

# 行列式

- 1、定义法：适用于0比较多的行列式.
- 2、利用性质化三角形行列式
- 3、按行（列）展开
- 4、其他方法：
  - 析因子法
  - 箭形行列式
  - 行（列）和相等的行列式
  - 递推公式法
  - 加边法（升级法）
  - 拆项法
  - 数学归纳法

## (一) 析因子法

例：计算

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 1 & \textcircled{2} & 3 \\ 1 & \textcircled{2-x^2} & \textcircled{2} & 3 \\ \textcircled{2} & 3 & \textcircled{1} & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & \textcircled{9-x^2} \end{vmatrix}$$

2种取法

① 定以数

解：由行列式  $D$  定义知为  $x$  的4次多项式

② 特殊情况：

$D=0$

又，当  $x = \pm 1$  时，1, 2行相同，有  $D = 0$ ，

$\therefore x = \pm 1$  为  $D$  的根。

当  $x = \pm 2$  时，3, 4行相同，有  $D = 0$ ，

$\therefore x = \pm 2$  为  $D$  的根。

故  $D$  有4个一次因式： $x+1, x-1, x+2, x-2$

设  $D = a(x+1)(x-1)(x+2)(x-2)$ ,

令  $x = 0$ , 则  $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -12$

即,  $a \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot 2 \cdot (-2) = -12.$   $\therefore a = -3.$

$\therefore D = -3(x+1)(x-1)(x+2)(x-2)$

## (二) 箭形行列式

$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_0 & b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & b_n \\ c_1 & a_1 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ c_2 & \cdots & a_2 & \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ c_n & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}, \quad a_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, 3 \cdots n.$$

将  $c_1 \sim c_n$  消为 0

解：把所有的第  $i+1$  列 ( $i = 1, \cdots, n$ ) 的  $-\frac{c_i}{a_i}$  倍加到

第1列，得：

$$D_{n+1} = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \left( a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b_i c_i}{a_i} \right)$$

# 可转为箭形行列式的行列式：

$$1) \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_1 & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \cdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ -a_1 & \cdots & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix}, \quad a_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, 3 \cdots n.$$

$$2) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & x & \cdots & x \\ x & a_2 & \cdots & x \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & x \\ x & \cdots & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}, \quad a_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, 3 \cdots n.$$

(把第  $i$  行分别减去第1行，即可转为箭形行列式)

### (三) 行 (列) 和相等的行列式

$$1) \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & \cdots & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

加在首列

$$\text{解: } D \xrightarrow{c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_n} \begin{vmatrix} a + (n-1)b & b & \cdots & b \\ a + (n-1)b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a + (n-1)b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

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

第一行特殊

$$\xrightarrow{i=2,3,\cdots,n} \frac{r_i - r_1}{(a + (n-1)b)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-b \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)^{n-1} (a + (n-1)b)$$

2)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$D = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_n - r_{n-1} \\ r_{n-1} - r_{n-2} \\ \vdots \\ r_2 - r_1 \end{matrix} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 1 & 1-n & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1-n & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

加上去

$$\xrightarrow{i=2,3,\dots,n-1} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n & n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

标下标  
易知大小

$$\xrightarrow{c_{n-1} + c_1 + \cdots + c_{n-2}} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1}$$

秩顺序

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} (-1)^{\frac{(n-1)(n-1)}{2}} (-1)(-n)^{n-2} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \frac{(n+1)n^{n-1}}{2}$$

## (四) 升级法 (加边法)

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

解:

升级法好作差

$$1) \quad D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & a_1 + b_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & a_1 & a_2 + b_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n + b_n \end{vmatrix}_{n+1}$$

$$\underline{\underline{r_i - r_1 (i = 2, 3 \cdots n + 1)}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ -1 & b_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & b_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{c_1 + \frac{c_{i+1}}{b_i} (i = 1, 2 \cdots n + 1)}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{b_i} & a_1 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & b_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= b_1 b_2 \cdots b_n \left( 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{b_i} \right).$$

