

第 02 周作业解答

练习 1. 计算降阶法计算行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$

解

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 5 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3+3r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 5 & -1 \\ -4 & 15 & 16 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按第四列展开}} (-1) \cdot (-1)^{2+4} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -4 & 15 & 16 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{c_2-2c_1 \\ c_3+c_1}} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & 23 & 12 \\ 3 & -5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 23 & 12 \\ -5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -83$$

练习 2. 设 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$, 求第四列各元素的余子式之和, 即 $M_{14} + M_{24} + M_{34} + M_{44}$

解

$$M_{14} + M_{24} + M_{34} + M_{44} = (-1) \cdot A_{14} + 1 \cdot A_{24} + (-1) \cdot A_{34} + 1 \cdot A_{44} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_1+r_2 \\ r_3+r_2 \\ r_4-r_2}} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按第四列展开}} 1 \cdot (-1)^{2+4} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按第三行展开}} 5 \cdot (-1)^{3+2} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 45$$

练习 3. 计算行列式 $D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$ 和 $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1+a \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a & 1 & 1 \\ 1+a & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ 的值。

解

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{依次将 2, 3, 4 列加到第 1 列}} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 6 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-r_1 \\ r_3-r_1 \\ r_4-r_1}} 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 12 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-r_1 \\ r_3+r_1}} 12 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 96.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
D_2 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1+a \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a & 1 & 1 \\ 1+a & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{依次将 2, 3, 4 列加到第 1 列}} \begin{vmatrix} 4+a & 1 & 1 & 1+a \\ 4+a & 1 & 1+a & 1 \\ 4+a & 1+a & 1 & 1 \\ 4+a & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (4+a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1+a \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4 - r_1]{r_2 - r_1} (4+a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1+a \\ 0 & 0 & a & -a \\ 0 & a & 0 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按第一列展开}} (4+a) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & -a \\ a & 0 & -a \\ 0 & 0 & -a \end{vmatrix} \\
&= -a^3(4+a) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按第一列展开}} -a^3(4+a) \cdot (-1)^{2+1} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a^3(4+a).
\end{aligned}$$

练习 4. 设行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$, 求出其所有代数余子式 A_{ij} 。令行列式 $D^* = \begin{vmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{vmatrix}$, 验证 $D^* = D^2$ 。

解

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{11} &= (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2, & A_{12} &= (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1, & A_{13} &= (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \\
A_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -6, & A_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 3, & A_{23} &= (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \\
A_{31} &= (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -4, & A_{32} &= (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2, & A_{33} &= (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$D^* = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -6 & -4 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -6 & -4 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 64 = D^2.$$