

0.1 求和法

例题 0.1 设 x_1, x_2, x_3 是方程 $x^3 + px + q = 0$ 的 3 个根, 求下列行列式的值:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_1 \\ x_3 & x_1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

解 由 Vieta 定理可知, $x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0$. 因此, 我们有

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_1 \\ x_3 & x_1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[i=2,3]{r_i+r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x_2 & x_3 & x_1 \\ x_3 & x_1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

□

例题 0.2 设 $b_{ij} = (a_{i1} + a_{i2} + \cdots + a_{in}) - a_{ij}$, 求证:

$$\begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1}(n-1) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}.$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) - a_{11} & (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) - a_{12} & \cdots & (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) - a_{1n} \\ (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) - a_{21} & (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) - a_{22} & \cdots & (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) - a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{n1} & (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{n2} & \cdots & (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow[i=2, \dots, n]{j_i + j_1} \begin{vmatrix} (n-1)(a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) & (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) - a_{12} & \cdots & (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) - a_{1n} \\ (n-1)(a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) & (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) - a_{22} & \cdots & (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) - a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (n-1)(a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) & (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{n2} & \cdots & (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \\ & = (n-1) \begin{vmatrix} (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) & (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) - a_{12} & \cdots & (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) - a_{1n} \\ (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) & (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) - a_{22} & \cdots & (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) - a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) & (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{n2} & \cdots & (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow[i=2, \dots, n]{(-1)j_1 + j_i} (n-1) \begin{vmatrix} (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) & -a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) & -a_{n2} & \cdots & -a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow[i=2, \dots, n]{j_i + j_1} (n-1) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & -a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \cdots & -a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \\ & = (-1)^{n-1}(n-1) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & -a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \cdots & -a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

□

结论 第二个等号是行列式计算中的一个常用方法**求和法**:

将除第一列外的其余列全部加到第一列上 (或将除第一行外的其余行全部加到第一行上), 使第一列 (或行) 一样或者具有相同形式. 然后根据具体情况将第一列 (或行) 的倍数加到其余列 (或行) 上, 从而将行列式化为我们熟悉的形式.

应用该方法的一般情形:

1. 行列式每行 (或列) 和相等时;
2. 行列式每行 (或列) 和有一定规律时.

例题 0.3 计算 n 阶行列式:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}.$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{j_i+j_1 \\ i=2,\dots,n}]{\substack{j_i+j_1 \\ i=2,\dots,n}} \begin{vmatrix} n-1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ n-1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ n-1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow[\substack{(-1)r_1+r_i \\ i=2,\dots,n}]{\substack{(-1)r_1+r_i \\ i=2,\dots,n}} (n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1). \end{aligned}$$

□

注 因为 $|A|$ 除对角元素外, 每行都一样, 所以本题也可以看成命题??的应用, 利用命题??的计算方法直接得到结果.

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{(-1)r_1+r_i \\ i=2,\dots,n}]{\substack{(-1)r_1+r_i \\ i=2,\dots,n}} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{命题1.2}} - \sum_{i=2}^n (-1)^{n-2} = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1).$$

例题 0.4 计算 n 阶行列式:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1+b & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2+b & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3+b & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n+b \end{vmatrix}.$$

笔记 既可以将 $|A|$ 看作命题??的应用, 利用命题??的计算方法直接得到结果. 即下述解法一. 也可以利用**求和法**将 $|A|$ 化为上三角形行列式. 即下述解法二.

解 解法一:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1+b & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2+b & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3+b & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n+b \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{-r_1+r_i \\ i=2,\dots,n}]{\substack{-r_1+r_i \\ i=2,\dots,n}} \begin{vmatrix} a_1+b & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ -b & b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -b & 0 & b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -b & 0 & 0 & \cdots & b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{命题??}}{=} (a_1+b)b^{n-1} - \sum_{i=2}^n b^{n-2}a_i(-b) = b^{n-1} \left[(a_1+b) + \sum_{i=2}^n a_i \right] = \left(b + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right) b^{n-1}.$$

解法二:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1+b & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2+b & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3+b & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n+b \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{j_i+j_1 \\ i=2,\dots,n}]{\substack{j_i+j_1 \\ i=2,\dots,n}} (b + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ 1 & a_2+b & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ 1 & a_2 & a_3+b & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n+b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\substack{-a_i \cdot j_1 + j_i \\ i=2,\dots,n}}{=} (b + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & b \end{vmatrix} = (b + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i) b^{n-1}.$$

□

例题 0.5 计算 n 阶行列式:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

 笔记 求和法的经典应用.

解

$$\begin{aligned}
|A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{j_i+j_1 \\ i=2,\dots,n}]{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ 1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow[\substack{-r_1+r_i \\ i=2,\dots,n}]{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & n-2 & -2 & \cdots & -2 & -2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2-n & 2-n \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{按第一列展开}]{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \\ n-2 & -2 & \cdots & -2 & -2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2-n & 2-n \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1-n \end{vmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow[\substack{-j_1+j_i \\ i=2,\dots,n}]{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ n-2 & -n & \cdots & -n & -n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 0 & \cdots & -n & -n \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{\text{按第一行展开}]{-\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}} \begin{vmatrix} -n & \cdots & -n & -n \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & -n & -n \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & -n \end{vmatrix} \\
&= -\frac{n(n+1)}{2} (-n)^{n-2} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n+1}{2} n^{n-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

□