0.1 练习

▲ 练习 0.1 计算 n 阶行列式:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & C_2^1 & \cdots & C_n^1 \\ 1 & C_3^2 & \cdots & C_{n+1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & C_n^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{2n-2}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}.$$

笔记 组合数公式: C_m^{k-1} + C_m^k = C_{m+1}^k.
 于是有

$$C_m^k = C_{m+1}^k - C_m^{k-1}$$
 $C_m^{k-1} = C_{m+1}^k - C_m^k$

解

$$\begin{split} |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & C_2^1 & \cdots & C_n^1 \\ 1 & C_3^2 & \cdots & C_{n+1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & C_n^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{2n-2}^{n-1} \\ \end{vmatrix} = \frac{(-1) \cdot r_{i-1} + r_i}{i = n, \cdots, 2} \begin{vmatrix} C_0^0 & C_1^0 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^0 \\ 0 & C_2^1 - C_1^0 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^0 \\ 0 & C_3^2 - C_2^1 & \cdots & C_{n+1}^2 - C_n^1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & C_n^{n-1} - C_{n-1}^{n-2} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-1} \\ 0 & C_1^1 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^1 \\ 0 & C_2^2 & \cdots & C_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-1} \\ 0 & C_{n-1}^2 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{C_1^1 & C_2^1 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^1 \\ C_2^2 & C_3^2 & \cdots & C_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-2}^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-2}^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-2} & \cdots & C_{n-2}^{n-2} \\ C_{n-1}^2 & C_2^2 & C_2^1 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-2} & \cdots & C_{n-2}^{n-2} \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-2} & \cdots & C_{n-1}^{n-2} \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-2} & \cdots & C_{n-2}^{n-2} \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1}$$

此时得到的行列式恰好是原行列式的左上角部分,并具有相同的规律.不断这样做下去,最后可得 |A|=1 练习 0.2 计算 n 阶行列式:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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解

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{r_1 + r_i}{\stackrel{i=2,\cdots,n}{=i2,\cdots,n}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 0 & 2 & * & \cdots & * \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} = n!$$

▲ 练习 0.3 计算 n 阶行列式:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1b_1 & a_1b_2 & a_1b_3 & \cdots & a_1b_n \\ a_1b_2 & a_2b_2 & a_2b_3 & \cdots & a_2b_n \\ a_1b_3 & a_2b_3 & a_3b_3 & \cdots & a_3b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1b_n & a_2b_n & a_3b_n & \cdots & a_nb_n \end{vmatrix}.$$

解

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1b_1 & a_1b_2 & a_1b_3 & \cdots & a_1b_n \\ a_1b_2 & a_2b_2 & a_2b_3 & \cdots & a_2b_n \\ a_1b_3 & a_2b_3 & a_3b_3 & \cdots & a_3b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1b_n & a_2b_n & a_3b_n & \cdots & a_nb_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_n \\ a_1b_2 & a_2b_2 & a_2b_3 & \cdots & a_2b_n \\ a_1b_3 & a_2b_3 & a_3b_3 & \cdots & a_3b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1b_n & a_2b_n & a_3b_n & \cdots & a_nb_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_n \\ a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1b_n - a_nb_1 & a_2b_n - a_nb_2 & a_3b_n - a_nb_3 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{4k \# n \cancel{N} \cancel{R} \cancel{H}}{a_1b_1} (-1)^{n+1} a_1b_n \begin{vmatrix} a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_1b_3 - a_3b_1 & a_2b_3 - a_3b_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1b_n - a_nb_1 & a_2b_n - a_nb_2 & a_3b_n - a_nb_3 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} a_1b_n \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_ib_{i+1} - a_{i+1}b_i)$$

$$= a_1b_n \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_{i+1}b_i - a_ib_{i+1}).$$

▲ 练习 0.4 计算 n 阶行列式:

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

解

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{k^{\frac{n}{2}} - \sqrt{n} \sqrt{k} \pi}{n}} a^{n} + (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a^{n} + (-1)^{n+1+n} a^{n-2} = a^{n} - a^{n-2}.$$

注 本题也可由命题??直接得到, $|A| = a^n - a^{n-2}$.

△ 练习 0.5 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

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

练习 0.6 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

$$\begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) - a_{11} & (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{2n}) - a_{22} & \cdots & (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) - a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \cdots & b_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) - a_{11} & (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) - a_{22} & \cdots & (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) - a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{n1} & (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{n2} & \cdots & (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{j_{i} + j_{1}}{i = 2, \cdots, n} \begin{vmatrix} (n - 1) (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) & (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) - a_{12} & \cdots & (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) - a_{1n} \\ (n - 1) (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) & (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) - a_{22} & \cdots & (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) - a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (n - 1) (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) & (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{n2} & \cdots & (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (n - 1) \begin{vmatrix} (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) & (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) - a_{12} & \cdots & (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) - a_{1n} \\ (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) & (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) - a_{22} & \cdots & (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) - a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) & (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{n2} & \cdots & (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (n - 1) \begin{vmatrix} (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) & (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) & -a_{12} & \cdots & (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) - a_{nn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) & (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{n2} & \cdots & (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (n - 1) \begin{vmatrix} (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) & -a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) & -a_{n2} & \cdots & -a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} (a_{11} + a_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}) & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ (a_{21} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{2n}) & -a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (a_{n1} + a_{n2} + \cdots + a_{nn}) & -a_$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1}(n-1) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & -a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \cdots & -a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

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(或列)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.
- ▲ 练习 0.7 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

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{j_i + j_1} \begin{vmatrix} n-1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ n-1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ n-1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\underbrace{(-1)r_1 + r_i}_{i=2,\cdots,n}} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\triangleq \mathbb{B}_{1.2}} - \sum_{i=2}^{n} (-1)^{n-2} = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1).$$

△ 练习 0.8 计算 n 阶行列式:

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

全 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:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 + b & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 + b & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n + b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ -b & b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -b & 0 & b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -b & 0 & 0 & \cdots & b \end{vmatrix}$$

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

解法二:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 + b & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 + b & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n + b \end{vmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} j_i + j_1 \\ i = 2, \cdots, n \end{vmatrix}}_{i = 2, \cdots, n} (b + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ 1 & a_2 + b & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ 1 & a_2 & a_3 + b & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n + b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{-a_{i} \cdot j_{1} + j_{i}}{\sum_{i=2,\dots,n}^{n} (b + \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i})} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & b \end{vmatrix} = (b + \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}) b^{n-1}.$$

▲ 练习 0.9 计算 n 阶行列式:

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

室 笔记 求和法的经典应用.

解

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{j_i+j_1} \frac{n(n+1)}{i=2,\cdots,n} \frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ 1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$\frac{-j_1+j_i}{i=2,\cdots,n} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ n-2 & -n & \cdots & -n & -n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 0 & \cdots & -n & -n \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{k}{3}-f_1 \underbrace{k}_{\overline{x}}} -\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} -n & \cdots & -n & -n \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & -n & -n \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & -n \end{vmatrix}$$

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

练习 0.10 计算
$$D_{n+1} = \begin{bmatrix} (a_0 + b_0)^n & (a_0 + b_1)^n & \cdots & (a_0 + b_n)^n \\ (a_1 + b_0)^n & (a_1 + b_1)^n & \cdots & (a_1 + b_n)^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ (a_n + b_0)^n & (a_n + b_1)^n & \cdots & (a_n + b_n)^n \end{bmatrix}$$

解 由二项式定理可知

$$\left(a_{i}+b_{j}\right)^{n}=a_{i}^{n}+C_{n}^{1}a_{i}^{n-1}b_{j}+\cdots+C_{n}^{n-1}a_{i}b_{j}^{n-1}+b_{j}^{n}, \sharp \forall i,j=0,1,\cdots,n.$$

从而

$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} a_0^n + C_n^1 a_0^{n-1} b_0 + \dots + C_n^{n-1} a_0 b_0^{n-1} + b_0^n & \dots & a_0^n + C_n^1 a_0^{n-1} b_n + \dots + C_n^{n-1} a_0 b_n^{n-1} + b_n^n \\ a_1^n + C_n^1 a_1^{n-1} b_0 + \dots + C_n^{n-1} a_1 b_0^{n-1} + b_0^n & \dots & a_1^n + C_n^1 a_1^{n-1} b_n + \dots + C_n^{n-1} a_1 b_n^{n-1} + b_n^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1}^n + C_n^1 a_{n1}^{n-1} b_0 + \dots + C_n^{n-1} a_{n-1} b_0^{n-1} + b_0^n & \dots & a_{n-1}^n + C_n^1 a_{n-1}^{n-1} b_n + \dots + C_n^{n-1} a_{n-1} b_n^{n-1} + b_n^n \\ a_n^n + C_n^1 a_n^{n-1} b_0 + \dots + C_n^{n-1} a_n b_0^{n-1} + b_0^n & \dots & a_{n-1}^n + C_n^1 a_{n-1}^{n-1} b_n + \dots + C_n^{n-1} a_{n-1} b_n^{n-1} + b_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_0^n & a_0^{n-1} & \dots & a_0 & 1 \\ a_1^n & a_1^{n-1} & \dots & a_0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-1}^n & a_{n-1}^{n-1} & \dots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ a_n^n & a_n^{n-1} & \dots & a_n & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ C_n^1 b_0 & C_n^1 b_1 & \dots & C_n^1 b_{n-1} & C_n^1 b_n \\ b_0^n & b_1^n & \dots & b_{n-1}^n & b_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_0^n & a_0^{n-1} & \dots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ a_1^n & a_1^{n-1} & \dots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ a_1^n & a_1^{n-1} & \dots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ a_n^n & a_n^{n-1} & \dots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ a_n^n & a_n^{n-1} & \dots & a_{n-1} & 1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \\ C_n^{n-1} b_0^{n-1} & C_n^{n-1} b_1^{n-1} & \dots & C_n^{n-1} b_{n-1} \\ b_0^n & b_1^n & \dots & b_{n-1} & b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_0^{n-1} & b_1^{n-1} & \dots & b_{n-1}^{n-1} & b_n^{n-1} \\ b_0^n & b_1^n & \dots & b_{n-1}^{n-1} & b_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \prod_{0 \le j < i \le n} \left(a_i - a_j \right) \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} C_n^i \prod_{0 \le j < i \le n} \left(b_i - b_j \right) == \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} C_n^i \prod_{0 \le j < i \le n} \left(a_j - a_i \right) \left(b_i - b_j \right).$$

▲ 练习 0.11 求证:n 阶行列式

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2\cos x & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2\cos x & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2\cos x & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 2\cos x \end{vmatrix} = \cos nx.$$

解 解法一:

设 $|A|=D_n$, 其中 n 表示 |A| 的阶数 $(n\geq 0)$. 易知 $D_0=1, D_1=\cos x$. 从而 $|A|=D_n$ $\frac{接最后—列展开}{命题??}$ $2\cos xD_{n-1}-D_{n-2}$ $(n\geq 2)$.

