

# 线性代数 (B1) 习题课讲义

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## 第1章 作业答案

### 1.1 第四周作业

#### 习题 1.1 (第三章第1题)

计算下列行列式:

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

(3) 
$$\begin{vmatrix} x+a & x+b & x+c \\ y+a & y+b & y+c \\ z+a & z+b & z+c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} & a_{2n} & a_{2n-1} & a_{2n} \\ a_{2,n-1} & a_{2n} & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \qquad (5) \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 \end{vmatrix} \qquad (6) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & 0 & 0 \\ d_1 & d2 & d_3 & d_4 & 0 \\ e_1 & e_2 & e_3 & e_4 & e_5 \end{vmatrix}$$

(5) 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

(6) 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & 0 & 0 \\ d_1 & d2 & d_3 & d_4 & 0 \\ e_1 & e_2 & e_3 & e_4 & e_5 \end{vmatrix}$$

解(1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & -3 & 0 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -6 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 & -6 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 & -6 \\ -1 & 2 & 8 \\ 3 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -40.$$

(2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -4 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 15 & -7 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 1 & 2 \\ 15 & -7 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -20.$$

(3)

$$( -) \begin{vmatrix} x+a & x+b & x+c \\ y+a & y+b & y+c \\ z+a & z+b & z+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x-y & x-y & x-y \\ y+a & y+b & y+c \\ z+a & z+b & z+c \end{vmatrix} = (x-y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ y+a & y+b & y+c \\ z+a & z+b & z+c \end{vmatrix} = (x-y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

(法二)可以将行列式

$$f(x) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} x+a & x+b & x+c \\ y+a & y+b & y+c \\ z+a & z+b & z+c \end{array} \right|$$

看成系数为 F[y,z] 关于 x 的多项式. 根据行列式的完全展开式知 f(x) 为关于 x 的一次多项式且有两个根 y,z. 故 f(x) = 0.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} & a_{2,n-1} & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n+1} a_{1n} \begin{vmatrix} a_{2,n-1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{n-1,n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \dots = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_{1n} a_{2,n-1} \dots a_{n1}.$$

(5) 考虑如下多项式函数

$$f(x) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} x^2 & (x+1)^2 & (x+2)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 \end{array} \right|$$

由行列式的完全展开式知 f(x) 为关于 x 的二次多项式. 易知 f(b) = f(c) = 0, 故可设  $f(x) = \lambda(x-b)(x-c)$ .

$$\lambda bc = f(0) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ b^2 & b^2 + b & b^2 \\ c^2 & c^2 + c & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} b^2 & b^2 \\ c^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} b^2 & b^2 + b \\ c^2 & c^2 + c \end{vmatrix} = 4bc(b-c)$$

故  $\lambda = 4(b-c)$ , 于是 f(x) = 4(b-c)(x-b)(x-c). 带入 x = a 有

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

(6) 由行列式的 Laplace 展开

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & 0 & 0 \\ d_1 & d2 & d_3 & d_4 & 0 \\ e_1 & e_2 & e_3 & e_4 & e_5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} c_3 & 0 & 0 \\ d_3 & d_4 & 0 \\ e_3 & e_4 & e_5 \end{vmatrix} = (a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)c_3e_4d_5.$$

#### 习题 1.2 (第三章第 2 题)

在三维直角坐标系中,已知点 A,B,C,D 的坐标分别是 (1,1,0), (3,1,2), (0,1,3), (2,2,4). 求四面体 ABCD 的体积及各个面的面积.

 $\overrightarrow{AB}=(2,0,2), \overrightarrow{AC}=(-1,0,3), \overrightarrow{AD}=(1,1,4), \overrightarrow{BC}=(-3,0,1), \overrightarrow{BD}=(-1,1,2).$ 

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (0, -8, 0)$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AD} = \left| egin{array}{ccc} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right| = (-2, -6, 2)$$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} \times \overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (-3, 7, -1)$$

$$\overrightarrow{BC} \times \overrightarrow{BD} = \begin{vmatrix} \overrightarrow{i} & \overrightarrow{j} & \overrightarrow{k} \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1, 5, -3)$$

 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}| = 4, S_{\triangle ABD} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AD}| = \sqrt{11}, S_{\triangle ACD} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AC} \times \overrightarrow{AD}| = \frac{\sqrt{59}}{2}, S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{BC} \times \overrightarrow{BD}| = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{2}.$ 

$$V_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{6} |(\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}) \cdot \overrightarrow{AD}| = \frac{1}{6} \operatorname{abs}(\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}) = \frac{4}{3}.$$

#### 习题 1.3 (第三章第 3 题)

将行列式

展开为关于x的多项式.

解

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x-2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x-2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x-2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -x^2 + 4x - 3 & 2 - x & 0 \\ 1 & x-2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x-2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x-2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x-2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & x^2 - 4x + 3 & x-2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x-2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$= (x^2 - 3x + 1)(x^2 - 5x + 5).$$

#### 习题 1.4 (第三章第 4 题)

A 为 n 阶方阵,  $\lambda$  为常数.证明:  $det(\lambda A) = \lambda^n det(A)$ 

证明 由矩阵数乘的定义及行列式映射的多重线性性知  $\det(\lambda A) = \lambda^n \det(A)$ .

#### 习题 1.5 (第三章第 5 题)

方阵 A 称为反对称方阵,如果它的转置方阵等于 -A.证明:奇数阶反对称方阵的行列式为零.

证明 由第四题知  $\det(A) = \det(A^T) = \det(-A) = (-1)^n \det(A)$ . 由于 n 为奇数,因此  $\det(A) = -\det(A)$ . 故  $2\det(A) = 0$ , 即  $\det(A) = 0$ .