

3. 求以下行列式的值.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad D &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & n \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & n \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n-2 \end{vmatrix} = -2(n-2)!
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) (3) 教材例题.

$$(4) \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + x_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 + x_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n + x_n \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } x_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } D &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + x_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 + x_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n + x_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + x_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + x_2 & a_2 + x_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n a_i + x_n & a_2 & \cdots & a_n + x_n \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 1 & a_2 + x_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n + x_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ x_2 & a_2 + x_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_n & a_2 & \cdots & a_n + x_n \end{vmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & x_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_n \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ x_2 - x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_n - x_1 & 0 & \cdots & x_n \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \left( \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \cdot \prod_{i=2}^n x_i + \left( x_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{x_i - x_1}{x_i} a_i \right) \cdot \prod_{i=2}^n x_i \\
&= \prod_{i=2}^n x_i \cdot \left( x_1 + a_1 + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{x_1}{x_i} a_i \right) \\
&= \prod_{i=1}^n x_i \cdot \left( 1 + \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{a_i}{x_i} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

### 第三节

$$\begin{aligned}
1. (1) D &= \begin{vmatrix} a & b & & & \\ & a & b & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & a & b \\ b & & & & a \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} a & b & & \\ & a & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & b \\ & & & a \end{vmatrix} + b(-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} b & & & \\ a & b & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & a & b \end{vmatrix} \\
&= a^n + (-1)^{n+1} b^n
\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & & & & & b \\ & a & & & & b \\ & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & a & b & \\ & & & b & a & \\ & & \ddots & & & \\ b & & & & & a \\ b & & & & & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= a \begin{vmatrix} a & & & & b & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & \ddots & \\ & & a & b & & \\ & & b & a & & \\ & \ddots & & & \ddots & \\ b & & & & & a & 0 \\ 0 & & & & & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} + b(-1)^{2n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & & & & 0 & b \\ a & & & & b & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & \ddots & \\ & & a & b & & \\ & & b & a & & \\ & \ddots & & & \ddots & \\ b & & & & & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= a^2 D_{2n-2} + b^2 (-1)^{2n+1} (-1)^{2n-1+1} D_{2n-2} \\
&= (a^2 - b^2) D_{2n-2} = \cdots (a^2 - b^2)^{n-1} D_2
\end{aligned}$$

又因为  $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} = a^2 - b^2$ ,  $\Rightarrow D_{2n} = (a^2 - b^2)^n$

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \quad D &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a & a-1 & a-2 & \cdots & a-n \\ a^2 & (a-1)^2 & (a-2)^2 & \cdots & (a-n)^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a^n & (a-1)^n & (a-2)^n & \cdots & (a-n)^n \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n+1} (x_i - x_j) = (-1)^n n! (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! \cdots (-1) 1! \\
&= n! (n-1)! \cdots 1! (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \\
&= \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} (n-i)! (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad D &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ n+1 & n+2 & n+3 & \cdots & 2n \\ 2n+1 & 2n+2 & 2n+3 & \cdots & 3n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (n-1)n+1 & (n-1)n+2 & (n-1)n+3 & \cdots & n^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ n & n & n & \cdots & n \\ 2n & 2n & 2n & \cdots & 2n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (n-1)n+1 & (n-1)n+2 & (n-1)n+3 & \cdots & n^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \text{ 当 } n \geq 3.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{当 } n=2 \text{ 时, } D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2;$$

$$\text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时, } D=1.$$

$$(5) \quad D_k = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & & & & \\ & x & -1 & & & \\ & & x & -1 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & & x & -1 \\ a_k & a_{k-1} & a_{k-2} & \cdots & a_2 & x+a_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