其对应的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 = 2\cos x\lambda - 1$, 解得 $\lambda_1 = \cos x + i\sin x$, $\lambda_2 = \cos x - i\sin x$.

于是当 $n \ge 2$ 时, 我们有 $D_n = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) D_{n-1} + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 D_{n-2}$. 进而

$$D_{n} - \lambda_{1} D_{n-1} = \lambda_{2} (D_{n} - \lambda_{1} D_{n-1}),$$

$$D_{n} - \lambda_{2} D_{n-1} = \lambda_{1} (D_{n} - \lambda_{2} D_{n-1}).$$
(1)

由此可得

$$D_n - \lambda_1 D_{n-1} = \lambda_2^{n-1} (D_1 - \lambda_1 D_0) = -i \sin x \cdot \lambda_2^{n-1},$$

$$D_n - \lambda_2 D_{n-1} = \lambda_1^{n-1} (D_1 - \lambda_2 D_0) = i \sin x \cdot \lambda_1^{n-1}.$$

若 $x \neq k\pi(k \in \mathbb{Z})$,则联立上面两式,解得

$$D_{n} = \frac{i \sin x \cdot \lambda_{1}^{n} + i \sin x \cdot \lambda_{2}^{n}}{\lambda_{1} - \lambda_{2}} = \frac{i \sin x \cdot (\cos x + i \sin x)^{n} + i \sin x \cdot (\cos x - i \sin x)^{n}}{2i \sin x}$$

$$\frac{Euler \triangle \vec{x}}{e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x, e^{-ix} = \cos x - i \sin x} = \frac{i \sin x \cdot e^{nxi} + i \sin x \cdot e^{-nxi}}{2i \sin x} = \frac{i \sin x \cdot (\cos nx + i \sin nx) + i \sin x \cdot (\cos nx - i \sin nx)}{2i \sin x}$$

$$= \frac{2i \sin x \cdot \cos nx}{2i \sin x} = \cos nx.$$

若 $x = k\pi(k \in \mathbb{Z})$, 则 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \cos k\pi$. 从而由(1)式可得, $D_n - \cos k\pi D_{n-1} = -i\sin x \cdot (\cos k\pi) = 0$. 干是

$$D_n = \cos k\pi D_{n-1} = (\cos k\pi)^2 D_{n-2} = \dots = (\cos k\pi)^n D_0 = (\cos k\pi)^n = (-1)^{kn} = \cos (nk\pi) = \cos nx.$$

解法二: 仿照练习0.13中的数学归纳法证明.

△ 练习 0.12 求下列 n 阶行列式的值:

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - a_1 & a_2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 - a_2 & a_3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 - a_3 & a_4 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1 - a_n \end{vmatrix}.$$

笔记 观察原行列式我们可以得到,Dn的每列和有一定的规律,即除了第一列和最后一列,中间每列和均为 0. 并且 Dn是三对角行列式. 因此,我们既可以直接应用三对角行列式的结论(即命题??),又可以使用求和法进行求解.如果我们直接应用三对角行列式的结论(即命题??),按照对一般的三对角行列式展开的方法能得到相应递推式,但是这样得到的递推式并不是相邻两项之间的递推,后续求解通项并不简便,又因为使用求和法计算行列式后续

计算一般比较简便所以我们先采用求和法进行尝试.

解解 A=1 出 $n \ge 1$ 时, 我们有

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - a_1 & a_2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 - a_2 & a_3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 - a_3 & a_4 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1 - a_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_i + r_1} \begin{vmatrix} -a_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 - a_2 & a_3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 - a_3 & a_4 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1 - a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

接第一行展开

$$-a_1D_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1}$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1-a_2 & a_3 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a_3 & a_4 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= -a_1 D_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1} (-1)^{n-1}$$
$$= 1 - a_1 D_{n-1}.$$

其中 D_{n-i} 表示 D_{n-i+1} 去掉第一行和第一列得到的 n-i 阶行列式, $i=1,2,\cdots,n-1$. (或者称 D_{n-i} 表示以 a_{i+1},\cdots,a_n 为未定元的 n-i 阶行列式, $i=1,2,\cdots,n-1$)

由递推不难得到

$$D_n = 1 - a_1 (1 - a_2 D_{n-2}) = 1 - a_1 + a_1 a_2 D_{n-2} = \dots = 1 - a_1 + a_1 a_2 - a_1 a_2 a_3 + \dots + (-1)^n a_1 a_2 \dots a_n.$$

解法二: 仿照练习0.13中的数学归纳法证明.

▲ 练习 0.13 设 n 阶行列式

$$A_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_0 + a_1 & a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_1 & a_1 + a_2 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & a_2 + a_3 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} + a_n \end{vmatrix},$$

求证:

$$A_n = a_0 a_1 \cdots a_n \left(\frac{1}{a_0} + \frac{1}{a_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n} \right).$$

💡 笔记 用数学归纳法证明与行列式有关的结论.

练习0.11和练习0.12都可同理使用用数学归纳法证明(对阶数 n 进行归纳即可).

证明 (数学归纳法) 对阶数 n 进行归纳. 当 n=1,2 时, 结论显然成立. 假设阶数小于 n 结论成立.

现证明n阶的情形.注意到

$$A_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{0} + a_{1} & a_{1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_{1} & a_{1} + a_{2} & a_{2} & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{2} & a_{2} + a_{3} & a_{3} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} + a_{n} \end{vmatrix} = (a_{n-1} + a_{n}) A_{n-1} - a_{n-1}^{2} A_{n-2}.$$

将归纳假设代入上面的式子中得

$$A_{n} = (a_{n-1} + a_{n}) A_{n-1} - a_{n-1}^{2} A_{n-2}$$

$$= (a_{n-1} + a_{n}) a_{0} a_{1} \cdots a_{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{a_{0}} + \frac{1}{a_{1}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} \right) - a_{n-1}^{2} a_{0} a_{1} \cdots a_{n-2} \left(\frac{1}{a_{0}} + \frac{1}{a_{1}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_{n-2}} \right)$$

$$= a_{0} a_{1} \cdots a_{n} \left(\frac{1}{a_{0}} + \frac{1}{a_{1}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} \right) + a_{0} a_{1} \cdots a_{n-2} a_{n-1}^{2} \frac{1}{a_{n-1}}$$

$$= a_0 a_1 \cdots a_{n-1} \left[a_n \left(\frac{1}{a_0} + \frac{1}{a_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} \right) + 1 \right]$$

$$= a_0 a_1 \cdots a_{n-1} a_n \left(\frac{1}{a_0} + \frac{1}{a_1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} + \frac{1}{a_n} \right).$$

故由数学归纳法可知,结论对任意正整数 n 都成立

△ 练习 0.14 设 n(n > 2) 阶行列式 |A| 的所有元素或为 1 或为 -1, 求证:|A| 的绝对值小于等于 $\frac{2}{3}n!$.

解 对阶数 n 进行归纳. 当 n=3 时, 将 |A| 的第一列元素为-1 的行都乘以-1, 再将 |A| 的第一行元素为 1 的列都乘 以-1,|A| 的绝对值不改变.

因此不妨设
$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & a_0 & b_0 \\ 1 & c_0 & d_0 \end{vmatrix}$$
, 其中 $a_0, b_0, c_0, d_0 = 1$ 或 -1 .

从而

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & a_0 & b_0 \\ 1 & c_0 & d_0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{j_1 + j_i}{i = 2,3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & b \\ 1 & c & d \end{vmatrix}, \ \ \sharp \ \forall a, b, c, d = 0 \ \ \sharp \ 2.$$

于是

$$abs(|A|) = abs \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & b \\ 1 & c & d \end{pmatrix} = abs(ad - bc) \le 4 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3!$$

假设 n-1 阶时结论成立, 现证 n 阶的情形. 将 |A| 按第一行展开得

$$|A| = a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \cdots + a_{1n}A_{1n},$$
 $\sharp + a_{1i} = 1$ $= 1$

从而由归纳假设可得

$$abs(|A|) = abs(a_{11}A_{11} + a_{12}A_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}A_{1n}) \leq abs(A_{11}) + abs(A_{12}) + \dots + abs(A_{1n})$$

$$\leq \frac{2}{3}(n-1)! + \frac{2}{3}(n-1)! + \dots + \frac{2}{3}(n-1)!$$

$$= n \cdot \frac{2}{3}(n-1)! = \frac{2}{3}n!.$$

故由数学归纳法可知结论对任意正整数都成立.

