

第一章 行列式

习题 1.1

1. 求以下排列的逆序数, 并指出排列的奇偶性:

(1) 14253

(2) 528497631

(3) $135\cdots(2n-1)246\cdots(2n)$

(4) $24 \cdots (2n)(2n-1)(2n-3)\cdots 31$

解 (1) $\tau(14253) = 0+2+0+1+0=3$, 该排列为奇排列.

(2) $\tau(528497631) = 4+1+5+2+4+3+2+1=22$, 排列为偶排列;

(3) $\tau(135\cdots(2n-1)246\cdots(2n)) = 1+2+\cdots+(n-1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$.

当 $n=4k$ 或 $n=4k+3$ ($k=0, 1, 2, \cdots$) 时此排列为偶排列, 当 $n=4k+1$ 或 $n=4k+2$ ($k=0, 1, 2, \cdots$) 时此排列为奇排列;

(4) $\tau(24 \cdots (2n)(2n-1)(2n-3)\cdots 31) = 1+2+\cdots+n+(n-1)+\cdots+1 = n^2$,

n 为奇数时为奇排列, n 为偶数时为偶排列.

2. 确定 i, j , 使下面的 8 级排列为偶排列:

(1) $62i418j3$

(2) $4i13j765$

解 (1) $\tau(62541873) = 5+1+3+2+0+2+1=14$, 所以当 $i=5, j=7$ 时, 排列为偶排列;

(2) $\tau(42138765) + 3+1+3+2+1=10$, 所以当 $i=2, j=8$ 时, 排列为偶排列.

3. 证明: $\tau(i_1 i_2 \cdots i_{n-1} i_n) + \tau(i_n i_{n-1} \cdots i_2 i_1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = C_n^2$.

证 如果在排列 $i_1 i_2 \cdots i_{n-1} i_n$ 中的任意两个数构成一个逆序, 那么它们在排列 $i_n i_{n-1} \cdots i_2 i_1$ 中构成一个顺序, 反之也成立. 故结论成立.

4. 确定 i, j

(1) 使 $a_{13}a_{29}a_{37}a_{42}a_{5i}a_{61}a_{75}a_{8j}a_{94}$ 为 9 阶行列式 $|a_{ij}|$ 带负号的项;

(2) 使 $a_{12}a_{21}a_{3i}a_{43}a_{57}a_{68}a_{7j}a_{84}a_{96}$ 为 9 阶行列式 $|a_{ij}|$ 带正号的项.

解

(1) 因为 $\tau(397281564) = 21$, 所以 $i = 8, j = 6$ 时 $a_{13}a_{29}a_{37}a_{42}a_{5i}a_{61}a_{75}a_{8j}a_{94}$ 为带负号项;

(2) 因为 $\tau(215376948) = 6$, 所以 $i = 5, j = 9$ $i = 9, j = 5$ 时 $a_{12}a_{21}a_{3i}a_{43}a_{57}a_{68}a_{7j}a_{84}a_{96}$ 为带正号项.

5. 计算下列行列式:

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

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & a_{15} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{51} & a_{52} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{1n} \\ 0 & \cdots & a_{2,n-1} & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(6) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 \\ n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & x & -1 \\ 3 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} &= (-1)^{\tau(123)} 1 \cdot x \cdot x + (-1)^{\tau(213)} (-1) \cdot 2 \cdot x + (-1)^{\tau(231)} (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot 3 \\ &= x^2 + 2x + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{vmatrix} = \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

(4) 根据行列式定义, 每一项中取后三行的元素时, 必有一个元素为 0, 所以

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & a_{15} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{51} & a_{52} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(5) \quad D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_{1n} \\ 0 & \cdots & a_{2,n-1} & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\tau(n(n-1)\cdots 21)} a_{1n} a_{2,n-1} \cdots a_{n1}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a_{1n} a_{2,n-1} \cdots a_{n1}$$

$$(6) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 \\ n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\tau(23\cdots n1)} 1 \times 2 \times \cdots \times (n-1) \times n = (-1)^{n-1} n!$$

习题 1.2

1. 计算行列式

$$(1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{vmatrix} -ab & ac & ae \\ bd & -cd & de \\ bf & cf & -ef \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(4) \quad \begin{vmatrix} c & a & d & b \\ a & c & d & b \\ a & c & b & d \\ c & a & b & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(5) \quad \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b+c & b+c+d \\ a & a+b & a+b+c & a+b+c+d \\ a & 2a+b & 3a+b+c & 4a+b+c+d \\ a & 3a+b & 6a+b+c & 10a+b+c+d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(6) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y & z \\ x & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ y & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ z & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(7) \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_1+b_1 & a_1+b_2 & \cdots & a_1+b_n \\ a_2+b_1 & a_2+b_2 & \cdots & a_2+b_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_n+b_1 & a_n+b_2 & \cdots & a_n+b_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(8) \quad \begin{vmatrix} -a_1 & a_1 & & & \\ & -a_2 & a_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & -a_n & a_n \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

解 (1) 57;

