

## 0.1 其他

**例题 0.1** (1) 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.

(2) 设  $|A|$  是  $n$  阶行列式,  $|A|$  的第  $(i, j)$  元素  $a_{ij} = |i - j|$ , 试求  $|A|$  的值.

**解** (1) 写出行列式为

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix}$$

依次将第  $i$  行乘以  $-1$  加到第  $i-1$  行上去 ( $i=2, \dots, n$ ), 就可以得到一个下三角行列式, 求得值为  $(-1)^{n-1}n$ . 此即

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

(2) 写出行列式为

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


从最后一列起每一列减去前一列, 再将得到的行列式的最后一行加到前面的每一行上去, 就可以得到一个下三角行列式, 求得值为  $(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)2^{n-2}$ . 此即

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

□

**例题 0.2** 求下列  $n$  阶行列式的值:

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

 **笔记** 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**

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

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{“爪”型行列式} \quad (x-a_1)^2 \prod_{i=2}^n (x^2 - 2a_i x) - \sum_{i=2}^n a_i^2 (2a_1 x - x^2) (x^2 - 2a_2 x) \cdots \widehat{(x^2 - 2a_i x)} \cdots (x^2 - 2a_n x) \\
&= (x-a_1)^2 \prod_{i=2}^n (x^2 - 2a_i x) + \sum_{i=2}^n a_i^2 (x^2 - 2a_1 x) (x^2 - 2a_2 x) \cdots \widehat{(x^2 - 2a_i x)} \cdots (x^2 - 2a_n x) \\
&= (x-a_1)^2 \prod_{i=2}^n (x^2 - 2a_i x) + \sum_{i=2}^n (x^2 - 2a_1 x) \cdots (x^2 - 2a_{i-1} x) a_i^2 (x^2 - 2a_{i+1} x) \cdots (x^2 - 2a_n x) \\
&= [(x^2 - 2a_1 x) + a_1^2] \prod_{i=2}^n (x^2 - 2a_i x) + \sum_{i=2}^n (x^2 - 2a_1 x) \cdots (x^2 - 2a_{i-1} x) a_i^2 (x^2 - 2a_{i+1} x) \cdots (x^2 - 2a_n x) \\
&= \prod_{i=1}^n (x^2 - 2a_i x) + \sum_{i=1}^n (x^2 - 2a_1 x) \cdots (x^2 - 2a_{i-1} x) a_i^2 (x^2 - 2a_{i+1} x) \cdots (x^2 - 2a_n x).
\end{aligned}$$

□

**例题 0.3** 求下列行列式式的值:

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

**解 解法一:**

$$\begin{aligned}
|A| &= \begin{vmatrix} (a+b)^2 & c^2 & c^2 \\ a^2 & (b+c)^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & b^2 & (c+a)^2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{-j_1+j_2 \\ i=1,2}]{\substack{-j_1+j_2 \\ i=1,2}} \begin{vmatrix} (a+b)^2 - c^2 & c^2 & 0 \\ a^2 - (b+c)^2 & (b+c)^2 & a^2 - (b+c)^2 \\ 0 & b^2 & (c+a)^2 - b^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (a+b+c)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a+b-c & c^2 & 0 \\ a-b-c & (b+c)^2 & a-b-c \\ 0 & b^2 & a+c-b \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{-r_1+r_2 \\ i=1,2}]{\substack{-r_1+r_2 \\ i=1,2}} (a+b+c)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a+b-c & c^2 & 0 \\ -2b & 2bc & -2c \\ 0 & b^2 & a+c-b \end{vmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow[\substack{\frac{c}{2}j_1+j_2 \\ \frac{b}{2}j_3+j_2}]{\substack{\frac{c}{2}j_1+j_2 \\ \frac{b}{2}j_3+j_2}} (a+b+c)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a+b-c & \frac{c}{2}(a+b+c) & 0 \\ -2b & 0 & -2c \\ 0 & \frac{b}{2}(a+b+c) & a+c-b \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c)^3 \begin{vmatrix} a+b-c & \frac{c}{2} & 0 \\ -2b & 0 & -2c \\ 0 & \frac{b}{2} & a+c-b \end{vmatrix} \\
&= 2abc(a+b+c)^3.
\end{aligned}$$