▲ 练习 **0.15** 计算 *n* 阶行列式:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}.$$

笔记 解法一(大拆分法): 注意到

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b + (a - b) & b + 0 & \cdots & b + 0 \\ b + 0 & b + (a - b) & \cdots & b + 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b + 0 & b + 0 & \cdots & b + (a - b) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a - b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a - b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a - b \end{vmatrix} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i = (a - b)^n + \sum_{i=1}^{n} A_i.$$

其中 A_i 是第 i 行元素全为 b, 主对角元素除了 (i,i) 元外都为 a-b, 其他元素都为 0 的 n 阶行列式.

又因为

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a-b \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_i = i & b & \cdots & b & \cdots \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ n & & & a-b \end{vmatrix} = b (a-b)^{n-1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

所以

$$|A| = (a-b)^n + \sum_{i=1}^n A_i = (a-b)^n + nb (a-b)^{n-1} = [a + (n-1)b] (a-b)^{n-1}.$$

解法二 (小拆分法): 记原行列式为 D_n , 其中 n 为原行列式的阶数. 则将原行列式按第一列拆开为两个行列式得

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

$$= \begin{vmatrix} b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a - b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a - b \end{vmatrix} + (a - b) D_{n-1} = b (a - b)^{n-1} + (a - b) D_{n-1}. (n \ge 2)$$

从而由上式递推可得

$$D_{n} = b (a - b)^{n-1} + (a - b) D_{n-1}$$

$$= b (a - b)^{n-1} + (a - b) [b (a - b)^{n-2} + (a - b) D_{n-2}] = 2b (a - b)^{n-1} + (a - b)^{2} D_{n-2}$$

$$= \cdots = (n - 1) b (a - b)^{n-1} + (a - b)^{n-1} D_{1}$$

$$= (n - 1) b (a - b)^{n-1} + (a - b)^{n-1} a$$

$$= [a + (n - 1) b] (a - b)^{n-1}.$$

解法三(求和法):

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{j_i + j_1} \begin{vmatrix} a + (n-1)b & b & \cdots & b \\ a + (n-1)b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a + (n-1)b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} = [a + (n-1)b] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}$$

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

解法四("爪"型行列式的推广):

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-r_1 + r_i}{i = 2, 3, \cdots, n} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & \cdots & b \\ b - a & a - b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b - a & 0 & \cdots & a - b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{-j_{i}+j_{1}}{\overline{i=2,3,\cdots,n}}\begin{vmatrix} a-(n-1)b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-b \end{vmatrix} = [a-(n-1)b](a-b)^{n-1}.$$

▲ 练习 0.16 计算 n 阶行列式:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}.$$

解 解法一(大拆分法): 令

$$|A(t)| = \begin{vmatrix} a+t & b+t & \cdots & b+t \\ c+t & a+t & \cdots & b+t \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c+t & c+t & \cdots & a+t \end{vmatrix} = |A| + tu, u = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} A_{ij}.$$

当 t = -b 时, 可得

$$|A(-b)| = \begin{vmatrix} a-b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c-b & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c-b & c-b & \cdots & a-b \end{vmatrix} = |A| - bu = (a-b)^n.$$

当 t = -c 时, 可得

$$|A(-c)| = \begin{vmatrix} a-c & b-c & \cdots & b-c \\ 0 & a-c & \cdots & b-c \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a-c \end{vmatrix} = |A| - cu = (a-c)^n.$$

若 $b \neq c$,则联立上面两式可得

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \frac{b(a-c)^n - c(a-b)^n}{b-c}.$$

若b=c,则由练习0.15可知

$$|A| = [a + (n-1)b](a-b)^{n-1}.$$

解法二 (小拆分法): 记原行列式为 D_n , 其中 n 为原行列式的阶数. 则将原行列式分别按第一行、第一列拆开为两个行列式得

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

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

$$= b (a - c)^{n-1} + (a - b) D_{n-1} \cdot (n \ge 2)$$

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

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

$$= c (a - b)^{n-1} + (a - c) D_{n-1} \cdot (n \ge 2)$$

若 $b \neq c$,则联立上面两式可得

$$|A| = D_n = \frac{b (a-c)^n - c (a-b)^n}{b-c}.$$

若b=c,则由上面式子递推可得

$$|A| = D_n = b (a - b)^{n-1} + (a - b) D_{n-1}$$

$$= b (a - b)^{n-1} + (a - b) [b (a - b)^{n-2} + (a - b) D_{n-2}] = 2b (a - b)^{n-1} + (a - b)^2 D_{n-2}$$

$$= \dots = (n - 1) b (a - b)^{n-1} + (a - b)^{n-1} D_1$$

$$= (n - 1) b (a - b)^{n-1} + (a - b)^{n-1} a$$

$$= [a + (n - 1) b] (a - b)^{n-1}.$$

当b=c时,也可以由练习0.15可知

$$|A| = [a + (n-1)b](a-b)^{n-1}.$$

练习 0.17 设 $f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x)$ 是次数不超过 n-2 的多项式, 求证: 对任意 n 个数 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n , 均有

$$\begin{vmatrix} f_1(a_1) & f_2(a_1) & \cdots & f_n(a_1) \\ f_1(a_2) & f_2(a_2) & \cdots & f_n(a_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_1(a_n) & f_2(a_n) & \cdots & f_n(a_n) \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

证明 证法一 (大拆分法): 因为 $f_k(x)$ ($1 \le k \le n$) 的次数不超过 n-2, 所以它们都是单项式 $1, x, \cdots, x^{n-2}$ 的线性组合. 将原行列式中每一列的多项式都按这 n-1 个单项式进行拆分, 最后得到至多 (n-1)! 个简单行列式之和, 这些行列式中每一列的多项式只是单项式. 由于每个简单行列式都有 n 列, 根据抽屉原理, 每个简单行列式中至少有两列是共用同一个单项式 (可能相差一个常系数), 于是这两列成比例, 从而所有这样的简单行列式都等于零, 因此原行列式也等于零.

$$f(x) = k_1 f_1(x) + k_2 f_2(x) + \dots + k_n f_n(x)$$
.

其中 k_i 为行列式 f(x) 的第 (i,1) 元素的代数余子式, $i=1,2,\cdots,n$.

注意 k_i 与 x 无关, 均为常数. 若 f(x) 不恒为 0, 则又因为 $f_k(x)(1 \le k \le n)$ 的次数不超过 n-2, 所以 $deg f(x) \le n-2$. 但是, 注意到 $f(a_2) = f(a_3) = \cdots = f(a_n) = 0$, 即 f(x) 有 n-1 个根. 于是由余数定理可知,f(x) = 00,以后 f(x) = 00,以后 f(x)

证法三:

设多项式

$$f_k(x) = c_{k,n-2}x^{n-2} + \dots + c_{k1}x + c_{k0}, 1 \le k \le n.$$

则有如下的矩阵分解:

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_1(a_1) & f_2(a_1) & \cdots & f_n(a_1) \\ f_1(a_2) & f_2(a_2) & \cdots & f_n(a_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_1(a_n) & f_2(a_n) & \cdots & f_n(a_n) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_1^{n-2} \\ 1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_2^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & \cdots & a_n^{n-2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{10} & c_{20} & \cdots & c_{n0} \\ c_{11} & c_{21} & \cdots & c_{n1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{1,n-2} & c_{2,n-2} & \cdots & c_{n,n-2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

注意到上式右边的两个矩阵分别是 $n \times (n-1)$ 和 $(n-1) \times n$ 矩阵, 故由 Cauchy - Binet 公式马上得到左边矩阵的行列式值等于零.

命题 0.1

计算 n 阶行列式:

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} x_{1} & y & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & x_{2} & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & z & x_{3} & \cdots & y & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ z & z & z & \cdots & x_{n-1} & y \\ z & z & z & \cdots & z & x_{n} \end{vmatrix}.$$

解(小拆分法)对第 n 列进行拆分即可得到递推式: (对第 1 或 n 行 (或列)拆分都可以得到相同结果)

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} x_{1} & y & y & \cdots & y & y+0 \\ z & x_{2} & y & \cdots & y & y+0 \\ z & z & x_{3} & \cdots & y & y+0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ z & z & z & \cdots & x_{n-1} & y+0 \\ z & z & z & \cdots & z & y+x_{n}-y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_{1} & y & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & x_{2} & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & z & x_{3} & \cdots & y & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ z & z & z & \cdots & x_{n-1} & y \\ z & z & z & \cdots & z & y \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{1} & y & y & \cdots & y & 0 \\ z & x_{2} & y & \cdots & y & 0 \\ z & z & z & x_{3} & \cdots & y & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ z & z & z & \cdots & x_{n-1} & y \\ z & z & z & z & \cdots & z & x_{n}-y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - z & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x_2 - z & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_3 - z & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_{n-1} - z & 0 \\ z & z & z & \cdots & z & y \end{vmatrix} + (x_n - y) D_{n-1} = y \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_i - z) + (x_n - y) D_{n-1}.$$
 (2)