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1+c_2+c_3+c_4} \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 7 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 7 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 7 & 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \times 27 = 189$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} -ab & ac & ae \\ bd & -cd & de \\ bf & cf & -ef \end{vmatrix} = adf \begin{vmatrix} -b & c & e \\ b & -c & e \\ b & c & -e \end{vmatrix} = adf \begin{vmatrix} -b & c & e \\ 0 & 0 & 2e \\ 0 & 2c & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 4abcdef$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} c & a & d & b \\ a & c & d & b \\ a & c & b & d \\ c & a & b & d \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c+d) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & d & b \\ 0 & c-a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c-a & b-d & d-b \\ 0 & 0 & b-d & d-b \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b+c & b+c+d \\ a & a+b & a+b+c & a+b+c+d \\ a & 2a+b & 3a+b+c & 4a+b+c+d \\ a & 3a+b & 6a+b+c & 10a+b+c+d \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_i-r_1]{r_{i+1}-r_i} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b+c & b+c+d \\ 0 & a & a & a \\ 0 & a & 2a & 3a \\ 0 & a & 3a & 6a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_i-r_2]{r_i-r_1} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b+c & b+c+d \\ 0 & a & a & a \\ 0 & 0 & a & 2a \\ 0 & 0 & 2a & 5a \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4-2r_3]{r_4-2r_3} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b+c & b+c+d \\ 0 & a & a & a \\ 0 & 0 & a & 2a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = a^4$$

(6)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y & z \\ x & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ y & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ z & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1-c_2-\frac{y}{2}c_3-\frac{z}{3}c_4} \begin{vmatrix} 1-x^2-\frac{1}{2}y^2-\frac{1}{3}z^2 & x & y & z \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6(1-x^2-\frac{y^2}{2}-\frac{z^2}{3})$$

(7) 当 $n=1$ 时, 原行列式等于 a_1+b_1 ;

当 $n=2$ 时, 原行列式等于 $(a_1-a_2)(b_2-b_1)$;

当 $n \geq 3$ 时, 对行列式按行或列分解可知其值为 0.

$$(8) \begin{vmatrix} -a_1 & a_1 & & & \\ & -a_2 & a_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & -a_n & a_n \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1+c_2+\dots+c_n} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_1 & & & \\ & -a_2 & a_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & -a_n & a_n \\ n+1 & 1 & \dots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^n (n+1) a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$$

2. 证明:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} (a_1+1)^2 & a_1^2 & a_1 & 1 \\ (a_2+1)^2 & a_2^2 & a_2 & 1 \\ (a_3+1)^2 & a_3^2 & a_3 & 1 \\ (a_4+1)^2 & a_4^2 & a_4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} x_1+y_1 & y_1+z_1 & z_1+x_1 \\ x_2+y_2 & y_2+z_2 & z_2+x_2 \\ x_3+y_3 & y_3+z_3 & z_3+x_3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

证

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} (a_1+1)^2 & a_1^2 & a_1 & 1 \\ (a_2+1)^2 & a_2^2 & a_2 & 1 \\ (a_3+1)^2 & a_3^2 & a_3 & 1 \\ (a_4+1)^2 & a_4^2 & a_4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1 - c_2 - 2c_3 - c_4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_1^2 & a_1 & 1 \\ 0 & a_2^2 & a_2 & 1 \\ 0 & a_3^2 & a_3 & 1 \\ 0 & a_4^2 & a_4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

(2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1+y_1 & y_1+z_1 & z_1+x_1 \\ x_2+y_2 & y_2+z_2 & z_2+x_2 \\ x_3+y_3 & y_3+z_3 & z_3+x_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1+z_1 & z_1+x_1 \\ x_2 & y_2+z_2 & z_2+x_2 \\ x_3 & y_3+z_3 & z_3+x_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_1+z_1 & z_1+x_1 \\ y_2 & y_2+z_2 & z_2+x_2 \\ y_3 & y_3+z_3 & z_3+x_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & z_1 & x_1 \\ y_2 & z_2 & x_2 \\ y_3 & z_3 & x_3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

3. 解方程:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2-x^2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 9-x^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2-x & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & (n-1)-x \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} x & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ a_1 & x & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & x & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & x & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 .$$

解 (1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2-x^2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 9-x^2 \end{vmatrix} = 3(1-x^2)(4-x^2) = 0$$

根为 1, -1, 2, -2.

(2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2-x & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & (n-1)-x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & -x & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-x & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & (n-2)-x \end{vmatrix} = -x(1-x)\cdots((n-2)-x) = 0$$

方程的解为 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1, \cdots, x_{n-1} = n-2$.

(3)

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ a_1 & x & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & x & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & x & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[i=n, \cdots, 1]{r_{i+1} - r_i} \begin{vmatrix} x & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ a_1 - x & x - a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 - x & x - a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x - a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n - x & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - x) = 0$$

方程的解为 $x_1 = a_1, x_2 = a_2, \cdots, x_n = a_n$.

4. 计算 n 阶行列式

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & x & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} \quad (2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & -n \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & -n & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & -n & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ -n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} \quad (4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & \lambda+a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & \lambda+a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & \lambda+a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(6) \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a_3 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix}, a_i \neq 0, (i=1,2,\cdots,n)$$

解 (1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & x & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1+c_2+\cdots+c_n} \begin{vmatrix} x+n-1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x+n-1 & x & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x+n-1 & 1 & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} \\ = (x+n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & x & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_i-r_1, (i=2,3,\cdots,n)} (x+n-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & x-1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x-1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = (x+n-1)(x-1)^{n-1}$$

(2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & -n \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & -n & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & -n & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ -n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1+c_2+\cdots+c_n} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & -n \\ -1 & 1 & \cdots & -n & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -1 & -n & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow{(r_i-r_n, (i=1,2,\cdots,n-1))} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -n-1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -n-1 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & -n-1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} (-1)^n (n+1)^{n-1} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} (n+1)^{n-1}.$$

(3)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_i - r_2, (i=3,4,\dots,n)]{} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{r_2 - r_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 & \cdots & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \times (n-2)!$$

(4)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[(i=2,3,\dots,n)]{c_1 - \frac{1}{i}c_i} \begin{vmatrix} 1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{i} & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} = (1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{i})n!$$

(5)

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda + a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & \lambda + a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & \lambda + a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & \lambda + a_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_i - r_1, i=2,\dots,n]{} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ -\lambda & \lambda & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -\lambda & 0 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -\lambda & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{c_1 + c_2 + \cdots + c_n}} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & \lambda & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^{n-1} (\lambda + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i)$$

(6)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a_3 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_i - r_1, i=2,\dots,n]{} \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -a_1 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$= a_1 a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n (1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i})$ 5. 若 n 阶行列式 D_n 中的元素满足 $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$ ($i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$), 则称 D_n 为反对称行列式. 即

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{12} & 0 & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -a_{1n} & -a_{2n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix},$$

5. 证明奇数阶反对称行列式的值等于 0.