解：按第一列展开：

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_k &= x \cdot D_{k-1} + a_k (-1)^{k+1} (-1)^{k-1} = xD_{k-1} + a_k \\
 &= x(xD_{k-2} + a_{k-1}) + a_k = x^2 D_{k-2} + xa_{k-1} + a_k = \cdots = \\
 &= x^{k-2} D_2 + x^{k-3} a_3 + \cdots + xa_{k-1} + a_k \\
 &= x^k + \sum_{i=1}^k a_i x^{k-i}, \quad (k \geq 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 \\ a_2 & x+a_1 \end{vmatrix} = x^2 + xa_1 + a_2.$$

$$(6) \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x^2 & x & & & \\ x & 1+x^2 & x & & \\ & x & 1+x^2 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & x \\ & & & x & 1+x^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_n = (1+x^2)D_{n-1} - x^2 D_{n-2},$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n - D_{n-1} = x^2(D_{n-1} - D_{n-2}) = \cdots = x^{2(n-3)}(D_3 - D_2),$$

$$\text{其中 } D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x^2 & x & \\ x & 1+x^2 & x \\ & x & 1+x^2 \end{vmatrix} = (1+x^2)^3 - 2x^2(1+x^2),$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1+x^2 & x \\ x & 1+x^2 \end{vmatrix} = (1+x^2)^2 - x^2,$$

$$\Rightarrow D_n - D_{n-1} = x^{2n},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow D_n &= D_{n-1} + x^{2n} = D_{n-2} + x^{2n-2} + x^{2n} \\ &= \cdots = x^{2n} + x^{2n-2} + \cdots + x^6 + D_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n x^{2k}. \quad (n \geq 2)$$

2. 证明略.

## 第四节

1. (1) 例题.

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} x+y+z=1, \\ ax+by+cz=a, \\ bcx+cay+abz=a^2, \end{cases} \quad a, b, c \text{ 互不相同.}$$

$$\text{解: } D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ bc & ca & ab \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b) \neq 0,$$

故由Cramer法则存在唯一解，则

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & ca & ab \end{vmatrix} = a(b-c)(b+c-2a), \Rightarrow x = \frac{a(2a-b-c)}{(c-a)(b-a)},$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & a & c \\ bc & a^2 & ab \end{vmatrix} = (a-c)(a^2-bc), \Rightarrow y = \frac{bc-a^2}{(c-b)(b-a)},$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & a \\ bc & ca & a^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(a^2-bc), \Rightarrow z = \frac{a^2-bc}{(c-a)(c-b)}.$$

$$2. \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + ax_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + ax_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + x_2 + ax_3 + bx_4 = 0, \end{cases}$$

解：当系数行列式 $D \neq 0$ 时，只有全零解.

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 1-a \\ 0 & 0 & a-1 & b-a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 1-a \\ a-1 & b-a \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a-1)^2 - 4(b-a) \\ &= (a+1)^2 - 4b \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

## 第五节

1. (1) 无解.

$$(2) \quad x_1 = -8, \quad x_2 = 3, \quad x_3 = 6, \quad x_4 = 0.$$

(3) 选取  $x_3$  和  $x_4$  为自由变量, 则

$$x_3 = a, \quad x_4 = b, \quad x_1 = \frac{1}{14}(-13a + b), \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{14}(5a + 5b).$$

(4) 选取  $x_3$  和  $x_4$  为自由变量, 则

$$x_3 = a, \quad x_4 = b, \quad x_2 = 3a + 3b - 2, \quad x_1 = -2a - 2b + 3.$$

2. 当  $a = 0, b = 2$  时, 线性方程组有解, 转化为:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 1, \\ x_2 + 2x_3 + 2x_4 + 6x_5 = 3, \end{cases} \quad \text{取 } x_3 = a, \quad x_4 = b, \quad x_5 = c \text{ 为自由变量,}$$

解得  $x_3 = a, \quad x_4 = b, \quad x_5 = c,$

$$x_2 = 3 - 2a - 2b - 6c, \quad x_1 = a + b + 5c - 2.$$

3. 当  $\lambda \neq 0$  和 1 时, 无解.

当  $\lambda = 0$  或 1 时, 有解.

取  $x_3 = a, \quad x_4 = b$ , 则  $x_2 = \lambda + b - 2a, \quad x_1 = 4a - 4b - \lambda.$