将原行列式转置后,同理可得

$$D_{n} = D_{n}^{T} = \begin{vmatrix} x_{1} & z & z & \cdots & z & z+0 \\ y & x_{2} & z & \cdots & z & z+0 \\ y & y & x_{3} & \cdots & z & z+0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ y & y & y & \cdots & x_{n-1} & z+0 \\ y & y & y & \cdots & y & z+x_{n}-z \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_{1} & z & z & \cdots & z & z \\ y & x_{2} & z & \cdots & z & z \\ y & y & x_{3} & \cdots & z & z \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ y & y & y & \cdots & x_{n-1} & z \\ y & y & y & \cdots & y & z \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{1} & z & z & \cdots & z & 0 \\ y & x_{2} & z & \cdots & z & 0 \\ y & y & x_{3} & \cdots & z & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ y & y & y & \cdots & x_{n-1} & z \\ y & y & y & \cdots & y & z \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_{1} & z & z & \cdots & z & 0 \\ y & x_{2} & z & \cdots & z & 0 \\ y & y & y & x_{3} & \cdots & z & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ y & y & y & \cdots & x_{n-1} & z \\ y & y & y & \cdots & y & z - z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x_{1} - y & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x_{2} - y & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x_{3} - y & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_{n-1} - y & 0 \\ y & y & y & \cdots & y & z \end{vmatrix} + (x_{n} - z) D_{n-1}^{T} = z \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_{i} - y) + (x_{n} - z) D_{n-1}.$$
 (3)

若 z ≠ y, 则联立(2)(3)式, 解得

$$D_n = \frac{1}{z - y} \left[z \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - y) - y \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - z) \right];$$

若z=y,则由(2)式递推可得

$$D_{n} = y \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_{i} - y) + (x_{n} - y) D_{n-1}$$

$$= y \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (x_{i} - y) + (x_{n} - y) \left(y \prod_{i=1}^{n-2} (x_{i} - y) + (x_{n-1} - y) D_{n-2} \right)$$

$$= y \prod_{j \neq n} (x_{i} - y) + y \prod_{j \neq n-1} (x_{i} - y) + (x_{n} - y) (x_{n-1} - y) D_{n-2}$$

$$= \cdots = y \sum_{i=1}^{n} \prod_{j \neq i} (x_{j} - y) + \prod_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - y) D_{0}$$

$$= y \sum_{i=1}^{n} \prod_{j \neq i} (x_{j} - y) + \prod_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - y).$$

△ 练习 0.18 求下列 n 阶行列式的值:

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + a_{1}^{2} & a_{1}a_{2} & \cdots & a_{1}a_{n} \\ a_{2}a_{1} & 1 + a_{2}^{2} & \cdots & a_{2}a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n}a_{1} & a_{n}a_{2} & \cdots & 1 + a_{n}^{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

🕏 笔记 本题行列式每行或每列求和后得到的结果不具备明显的规律性,故不适合使用求和法.

本题行列式难以找到合适的t对其进行大拆分,故也不适合使用大拆分法.(并且因为难以找到合适的 t_i ,所以推广的大拆分也不行)

解 (小拆分法) 将 D_n 最后一列拆成两列得

$$D_{n} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + a_{1}^{2} & a_{1}a_{2} & \cdots & a_{1}a_{n} \\ a_{2}a_{1} & 1 + a_{2}^{2} & \cdots & a_{2}a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n}a_{1} & a_{n}a_{2} & \cdots & 1 + a_{n}^{2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + a_{1}^{2} & a_{1}a_{2} & \cdots & a_{1}a_{n} \\ a_{2}a_{1} & 1 + a_{2}^{2} & \cdots & a_{2}a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n}a_{1} & a_{n}a_{2} & \cdots & 1 + a_{n}^{2} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 + a_{1}^{2} & a_{1}a_{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{2}a_{1} & 1 + a_{2}^{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n}a_{1} & 1 + a_{2}^{2} & \cdots & a_{2}a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n}a_{1} & a_{n}a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n}^{2} \end{vmatrix} + D_{n-1}.$$

若 a_n ≠ 0, 则由上式可。

$$D_{n} = a_{n} \begin{vmatrix} 1 + a_{1}^{2} & a_{1}a_{2} & \cdots & a_{1} \\ a_{2}a_{1} & 1 + a_{2}^{2} & \cdots & a_{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n}a_{1} & a_{n}a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n} \end{vmatrix} + D_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\frac{3!}{2!} - \frac{3!}{2!} - \frac{3!}{2!} + \frac{3!}{2!}} a_{n} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & a_{1} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & a_{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n} \end{vmatrix} + D_{n-1} = a_{n}^{2} + D_{n-1}. (n \ge 2)$$

若 $a_n = 0$, 则上面第一个行列式等于 0, 进而 $D_n = D_{n-1} (n \ge 0)$. 仍然满足上述递推式 从而由上式递推可得

$$D_n = a_n^2 + D_{n-1} = a_n^2 + \left(a_{n-1}^2 + D_{n-2}\right) = \dots = \sum_{i=2}^n a_i^2 + D_1 = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2.$$

练习 0.19 求下列行列式的值:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cos \theta_1 & \cos 2\theta_1 & \cdots & \cos (n-1)\theta_1 \\ 1 & \cos \theta_2 & \cos 2\theta_2 & \cdots & \cos (n-1)\theta_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \cos \theta_n & \cos 2\theta_n & \cdots & \cos (n-1)\theta_n \end{vmatrix}.$$

解 由 De Moivre 公式及二项式定理, 可得

$$\cos k\theta + i \sin k\theta = (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^{k}$$

$$= \cos^{k} \theta + iC_{k}^{1} \cos^{k-1} \theta \sin \theta - C_{k}^{2} \cos^{k-2} \theta \sin^{2} \theta + iC_{k}^{3} \cos^{k-3} \theta \sin^{3} \theta - \cdots$$

$$= \cos^{k} \theta + iC_{k}^{1} \cos^{k-1} \theta \sin \theta - C_{k}^{2} \cos^{k-2} \theta \left(1 - \cos^{2} \theta\right) + iC_{k}^{3} \cos^{k-3} \theta \sin^{3} \theta - \cdots$$

比较实部可得

$$\cos k\theta = \cos^k \theta \left(1 + C_k^2 + C_k^4 + \dots \right) - C_k^2 \cos^{k-2} + C_k^4 \cos^{k-4} - \dots$$
$$= 2^{k-1} \cos^k \theta - C_k^2 \cos^{k-2} + C_k^4 \cos^{k-4} - \dots$$

利用这个事实, 依次将原行列式各列表示成 $\cos \theta_i (j=2,3,\cdots,n)$ 的多项式.

再利用行列式的性质,可依次将第3,4,...,n列消去除最高次项外的其他项,从而行

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cos \theta_1 & 2\cos^2 \theta_1 & \cdots & 2^{n-2}\cos^{n-1}\theta_1 \\ 1 & \cos \theta_2 & 2\cos^2 \theta_2 & \cdots & 2^{n-2}\cos^{n-1}\theta_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \cos \theta_n & 2\cos^2 \theta_n & \cdots & 2^{n-2}\cos^{n-1}\theta_n \end{vmatrix} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cos \theta_1 & \cos^2 \theta_1 & \cdots & \cos^{n-1}\theta_1 \\ 1 & \cos \theta_2 & \cos^2 \theta_2 & \cdots & \cos^{n-1}\theta_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \cos \theta_n & \cos^2 \theta_n & \cdots & \cos^{n-1}\theta_n \end{vmatrix} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)(n-2)} \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (\cos \theta_j - \cos \theta_i).$$

结论 组合式计算常用公式:

$$(1)C_n^m = C_{n-1}^m + C_{n-1}^{m-1}$$

$$(2)C_n^0 + C_n^2 + \dots = C_n^1 + C_n^3 + \dots = 2^{n-1}$$
证明:(1)

$$C_n^m = \frac{n!}{m! (n-m)!} = \frac{(n-1)! (n-m+m)}{m! (n-m)!} = \frac{(n-1)! (n-m)}{m! (n-m)!} + \frac{(n-1)!m}{m! (n-m)!}$$
$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{m! (n-m-1)!} + \frac{(n-1)!}{(m-1)! (n-m)!} = C_{n-1}^m + C_{n-1}^{m-1}$$

(2)(i) 当 n 为奇数时, 由 $C_n^m = C_{n-1}^{m-1} + C_{n-1}^m$, 可

$$C_{n}^{0} + C_{n}^{2} + C_{n}^{4} \cdots + C_{n-1}^{n-1} = C_{n-1}^{0} + C_{n-1}^{1} + C_{n-1}^{2} + C_{n-1}^{3} + C_{n-1}^{4} \cdots + C_{n-1}^{n-2} + C_{n-1}^{n-1}$$

$$C_{n}^{1} + C_{n}^{3} + C_{n}^{5} \cdots + C_{n}^{n} = C_{n-1}^{0} + C_{n-1}^{1} + C_{n-1}^{2} + C_{n-1}^{3} + C_{n-1}^{4} + C_{n-1}^{5} + \cdots + C_{n-1}^{n-1} + C_{n-1}^{n}$$

由于 $C_{n-1}^n = 0$, 再对比上面两式每一项可知, 上面两式相等.

而上面两式相加,得
$$C_n^0+C_n^1+C_n^2\cdots+C_n^{n-1}+C_n^n=(1+1)^n=2^n$$
. 故 $C_n^0+C_n^2+C_n^4\cdots+C_{n-1}^{n-1}=C_n^1+C_n^3+C_n^5\cdots+C_n^n=2^{n-1}$. (ii) 当 n 为偶数时,由 $C_n^m=C_{n-1}^{m-1}+C_{n-1}^m$,可得
$$C_n^0+C_n^2+C_n^4\cdots+C_n^n=C_{n-1}^0+C_{n-1}^1+C_{n-1}^2+C_{n-1}^3+C_{n-1}^4\cdots+C_{n-1}^{n-1}+C_{n-1}^n$$
 $C_n^1+C_n^3+C_n^5\cdots+C_n^{n-1}=C_{n-1}^0+C_{n-1}^1+C_{n-1}^2+C_{n-1}^3+C_{n-1}^4+C_{n-1}^5+\cdots+C_{n-1}^{n-2}+C_{n-1}^{n-1}$ 由于 $C_{n-1}^n=0$,再对比上面两式每一项可知,上面两式相等.