证

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{12} & 0 & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -a_{1n} & -a_{2n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ a_{12} & 0 & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n D_n$$

所以当 n 为奇数时, $D_n = -D_n$, 从而 $D_n = 0$.

习题 1.3

1. 设 n 阶行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

计算: (1) $A_{11} + A_{12} - A_{13} + 2A_{14}$

(2) $A_{21} + 2A_{22} + 4A_{23} + 2A_{24}$

(3) $M_{13} + M_{23} + M_{33} + M_{43}$

其中, M_{ij} 为 D 中元素 a_{ij} 的余子式, A_{ij} 为 D 中元素 a_{ij} 的代数余子式. ($i, j = 1, 2, 3, 4$)

解 (1) 此式等于将原行列式的第一行元素换成系数 1, 1, -1, 2 以后的行列式.

$$\begin{aligned} & A_{11} + A_{12} - A_{13} + 2A_{14} \\ &= 1 \times A_{11} + 1 \times A_{12} + (-1) \times A_{13} + 2 \times A_{14} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -4 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_2 + r_1 \\ r_3 - 2r_1 \\ \underline{\underline{r_4 - r_1}} \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \\ \underline{\underline{r_2 - 2r_3}} \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & -14 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} -5 & 3 \\ -14 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 15 + 42 = 57$$

(2) $A_{21} + 2A_{22} + 4A_{23} + 2A_{24}$ 是 D 中第四行元素与 D 中第二行元素的代数余子式的乘积之和, 由定理 1.2 的推论知, 此和等于零. 即

$$A_{21} + 2A_{22} + 4A_{23} + 2A_{24} = 0.$$

$$(3) M_{13} + M_{23} + M_{33} + M_{43} = A_{13} - A_{23} + A_{33} - A_{43} =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \\ c_i + c_4 \\ \underline{\underline{(i=1,2,3)}} \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1)^{2+4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3$$

2. 已知 n 阶方阵 A 某一行的元素都是 4, 且其行列式 $|A| = -12$, 求 A 中所有元素的

代数余子式之和 $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij}$.

解 因为 $A_{i1} + A_{i2} + \cdots + A_{in} = 0 (i = 2, \dots, n)$, 所以 $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} = A_{11} + A_{12} + \cdots + A_{1n}$

又因为 $4A_{11} + 4A_{12} + \cdots + 4A_{1n} = -12$, 从而 $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} = -3$;

3. 计算行列式

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \quad (2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & a \\ a & 0 & a & b \\ b & a & 0 & a \\ a & b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

解 (1) -85; (2) 102; (3) 900;

(4)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & a \\ a & 0 & a & b \\ b & a & 0 & a \\ a & b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_1+c_i (i=2,3,4)} \begin{vmatrix} 2a+b & a & b & a \\ 2a+b & 0 & a & b \\ 2a+b & a & 0 & a \\ 2a+b & b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (2a+b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b & a \\ 1 & 0 & a & b \\ 1 & a & 0 & a \\ 1 & b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(2a+b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b & a \\ 0 & -a & a-b & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & -b & 0 \\ 0 & b-a & a-b & -a \end{vmatrix} = (2a+b) \begin{vmatrix} -a & a-b & b-a \\ 0 & -b & 0 \\ b-a & a-b & -a \end{vmatrix} = (2a+b)(-b) \begin{vmatrix} -a & b-a \\ b-a & -a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (2a+b)(-b)[a^2 - (b-a)^2] = b^2(b^2 - 4a^2)$$

4. 计算 n 阶行列式

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & & & \\ & a_2 & b_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{n-1} & b_{n-1} \\ b_n & & & & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

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

解 (1) 可利用行列式定义, 也可对行列式按第一行展开得,

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + (-1)^{n+1}$$

(2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -(n-2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & -(n-1) \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[i=n-1, \cdots, 1]{c_i + c_{i+1}} \begin{vmatrix} 1+\cdots+n & 2+\cdots+n & 3+\cdots+n & \cdots & n-1+n & n \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -(n-2) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -(n-1) \end{vmatrix} \\ = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2} (n+1)!.$$

(3) 类似 (1) 可得

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & & & \\ & a_2 & b_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{n-1} & b_{n-1} \\ b_n & & & & a_n \end{vmatrix} = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n + (-1)^{n+1} b_1 b_2 \cdots b_n$$

(4)

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & & & \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & & \\ & -1 & 2 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & 2 & -1 \\ & & & & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[i=2, \cdots, n]{c_1 + c_i} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & & & \\ & 2 & -1 & & \\ & -1 & 2 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & & & & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

按第一列展开 $D_{n-1} + 1 = D_{n-2} + 2 = \cdots = D_1 + n - 1 = n + 1.$

5. 计算行列式

(1) $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$

(2) $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix}$

$$(3) D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a & & & & b \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a & b & \\ & & b & a & \\ & \ddots & & & \ddots \\ b & & & & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{解 (1)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ b_4 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} (-1)^{(1+4)+(1+4)} \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ b_3 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} = (a_1 a_4 - b_1 b_4)(a_2 a_3 - b_2 b_3)$$

(3) 按第 1 和第 2n 行展开得 $D_{2n} = (a^2 - b^2)D_{2n-2}$, 所以 $D_{2n} = (a^2 - b^2)^n$.

