

参考答案:

23(1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 \\ -1 & -3 & -4 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -7 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 26 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 18 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 11 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -8 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 89 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -8 & 4 \\ 89 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1(-8 \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot 89) = -372$$

问题: 有的同学未按要求, 不经初等变换即直接展开求解。

(2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -3 & 3 & -7 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -6 & 0 & 2 \\ -3 & 15 & -7 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 0 & 2 \\ 15 & -7 & -5 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -6 \begin{vmatrix} -7 & -5 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 15 & -7 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -28$$

24. 证明:

$$\because A \text{ 是奇数阶反对称复方阵} \therefore A^T = -A, \text{ 记 } A \text{ 阶数为 } 2n+1, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\det(A^T) = \det(-A) = (-1)^{2n+1} \det(A) = -\det(A)$$

$$\det(A^T) = \det(A)$$

$$\therefore \det(A) = 0$$

作业 1:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{k1} & \cdots & a_{kk} \\ b_{11} & \cdots & b_{1n} & c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1k} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \cdots & b_{nn} & c_{n1} & \cdots & c_{nk} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} O & A \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = ?$$

证明: 记原矩阵为 D 。

$$\det(D) = \sum_{(j_1, j_2, j_3, \dots, j_{n+k}) \in S_{n+k}} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, j_2, j_3, \dots, j_{n+k})} d_{1, j_1} d_{2, j_2} d_{3, j_3} \cdots d_{n+k, j_{n+k}}$$

若 $a_{1, j_1} a_{2, j_2} a_{3, j_3} \cdots a_{n+k, j_{n+k}} \neq 0$, 则必然有 $(j_1, j_2, j_3, \dots, j_k)$ 是 $(n+1, n+2, n+3, \dots, n+k)$ 的

一个排列, $(j_{k+1}, j_{k+2}, j_{k+3}, \dots, j_{n+k})$ 是 $(1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$ 的一个排列。

$$(-1)^{\tau(j_1, j_2, j_3, \dots, j_{n+k})} = (-1)^{\tau(j_{k+1}, j_{k+2}, j_{k+3}, \dots, j_{n+k}, j_1, j_2, j_3, \dots, j_k) + nk}$$

$$= (-1)^{nk} (-1)^{\tau(j_{k+1}, j_{k+2}, j_{k+3}, \dots, j_{n+k})} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, j_2, j_3, \dots, j_k)}$$

故

$$\det(D) = (-1)^{nk} \sum_{(j_1, j_2, j_3, \dots, j_{n+k}) \in S_{n+k}} (-1)^{\tau(j_{k+1}, j_{k+2}, j_{k+3}, \dots, j_{n+k})} (-1)^{\tau(j_1, j_2, j_3, \dots, j_k)} d_{1, j_1} d_{2, j_2} d_{3, j_3} \cdots d_{n+k, j_{n+k}}$$

$$= (-1)^{nk} \det(A) \det(B)$$

问题: 部分同学弄混了 -1 的次方, 初等变换时需要耐心分析变换过程。少数同学直接得到 $-AB$, 建议加强分块矩阵的行列式练习。

$$23(4) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & A_1 \\ 0 & 0 & A_2 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ A_k & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

记原矩阵行列式为 C , $B_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & A_2 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ A_k & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$, 由上题结论, $C = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & A_1 \\ B_1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$

$$(-1)^{1 \times \sum_{i=2}^k i} |A_1| |B_1|$$

$$B_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & A_3 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ A_k & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}, B_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & A_2 \\ B_2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{2 \times \sum_{i=3}^k i} |A_2| |B_2|$$

$$\text{依次递推, 有 } \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & A_1 \\ 0 & 0 & A_2 & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 \\ A_k & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\sum_{i=1}^{k-1} i \sum_{j=i+1}^k j} |A_1| |A_2| \cdots |A_k|$$

建议：先证明作业一，再求解 23 (4)，或反之。未经证明即在 23 (4) 中引用结论求解不够严谨。此题与作业 1 为配套题目，建议结合两道题目反复推敲琢磨。

$$23(6) \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

记原矩阵行列式为 D_n 。

①若 $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \neq 0$

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ -a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -a_1 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ -a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \right) & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \right)$$

②若 $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n = 0$

i) 只有 $a_j = 0$, 第 i 行减去第 j 行 ($i \neq j$), $D_n = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{j-1} a_{j+1} \cdots a_n$

ii) 若存在 $a_i = a_j = 0$, 则方阵中存在两行相同, $D_n = 0$

问题：绝大部分同学未对 a 的值进行分类讨论，遇上未知量在分母的情况应格外小心！

本次未扣分，下次会着重扣分。

$$23(7) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & a_n & b_n & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c_n & d_n & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & d_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

记原矩阵行列式为 D_{2n} ,

$$D_{2n} = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_2 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & a_n & b_n & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & c_n & d_n & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ c_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & d_2 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & d_1 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{2n+1} c_1 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & b_1 \\ a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_2 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & a_n & b_n & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & c_n & d_n & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ c_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \cdots & d_2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_1 d_1 - c_1 b_1) D_{2(n-1)}$$

又 $D_2 = a_n d_n - c_n b_n$, 故 $D_{2n} = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i d_i - c_i b_i)$

问题: 1、部分同学直接利用分块矩阵, 得 $D_{2n} = \det(AD) - \det(BC)$ 。

2、部分同学在递归时未写出 D_2 , 直接写结果, 不够严谨。

3、个别同学抄错了题目。

$$23(8) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - b_1 & a_1 - b_2 & \cdots & a_1 - b_n \\ a_2 - b_1 & a_2 - b_2 & \cdots & a_2 - b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n - b_1 & a_n - b_2 & \cdots & a_n - b_n \end{vmatrix}$$

记原矩阵行列式为 D_n ,

$n = 1$ 时, $D_1 = a_1 - b_1$

$n = 2$ 时, $D_2 = (a_1 - a_2)(b_1 - b_2)$

$n \geq 3$ 时, 从第 n 列开始, 第 i 列依次减去第 $i-1$ 列($i \geq 2$),

$$\text{得 } D_n = (b_1 - b_2)(b_2 - b_3) \cdots (b_{n-1} - b_n) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - b_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_2 - b_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_n - b_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{综上, } D_n = \begin{cases} a_1 - b_1, & n = 1 \\ (a_1 - a_2)(b_1 - b_2) & n = 2 \\ 0, & n \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

问题: 部分同学未对 n 进行分类讨论。

例 4.3.10 见书上解析