而上面两式相加,得
$$C_n^0 + C_n^1 + C_n^0 + C_n^{n-1} + C_n^n = (1+1)^n = 2^n$$
. 故 $C_n^0 + C_n^2 + C_n^4 + C_n^{n-1} = C_n^1 + C_n^3 + C_n^5 + C_n^n = 2^{n-1}$. 综上所述, $C_n^0 + C_n^2 + C_n^2 + \cdots = C_n^1 + C_n^3 + \cdots = 2^{n-1}$.

▲ 练习 0.20 求下列行列式式的值:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} \sin \theta_1 & \sin 2\theta_1 & \cdots & \sin n\theta_1 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \sin 2\theta_2 & \cdots & \sin n\theta_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sin \theta_n & \sin 2\theta_n & \cdots & \sin n\theta_n \end{vmatrix}.$$

笔记 可以利用上一题类似的方法求解. 但我们给出另外一种解法, 目的是直接利用上一题的结论. 解 根据和差化积公式, 可得

$$\sin k\theta - \sin (k-2) \theta = 2\sin \theta \cos (k-1) \theta, k = 2, 3, \dots, n.$$

再结合上一题结论,可得

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} \sin \theta_1 & \sin 2\theta_1 & \cdots & \sin n\theta_1 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \sin 2\theta_2 & \cdots & \sin n\theta_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sin \theta_n & \sin 2\theta_n & \cdots & \sin n\theta_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sin \theta_1 & 2 \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_1 & \cdots & 2 \sin \theta_1 \cos (n-1) \theta_1 \\ \sin \theta_2 & 2 \sin \theta_2 \cos \theta_2 & \cdots & 2 \sin \theta_2 \cos (n-1) \theta_2 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sin \theta_n & 2 \sin \theta_n \cos \theta_n & \cdots & 2 \sin \theta_n \cos (n-1) \theta_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2^{n-1} \prod_{i=1}^n \sin \theta_i \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & \cos 2\theta_1 & \cdots & \cos(n-1)\theta_1 \\ \cos \theta_2 & \cos 2\theta_2 & \cdots & \cos(n-1)\theta_2 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \cos \theta_n & \cos 2\theta_n & \cdots & \cos(n-1)\theta_n \end{vmatrix} = 2^{\frac{1}{2}(n-2)(n-1)+n-1} \prod_{i=1}^n \sin \theta_i \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (\cos \theta_j - \cos \theta_i).$$

▲ 练习 0.21 计算 n 阶行列式:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + x_1 & 1 + x_2 & \cdots & 1 + x_1^n \\ 1 + x_1^2 & 1 + x_2^2 & \cdots & 1 + x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 + x_n & 1 + x_n^2 & \cdots & 1 + x_n^n \end{vmatrix}.$$

笔记 本题也可以使用大拆分法进行求解. 但我们以本题为例介绍利用升阶法计算行列式. 解解法一升阶法:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1+x_1 & 1+x_1^2 & \cdots & 1+x_1^n \\ 1 & 1+x_2 & 1+x_2^2 & \cdots & 1+x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1+x_n & 1+x_n^2 & \cdots & 1+x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$

根据行列式的性质将 |A| 每一列都拆分成两列, 然后按 t 所在的列展开得到

$$|\mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{B}(1)| = |\mathbf{B}(0)| + \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} B_{ij},$$

 $|\mathbf{B}(-1)| = |\mathbf{B}(0)| - \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} B_{ij}.$

于是 |A| = 2|B(0)| - |B(-1)|. 注意到

$$|\mathbf{B}(0)| = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ x_2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i).$$

又由行列式性质可得

$$|\boldsymbol{B}(-1)| = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - 1 & x_1^2 - 1 & \cdots & x_1^n - 1 \\ x_2 - 1 & x_2^2 - 1 & \cdots & x_2^n - 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_n - 1 & x_n^2 - 1 & \cdots & x_n^n - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (x_1 - 1)(x_2 - 1) \cdots (x_n - 1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 + 1 & \cdots & x_1^{n-1} + x_1^{n-2} \cdots + x_1 + 1 \\ 1 & x_2 + 1 & \cdots & x_2^{n-1} + x_2^{n-2} \cdots + x_2 + 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n + 1 & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} + x_n^{n-2} \cdots + x_n + 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x_1 - 1)(x_2 - 1) \cdots (x_n - 1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & \cdots & x_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = (x_1 - 1)(x_2 - 1) \cdots (x_n - 1) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i).$$

故可得

$$|\mathbf{A}| = 2|\mathbf{B}(0)| - |\mathbf{B}(-1)| = 2x_1x_2 \cdots x_n \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i) - (x_1 - 1)(x_2 - 1) \cdots (x_n - 1) \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i)$$

$$= [2x_1x_2 \cdots x_n - (x_1 - 1)(x_2 - 1) \cdots (x_n - 1)] \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i).$$

结论 升阶法: 将原行列式加上一行和一列使得到到新行列式的阶数比原行列式要高一阶.

升阶法的应用:

- (1) 当原行列式每一行具有相同的结构时, 我们可以在原行列式的基础上加上一行和一列, 新加上的一列和一行需要满足: 新的一列除了与新的一行交叉位置的元素为 1 外其余全为 0(这样才能保证新的行列式按新的一行或一列展开后与原行列式相同), 并且新加上的一行除 1 以外其他位置的元素就取原行列式中每一行所具有的相同结构 (这样可以利用行列式的性质将每一行中的相同的结构减去, 进而达到简化原行列式的目的). 具体例子见练习0.21.
- (2) 当原行列式是我们由熟悉的行列式去掉某一行、或某一列、或某一行和一列得到的,我们可以在原行列式的基础上补充上缺少的那一行和一列,再进行计算得到新行列式的式子. 再将新行列式按照新添加的一行或一列展开得到的对应元素乘与其对应的代数余子式,而新添加的一行和一列交叉位置的元素对应的余子式就是原行列式,最后两边式子比较系数一般就能得到原行列式的值. 具体例子见练习0.22.
- △ 练习 0.22 求下列 n 阶行列式的值 $(1 \le i \le n-1)$:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & \cdots & x_1^{i-1} & x_1^{i+1} & \cdots & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_2^{i-1} & x_2^{i+1} & \cdots & x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & \cdots & x_n^{i-1} & x_n^{i+1} & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix}.$$

解令

$$|\mathbf{B}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & \cdots & x_1^{i-1} & x_1^i & x_1^{i+1} & \cdots & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_2^{i-1} & x_2^i & x_2^{i+1} & \cdots & x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & \cdots & x_n^{i-1} & x_n^i & x_n^{i+1} & \cdots & x_n^n \\ 1 & y & \cdots & y^{i-1} & y^i & y^{i+1} & \cdots & y^n \end{vmatrix} = (y - x_1)(y - x_2) \cdots (y - x_n) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i).$$

$$(4)$$

而上式右边是关于y的n次多项式,并且其yⁱ前的系数是

$$\sum_{1 \leqslant k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_{n-i} \leqslant n} (-1)^{n-i} x_{k_1} x_{k_2} \cdots x_{k_{n-i}} \prod_{1 \leqslant i < j \leqslant n} (x_j - x_i).$$

将 |B| 按最后一行展开, 得

$$|\mathbf{B}| = A_{n1} + A_{n2}y + \dots + A_{ni}y^{i} + \dots + A_{nn}y^{n},$$

其中 A_{nk} 为 $|\mathbf{B}|$ 的 (n,k) 位置元素的代数余子式, $k=1,2,\cdots,n$.

注意到 A_{nk} 均与 y 无关. 因此 |B| 作为关于 y 的 n 次多项式, 其 y^i 前的系数是

$$A_{ni} = (-1)^{n+1+i+1}|A| = (-1)^{n+i}|A|.$$

再结合(4)式,可知

$$(-1)^{n+i}|A| = \sum_{1 \leqslant k_1 < k_2 < \dots < k_{n-i} \leqslant n} (-1)^{n-i} x_{k_1} x_{k_2} \cdots x_{k_{n-i}} \prod_{1 \leqslant i < j \leqslant n} (x_j - x_i).$$

故 $|A| = x_{k_1} x_{k_2} \cdots x_{k_{n-i}} \prod_{1 \le i \le j \le n} (x_j - x_i).$

▲ 练习 0.23 求下列 n 阶行列式的值, 其中 $a_i \neq 0 (1 \leq i \leq n)$:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_1 + a_2 & \cdots & a_1 + a_{n-1} & a_1 + a_n \\ a_2 + a_1 & 0 & \cdots & a_2 + a_{n-1} & a_2 + a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n-1} + a_1 & a_{n-1} + a_2 & \cdots & 0 & a_{n-1} + a_n \\ a_n + a_1 & a_n + a_2 & \cdots & a_n + a_{n-1} & 0 \end{vmatrix}.$$

笔记 解法一中不仅使用了升阶法还使用了分块"爪"型行列式的计算方法. 观察到各行各列有不同的公共项, 因 此可以利用升阶法将各行各列的公共项消去.