习题 1.4

1. 用克莱姆法则解下列方程组

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 5 \\ x_1 + 2^2x_2 + 3^2x_3 + 4^2x_4 = 5^2 \\ x_1 + 2^3x_2 + 3^3x_3 + 4^3x_4 = 5^3 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 5x_4 = 10 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = -3 \\ -x_1 - 4x_3 + 2x_4 = -4 \\ x_2 + x_3 + 4x_4 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解 (1)} \text{ 利用范德蒙行列式计算可得 } D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2^2 & 3^2 & 4^2 \\ 1 & 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 \end{vmatrix} = 12, D_1 = -12, D_2 = 48,$$

$D_3 = -72, D_4 = 48$, 所以方程组的解为 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 4, x_3 = -6, x_4 = 4$.

(2) 计算得 $D = -148, D_1 = -296, D_2 = 296, D_3 = -148, D_4 = -148$, 从而方程

组的解为 $x_1 = 2, x_2 = -2, x_3 = 1, x_4 = 1$.

2. 试讨论当 λ 取何值时线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} (\lambda-6)x_1 + 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 5 \\ 2x_1 + (\lambda-3)x_2 - 4x_3 = -1 \\ 2x_1 - 4x_2 + (\lambda-3)x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

有唯一解.

解 系数行列式

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-6 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda-3 & -4 \\ -2 & -4 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3+r_2} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-6 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda-3 & -4 \\ 0 & \lambda-7 & \lambda-7 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-7) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-6 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & \lambda-3 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow{c_3-c_2} (\lambda-7) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-6 & 2 & -4 \\ 2 & \lambda-3 & -\lambda-1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-7) \left[- \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-6 & 4 \\ 2 & -\lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} \right] \\ &= (\lambda-7)(\lambda^2 - 5\lambda - 14) = (\lambda-7)^2(\lambda+2) \end{aligned}$$

故当 $\lambda \neq 7$ 且 $\lambda \neq -2$ 时方程组有唯一解.

3. a 、 b 取何值时线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} ax_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 8 \\ 2ax_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 10 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + bx_3 = 5 \end{cases}$$
 有唯一解, 并求出这个解.

解

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a & 2 & 3 \\ 2a & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & b \end{vmatrix} = -2a(b-3), \text{ 所以当 } a \neq 0 \text{ 且 } b \neq 3 \text{ 时方程组有唯一解.}$$

$$D_1 = -4(b-3), \quad D_2 = 15a - 6ab - 6, \quad D_3 = 2(a+2), \quad \text{方程组解为}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{2}{a}, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{15a - 6ab - 6}{2a(3-b)}, \quad x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = \frac{a+2}{a(3-b)}.$$

4. 已知非齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 4 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 = 1 \\ 3x_1 + 2x_2 + \mu x_3 = 5 \end{cases}$$

有多个解, 求 μ 的值.

解 由克莱姆法则知, 此时须 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & \mu \end{vmatrix} = 5\mu - 20 = 0$, 即 $\mu = 4$;

又因为当 $\mu = 4$ 方程组有解, 从而此时方程组有多个解.

5. 讨论什么条件下齐次线性方程组只有零解:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 + ax_2 + a^2x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + bx_2 + b^2x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + cx_2 + c^2x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} (3-a)x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ (2-a)x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 + (1-a)x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 该方程组是齐次线性方程组, 其系数行列式是 3 阶范德蒙行列式:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 \\ 1 & b & b^2 \\ 1 & c & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$$

当 $D \neq 0$ 时即 a, b, c 互不相同同时原方程组只有零解.

$$(2) \text{ 由 } D = \begin{vmatrix} 3-a & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2-a & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & 1-a \end{vmatrix} = (a-3)(a-4)(a+1) \neq 0 \text{ 得, } a \neq 3 \text{ 且 } a \neq 4 \text{ 且 } a \neq -1.$$

6. 求方程 $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & x \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & x^2 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 的全部根.

解 这是一个由 1、2、3、 x 组成的范德蒙行列式, 根据范德蒙行列式知

$$f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & x \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & x^2 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 & x^3 \end{vmatrix} = 2(x-1)(x-2)(x-3).$$

所以其根为 1、2、3.

7. 计算行列式

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a^n & (a-1)^n & (a-2)^n & \cdots & (a-n)^n \\ a^{n-1} & (a-1)^{n-1} & (a-2)^{n-1} & \cdots & (a-n)^{n-1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a & a-1 & a-2 & \cdots & a-n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1+1 & a_2+1 & a_3+1 & \cdots & a_n+1 \\ a_1^2+a_1 & a_2^2+a_2 & a_3^2+a_3 & \cdots & a_n^2+a_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_1^{n-1}+a_1^{n-2} & a_2^{n-1}+a_2^{n-2} & a_3^{n-1}+a_3^{n-2} & \cdots & a_n^{n-1}+a_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}.$$

解 (1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a^n & (a-1)^n & (a-2)^n & \cdots & (a-n)^n \\ a^{n-1} & (a-1)^{n-1} & (a-2)^{n-1} & \cdots & (a-n)^{n-1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a & a-1 & a-2 & \cdots & a-n \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a & a-1 & a-2 & \cdots & a-n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a^{n-1} & (a-1)^{n-1} & (a-2)^{n-1} & \cdots & (a-n)^{n-1} \\ a^n & (a-1)^n & (a-2)^n & \cdots & (a-n)^n \end{vmatrix}$$

再利用范德蒙行列式的结果可得原行列式为 $\prod_{0 \leq j < i \leq n} (i-j)$.

