

Answer 3

Determinant

1. $C_{12} + C_{23} + C_{34} + C_{41} = 12 + 8 + 24 - 6 = 38.$

2. (1)

按第一行展开

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -21 + 40 = 19$$

按第二列展开

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 5 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 9 + 10 = 19$$

(2)

按第一行展开

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & -3 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 6 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 6 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + (-3) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -6 - 6 - 12 = -24$$

按第二列展开

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & -3 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 6 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 6 & 5 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -6 - 18 = -24$$

3. 解，该行列式可利用余因子展开式， 3×3 矩阵的行列式或者利用范德蒙行列式的变换求解

$$(1) D = 2 \qquad (2) D = (a_2 - a_1)(a_3 - a_1)(a_3 - a_2)$$

4. 解, 此行列式即为 n 阶范德蒙行列式 (Vandermonde determinant)

我们对第 i 行采取如下措施: $\mathbf{r}_i = \mathbf{r}_i - a_1 \mathbf{r}_{i-1}$, $2 \leq i \leq n$, 按第一列展开, 将每一列提取出公因式 $(a_i - a_1)$ 后, 得到 (2), 容易观察到 (2) 是 (1) 的 $n-1$ 阶形式, 可以进行递推归纳.

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & a_3^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & a_3^{n-1} & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \quad (1) \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & & & 1 & & & 1 & & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 - a_1 & & a_2 - a_1 & & a_3 - a_1 & & \cdots & a_n - a_1 \\ a_1^2 - a_1 \cdot a_1 & & a_2^2 - a_1 \cdot a_2 & & a_3^2 - a_1 \cdot a_3 & & \cdots & a_n^2 - a_1 \cdot a_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-1} - a_1 \cdot a_1^{n-2} & & a_2^{n-1} - a_1 \cdot a_2^{n-2} & & a_3^{n-1} - a_1 \cdot a_3^{n-2} & & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} - a_1 \cdot a_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & & 1 & & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a_2 - a_1 & & a_3 - a_1 & & \cdots & a_n - a_1 \\ 0 & a_2(a_2 - a_1) & & a_3(a_3 - a_1) & & \cdots & a_n(a_n - a_1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_2^{n-2}(a_2 - a_1) & & a_3^{n-2}(a_3 - a_1) & & \cdots & a_n^{n-2}(a_n - a_1) \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \prod_{i=1}^n (a_{i_1} - a_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_2^2 & a_3^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_2^{n-2} & a_3^{n-2} & \cdots & a_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix} \quad (2) \\
 &= \prod_{i_1=2}^n (a_{i_1} - a_1) \prod_{i_2=3}^n (a_{i_2} - a_2) \cdots \prod_{i_{n-1}=n}^n (a_{i_{n-1}} - a_{n-1}) \\
 &= \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (a_i - a_j)
 \end{aligned}$$

5. (1) $D = 17$

(2) 将第一行分别加上第 i 行的 $-\frac{1}{a_i}$ 倍, 其中 $i \in [2, n]$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{a_i} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{a_i}) \prod_{i=2}^n a_i
 \end{aligned}$$

6. 解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_1 \\ a_2 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & a_2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_n & a_n & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix} = (1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_2 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & a_2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_n & a_n & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 法一: } & \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & y & y \\ y & x & y & y & y \\ y & y & x & y & y \\ y & y & y & x & y \\ y & y & y & y & x \end{vmatrix} = (x+4y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ y & x & y & y & y \\ y & y & x & y & y \\ y & y & y & x & y \\ y & y & y & y & x \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (x+4y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x-y & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x-y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x-y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x-y \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (x+4y)(x-y)^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{法二: } & \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & y & y \\ y & x & y & y & y \\ y & y & x & y & y \\ y & y & y & x & y \\ y & y & y & y & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & y & y \\ y-x & x-y & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & y-x & x-y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y-x & x-y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & y-x & x-y \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (x-y)^4 \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & y & y \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (x-y)^4 \begin{vmatrix} x+4y & 4y & 3y & 2y & y \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (x-y)^4(x+4y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{vmatrix} x & y & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x & y \\ y & 0 & 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} = x \begin{vmatrix} x & y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & y \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} - y \begin{vmatrix} 0 & y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & y \\ y & 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} = x^5 + y^5$$

7. 按第 n 行展开

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_n &= (-1)^{n+1} a_n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 \end{vmatrix}_{n-1 \times n-1} + (-1)^{n+n} x D_{n-1} \\
 &= (-1)^{n+1} (-1)^{n-1} a_n + x D_{n-1} \\
 &= a_n + x D_{n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以有：

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{n-1} &= a_{n-1} + x D_{n-2} \\
 D_{n-2} &= a_{n-2} + x D_{n-3} \\
 &\dots \\
 D_2 &= a_2 + a_1 x
 \end{aligned}$$

所以： $D_n = a_n + a_{n-1}x + a_{n-2}x^2 + \cdots + a_1x^{n-1}$.

Cramer's Rule

1. 系数矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, 向量 $b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

$\det A = 4$, 方程组有唯一解, 并且

$$\det A_1(b) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 9$$

$$\det A_2(b) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

$$\det A_3(b) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\det A_1(b)}{\det A} = \frac{9}{4}, x_2 = \frac{\det A_2(b)}{\det A} = -\frac{3}{4}, x_3 = \frac{\det A_3(b)}{\det A} = \frac{1}{4}$$

故方程组解为： $x = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{4} \\ -\frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix}$.

2. $\det A = -7$, 伴随矩阵： $A^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & -2 \\ -1 & -4 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{7} & \frac{3}{7} & \frac{2}{7} \\ \frac{1}{7} & \frac{4}{7} & -\frac{2}{7} \\ \frac{3}{7} & -\frac{2}{7} & \frac{1}{7} \end{bmatrix}$

3. 方程组有非零解, 即 $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda + 2)(\lambda - 1)^2 = 0$$

解得 $\lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1$