解 解法一(升阶法):

$$|A| \xrightarrow{\text{ph}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & -a_n \\ 0 & 0 & a_1 + a_2 & \cdots & a_1 + a_{n-1} & a_1 + a_n \\ 0 & a_2 + a_1 & 0 & \cdots & a_2 + a_{n-1} & a_2 + a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n-1} + a_1 & a_{n-1} + a_2 & \cdots & 0 & a_{n-1} + a_n \\ 0 & a_n + a_1 & a_n + a_2 & \cdots & a_n + a_{n-1} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{r_1+r_i}{1-a_1}}_{i=1,2,\cdots,n+1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & -a_n \\ 1 & -a_1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_1 & a_1 \\ 1 & a_2 & -a_2 & \cdots & a_2 & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} \\ 1 & a_n & a_n & \cdots & a_n & -a_n \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{\frac{1}{n+n}}_{j=1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & -a_n \\ -a_1 & 1 & -a_1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_1 & a_1 \\ -a_2 & 1 & a_2 & -a_2 & \cdots & a_2 & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a_{n-1} & 1 & a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} \\ -a_n & 1 & a_n & a_n & \cdots & a_n & -a_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{j_1 + j_i}{i = 1, 3, 4 \cdots, n + 2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & -a_n \\ -a_1 & 1 & -2a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -a_2 & 1 & 0 & -2a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a_{n-1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -2a_{n-1} & 0 \\ -a_n & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -2a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{j_1+j_i}{i=1,3,4\cdots,n+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & -a_n \\ -a_1 & 1 & -2a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -a_2 & 1 & 0 & -2a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a_{n-1} & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -2a_{n-1} & 0 \\ -a_n & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -2a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{-\frac{1}{2}j_i+j_1}{\frac{1}{2a_{i-2}}j_i+j_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1-\frac{n}{2} & \frac{S}{2} & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{T}{2} & 1-\frac{n}{2} & -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & -a_n \\ 0 & 0 & -2a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -2a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -2a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -2a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$f = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n T = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \hat{\Xi} \underbrace{\mathbb{E}} \underbrace$$

其中
$$S = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n$$
, $T = \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}$. 注意到上述行列式是分块上三角行列式, 从而可得
$$|A| = (-2)^n \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \cdot \frac{(n-2)^2 - ST}{4} = (-2)^{n-2} \prod_{i=1}^n a_i [(n-2)^2 - (\sum_{i=1}^n a_i)(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i})].$$

解法二(直接计算两个矩阵和的行列式):

设
$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a_1 & a_1 + a_2 & \cdots & a_1 + a_n \\ a_2 + a_1 & 2a_2 & \cdots & a_2 + a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n + a_1 & a_n + a_2 & \cdots & 2a_n \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -2a_1 & & & \\ & -2a_2 & & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & & -2a_n \end{pmatrix}, \mathbb{N} |\mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}|.$$

从而利用直接计算两个矩阵和的行列式的结论得到

$$|\mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{B}| + |\mathbf{C}| + \sum_{1 \leqslant k \leqslant n-1} \left(\sum_{\substack{1 \leqslant i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leqslant n \\ 1 \leqslant j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leqslant n}} \mathbf{B} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \dots & j_k \end{pmatrix} \widehat{\mathbf{C}} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \dots & j_k \end{pmatrix} \right)$$
(5)

其中
$$\widehat{C}$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_k \end{pmatrix}$ 是 C $\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_k \end{pmatrix}$ 的代数余子式.

我们先来计算
$$\mathbf{B}$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_k \end{pmatrix}$, $k = 1, 2, \cdots, n$. 拆分 \mathbf{B} $\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_k \end{pmatrix}$ 的第一列得到

$$\boldsymbol{B} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_k \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i_1} + a_{j_1} & a_{i_1} + a_{j_2} & \cdots & a_{i_1} + a_{j_k} \\ a_{i_2} + a_{j_1} & a_{i_2} + a_{j_2} & \cdots & a_{i_2} + a_{j_k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i_k} + a_{j_1} & a_{i_k} + a_{j_2} & \cdots & a_{i_k} + a_{j_k} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{i_1} & a_{i_1} + a_{j_2} & \cdots & a_{i_1} + a_{j_k} \\ a_{i_2} & a_{i_2} + a_{j_2} & \cdots & a_{i_2} + a_{j_k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i_k} & a_{i_k} + a_{j_2} & \cdots & a_{i_k} + a_{j_k} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{j_1} & a_{i_1} + a_{j_2} & \cdots & a_{i_1} + a_{j_k} \\ a_{j_1} & a_{i_2} + a_{j_2} & \cdots & a_{i_2} + a_{j_k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{j_1} & a_{i_k} + a_{j_2} & \cdots & a_{i_k} + a_{j_k} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{i_1} & a_{j_2} & \cdots & a_{j_k} \\ a_{i_2} & a_{j_2} & \cdots & a_{j_k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{j_1} & a_{i_1} & \cdots & a_{i_1} \\ a_{j_1} & a_{i_2} & \cdots & a_{i_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{i_1} & a_{j_2} & \cdots & a_{j_k} \\ a_{i_2} & a_{j_2} & \cdots & a_{j_k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{j_1} & a_{i_1} & \cdots & a_{i_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \end{vmatrix}$$

因此当
$$k \geqslant 3$$
 时, $\mathbf{B}\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_k \end{pmatrix} = 0$; 当 $k = 2$ 时, $\mathbf{B}\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_k \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{B}\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 \\ j_1 & j_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{i_1} & a_{j_2} \\ a_{i_2} & a_{j_2} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{j_1} & a_{i_1} \\ a_{j_1} & a_{i_2} \end{vmatrix} = (a_{i_1}a_{j_2} - a_{i_2}a_{j_2})(a_{i_2}a_{j_1} - a_{i_1}a_{j_1})$; 当 $k = 1$ 时, $\mathbf{B}\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_k \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{B}\begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ j_1 \end{pmatrix} = a_{i_1} + a_{j_1}$.

又注意到
$$|C|$$
 只有主子式非零,而其主子式 $C\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \end{pmatrix} = (-2)^k a_{i_1} a_{i_2} \cdots a_{i_k}$. 于是当 $\exists m \in \{1, 2, \cdots, k\}$,

使得
$$i_m \neq j_m$$
时, $\widehat{C}\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_k \end{pmatrix} = 0$; 当 $i_m \neq j_m, m = 1, 2, \cdots, k$ 时, $\widehat{C}\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_k \end{pmatrix} = \widehat{C}\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \end{pmatrix} = (-2)^{n-k}a_1 \cdots \widehat{a}_{i_1} \cdots \widehat{a}_{i_2} \cdots \widehat{a}_{i_k} \cdots a_n.$

故当 $n \ge 3$ 时,(5)式可化为

$$|\mathbf{A}| = |\mathbf{B}| + |\mathbf{C}| + \sum_{1 \leqslant k \leqslant n-1} \left(\sum_{\substack{1 \leqslant i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k \leqslant n \\ 1 \leqslant j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_k \leqslant n}} \mathbf{B} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \dots & j_k \end{pmatrix} \widehat{\mathbf{C}} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \dots & j_k \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= |C| + \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_1 \leq n}} \mathbf{B} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ j_1 \end{pmatrix} \widehat{C} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ j_1 \end{pmatrix} + \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_1 \leq n}} \mathbf{B} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 \\ j_1 & j_2 \end{pmatrix} \widehat{C} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 \\ j_1 & j_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} &= |\mathbf{C}| + \sum_{1 \le i_1 \le n} \mathbf{B} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_1 \end{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{C}} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_1 \end{pmatrix} + \sum_{1 \le i_1 \le j \le n} \mathbf{B} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{C}} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_1 \end{pmatrix} = |\mathbf{C}| + \sum_{1 \le i \le n} \mathbf{B} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_1 \end{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{C}} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} = |\mathbf{C}| + \sum_{1 \le i \le n} \mathbf{B} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_1 \end{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{C}} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{C}} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_1 \end{pmatrix} = |\mathbf{C}| + \sum_{1 \le i \le n} \mathbf{B} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_1 \end{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{C}} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} + \sum_{1 \le i \le n} \mathbf{B} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \\ i_2 \end{pmatrix} \hat{\mathbf{C}} \hat$$

于是由降价公式(打洞原理)我们有

$$|A| = |I| |B + \Lambda I_2^{-1} \Lambda'| = \begin{vmatrix} I_2 & \Lambda' \\ \Lambda & B \end{vmatrix} = |B| |I_2 - \Lambda' B^{-1} \Lambda|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -2a_1 & & & \\ -2a_2 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & -2a_n \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} I_2 - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2a_1} & & \\ & -\frac{1}{2a_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & -\frac{1}{2a_n} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 1 \\ a_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_n & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (-2)^n \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \begin{vmatrix} I_2 - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2a_1} & -\frac{1}{2a_2} & \cdots & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \cdots & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & 1 \\ a_2 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_n & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (-2)^n \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \begin{vmatrix} I_2 - \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{n}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i & -\frac{n+2}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i & \frac{n+2}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-2)^{n-2} \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \left[(n+2)^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \right) \right].$$

结论 对角矩阵行列式的子式和余子式:

其中 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

记
$$\widehat{A}$$
 $\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_k \end{pmatrix}$ 为 A $\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_k \end{pmatrix}$ 的 代 数 余 子 式 $(n-k)$ 的 . 于 是 \widehat{A} $\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ j_1 & j_2 & \cdots & j_k \end{pmatrix}$ 除 \widehat{A} $\begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \end{pmatrix}$

并且

$$A \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \end{pmatrix} = a_{i_1} a_{i_2} \cdots a_{i_k},$$

$$\widehat{A} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \\ i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_k \end{pmatrix} = a_1 \cdots \widehat{a}_{i_1} \cdots \widehat{a}_{i_2} \cdots \widehat{a}_{i_k} \cdots a_n$$

其中 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

△ 练习 0.24 若 n 阶行列式 |A| 中零元素的个数超过 $n^2 - n$ 个, 证明:|A| = 0.

