

hw_6(1)

习题3.3

2. 不展开行列式而证明下列等式。

(1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & bc \\ 1 & b & ca \\ 1 & c & ab \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & bc \\ 1 & b & ca \\ 1 & c & ab \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & bc \\ 0 & a-b & c(b-a) \\ 0 & a-c & b(c-a) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a-b & c(b-a) \\ a-c & b(c-a) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a-b)(a-c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -c \\ 1 & -b \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a-b)(a-c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & c \\ 0 & c-b \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (b-a)(c-a)(c-b) \end{aligned}$$

(2)

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

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 0 & a-b & a^2-b^2 \\ 0 & a-c & a^2-c^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a-b)(a-c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a+b \\ 1 & a+c \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a-b)(a-c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a+b \\ 0 & c-b \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (b-a)(c-a)(c-b) \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a^2 & a^3 \\ 1 & b^2 & b^3 \\ 1 & c^2 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = (ab+bc+ca) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a^2 & a^3 \\ 1 & b^2 & b^3 \\ 1 & c^2 & c^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a^2 & a^3 \\ 0 & b^2 - a^2 & b^3 - a^3 \\ 0 & c^2 - a^2 & c^3 - a^3 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} b+a & b^2 + ab + a^2 \\ c+a & c^2 + ac + a^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (b-a)(c-a)(c-b)(ab+bc+ca) \\
&= (ab+bc+ca) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

3. 解方程:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2-x & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & n-x \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

解:

4. 按第二列展开计算行列式:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & a & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & b & 4 & -3 \\ 2 & c & 3 & -2 \\ 4 & d & 5 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

8. 设 X 和 Y 分别是 $n \times k$ 矩阵和 $k \times n$ 矩阵, I_r 是 r 阶单位矩阵。证明:

$$\det(I_n + XY) = \det(I_k + YX)$$

$$\text{解: } \begin{pmatrix} I_n & -X \\ Y & I_k \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_n & -X \\ 0 & I_k + YX \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_n & -X \\ Y & I_k \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I_n + XY & 0 \\ Y & I_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(I_n) \cdot \det(I_k + YX) = \det(I_k + YX)$$

$$= \det(I_n + XY) \cdot \det(I_k) = \det(I_k + YX)$$

故原式成立。

9. 借助初等变换计算行列式:

(1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 4 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & -8 & -13 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: (1) 原式} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -5 & -19 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 & 1 \\ -3 & -5 & -19 \end{vmatrix} = -335$$

(2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 24 & 11 & 13 & 17 & 19 \\ 51 & 13 & 32 & 40 & 46 \\ 61 & 11 & 14 & 50 & 56 \\ 62 & 20 & 7 & 13 & 52 \\ 80 & 24 & 45 & 57 & 70 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \begin{vmatrix} 24 & 11 & 13 & 17 & 19 \\ 0 & -\frac{83}{8} & \frac{35}{8} & \frac{31}{8} & \frac{45}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{2174}{83} & \frac{36}{83} & -\frac{310}{83} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{37596}{1067} & \frac{205}{231} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{25}{56341} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 24 \cdot \left(-\frac{83}{8}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{2174}{83}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{37596}{1067}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{25}{56341}\right) \\ &= 100 \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^4 & b^4 & c^4 & d^4 \end{vmatrix}$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & c-a & d-a \\ 0 & b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 & d^2-a^2 \\ 0 & b^3-a^3 & c^3-a^3 & d^3-a^3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b+a & c+a & d+a \\ (b+a)(b^2+ab+a^2) & (c+a)(c^2+ac+a^2) & (d+a)(d^2+ad+a^2) \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(c-b)(d-b)(d-c)(a+b+c+d)
 \end{aligned}$$

(4)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & a & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & a & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \begin{vmatrix} a & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & a & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & a & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= a \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & a & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= a \cdot (a^3 - 7a) - 6(a^2 - 1) = a^4 - 13a^2 + 6
 \end{aligned}$$

$$10. \text{ 命 } H_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & a_2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & a_3 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

证明： $H_n = a_n H_{n-1} + H_{n-2}$ 。当 $a_1 = a_2 = \cdots = a_n = 1$ 时，求出 H_n 。

解：10. 按最后一列展开

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_n &= a_n H_{n-1} + (-1)^{2n} H_{n-2} \\
 &= a_n H_{n-1} + H_{n-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

当 $a_1 = a_2 = \cdots = a_n = 1$ 时，

$$H_1 = 1, \quad H_2 = 2$$

$$H_n = H_{n-1} + H_{n-2}$$

$$H_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left[\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} \right)^{n+1} \right]$$

11. 证明 n 阶行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \text{ 的值为 } n+1。$$

解: 设 $D_n =$ 原式

$$D_n = 2D_{n-1} - D_{n-2}$$

$$D_1 = 2, \quad D_2 = 3$$

$$D_n - D_{n-1} = D_{n-1} - D_{n-2}$$

$$\text{故 } D_n = n+1$$

12. 计算行列式的值:

(1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & \cdots & 0 & n \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & \cdots & -n+1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$\text{原式} = n! \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = n! \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = n!$$

(2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1+b_1 & a_1+b_2 & \cdots & a_1+b_n \\ a_2+b_1 & 1+a_2+b_2 & \cdots & a_2+b_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_n+b_1 & a_n+b_2 & \cdots & 1+a_n+b_n \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$\Rightarrow I_n + [a_1, \dots, a_n] \cdot [1, \dots, 1]^\top + [1, \dots, 1] \cdot [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n]$$

由 8

$$\text{原式} = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + \sum_{i=1}^n b_i$$

13. 利用方阵乘积的行列式公式计算行列式。

(1) 通过矩阵的平方求其行列式:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ -b & a & d & -c \\ -c & -d & a & b \\ -d & c & -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

解: 设 $A = \text{原式}$ $A \cdot A^T = (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)I$ $\det(A)^2 = (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)^4$
 $\det(A) = (a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2)^2$

(2) 通过分解方阵求其行列式:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha_1 - \beta_1) & \cos(\alpha_1 - \beta_2) & \cdots & \cos(\alpha_1 - \beta_n) \\ \cos(\alpha_2 - \beta_1) & \cos(\alpha_2 - \beta_2) & \cdots & \cos(\alpha_2 - \beta_n) \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \cos(\alpha_n - \beta_1) & \cos(\alpha_n - \beta_2) & \cdots & \cos(\alpha_n - \beta_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

解:

$$(3) \Rightarrow [\cos \alpha_1, \dots, \cos \alpha_n](\cos \beta_1, \dots, \cos \beta_n) + [\sin \alpha_1, \dots, \sin \alpha_n](\sin \beta_1, \dots, \sin \beta_n)$$

当 $n > 2$, $\det(A) = 0$

当 $n = 1$, $\det(A) = \cos(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)$

当 $n = 2$, $\det(A) = \cos \alpha_1 \sin \alpha_2 \sin(\beta_2 - \beta_1)$