## (五) 递推公式法

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

解

$$D_n \xrightarrow{\text{按 } c_1 \text{ 展开}} (a+b)D_{n-1} - abD_{n-2}$$

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

$$D_n - bD_{n-1} = a(D_{n-1} - bD_{n-2}) = \cdots = a^{n-2}(D_2 - bD_1)$$

而  $D_2 = a^2 + ab + b^2, \quad D_1 = a + b$

$$\therefore D_n - aD_{n-1} = b^{n-2}(a^2 + ab + b^2 - a^2 - ab) = b^n;$$

$$D_n - bD_{n-1} = a^{n-2}(a^2 + ab + b^2 - a^2 - ab) = a^n.$$

由以上两式解得  $D_n = \begin{cases} \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a - b} & a \neq b \\ (n+1)a^n & a = b \end{cases}$

(先将行列式表成两个低阶同型的行列式的线形关系式，再用递推关系及某些低阶（2阶，1阶）行列式的值求出  $D$  的值)

例 计算 $2n$ 阶行列式

$$D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & & 0 & & b \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a & b & \\ & & c & d & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ c & & & & d \end{vmatrix}$$

解 按第一行展开,有

$$D_{2n} = a \begin{vmatrix} 0 & & b \\ & \ddots & \\ & & a & b \\ & & c & d \\ & \ddots & & \\ c & & 0 & d \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & d \end{vmatrix} + b(-1)^{2n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & & 0 & b \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a & b & \\ & & c & d & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ 0 & c & \dots & & d \\ c & 0 & \dots & & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

再对两个 $(2n-1)$ 阶行列式各按最后一行展开,得

$$\begin{aligned} D_{2n} &= adD_{2(n-1)} - bc(-1)^{(2n-1)+1}D_{2(n-1)} = (ad - bc)D_{2(n-1)} \\ &= (ad - bc)^2 D_{2(n-2)} = \dots = (ad - bc)^{n-1} D_2 = (ad - bc)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = (ad - bc)^n \end{aligned}$$

# 例 证明范德蒙德(Vandermonde)行列式

$$D_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & x_3^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

**证:** 将第n-1行乘以 $(-x_1)$ 加到第n行,将第n-2行乘以 $(-x_1)$ 加到第n-1行,这样依次下去,最后将第1行乘以 $(-x_1)$ 加到第2行,得

$$D_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & x_2 - x_1 & x_3 - x_1 & \cdots & x_n - x_1 \\ 0 & x_2(x_2 - x_1) & x_3(x_3 - x_1) & \cdots & x_n(x_n - x_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & x_2^{n-2}(x_2 - x_1) & x_3^{n-2}(x_3 - x_1) & \cdots & x_n^{n-2}(x_n - x_1) \end{vmatrix}$$

按第一列展开,并提出每一列的公因子 $(x_i - x_1)(i=1,2,\dots,n)$ ,得递推公式:

$$D_n(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_4 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_2^2 & x_3^2 & x_4^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_2^{n-2} & x_3^{n-2} & x_4^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1) D_{n-1}(x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= [(x_2 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1)] [(x_3 - x_2) \cdots (x_n - x_2)] D_{n-2}(x_3, x_4, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= \dots$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= [(x_2 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1)][(x_3 - x_2) \cdots (x_n - x_2)] \cdots [(x_{n-1} - x_{n-2})(x_n - x_{n-2})] D_2(x_{n-1}, x_n) \\
&= [(x_2 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1)][(x_3 - x_2) \cdots (x_n - x_2)] \cdots [(x_{n-1} - x_{n-2})(x_n - x_{n-2})] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ x_{n-1} & x_n \end{vmatrix} \\
&= [(x_2 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1)][(x_3 - x_2) \cdots (x_n - x_2)] \cdots [(x_{n-1} - x_{n-2})(x_n - x_{n-2})](x_n - x_{n-1}) \\
&= \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)
\end{aligned}$$

## (六) 拆项法 (主对角线上、下元素相同)

$$1) \quad D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a+x_1 & a & \cdots & a \\ a & a+x_2 & \cdots & a \\ \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \cdots \\ a & a & \cdots & a+x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