**解法二 (求根法):**

□

**例题 0.4** 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. □

**例题 0.5**  $n$  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**

$$\begin{aligned}
|B| &= |\alpha_1 + \alpha_n, \alpha_2 + \alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n + \alpha_{n-1}| \\
&= |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n| + |\alpha_n, \alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1}| + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n-2} \sum_{2 \leq j_1 \leq j_2 \leq \cdots \leq j_k \leq n} \begin{matrix} 1 & \cdots & j_1 & \cdots & j_2 & \cdots & j_k & \cdots & n \end{matrix} |\alpha_n, \cdots, \alpha_{j_1+1}, \cdots, \alpha_{j_2+1}, \cdots, \alpha_{j_k+1}, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1}| \\
&\quad + \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n-2} \sum_{2 \leq j_1 \leq j_2 \leq \cdots \leq j_k \leq n} \begin{matrix} 1 & \cdots & j_1 & \cdots & j_2 & \cdots & j_k & \cdots & n \end{matrix} |\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_{j_1+1}, \cdots, \alpha_{j_2+1}, \cdots, \alpha_{j_k+1}, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1}| \\
&= |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n| + |\alpha_n, \alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_{n-1}| = c + (-1)^{n-1} |\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots, \alpha_n|
\end{aligned}$$

$$= c + (-1)^{n-1} c = \begin{cases} 0, n \text{ 为偶数} \\ 2c, n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$$

□

**例题 0.6** 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:

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

**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  $(a_1 a_2, \cdots, a_k)$  按第一列展开得

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

从而

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

于是由归纳假设可知

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

故由数学归纳法可知结论成立.

□

**例题 0.7** 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.**解**

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

□

**例题 0.8** 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

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

□

**例题 0.9** 求下列  $n$  阶行列式的值:

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

 **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,因此不采取大拆分会.

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

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

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

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

从而

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

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

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

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

当  $a \neq 0$  时, 由等式(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(1)两边的常数项可得

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

又因为

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


所以再结合等式(2)可得

$$\begin{aligned} -a(-1)^{n+3}|A| &= -a(-1)^{n+3} B_{n+1,2} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i) \prod_{k=1}^n (-x_k) - (-1)^{n+2} B_{n+1,1} \\ &= (-1)^n \prod_{k=1}^n x_k \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i) + (-1)^{n+1} \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a) \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i) \\ &= (-1)^n \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i) \left[ \prod_{k=1}^n x_k - \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

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

**例题 0.10** 求下列行列式式的值 ( $n$  为偶数)

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

 **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

$$\begin{aligned} G'(x) &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2^2 & \cdots & 2^n & 2^{n+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ n & n^2 & \cdots & n^n & n^{n+1} \\ x & x^2 & \cdots & x^n & x^{n+1} \end{vmatrix} = n! x \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 2^{n-1} & 2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & n & \cdots & n^{n-1} & n^n \\ 1 & x & \cdots & x^{n-1} & x^n \end{vmatrix} = n! \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (j - i) \prod_{k=0}^n (x - k). \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{G(n)}{n} = \frac{\int_0^n G'(x)dx}{n} = (n-1)! \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (j-i) \int_0^n \prod_{k=0}^n (x-k) dx \\
 &\stackrel{\text{区间再现}}{=} (n-1)! \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (j-i) \int_0^n \prod_{k=0}^n (n-k-x) dx \\
 &= (-1)^{n+1} (n-1)! \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (j-i) \int_0^n \prod_{k=0}^n (x-k) dx \\
 &= (-1)^{n+1} I.
 \end{aligned}$$

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

**例题 0.11** 解方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 & 13 \\ 1 & 1 & 8 & 30 \\ 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 & 14 \\ 1 & 1 & 8 & 30 \\ 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 0 & 3 & 8 & 34 \\ 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

**解** 由行列式的性质

$$\text{方程左边} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 1 & 1 & 8 & 30 \\ 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 0 & 3 & 8 & 34 \\ 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 & 64 \\ 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

