

## Sample Solution

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Week 3-1

## 《线性代数入门》Exercise 4.2.4、4.2.10(5)

**Exercise 4.2.4** 计算  $\det(A)$ :

1. **Solution:** 其余行减去第一行。 $|[i+j]| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & \cdots & n+1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ n-1 & n-1 & \cdots & n-1 \end{vmatrix}$ .  $n=1, 2$  时行列式的值为  $2, -1$ ,  $n \geq 3$  时行列式的值为  $0$ .
2. **Solution:** 每行每列提出公因数。 $|[ij]_{n \times n}| = \prod_{1,j=1}^n ij |[1]_{n \times n}|$ .  $n=1$  时行列式的值为  $1$ .  $n \geq 2$  时行列式的值为  $0$ .

**Exercise 4.2.10(5)** “双重” 行变换。**Solution:** 否. 直接计算知行列式不变当且仅当  $st(bc - ad) = 0$ .

## 《线性代数与几何》Exercise 1.8、1.9、1.15-1.18

**Exercise 1.8**

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ Solution: } & \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & -5 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & -5 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -4 & 11 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 7 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ -1 & -4 & 11 \\ 3 & 2 & 7 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & -5 & 20 \\ -1 & -4 & 11 \\ 0 & -10 & 40 \end{array} \right| \\
 & = \left| \begin{array}{cc} -5 & 20 \\ -10 & 40 \end{array} \right| = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Solution: 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -8$$

3. Solution: 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \times 13 = 65$$

4. Solution: 
$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{4+5+1+2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
  

$$= (-4) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-4) \cdot 25 = -100$$

5. Solution: 
$$\begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 & (a+3)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 & (b+3)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 & (c+3)^2 \\ d^2 & (d+1)^2 & (d+2)^2 & (d+3)^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & a^2 + 2a + 1 & a^2 + 4a + 4 & a^2 + 6a + 9 \\ b^2 & b^2 + 2b + 1 & b^2 + 4b + 4 & b^2 + 6b + 9 \\ c^2 & c^2 + 2c + 1 & c^2 + 4c + 4 & c^2 + 6c + 9 \\ d^2 & d^2 + 2d + 1 & d^2 + 4d + 4 & d^2 + 6d + 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

按列拆行列式即可

6. Solution: 视  $x, y$  为形式变元, 从而无需考虑可逆性.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & x & & & \\ -1 & -x & & & \\ -1 & & y & & \\ -1 & & & -y & \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{y} & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & x & & & \\ & & -x & & \\ & & & y & \\ & & & & -y \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & & & & \\ -x & & & & \\ y & & & & \\ -y & & & & \end{vmatrix} = x^2y^2$$

。 (或: 由行列式是各分量的多项式 (从而是各分量的连续函数), 又各分量是  $x, y$  的连续函数, 故行列式是  $x, y$  的连续函数, 从而对任意的  $x, y$  均有行列式的值为  $x^2y^2$ .)

7. Solution:  $\begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & & \\ x & -1 & & \\ x & & -1 & \\ a_4 & a_3 & a_2 & x + a_1 \end{vmatrix} = x^4 + a_1x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_3x + a_4$  两种观点: 一按逆序数展开; 二展开一定是关于  $x$  的四次多项式, 设系数求解 (感觉第一种更直观)

### Exercise 1.9

1. Solution:  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 2 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & \cdots & \cdots & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+2}2 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & n-2 \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (-2) \cdot (n-2)!$$

这里用到按第二列展开

### 2. Solution:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_0 - \frac{1}{a_1} \cdots - \frac{1}{a_n} & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \cdots a_n \left( a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i} \right)$$

### 3. Solution:

$$\begin{vmatrix}
a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\
-y_1 & x_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
0 & -y_2 & x_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x_{n-2} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -y_{n-1} & x_{n-1}
\end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix}
a_1 + \frac{y_1}{x_1}a_2 + \frac{y_1x_1}{x_1x_2}a_n + \cdots & \cdots & a_{n-1} + \frac{y_{n-1}}{x_{n-1}}a_n & a_n \\
0 & x_1 & \cdots & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
0 & 0 & \cdots & x_{n-1}
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (x_1 \cdots x_{n-1}) \cdot \left( a_1 + \frac{y_1}{x_1}a_2 + \frac{y_1y_2}{x_1x_2}a_3 + \cdots + \frac{y_1 \cdots y_{n-1}}{x_1 \cdots y_{n-1}}a_n \right)$$

$$= a_1x_1 + \cdots x_{n-1} + a_2y_1x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} + \cdots + a_ny_1 \cdots y_{n-1}.$$

4. Solution:

$$\begin{vmatrix}
x & y \\
x & \\
& \ddots \\
& & x & y \\
y & & & x
\end{vmatrix} = x \cdot \begin{vmatrix}
x & y \\
& \ddots & \ddots \\
& & x & y \\
& & & x
\end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{n+1}y \cdot \begin{vmatrix}
y & \\
x & y \\
& \ddots & \ddots \\
& & x & y
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$= x^n + (-1)^{n+1}y^n.$$

5. Solution:

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

6. Solution:

$$\begin{vmatrix}
a_1 - b_1 & a_1 - b_2 & \cdots & a_1 - b_n \\
a_2 - b_1 & a_2 - b_2 & \cdots & a_2 - b_n \\
\vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\
a_n - b_1 & a_n - b_2 & \cdots & a_n - b_n
\end{vmatrix} = \begin{cases} (a_1 - a_2)(b_1 - b_2), & n = 2 \\ 0 & n > 2. \end{cases}$$

**Exercise 1.15** Cramer 法则练习, 过程略, 仅展示答案

1. Solution:  $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (1, -1, -1, 1)$

2. Solution:  $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (3, -4, -1, 1)$

3. Solution:  $(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = (\frac{31}{63}, -\frac{5}{21}, \frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{21}, \frac{1}{63})$

### Exercise 1.16 证明题

**Solution:** 若  $a_{11}, a_{21}$  均为 0, 方程变为  $\begin{cases} a_{12}x_2 = 0 \\ a_{22}x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$ , 此时  $\begin{cases} x_1 = k \\ x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$  为方程非零解, 且此时

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

若  $a_{11}, a_{21}$  不全为 0, 不妨设  $a_{11} \neq 0$ 。 $\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ 0 & a_{22} - a_{12} \cdot \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} \end{bmatrix}$ , 故方程有非零解等价于

$$a_{22} - a_{12} \frac{a_{21}}{a_{11}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{11} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

□

### Exercise 1.17 证明题

**Solution:** 分为两步证明, 第一步证明方程  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y \\ 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$  确实是直线, 考察  $x, y$  的系数, 分

别是  $-\begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_1 \\ 1 & y_2 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix}$  由于  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$  是不同的点, 故两个系数不同时为 0, 第一步证  
明完成。

第二步分别取  $(x, y)$  为  $(x_1, y_1)$  和  $(x_2, y_2)$  代入方程计算, 由行列式性质知结果均为 0, 故这两点

都落在  $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & y \\ 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$  表示的直线上。□

**Exercise 1.18 Solution:**  $\begin{vmatrix} x^2 + y^2 & x & y & 1 \\ x_1^2 + y_1^2 & x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2^2 + y_2^2 & x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3^2 + y_3^2 & x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$  由行列式的性质可以知道三点都落在该方  
程上, 另外由三点不共线知  $x^2 + y^2$  的系数不为 0, 因此该方程确实表示平面上的圆, 即为所求。