解 证明由行列式的组合定义可得

$$|A| = \sum_{1 \le k_1 k_2 \cdots k_n \le n} (-1)^{\tau(k_1, k_2, \cdots, k_n)} a_{k_{11}} a_{k_{22}} \cdots a_{k_{nn}}$$

由于 |A| 中零元素的个数超过 n^2-n 个, 故 $a_{k_{11}},a_{k_{22}},\cdots,a_{k_{nn}}$ 中至少有一个为零, 从而 $a_{k_{11}}a_{k_{22}}\cdots a_{k_{nn}}=0$, 因此 |A|=0. 如直接利用行列式的性质, 也可以这样来证明: 因为 |A| 中零元素的个数超过 n^2-n 个, 由抽屉原理可知,|A| 至少有一列其零元素的个数大于等于 $\left|\frac{n^2-n}{n}\right|+1=n$, 即 |A| 至少有一列其元素全为零, 因此 |A|=0.

▲ 练习 0.25 设 $A = (a_{ij})$ 是 $n(n \ge 2)$ 阶非异整数方阵,满足对任意的 i,j,|A| 均可整除 a_{ij} ,证明: $|A| = \pm 1$.

 \mathbf{H} |A| 可整除每个元素 $a_{i,j}$, 故由行列式的组合定义

$$\sum_{1 \le k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n \le n} (-1)^{\tau(k_1 k_2 \dots k_n)} a_{k_{11}} a_{k_{22}} \dots a_{k_{nn}}$$

可知 $|A|^n$ 可整除 |A| 中每个单项 $a_{k_{11}}a_{k_{22}}\cdots a_{k_{nn}}$, 从而 $|A|^n$ 可整除 |A|, 即有 $|A|^{n-1}$ 可整除 1, 于是 $|A|^{n-1}$ = ±1. 又由行列式的组合定义可知 |A| 是整数, 从而只能是 |A| = ±1.

△ 练习 0.26 利用行列式的 Laplace 定理证明恒等式:

$$(ab' - a'b)(cd' - c'd) - (ac' - a'c)(bd' - b'd) + (ad' - a'd)(bc' - b'c) = 0.$$

解 显然下列行列式的值为零:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a' & a & a' \\ b & b' & b & b' \\ c & c' & c & c' \\ d & d' & d & d' \end{vmatrix}.$$

利用 Laplace 定理按第一、二列展开得

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a' & a & a' \\ b & b' & b & b' \\ c & c' & c & c' \\ d & d' & d & d' \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+2+1+2} \begin{vmatrix} a & a' \\ b & b' \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} c & c' \\ d & d' \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2+1+3} \begin{vmatrix} a & a' \\ c & c' \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b & b' \\ d & d' \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2+1+4} \begin{vmatrix} a & a' \\ d & d' \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b & b' \\ c & c' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ (-1)^{1+2+2+3} \begin{vmatrix} b & b' \\ c & c' \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & a' \\ d & d' \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{1+2+2+4} \begin{vmatrix} b & b' \\ d & d' \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & a' \\ c & c' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ (-1)^{1+2+3+4} \begin{vmatrix} c & c' \\ d & d' \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & a' \\ b & b' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & a' \\ b & b' \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} c & c' \\ d & d' \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & a' \\ c & c' \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b & b' \\ d & d' \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & a' \\ d & d' \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b & b' \\ c & c' \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

上式等价于

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a' \\ b & b' \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} c & c' \\ d & d' \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} a & a' \\ c & c' \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b & b' \\ d & d' \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a & a' \\ d & d' \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b & b' \\ c & c' \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

整理可得

$$(ab' - a'b)(cd' - c'd) - (ac' - a'c)(bd' - b'd) + (ad' - a'd)(bc' - b'c) = 0.$$

△ 练习 0.27 求 2n 阶行列式的值 (空缺处都是零):

解 设原行列式为 D_{2n} , 其中 2n 为行列式的阶数. 不断用 Laplace 定理按第一行及最后一行展开, 可得

$$D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & & & & b \\ & \ddots & & & \ddots \\ & & a & b & \\ & & b & a & \\ & & \ddots & & \ddots \\ b & & & & a \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{\frac{k - f B \pi}{k - f B \pi} | a \ b |_{b \ a}}_{k - f B \pi} | D_{2n-2} = (a^2 - b^2) D_{2(n-1)}.$$

进而,由上述递推式可得

$$D_{2n} = (a^2 - b^2) D_{2(n-1)} = (a^2 - b^2)^2 D_{2(n-2)} = \dots = (a^2 - b^2)^{n-1} D_2$$

$$= \left(a^2 - b^2\right)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} = \left(a^2 - b^2\right)^n.$$

△ 练习 0.28 求下列 n 阶行列式的值:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} (x - a_1)^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ a_1^2 & (x - a_2)^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & (x - a_n)^2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

室记 注意到这个行列式每行元素除了主对角元素外,其余位置元素都相同.因此这个行列式是推广的"爪"型行列式。

解

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} (x-a_1)^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ a_1^2 & (x-a_2)^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & (x-a_n)^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} (x-a_1)^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ 2a_1x - x^2 & x^2 - 2a_2x & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 2a_1x - x^2 & 0 & \cdots & x^2 - 2a_nx \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\text{Then Plik}}{\text{Index}} (x-a_1)^2 \prod_{i=2}^n \left(x^2 - 2a_ix\right) - \sum_{i=2}^n a_i^2 \left(2a_1x - x^2\right) \left(x^2 - 2a_2x\right) \cdots \left(x^2 - 2a_ix\right) \cdots \left(x^2 - 2a_nx\right)$$

$$= (x-a_1)^2 \prod_{i=2}^n \left(x^2 - 2a_ix\right) + \sum_{i=2}^n a_i^2 \left(x^2 - 2a_1x\right) \left(x^2 - 2a_2x\right) \cdots \left(x^2 - 2a_ix\right) \cdots \left(x^2 - 2a_nx\right)$$

$$= (x-a_1)^2 \prod_{i=2}^n \left(x^2 - 2a_ix\right) + \sum_{i=2}^n \left(x^2 - 2a_1x\right) \cdots \left(x^2 - 2a_{i-1}x\right) a_i^2 \left(x^2 - 2a_{i+1}x\right) \cdots \left(x^2 - 2a_nx\right)$$

$$= \left[\left(x^2 - 2a_1x\right) + a_1^2\right] \prod_{i=2}^n \left(x^2 - 2a_ix\right) + \sum_{i=2}^n \left(x^2 - 2a_1x\right) \cdots \left(x^2 - 2a_{i-1}x\right) a_i^2 \left(x^2 - 2a_{i+1}x\right) \cdots \left(x^2 - 2a_nx\right)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \left(x^2 - 2a_ix\right) + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(x^2 - 2a_1x\right) \cdots \left(x^2 - 2a_{i-1}x\right) a_i^2 \left(x^2 - 2a_{i+1}x\right) \cdots \left(x^2 - 2a_nx\right)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n \left(x^2 - 2a_ix\right) + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(x^2 - 2a_1x\right) \cdots \left(x^2 - 2a_{i-1}x\right) a_i^2 \left(x^2 - 2a_{i+1}x\right) \cdots \left(x^2 - 2a_nx\right)$$

▲ 练习 0.29 求下列行列式式的值:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} (a+b)^2 & c^2 & c^2 \\ a^2 & (b+c)^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & b^2 & (c+a)^2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

解 解法一:

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} (a+b)^2 & c^2 & c^2 \\ a^2 & (b+c)^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & b^2 & (c+a)^2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-j_1+j_1}{i=1,2} \begin{vmatrix} (a+b)^2-c^2 & c^2 & 0 \\ a^2-(b+c)^2 & (b+c)^2 & a^2-(b+c)^2 \\ 0 & b^2 & (c+a)^2-b^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+b+c)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a+b-c & c^2 & 0 \\ a-b-c & (b+c)^2 & a-b-c \\ 0 & b^2 & a+c-b \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-r_1+r_2}{i=1,2} (a+b+c)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a+b-c & c^2 & 0 \\ -2b & 2bc & -2c \\ 0 & b^2 & a+c-b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{c}{2}j_1+j_2}{\frac{b}{2}j_3+j_2} (a+b+c)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a+b-c & \frac{c}{2}(a+b+c) & 0 \\ -2b & 0 & -2c \\ 0 & \frac{b}{2}(a+b+c) & a+c-b \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c)^3 \begin{vmatrix} a+b-c & \frac{c}{2} & 0 \\ -2b & 0 & -2c \\ 0 & \frac{b}{2} & a+c-b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2abc(a+b+c)^3.$$

解法二(求根法):

△ 练习 0.30 证明: 若一个 n(n > 1) 阶行列式中元素或为 1 或为 -1, 则其值必为偶数.

证明 将该行列式的任意一行加到另一行上去得到的行列式有一行元素全是偶数 (注意: 零也是偶数), 由行列式的基本性质知道, 可将因子 2 提出, 剩下的行列式的元素都是整数, 其值也是整数, 乘以 2 后必是偶数. □

练习 0.31 n 阶行列式 |A| 的值为 c, 若从第二列开始每一列加上它前面的一列, 同时对第一列加上 |A| 的第 n 列, 求得到的新行列式 |B| 的值.