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1+1 & a_2+1 & a_3+1 & \cdots & a_n+1 \\ a_1^2+a_1 & a_2^2+a_2 & a_3^2+a_3 & \cdots & a_n^2+a_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_1^{n-1}+a_1^{n-2} & a_2^{n-1}+a_2^{n-2} & a_3^{n-1}+a_3^{n-2} & \cdots & a_n^{n-1}+a_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[r_{i+1}-r_i]{i=1,2,\cdots,n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1^2 & a_2^2 & a_3^2 & \cdots & a_n^2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_1^{n-1} & a_2^{n-1} & a_3^{n-1} & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (a_i - a_j).$$

习题一

(A)

一. 填空题

1. 当 i, j 分别为_____时, 3i7261j84 为偶排列.

解 $i=9, j=5$ 时排列的逆序数为 20, 即为偶排列.

2. 设 $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & x \\ 1 & 2 & x^2 \\ 1 & 3 & x^3 \end{vmatrix}$. 则 $f(x+1) - f(x) =$ _____.

解

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

$$=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2x+1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3x^2+3x+1 \end{vmatrix}=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 3x^2 \end{vmatrix}=6x^2$$

3. 已知 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}=m$, 则 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1+2b_1 & b_1-c_1 & c_1+3a_1 \\ a_2+2b_2 & b_2-c_2 & c_2+3a_2 \\ a_3+2b_3 & b_3-c_2 & c_3+3a_3 \end{vmatrix}=\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1+2b_1 & b_1-c_1 & c_1+3a_1 \\ a_2+2b_2 & b_2-c_2 & c_2+3a_2 \\ a_3+2b_3 & b_3-c_2 & c_3+3a_3 \end{vmatrix}=\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1-c_1 & c_1+3a_1 \\ a_2 & b_2-c_2 & c_2+3a_2 \\ a_3 & b_3-c_2 & c_3+3a_3 \end{vmatrix}+2\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_1-c_1 & c_1+3a_1 \\ b_2 & b_2-c_2 & c_2+3a_2 \\ b_3 & b_3-c_2 & c_3+3a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1-c_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2-c_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3-c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}+2\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & -c_1 & c_1+3a_1 \\ b_2 & -c_2 & c_2+3a_2 \\ b_3 & -c_2 & c_3+3a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_{32} & c_3 \end{vmatrix}-6\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & a_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 & a_2 \\ b_3 & c_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix}=m-6m=-5m.$$

4. 设 $D_n=\begin{vmatrix} x & a & \cdots & a \\ a & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & & a \\ a & a & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}$, A_{ij} 是 D_n 中元素 a_{ij} 的代数余子式, 求 D_n 得全部代数余子式

之和.

解 $\sum_{j=1}^n A_{1j}=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & x-a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x-a \end{vmatrix}=(x-a)^{n-1}$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n A_{2j}=\begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a & a & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a & a & a & a & x \end{vmatrix}=\begin{vmatrix} x-a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & x-a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}=(x-a)^{n-1}$$

同理: $\sum_{j=1}^n A_{3j}=(x-a)^{n-1}, i=3, \cdots, n$. 故 $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij}=n(x-a)^{n-1}$.

5. 已知 $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda-2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$, 则 $\lambda = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

答案: 应填 “0 或 4”.

解 $\begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & \lambda-2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda & \lambda \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2(\lambda-4) = 0$

因此 $\lambda = 0$ 或 4 .

6. 已知 4 阶行列式的值为 91, 它的第一行元素为 2、3、 $t+1$ 、-5. 第一行元素的余子式依次为 -1、0、6、9. 则 $t = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解 根据题意知

$$2 \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 0 + (t+1) \cdot (-1)^{1+3} \cdot 6 + (-5) \cdot (-1)^{1+4} \cdot 9 = 91, \text{ 化简得}$$

$$6(t+1) = 48, \text{ 所以 } t = 7.$$

7. $f(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

答案: 应填 $4 + 3\lambda + 2\lambda^2 + \lambda^3 + \lambda^4$.

解 方法 1: 直接利用 1.3 节例 2 立即可得.

方法 2: 将其按第 4 行展开, 即 $D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \end{vmatrix} +$

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

$$= 4 + 3\lambda + 2\lambda^2 + \lambda^3 + \lambda^4$$

将其按第 4 行展开, 即 $D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & \lambda+1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cdot (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & -1 \end{vmatrix} +$

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

$$= 4 + 3\lambda + 2\lambda^2 + \lambda^3 + \lambda^4$$

$$8. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & x-1 \\ 1 & -1 & x+1 & -1 \\ 1 & x-1 & 1 & -1 \\ x+1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

解

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & x-1 \\ 1 & -1 & x+1 & -1 \\ 1 & x-1 & 1 & -1 \\ x+1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_i - r_1]{i=2,3,4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & x-1 \\ 0 & 0 & x & -x \\ 0 & x & 0 & -x \\ x & 0 & 0 & -x \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_4 + c_3 + c_2 + c_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & x \\ 0 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ x & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = x^4$$

9. 设多项式

$$f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & x \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & 16 & x^2 \\ 1 & 9 & 5 & -2 & x^3 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 & 64 & x^4 \end{vmatrix}$$

则 $f(x)$ 中 x^3 的系数为_____.

解 易知 x^3 的系数为其代数余子式

$$A_{45} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & 16 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 & 64 \end{vmatrix}$$

计算得 x^3 的系数为-12.

