ 倍加到下一行,可得

$$V_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 - x_n & \cdots & x_{n-1} - x_n & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-2}(x_1 - x_n) & \cdots & x_{n-1}^{n-2}(x_{n-1} - x_n) & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

下面的例子所使用的所谓“加边法”,多用于处理各行(或列)有相同字母的行列式.



## 例4.4 计算行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a + x_1 & a + x_2 & \cdots & a + x_n \\ a + x_1^2 & a + x_2^2 & \cdots & a + x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a + x_1^n & a + x_2^n & \cdots & a + x_n^n \end{vmatrix}.$$

解

### 例4.5 计算 $n$ 阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & \cdots & a \\ b & x & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & a \\ b & \cdots & b & x \end{vmatrix}, \quad a \neq b.$$

把行列式的最后一列看做两列之和,  
可得



$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & & a & a \\ b & x & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & b & \vdots & a & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & x & a \\ b & b & & b & a \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & a & & a & 0 \\ b & x & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & b & \vdots & a & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & x & 0 \\ b & b & & b & x-a \end{vmatrix}.$$

但是,

$$\begin{vmatrix}
 x & a & & a & a \\
 b & x & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
 \vdots & b & \vdots & a & \vdots \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & x & a \\
 b & b & & b & a
 \end{vmatrix}$$

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



因此,  $D_n = (x-a)D_{n-1} + a(x-b)^{n-1}$

同理可得,  $D_n = (x-b)D_{n-1} + b(x-a)^{n-1}$

由此二等式可解得

$$D_n = \frac{a(x-b)^{n-1} - b(x-a)^{n-1}}{a-b}.$$