拆项

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a+x_1 & a & \cdots & a \\ a & a+x_2 & \cdots & a \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a & a & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a+x_1 & a & \cdots & a & 0 \\ a & a+x_2 & \cdots & a & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a & a & a & a & x_n \end{vmatrix}$$

减最后一列

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \\ 0 & x_2 & \cdots & 0 & a \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & a \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} + x_n D_{n-1}$$

$x_{n-1}$

$$\therefore D_n = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} a + x_n D_{n-1}$$

$$D_{n-1} = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-2} a + x_{n-1} D_{n-2},$$

$$D_1 = a + x_1$$

$$D_{n-2} = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-3} a + x_{n-2} D_{n-3}, \cdots$$

继续下去，可得

$$D_2 = x_1 a + x_2 D_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= ax_1 \cdots x_{n-1} + ax_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-2} x_n + ax_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-3} x_{n-1} x_n \\ &\quad + \cdots + ax_1 x_2 x_4 \cdots x_n + ax_1 x_3 x_4 \cdots x_n + x_n x_{n-1} \cdots x_3 x_2 D_1 \\ &= a(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} + x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-2} x_n + \cdots + x_1 x_3 \cdots x_n + x_2 x_3 \cdots x_n) \\ &\quad + x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \end{aligned}$$

当  $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \neq 0$  时, 
$$D_n = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \left( 1 + a \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{x_i} \right)$$

例

计算n阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

行列式基本性质

解：将最后一列写成两数之和的形式,再由行列式的性质5可得

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

由观察可知,上式右端第一个行列式按最后一列展开得 $D_{n-1}$ ,而第二个行列式从最后一行开始,每后一行乘以 $(-1)$ 加到相邻的前一行上,就变为下三角形,其值为1,故得

$D_n = D_{n-1} + 1.$  于是由递推公式得

$$D_n = D_{n-1} + 1 = (D_{n-2} + 1) + 1 = D_{n-2} + 2 = D_{n-3} + 3$$

$$= \dots = D_2 + (n-2) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + (n-2) = n + 1$$

## (七) 数学归纳法

例、证明：

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix} = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \left(1 + \sum \frac{1}{a_i}\right)$$

证：当  $n=1$  时,  $D_1 = 1 + a_1 = a_1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{a_1}\right)$ , 结论成立.

假设  $n=k$  时结论成立, 即,

$$D_k = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{a_i}\right)$$

对  $n = k + 1$  , 将  $D_{k+1}$  按最后一列拆开,

$$D_{k+1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1+a_k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1+a_{k+1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1+a_k & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1+a_k & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & a_{k+1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & \mathbf{0} & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & a_2 & \cdots & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \cdots & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & a_k & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{1} \end{vmatrix} + a_{k+1} \mathbf{D}_k = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k + a_{k+1} \mathbf{D}_k$$

$$= a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k + a_{k+1} \cdot a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{1}{a_i}\right)$$

$$= a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{k+1} \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \frac{1}{a_i}\right)$$

所以  $n = k + 1$  时结论成立，故原命题得证.



# (八) 范德蒙行列式

例、计算行列式  $D_n =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$

解：考察  $n+1$  阶范德蒙行列式

$$f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n & x \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 & x^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} & x^{n-1} \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & \cdots & x_n^n & x^n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x^n - 1 = \dots$$

添一行+一列

$$= (x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_n) \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

显然  $D$  就是行列式  $f(x)$  中元素  $x^{n-1}$  的余子式  $M_{n,n+1}$ ,

即  $D_n = M_{n,n+1} = -A_{n,n+1}$ , ( $A_{n,n+1}$  为代数余子式)

又由  $f(x)$  的表达式及根与系数的关系知,

$f(x)$  中  $x^{n-1}$  的系数为:

$$-(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n) \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j).$$

$$\text{即, } A_{n,n+1} = -(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n) \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

$$\therefore D_n = (x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n) \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

## 练习1、计算

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 5 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 9 & 5 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 9 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$$