10. 设

$$f(\lambda) = |\lambda E - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

且

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a$$

则 $f(\lambda)$ 中 λ^n 的系数为_____, λ^{n-1} 的系数为_____, 常数项为_____.

解 根据行列式定义知 λ^n 与 λ^{n-1} 只会出现在 $(\lambda - a_{11})(\lambda - a_{22}) \cdots (\lambda - a_{nn})$ 项中, 所

以 λ^n 的系数为 1, λ^{n-1} 的系数为 $-(a_{11} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn})$, 常数项为

$$f(0) = \begin{vmatrix} -a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & -a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \cdots & -a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n a$$

11. 计算 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2^2 & 3^2 & 4^2 & 5^2 \\ 2^4 & 3^4 & 4^4 & 5^4 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解 构造行列式

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & x \\ 2^2 & 3^2 & 4^2 & 5^2 & x^2 \\ 2^3 & 3^3 & 4^3 & 5^3 & x^3 \\ 2^4 & 3^4 & 4^4 & 5^4 & x^4 \end{vmatrix}$$

可以看出此行列式为范德蒙行列式, 从而

$$D_1 = (x-5)(x-4)(x-3)(x-2) \prod_{2 \leq i < j \leq 5} (j-i)$$

将前四项乘积展开可得 x^3 的系数为 $-14 \prod_{2 \leq i < j \leq 5} (j-i)$. 如果按第五列展开可得 x^3 的系数为

$$(-1)^{4+5} D. \text{ 所以有 } D = 14 \prod_{2 \leq i < j \leq 5} (j-i).$$

二. 单项选择题

1. 设 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a$, 则 $D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} & a_{1,n-1} & \cdots & a_{11} \\ a_{2n} & a_{2,n-1} & \cdots & a_{21} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{nn} & a_{n,n-1} & \cdots & a_{n1} \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

- (A) a (B) $-a$ (C) $(-1)^n a$ (D) $(-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} a$

解 通过相邻对换, 即依次将后面的列与前一列相交换, $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ 次后与原行列式相

同, 所以 $D_1 = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D$, 选 D.

2. 设 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = a$, 则 $\begin{vmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} & \cdots & ka_{1n} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} & \cdots & ka_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ ka_{n1} & ka_{n2} & \cdots & ka_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (\quad)$

- (A) a (B) ka (C) $k^n a$ (D) 0

解 每行都提出公因子 k 知所求行列式等于 $k^n a$, 故选 C.

3. 各列元素之和为零的行列式的值().

- (A) 一定为 0 (B) 不一定为 0 (C) 一定不为 0 (D) 一定大于 0

解 利用行列式各行元素之和为零的特点, 将行列式各列都加到第一列去, 则行列式第一列全为零, 从而行列式等于零, 故选 A.

4. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & a_0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_2 & 0 & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & a_{n-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ a_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\quad)$. 其中 $a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \neq 0$

- (A) $(a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}) a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ (B) $-(a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}) a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$
(C) $(-1)^n (a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}) a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$ (D) $(-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} (a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}) a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$

解 这是一个爪型行列式, 将它化简得

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & a_0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_2 & 0 & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & a_{n-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ a_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1 - \frac{1}{a_i} r_{i+1}]{i=1,2,\cdots,n} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_2 & 0 & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & a_{n-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ a_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} (a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}) a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$$

故选 D.

5. 方程 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4+x \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3+x & a_4 \\ a_1 & a_2+x & a_3 & a_4 \\ a_1+x & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 的根为 _____ .

(A) $a_1 + a_2, a_3 + a_4$

(B) $0, a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4$

(C) $a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4, 0$

(D) $0, -a_1 - a_2 - a_3 - a_4$

解

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4+x \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3+x & a_4 \\ a_1 & a_2+x & a_3 & a_4 \\ a_1+x & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_4+c_3+c_2+c_1} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_1+\cdots+a_4+x \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3+x & a_1+\cdots+a_4+x \\ a_1 & a_2+x & a_3 & a_1+\cdots+a_4+x \\ a_1+x & a_2 & a_3 & a_1+\cdots+a_4+x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a_1 + \cdots + a_4 + x) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ x & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = x^2(a_1 + \cdots + a_4 + x)$$

所以方程的根为 $0, -a_1 - a_2 - a_3 - a_4$, 选 D.

6. 设 $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & x-1 & x-2 & x-3 \\ 2x-2 & 2x-1 & 2x-2 & 2x-3 \\ 3x-3 & 3x-2 & 4x-5 & 3x-5 \\ 4x & 4x-3 & 5x-7 & 4x-3 \end{vmatrix}$, 则方程 $f(x)=0$ 的根的个数为 _____ .

(A) 1

(B) 2

(C) 3

(D) 4

解 因为 $x) = \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & x-1 & x-2 & x-3 \\ 2x-2 & 2x-1 & 2x-2 & 2x-3 \\ 3x-3 & 3x-2 & 4x-5 & 3x-5 \\ 4x & 4x-3 & 5x-7 & 4x-3 \end{vmatrix} = 5x(x-1)$, 所以根的个数为 2, 选 B

7. 设某 3 阶行列式 D 的第二行元素分别为 -1, 2, 3, 其对应的余子式分别为 -3, -2, 1, 则此

行列式 D 的值为_____.

