

## 1.2 第四周作业

## 习题 1.5 (第三章第 1 题)

计算下列行列式:

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

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

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

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} & & a_{1n} \\ & a_{2,n-1} & a_{2n} \\ & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$(6) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & 0 & 0 \\ d_1 & d_2 & d_3 & d_4 & 0 \\ e_1 & e_2 & e_3 & e_4 & e_5 \end{vmatrix}$$



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)

$$(法一) \begin{vmatrix} x+a & x+b & x+c \\ y+a & y+b & y+c \\ z+a & z+b & z+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x-y & x-y & x-y \\ y+a & y+b & y+c \\ z+a & z+b & z+c \end{vmatrix} = (x-y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ y+a & y+b & y+c \\ z+a & z+b & z+c \end{vmatrix} = (x-y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

(法二) 可以将行列式

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

看成系数为  $\mathbb{F}[y, z]$  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  $f(x) = 0$ .

(4)

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

(5) 考虑如下多项式函数

$$f(x) \triangleq \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & (x+1)^2 & (x+2)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_1 & b_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & 0 & 0 \\ d_1 & d_2 & d_3 & d_4 & 0 \\ e_1 & e_2 & e_3 & e_4 & e_5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} c_3 & 0 & 0 \\ d_3 & d_4 & 0 \\ e_3 & e_4 & e_5 \end{vmatrix} = (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) c_3 d_4 e_5.$$

### 习题 1.6 (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.



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

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

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (-2, -6, 2)$$

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

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2}|\overrightarrow{BC} \times \overrightarrow{BD}| = \frac{\sqrt{35}}{2}.$$

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

## 习题 1.7 (第三章第 3 题)

将行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x-2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x-2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

展开为关于  $x$  的多项式.



解

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & x-2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x-2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x-2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -x^2+4x-3 & 2-x & 0 \\ 1 & x-2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x-2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x-2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x-2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & x^2-4x+3 & x-2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & x-2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & x-2 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = \begin{vmatrix} x^2-4x+3 & x-2 & 0 \\ 1 & x-2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & x-2 \end{vmatrix} = (x^2-4x+3) \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & 1 \\ 1 & x-2 \end{vmatrix} - (x-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x-2 \end{vmatrix} = (x^2-4x+3)^2 - (x-2)^2 \\ & = (x^2-3x+1)(x^2-5x+5). \end{aligned}$$

## 习题 1.8 (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 1.9 (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  $\det(A) = 0$ .