

# 1、计算下列行列式

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 7$$

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

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 14 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - 42 = -36$$

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

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

$$= -a(x^2 - 2ax + a^2) + (x+a)(x^2 + a^2) = x^3 + 3a^2x$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} -ab & ac & ae \\ bd & -cd & de \\ bf & cf & -ef \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} 1+\cos \varphi & 1+\sin \varphi & 1 \\ 1-\sin \varphi & 1+\cos \varphi & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+\cos \varphi & 1+\sin \varphi & 1 \\ 1-\sin \varphi & 1+\cos \varphi & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1+\cos \varphi & 1+\sin \varphi & 1 \\ -\sin \varphi - \cos \varphi & \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi & 0 \\ -\cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sin \varphi + \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi - \cos \varphi \\ \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi) \sin \varphi - (\sin \varphi - \cos \varphi) \cos \varphi = \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi = 1$$

$$(6) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1+x & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1+x \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$(7)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_1[(1+a_2)(1+a_3)-1]$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_1(a_2a_3 + a_2 + a_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+a_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_2(1+a_3-1) + a_1(a_2a_3 + a_2 + a_3)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_1a_2a_3 + a_1a_2 + a_1a_3 + a_2a_3 = a_1a_2a_3 + a_1a_2 + a_1a_3 + a_2a_3$$

$$(8) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a+1 & b+1 & c+1 \\ a^2+a & b^2+b & c^2+c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a+1 & b+1 & c+1 \\ a^2+a & b^2+b & c^2+c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a^2+a & b^2+b & c^2+c \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2+a & b^2+b & c^2+c \end{vmatrix}$$

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

2、证明不等式

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & ab & b^2 \\ 2a & a+b & 2b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)^3$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & ab & b^2 \\ 2a & a+b & 2b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & ab & b^2 \\ a & a & b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & ab & b^2 \\ a & b & b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & ab-a^2 & b^2-a^2 \\ 0 & 0 & b-a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & ab-a^2 & b^2-a^2 \\ 0 & b-a & b-a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = a(b-a)^2 + a(b-a)^2 - (b-a)^2(b+a) = (b-a)^2(a+a-b-a) = (a-b)^3 \\ (2) & \begin{vmatrix} b_1+c_1 & c_1+a_1 & a_1+b_1 \\ b_2+c_2 & c_2+a_2 & a_2+b_2 \\ b_3+c_3 & c_3+a_3 & a_3+b_3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

证明

$$\begin{vmatrix} b_1+c_1 & c_1+a_1 & a_1+b_1 \\ b_2+c_2 & c_2+a_2 & a_2+b_2 \\ b_3+c_3 & c_3+a_3 & a_3+b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

3、试问  $a, b, c$  满足什么条件时, 方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = a + b + c \\ ax_1 + bx_2 + cx_3 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \\ bcx_1 + acx_2 + abx_3 = 3abc \end{cases}$$

有唯一解, 并求之

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ bc & ac & ab \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & c-a \\ 0 & c(a-b) & b(a-c) \end{vmatrix} = (b-c)(b-a)(a-c)$$

当  $D \neq 0$  时, 方程组有唯一解

即  $D = (b-c)(b-a)(a-c) \neq 0 \Rightarrow a, b, c$  互不相等

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & 1 & 1 \\ a^2+b^2+c^2 & b & c \\ 3abc & ac & ab \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & 1 & 1 \\ a(a-c)+b(b-c) & b-c & 0 \\ 2abc-a^2b-ab^2 & a(c-b) & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a(b-c)(b-a)(a-c)$$

同理

$$D_2 = b(b-c)(b-a)(a-c), D_3 = c(b-c)(b-a)(a-c)$$

$$\Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = a, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = b, x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = c$$

#### 4、解下列方程

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a & a & x \\ m & m & m \\ b & x & b \end{vmatrix} = 0 (m \neq 0)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & a & x \\ m & m & m \\ b & x & b \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a & a & x \\ m & m & m \\ b & x & b \end{vmatrix} = m \begin{vmatrix} a & a & x \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b & x & b \end{vmatrix} = m \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & x-a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x-b & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -m(x-a)(x-b) = 0 \Rightarrow x = a, x = b$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 15-2x & 11 & 10 \\ 11-3x & 17 & 16 \\ 7-x & 14 & 13 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 15-2x & 11 & 10 \\ 11-3x & 17 & 16 \\ 7-x & 14 & 13 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 15-2x & 11 & 10 \\ 11-3x & 17 & 16 \\ 7-x & 14 & 13 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 15-2x & 11 & 10 \\ -4-x & 6 & 6 \\ -8+x & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 15-2x & 11 & 10 \\ 12-3x & 0 & 0 \\ -8+x & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (12-3x) \begin{vmatrix} 11 & 10 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 12(4-x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 4$$

#### 5、求二次多项式 $P(x)$ , 使得 $P(1) = -1, P(-1) = 9, P(2) = -3$

$$P(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a + b + c = -1 \\ a - b + c = 9 \\ 4a + 2b + c = -3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 1 \\ b = -5 \\ c = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow P(x) = x^2 - 5x + 3$$