解

$$|\mathbf{B}| = |\alpha_1 + \alpha_n, \alpha_2 + \alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n + \alpha_{n-1}|$$

$$= |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n| + |\alpha_n, \alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1}| + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n-2} \sum_{2 \leq j_1 \leq j_2 \leq \cdots \leq j_k \leq n} \frac{1 \cdots j_1 \cdots j_2 \cdots j_k \cdots n}{|\alpha_n, \cdots, \alpha_{j_1+1}, \cdots, \alpha_{j_2+1}, \cdots, \alpha_{j_k+1}, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1}|}$$

$$+\sum_{1\leqslant k\leqslant n-2}\sum_{2\leq j_1\leq j_2\leq \cdots\leq j_k\leq n} |\alpha_1,\cdots,\alpha_{j_1+1},\cdots,\alpha_{j_2+1},\cdots,\alpha_{j_k+1},\cdots,\alpha_{n-1}| .$$

$$= |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n| + |\alpha_n, \alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1}|$$

$$= c + (-1)^{n-1} |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n|$$

$$= c + (-1)^{n-1} c$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, n \beta \\ 2c, n \beta \end{cases}$$

▲ 练习 0.32 令

$$(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n) = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 1 \\ -1 & a_2 & 1 \\ & -1 & a_3 & \ddots \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & -1 & a_n \end{vmatrix},$$

证明关于连分数的如下等式成立:

$$a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3 + \dots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2n}}}} = \frac{(a_1 a_2 \dots a_n)}{(a_2 a_3 \dots a_n)}.$$

解 假设等式对 $\forall n \leq k-1, k \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 都成立. 则当 n=k 时, 将行列式 (a_1a_2, \cdots, a_k) 按第一列展开得

$$(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k) = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 1 & & & \\ -1 & a_2 & 1 & & \\ & -1 & a_3 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & -1 & a_k \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & 1 & & \\ -1 & a_3 & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & -1 & a_k \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_3 & 1 & \\ -1 & a_4 & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & & -1 & a_k \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 (a_2 a_3 \cdots a_k) + (a_3 a_4 \cdots a_k).$$

从而

$$\frac{(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k)}{(a_2 a_3 \cdots a_k)} = a_1 + \frac{(a_3 a_4 \cdots a_k)}{(a_2 a_3 \cdots a_k)} = a_1 + \frac{1}{\frac{(a_2 a_3 \cdots a_k)}{(a_2 a_3 \cdots a_k)}}.$$

干是由归纳假设可知

$$\frac{(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_k)}{(a_2 a_3 \cdots a_k)} = a_1 + \frac{1}{\frac{(a_2 a_3 \cdots a_k)}{(a_3 a_4 \cdots a_k)}} = a_1 + \frac{1}{a_2 + \frac{1}{a_3 + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_{n-1} + \frac{1}{a_n}}}}.$$

故由数学归纳法可知结论成立.

為 练习 **0.33** 设 |A| 是 n 阶行列式,|A| 的第 (i,j) 元素 $a_{ij} = \max\{i,j\}$, 试求 |A| 的值.

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} -r_i + r_{i-1} \\ i = n, n - 1, \cdots, 2 \\ \end{array}} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} n.$$

- △ 练习 0.34 设 |A| 是 n 阶行列式,|A| 的第 (i, j) 元素 $a_{ij} = |i j|$, 试求 |A| 的值.
- **笔记** 注意: 这只是一个对称行列式, 不是循环行列式. 类似这种每行、每列元素有一定的等差递进关系的行列式, 都可以先尝试用每一列减去前面一列.

解

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & n-4 & n-3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n-2 & n-3 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{-j_{i-1}+j_i}{i=n,n-1,\cdots,2}} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ n & -2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ n & -2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ n+1 & -2 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n-1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)^{n-2} (n-1).$$

△ 练习 0.35 求下列 n 阶行列式的值:

$$|\mathbf{A}| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1(x_1 - a) & x_1^2(x_1 - a) & \cdots & x_1^{n-1}(x_1 - a) \\ 1 & x_2(x_2 - a) & x_2^2(x_2 - a) & \cdots & x_2^{n-1}(x_2 - a) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n(x_n - a) & x_n^2(x_n - a) & \cdots & x_n^{n-1}(x_n - a) \end{vmatrix}.$$

笔记 当行列式的行或列有一定的规律性时,但是由于缺少一行或一列导致这个行列式行或列的规律性并不完整. 此时我们可以尝试升阶法补全这个行列式行或列的规律,再对行列式进行化简.

本题若直接使用大拆分法会得到比较多的行列式,而且每个行列式并不是完整的 Vandermode 行列式. 后续求解很繁琐, 因此不采取大拆分法.

解 (升阶法) 考虑
$$n+1$$
 阶行列式 $|\boldsymbol{B}| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1-a & x_1(x_1-a) & x_1^2(x_1-a) & \cdots & x_1^{n-1}(x_1-a) \\ 1 & x_2-a & x_2(x_2-a) & x_2^2(x_2-a) & \cdots & x_2^{n-1}(x_2-a) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n-a & x_n(x_n-a) & x_n^2(x_n-a) & \cdots & x_n^{n-1}(x_n-a) \\ 1 & y-a & y(y-a) & y^2(y-a) & \cdots & y^{n-1}(y-a) \end{bmatrix}$

$$|\boldsymbol{B}| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1^3 & \cdots & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & x_2^3 & \cdots & x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & x_n^3 & \cdots & x_n^n \\ 1 & y & y^2 & y^3 & \cdots & y^n \end{bmatrix} = \prod_{k=1}^n (y-x_k) \prod_{1 \leqslant i < j \leqslant n} (x_j-x_i).$$

由上式可知,|B| 可以看作一个关于 y 的 n 次多项式. 将 |B| 按最后一行展开得到

$$|\mathbf{B}| = \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+i} B_{n+1,i} y^{i-1},$$
 其中 B_{ni} 是 $|\mathbf{B}|$ 的第 $(n+1,i)$ 元的余子式, $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n+1$.

从而

$$|\mathbf{B}| = (-1)^{n+2} B_{n+1,1} + \sum_{i=2}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+i+1} B_{n+1,i} y^{i-2} (y-a) = \prod_{k=1}^{n} (y-x_k) \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i).$$
 (6)

又易知 $B_{n+1,2}=|A|$, 而当 a=0 时, 由等式(6)可知, |B| 中 y 前面的系数只有 $B_{n+1,2}$. 比较等式(6)两边 y 的系数可得

$$(-1)^{n+3}|A| = (-1)^{n+3}B_{n+1,2} = \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (-x_1) \cdots (-x_{i-1}) (-x_{i+1}) \cdots (-x_n) \right).$$

于是 $|A| = (-1)^{n+3} (-1)^{n-1} \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_1 \cdots x_{i-1} x_{i+1} \cdots x_n \right) = \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_1 \cdots x_{i-1} x_{i+1} \cdots x_n \right)$. 当 $a \ne 0$ 时,由等式 (1.1) 可知,|B| 中 y 前面的系数不只有 $B_{n+1,2}$,但是,我们比较等式(6)两边的常数项可得

$$(-1)^{n+2}B_{n+1,1} - a(-1)^{n+3}B_{n+1,2} = \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i) \prod_{k=1}^n (-x_k).$$
 (7)

又因为

$$B_{n+1,1} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - a & x_1(x_1 - a) & x_1^2(x_1 - a) & \cdots & x_1^{n-1}(x_1 - a) \\ x_2 - a & x_2(x_2 - a) & x_2^2(x_2 - a) & \cdots & x_2^{n-1}(x_2 - a) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_n - a & x_n(x_n - a) & x_n^2(x_n - a) & \cdots & x_n^{n-1}(x_n - a) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & x_1^3 & \cdots & x_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & x_2^3 & \cdots & x_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & x_n^3 & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i).$$

所以再结合等式(7)可得

$$-a(-1)^{n+3}|A| = -a(-1)^{n+3}B_{n+1,2} = \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i) \prod_{k=1}^n (-x_k) - (-1)^{n+2}B_{n+1,1}$$

$$= (-1)^n \prod_{k=1}^n x_k \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i) + (-1)^{n+1} \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a) \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i)$$

$$= (-1)^n \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i) \left[\prod_{k=1}^n x_k - \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a) \right].$$

故此时 $|A| = \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (x_j - x_i) \left(\prod_{k=1}^n x_k - \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a) \right).$

△ 练习 0.36 求下列行列式式的值 (n 为偶数)

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2^2 & \cdots & 2^n & 2^{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n & n^2 & \cdots & n^n & n^{n+1} \\ \frac{n}{2} & \frac{n^2}{3} & \cdots & \frac{n^n}{n+1} & \frac{n^{n+1}}{n+2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

嫯 笔记 应用行列式函数求导求行列式的值.

解 令
$$G(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2^2 & \cdots & 2^n & 2^{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n & n^2 & \cdots & n^n & n^{n+1} \\ \frac{x^2}{2} & \frac{x^3}{3} & \cdots & \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} & \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2} \end{vmatrix},$$
 则 $I = \frac{G(n)}{n}$ 且 $G(0) = 0$. 利用行列式求导公式,可得
$$G'(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2^2 & \cdots & 2^n & 2^{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n & n^2 & \cdots & n^n & n^{n+1} \\ x & x^2 & \cdots & x^n & x^{n+1} \end{vmatrix} = n! x \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 2^{n-1} & 2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & n & \cdots & n^{n-1} & n^n \\ 1 & x & \cdots & x^{n-1} & x^n \end{vmatrix} = n! \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (j-i) \prod_{k=0}^{n} (x-k).$$

因此

$$I = \frac{G(n)}{n} = \frac{\int_0^n G'(x)dx}{n} = (n-1)! \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (j-i) \int_0^n \prod_{k=0}^n (x-k)dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{II} = \emptyset}{=} (n-1)! \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (j-i) \int_0^n \prod_{k=0}^n (n-k-x)dx$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} (n-1)! \prod_{1 \le i < j \le n} (j-i) \int_0^n \prod_{k=0}^n (x-k)dx$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} I.$$

由于 n 为偶数, 所以 $(-1)^{n+1} = -1$. 于是 I = -I. 故 I = 0.