解：

$$D_n \xrightarrow{\text{按 } c_i \text{ 行展开}} 9D_{n-1} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 4 & 9 & 5 & \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & 5 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 4 & 9 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} = 9D_{n-1} - 20D_{n-2},$$

即有  $D_n - 5D_{n-1} = 4(D_{n-1} - 5D_{n-2}),$

于是有

$$D_n - 5D_{n-1} = 4^2(D_{n-2} - 5D_{n-3}) = \cdots = 4^{n-2}(D_2 - 5D_1) \\ = 4^{n-2}(61 - 45) = 4^n,$$

同理有  $D_n - 4D_{n-1} = 5^2(D_{n-2} - 4D_{n-3})$

$$= \cdots = 5^{n-2}(D_2 - 4D_1) = 5^{n-2}(61 - 36) = 5^n$$

即 
$$\left. \begin{aligned} D_n - 5D_{n-1} &= 4^n \\ D_n - 4D_{n-1} &= 5^n \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow D_n = 5^{n+1} - 4^{n+1}$$

## 练习2、计算

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

解

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} c & b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a-c & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & c & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & c & c & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} \\ &= c \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & a & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & c & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & c & c & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}_n + (a-c)D_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$= c \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & c-b & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & c-b & c-b & \cdots & a-b \end{vmatrix}_n + (a-c)D_{n-1}$$

$$= c(a-b)^{n-1} + (a-c)D_{n-1} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{又} \quad D_n = \begin{vmatrix} b & b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \cdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a-b & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c & a & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \cdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= b \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ c & a & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a & \cdots & b \\ \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \cdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} + (a - b)D_{n-1} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

①  $\times (a - b)$  - ②  $\times (a - c)$  , 得

$$(c - b)D_n = c(a - b)^n - b(a - c)^n$$

当  $c \neq b$  时,  $D_n = [c(a - b)^n - b(a - c)^n] / c - b$

当  $c = b$  时,  $D_n = [a + (n - 1)b](a - b)^{n-1}$

### 练习3、证明：

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 2\cos \alpha & \ddots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \ddots & 2\cos \alpha & \ddots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 1 & 2\cos \alpha \end{vmatrix} = \cos n\alpha$$

证：  $n = 1$  时，  $D_1 = \cos \alpha$  . 结论成立.

假设  $n \leq k$  时，结论成立.

当  $n = k + 1$  时，  $D_{k+1}$  按第  $k + 1$  行展开得

“从后展才是‘相同’的，‘增长’”

$$D_{k+1} = 2\cos \alpha D_k + (-1)^{k+1+k} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 2\cos \alpha & \ddots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \ddots & 2\cos \alpha & \ddots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 1 & 2\cos \alpha \end{vmatrix}$$



$$= 2 \cos a D_k - D_{k-1}$$

由归纳假设  $D_{k+1} = 2 \cos a \cos k a - \cos(k-1)a$

$$= 2 \cos a \cos k a - \cos(k-1)a$$

$$= 2 \cos a \cos k a - \cos k a \cos a \sin k a \sin a$$

$$= \cos k a \cos a \sin k a \sin \beta$$

$$= \cos(k+1)a$$

于是  $n = k + 1$  时结论亦成立，原命题得证。

## 练习4、计算

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$

解：考察  $n+1$  阶范德蒙行列式

$$g(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n & x \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 & x^2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \ddots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} & x^{n-1} \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & \cdots & x_n^n & x^n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x - x_1)(x - x_2)(x - x_n) \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

显然  $D_n$  就是行列式  $g(x)$  中元素的余子式  $M_{2,n+1}$ , 即

$$D_n = M_{2,n+1} = (-1)^{n+3} A_{2,n+1}$$

由  $f(x)$  的表达式知,  $x$  的系数为:

$$-(x_2 x_3 \cdots x_n + x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n + \cdots + x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1}) \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

即

$$A_{2,n+1} = -(x_2 x_3 \cdots x_n + x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n + \cdots + x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1}) \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

$$\therefore D_n = (-1)^n (x_2 x_3 \cdots x_n + x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n + \cdots + x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n) \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$