这是一 Vandermonde(范德蒙德)行列式, 它为关于  $x$  的次数  $\leq 3$  的多项式. 所以上述方程最多有 3 个不同的根. 由行列式性质直接观察可知  $x = 1, 3, 4$  是方程的根. 故方程的根为  $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 3, x_3 = 4$ . □

**例题 0.12** 计算

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \sin(\alpha_1 - \beta_1) & \sin(\alpha_1 - \beta_2) & \cdots & \sin(\alpha_1 - \beta_n) \\ \sin(\alpha_2 - \beta_1) & \sin(\alpha_2 - \beta_2) & \cdots & \sin(\alpha_2 - \beta_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sin(\alpha_n - \beta_1) & \sin(\alpha_n - \beta_2) & \cdots & \sin(\alpha_n - \beta_n) \end{vmatrix}.$$

**解**  $D_1 = \sin(\alpha_1 - \beta_1)$ . 当  $n \geq 2$  时,

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin \alpha_1 & \cos \alpha_1 \\ \sin \alpha_2 & \cos \alpha_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \sin \alpha_n & \cos \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta_1 & \cos \beta_2 & \cdots & \cos \beta_n \\ -\sin \beta_1 & -\sin \beta_2 & \cdots & -\sin \beta_n \end{pmatrix} \end{vmatrix}.$$

所以当  $n = 2$  时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_2 &= \begin{vmatrix} \sin \alpha_1 & \cos \alpha_1 \\ \sin \alpha_2 & \cos \alpha_2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \cos \beta_1 & \cos \beta_2 \\ -\sin \beta_1 & -\sin \beta_2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (\sin \alpha_1 \cos \alpha_2 - \cos \alpha_1 \sin \alpha_2)(-\sin \beta_2 \cos \beta_1 + \cos \beta_2 \sin \beta_1) \\
 &= \sin(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) \sin(\beta_1 - \beta_2).
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $n \geq 3$  时,

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sin \alpha_1 & \cos \alpha_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \sin \alpha_2 & \cos \alpha_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sin \alpha_n & \cos \alpha_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta_1 & \cos \beta_2 & \cdots & \cos \beta_n \\ -\sin \beta_1 & -\sin \beta_2 & \cdots & -\sin \beta_n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} \sin \alpha_1 & \cos \alpha_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \sin \alpha_2 & \cos \alpha_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sin \alpha_n & \cos \alpha_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} \cos \beta_1 & \cos \beta_2 & \cdots & \cos \beta_n \\ -\sin \beta_1 & -\sin \beta_2 & \cdots & -\sin \beta_n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

□

例题 0.13 计算  $D =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-2} & a_2^{n-2} & \cdots & a_n^{n-2} \\ a_1^{n-1} + \frac{x}{a_1^2} & a_2^{n-1} + \frac{x}{a_2^2} & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} + \frac{x}{a_n^2} \end{vmatrix}, \quad n \geq 2.$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-2} & a_2^{n-2} & \cdots & a_n^{n-2} \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-2} & a_2^{n-2} & \cdots & a_n^{n-2} \\ \frac{x}{a_1^2} & \frac{x}{a_2^2} & \cdots & \frac{x}{a_n^2} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (a_i - a_j) + \frac{x}{a_1^2} A_{n1} + \frac{x}{a_2^2} A_{n2} + \cdots + \frac{x}{a_n^2} A_{nn}, \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} A_{n1} &= (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_2^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_2^{n-2} & \cdots & a_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n+1} \prod_{2 \leq j < i \leq n} (a_i - a_j), \\ A_{nt} &= (-1)^{n+t} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & \cdots & a_{t-1} & a_{t+1} & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1^{n-2} & \cdots & a_{t-1}^{n-2} & a_{t+1}^{n-2} & \cdots & a_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n+t} \prod_{\substack{1 \leq j < i \leq n, \\ i \neq t, j \neq t}} (a_i - a_j), \\ A_{nn} &= (-1)^{n+n} \prod_{\substack{j < i \\ i, j \in \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}}} (a_i - a_j), \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$D = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (a_i - a_j) + \sum_{t=1}^n (-1)^{n+t} \frac{x}{a_t^2} \prod_{\substack{j < i \\ i, j \in [n] \setminus \{t\}}} (a_i - a_j),$$

其中  $[n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ .

□