

$$1. (1) \begin{vmatrix} \sin x & -\cos x \\ \cos x & \sin x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y \\ y & x & y \\ y & y & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= x(x^2 - y^2) + y(y^2 - xy) + y(y^2 - xy)$$

$$= x^3 + 2y^3 - 3xy^2 = (x+2y)(x-y)^2$$

$$2. (1) \text{左式} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b+x \\ c & d+y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a(d+y) - c(b+x)$$

$$= (ad - bc) + ay - cx$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & x \\ c & y \end{vmatrix} = \text{右式}$$

Q.E.D

$$(2) \text{左式} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & b & a \\ 1 & e & f \\ 0 & d & c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ b & e & d \\ a & f & c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} d & b \\ c & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \text{右式} \quad \text{Q.E.D}$$

$$3. (2) D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4 + 5 = 1$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \quad \therefore x_1 = 3$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \quad \therefore x_2 = 6$$

$$\therefore x_3 = 15$$

$$\text{综上} \begin{cases} x_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = 6 \\ x_3 = 15 \end{cases}$$

$$4. (1) 1735246 \quad (2) 246389157$$

$$5+1+2=8$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} i=3 \\ j=4 \end{cases}$$

$$1+2+3+1+3+3+2=15$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} i=3 \\ j=5 \end{cases}$$

5. 证: 若有  $C_n^2$  对,  $m$  对逆序, 则有  $(C_n^2 - m)$  对顺序

证: 仍有  $C_n^2$  对. 但顺序  $\begin{cases} \text{逆} \rightarrow \text{顺} \\ \text{顺} \rightarrow \text{逆} \end{cases}$ , 则有  $(C_n^2 - m)$  对逆序

1 | 逆 → 逆, 排列 (1, 2, ..., n)

级上  $i_1 i_2 \dots i_n$  的逆序数为  $\frac{n(n-1)}{2} - m$

6. (1) 26538417

$$1 + 0 + 3 + 1 + 3 + 1 = 13$$

$\therefore (1)$  为奇排列

(2)  $n(n-1) \dots 21$

$$(n-1) + (n-2) + \dots + 1 = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}, n \geq 1$$

1° 当  $n = 4k-3 (k \geq 1)$  时

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{(4k-3)(4k-4)}{2} = 2(k-1)(4k-3)$$

偶

2° 当  $n = 4k-2 (k \geq 1)$  时

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = (2k-1)(4k-3) \text{ 奇}$$

3°  $n = 4k-1$

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = (2k-1)(4k-1) \text{ 奇}$$

4°  $n = 4k \quad \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 2k(4k-1) \text{ 偶}$

级上  $n(n-1) \dots 21$  为  $\begin{cases} \text{偶}, n=4k-3 \text{ 或 } 4k \\ \text{奇}, n=4k-2 \text{ 或 } 4k-1 \end{cases}$

(3)  $2n(2n-2) \dots 2(2n-1)(2n-3) \dots 1$

$f(n)$

$$(2n+2)2n(2n-2) \dots 2(2n+1)(2n-1)(2n-3) \dots 1$$

$$f(2n+1) = 2n+1 + n + f(n) = 3n+1 + f(n)$$

$$21 \leftarrow f(1)=1 \quad 4231 \leftarrow f(2)=5 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\therefore f(n) - f(n-1) = 3(n-1) + 1$$

$$\text{则有 } f(n) - f(1) = 3 \frac{n(n-1)}{2} + n-1 = \frac{3}{2}n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n - 1$$

$$\therefore f(n) = \frac{3n^2 - n - 1}{2}, n \geq 1 \quad f(3) = \frac{3 \times 9 - 3 - 1}{2} = 12 \quad \checkmark$$

1°  $n = 4k-3, k \geq 1$

$$f(n) = \frac{n(3n-1)}{2} = (4k-3)(6k-5) \text{ 奇}$$

2°  $n = 4k-2$

$$f(n) = (2k-1)(12k-7) \text{ 奇}$$

3°  $n = 4k-1$

$$f(n) = 2(4k-1)(3k-1) \text{ 偶}$$

4°  $n = 4k$

$$f(n) \text{ 偶}$$