- (A) 3 (B) 14 (C) -10 = (D)

解

由余子式与代数余子式的关系及行列式的性质得到:

$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} M_{21} = 3$$

$$A_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} M_{22} = -2$$

$$A_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} M_{23} = -1$$

$$|A| = a_{21}A_{21} + a_{22}A_{22} + a_{23}A_{23} = -1 \times 3 + 2 \times (-2) + 3 \times (-1) = -10$$

所以本题选 C

$$8. \text{ 设多项式 } f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & x & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 则 } f(x) \text{ 的常数项为 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

- (A) 4; (B) 1; (C) -1; (D) -4

解 因为

$$-A_{12} = M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4$$

且 $f(x) = (-1)A_{12} + xA_{13}$, 所以常数项为 4. 选 A

9. 设 D 为 n 阶行列式, 下列命题中错误的是 _____ .

- (A) 若 D 中至少有 $n^2 - n + 1$ 个元素为 0, 则 $D = 0$;
 (B) 若 D 中每列元素之和均为 0, 则 $D = 0$;
 (C) 若 D 中位于某 k 行及某 l 列的交点处的元素都为 0, 且 $k + l > n$, 则 $D = 0$;
 (D) 若 D 的主对角线和次对角线上的元素都为 0, 则 $D = 0$.

解 选 D. 例如 $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1.$

10. 已知方程组

$$\begin{cases} tx_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + tx_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

有非零解, 则 $t = (\quad)$.

- (A) 4 (B) $\frac{1}{4}$ (C) 2 (D) $\frac{1}{2}$

解 $\begin{vmatrix} t & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & t & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 4t - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{4}$, 选 B.

(B)

1. 证明: 若行列式的某行元素全为 $k (k \neq 0)$, 则这个行列式的全部代数余子式之和为

该行列式值的 $\frac{1}{k}$ 倍, 即 $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} = \frac{1}{k} |A|$.

证 不失一般性, 设 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} k & k & \cdots & k \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = k \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = k \sum_{j=1}^n A_{1j}$

其中 $\sum_{j=1}^n A_{2j} = 0, i = 2, 3, \dots, n$. 故 $\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} = \frac{1}{k} |A|$.

2. 计算行列式

(1) $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 + b_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n + b_n \end{vmatrix}, b_1 b_2 \cdots b_n \neq 0$ (2) $\begin{vmatrix} x_1^2 + 1 & x_1 x_2 & \cdots & x_1 x_n \\ x_2 x_1 & x_2^2 + 1 & \cdots & x_2 x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_n x_1 & x_n x_2 & \cdots & x_n^2 + 1 \end{vmatrix}$

(3) $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ b_2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_3 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ (4) $\begin{vmatrix} 2a & a^2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2a & a^2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2a & a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2a \end{vmatrix}$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$*(6) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \alpha & \alpha & \alpha & \cdots & \alpha \\ b & \alpha & \beta & \beta & \cdots & \beta \\ b & \beta & \alpha & \beta & \cdots & \beta \\ b & \beta & \beta & \alpha & \cdots & \beta \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ b & \beta & \beta & \beta & \cdots & \alpha \end{vmatrix}$$

$$*(7) \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ -a & x & a & \cdots & a & a \\ -a & -a & x & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a & -a & -a & \cdots & -a & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$*(8) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & x & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & z & x & \cdots & y & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ z & z & z & \cdots & x & y \\ z & z & z & \cdots & z & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$*(9) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$

解

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a_1+b_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2+b_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n+b_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_i-r_1]{i=2,\cdots,n} \begin{vmatrix} a_1+b_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ -b_1 & b_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -b_1 & 0 & \cdots & b_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[i=2,\cdots,n]{c_1+\frac{b_1}{b_i}c_i} \begin{vmatrix} b_1(1+\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{a_j}{b_j}) & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & b_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & b_n \end{vmatrix} = b_1 b_2 \cdots b_n (1 + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{a_j}{b_j})$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1^2+1 & x_1x_2 & \cdots & x_1x_n \\ x_2x_1 & x_2^2+1 & \cdots & x_2x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_nx_1 & x_nx_2 & \cdots & x_n^2+1 \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 则}$$

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1^2+1 & x_1x_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ x_2x_1 & x_2^2+1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_nx_1 & x_nx_2 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x_1^2+1 & x_1x_2 & \cdots & x_1x_n \\ x_2x_1 & x_2^2+1 & \cdots & x_2x_n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x_nx_1 & x_nx_2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \end{vmatrix} = D_{n-1} + x_n^2$$

所以 $D_n = 1 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2$

(3)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ b_2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_3 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ b_n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{c_1 - b_i c_i \\ i=2, \dots, n}} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - a_2 b_2 - a_3 b_3 - \cdots - a_n b_n & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 - a_2 b_2 - a_3 b_3 - \cdots - a_n b_n$$

$$(4) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2a & a^2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2a & a^2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2a & a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2a & a^2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2}a & a^2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{4}{3}a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{n}{n-1}a & a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \frac{n+1}{n}a \end{vmatrix} = (n+1) a^n$$

(5)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{c_1 + c_i \\ i=2, \dots, n}} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 2 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{r_i - r_{i-1} \\ i=2, \dots, n}} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1-n \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{r_i - r_2 \\ i=3, \dots, n}} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1-n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & -n & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1-n \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -n & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{c_{n-1} + c_i \\ i=1, \dots, n-2}} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ -n & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \frac{n+1}{2} n^{n-1}.$$

* (6) 第二行以后的各行都减去最后一行，得

$$\text{原式} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \alpha & \alpha & \cdots & \alpha & \alpha \\ 0 & \alpha - \beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \beta - \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha - \beta & \cdots & 0 & \beta - \alpha \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha - \beta & \beta - \alpha \\ b & \beta & \beta & \cdots & \beta & \alpha \end{vmatrix}$$

