

# 范德蒙行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & a_3^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & a_3^{n-1} & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (a_i - a_j)$$

按升幂排列,幂指数成等差数列.

结果可正可负  
可为零.

$$\begin{aligned} &= (a_2 - a_1)(a_3 - a_1) \cdots (a_n - a_1) \\ &\quad (a_3 - a_2) \cdots (a_n - a_2) \\ &\quad \cdots (a_n - a_{n-1}) \end{aligned}$$

共 $n(n-1)/2$ 项的  
乘积.

归纳法证明。

$$\text{当 } k = 2 \text{ 时, } D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_2 - a_1 = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq 2} (a_i - a_j)$$

设  $k = n - 1$  时公式成立, 即:

$$D_{n-1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_1^{n-2} & a_2^{n-2} & \cdots & a_{n-1}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n-1} (a_i - a_j)$$

下证  $k = n$  时成立.

第*i*−1行乘以−*a*<sub>1</sub>加到第*i*行上,从最后一行开始,

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_1^{n-2} & a_2^{n-2} & \cdots & a_n^{n-2} \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a_2 - a_1 & \cdots & a_n - a_1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & a_2^{n-2} - a_1 a_2^{n-3} & \cdots & a_n^{n-2} - a_1 a_n^{n-3} \\ 0 & a_2^{n-1} - a_1 a_2^{n-2} & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} - a_1 a_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a_2 - a_1)(a_3 - a_1) \cdots (a_n - a_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_2^{n-3} & a_3^{n-3} & \cdots & a_n^{n-3} \\ a_2^{n-2} & a_3^{n-2} & \cdots & a_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a_2 - a_1)(a_3 - a_1) \cdots (a_n - a_1) \prod_{2 \leq j < i \leq n} (a_i - a_j) \\
 &= \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (a_i - a_j)
 \end{aligned}$$

对于范德蒙行列式,我们的任务就是利用它计算行列式,因此要牢记范德蒙行列式的形式和结果.

问题： 你能识别出范德蒙行列式吗？

你会用范德蒙行列式的结果做题吗？

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 & 9 & 16 \\ 8 & 1 & 27 & 64 \end{vmatrix} \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 & 64 \end{vmatrix} = ? \quad -12$$

$$= (1-2)(3-2)(4-2)(3-1)(4-1)(4-3) = -12$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} (a-1)^3 & (a-2)^3 & (a-3)^3 & (a-4)^3 \\ (a-1)^2 & (a-2)^2 & (a-3)^2 & (a-4)^2 \\ a-1 & a-2 & a-3 & a-4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = ?$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a-1 & a-2 & a-3 & a-4 \\ (a-1)^2 & (a-2)^2 & (a-3)^2 & (a-4)^2 \\ (a-1)^3 & (a-2)^3 & (a-3)^3 & (a-4)^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a-4 & a-3 & a-2 & a-1 \\ (a-4)^2 & (a-3)^2 & (a-2)^2 & (a-1)^2 \\ (a-4)^3 & (a-3)^3 & (a-2)^3 & (a-1)^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3!2!1! = 12$$

# 练习

$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} a^n & (a-1)^n & \cdots & (a-n)^n \\ a^{n-1} & (a-1)^{n-1} & \cdots & (a-n)^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a-1 & \cdots & a-n \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = ?$$