将第 2, 3, ..., (n-1) 列都加到第 n 列，再按第 1 列展开，得

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{原式} &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \alpha & \alpha & \cdots & \alpha & (n-1)\alpha \\ 0 & \alpha-\beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha-\beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha-\beta & 0 \\ b & \beta & \beta & \cdots & \beta & \alpha+(n-2)\beta \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \alpha-\beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha-\beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha-\beta & 0 \\ \beta & \beta & \cdots & \beta & \alpha+(n-2)\beta \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1)\text{阶}} \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n+1} b \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \alpha & \cdots & \alpha & (n-1)\alpha \\ \alpha-\beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha-\beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \alpha-\beta & 0 \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1)\text{阶}} \\
&= \lambda(\alpha-\beta)^{n-2}[\alpha+(n-2)\beta] + (-1)^{n+1} b(-1)^{1+(n-1)}(n-1)\alpha(\alpha-\beta)^{n-2} \\
&= (\alpha-\beta)^{n-2}[\lambda\alpha+(n-2)\lambda\beta-(n-1)ab] (n \geq 2)
\end{aligned}$$

* (7) 将原式记为 D_n , 将第 n 行写成两项之和, 再分成两个行列式, 得

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ -a & x & a & \cdots & a & a \\ -a & -a & x & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a & -a & -a & \cdots & -a & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x-a \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ -a & x & a & \cdots & a & a \\ -a & -a & x & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a & -a & -a & \cdots & -a & x \\ -a & -a & -a & -a & -a & a \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (x-a)D_{n-1} + \begin{vmatrix} x+a & 2a & 2a & \cdots & 2a & a \\ 0 & x+a & 2a & \cdots & 2a & a \\ 0 & 0 & x+a & \cdots & 2a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x+a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (x-a)D_{n-1} + a(x+a)^{n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

同理, 将第 n 行写成另外两项之和, 又可得

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ -a & x & a & \cdots & a & a \\ -a & -a & x & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a & -a & -a & \cdots & -a & x \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x+a \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a & a \\ -a & x & a & \cdots & a & a \\ -a & -a & x & \cdots & a & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -a & -a & -a & \cdots & -a & x \\ -a & -a & -a & -a & -a & -a \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (x+a)D_{n-1} + \begin{vmatrix} x+a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -2a & x+a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -2a & -2a & x-a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ -2a & -2a & -2a & \cdots & x-a \\ -a & -a & -a & \cdots & -a \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (x+a)D_{n-1} - a(x-a)^{n-1}
\end{aligned}$$

联立两式，解方程组得

$$D_n = \frac{1}{2}[(x+a)^n + (x-a)^n]$$

* (8) 原式记为 D_n

当 $y \neq z$ 时，仿上题方法，将 D_n 分别按第一列与第一行用两种不同方法拆成两个行列式之和，得

$$D_n = (x-z)D_{n-1} + z(x-y)^{n-1}$$

$$D_n = (x-y)D_{n-1} + y(-z)^{n-1}$$

解得

$$D_n = \frac{y(x-z)^n - z(x-y)^n}{y-z}$$

当 $y = z$ 时，容易计算

$$D_n = [x + (n-1)y](x-y)^{n-1}$$

* (9) 在原行列式的基础上，作如下行列式，使之配成范德蒙行列式：

$$f(y) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n & y \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} & y^{n-2} \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} & y^{n-1} \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & \cdots & x_n^n & y^n \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n (y-x_i) \prod_{1 \leq j \leq i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

将行列式 $f(y)$ 按最后一列展开，原行列式记为 D ，则 y^{n-1} 的系数为

$$(-1)^{n+(n+1)} D = (-1)^{2n+1} D = -D$$

又从 $f(y)$ 的最终结果中知， y^{n-1} 的系数为

$$-(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n) \prod_{1 \leq j \leq i \leq n} (x_i - x_j).$$

故

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \prod_{1 \leq j \leq i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

*3. 试由 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 证明奇偶排列各半.

证 由题设, 所给行列式的展开式中的每一项的绝对值等于 1. 而行列式的值为 0, 这说明带正号与带负号的项的项数相等. 根据行列式的定义, 其展开式中的每一项的符号是由该乘积中各因子下标排列的逆序数所决定的, 即当该乘积中各因子的第一个下标排成自然顺序, 且第二个下标所成排列为偶排列时, 该项前面所带的符号为正, 否则为负号, 所以, 由带正号的项与带负号的项数相等即说明奇偶排列各半.

*4. 试求

$$\sum_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_n} \begin{vmatrix} a_{1j_1} & a_{1j_2} & \dots & a_{1j_n} \\ a_{2j_1} & a_{2j_2} & \dots & a_{2j_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_{nj_1} & a_{nj_2} & \dots & a_{nj_n} \end{vmatrix}$$

这里 $\sum_{j_1 j_2 \dots j_n}$ 是对所有 n 级排列求和.

解 设

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

则

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{1j_1} & a_{1j_2} & \cdots & a_{1j_n} \\ a_{2j_1} & a_{2j_2} & \cdots & a_{2j_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{nj_1} & a_{nj_2} & \cdots & a_{nj_n} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\tau(j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n)} D$$

又由于在所有 n 级排列中，奇偶排列各半，从而当 j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n 取遍所有 n 级排列时，带正号与带负号的 D 的个数相等，故原式 $= 0$.

5. 判断下述线性方程组是否有唯一解:

[illegible]

其中 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 是互不相同的数.

证 将第 i 列提取公因子 $a_i (i=1, 2, \dots, n)$, 再利用范德蒙行列式的结果有

[illegible]

Cramer 法则知方程组关于 (a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_n) 仅有零解, 即 $f(x) = 0$.