

月考（行列式）

班级_____姓名_____学号_____

一、填空题（每空 2 分，共 20 分）

1.若 91*i*25*k*487 为偶排列，则 $i=3, k=6$.

2. $2n$ 阶排列 $246\cdots(2n)(2n-1)\cdots 31$ 的逆序数为 n^2 .

3.设 $f(x)=\begin{vmatrix} x & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & x \\ x & 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$ ，则多项式中 x^2 的系数为 0.

4.行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 27 & 64 & 125 \\ 4 & 9 & 16 & 25 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{-12}$.

5.设 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = d$ ，则

$\begin{vmatrix} ma_1+na_2+la_3 & mb_1+nb_2+lb_3 & mc_1+nc_2+lc_3 \\ na_2+la_3 & nb_2+lb_3 & nc_2+lc_3 \\ la_3 & lb_3 & lc_3 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{mnld}$.

6. 已知 $D=\begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}=1$ ，则 $x=\underline{-\frac{1}{6}}$.

7.行列式 $D=\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & 1 \\ b & c & a & 1 \\ c & a & b & 1 \\ \frac{b+c}{2} & \frac{c+a}{2} & \frac{a+b}{2} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{0}$.

8.已知行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 2019$ ，那么 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{31} \\ a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{21} \\ a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{11} \end{vmatrix} = \underline{-2019}$.

9.两个排列逆序数的和 $\tau(x_1x_2\cdots x_9x_{10}) + \tau(x_{10}x_9\cdots x_2x_1) = \underline{45}$.

二、(20 分)计算行列式 $D=\begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1b_1 & a_2b_1 & \cdots & a_nb_1 \\ a_1b_2 & 1+a_2b_2 & \cdots & a_nb_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1b_n & a_2b_n & \cdots & 1+a_nb_n \end{vmatrix}$.

$D=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_2b_1 & \cdots & a_nb_1 \\ 0 & 1+a_2b_2 & \cdots & a_nb_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_2b_n & \cdots & 1+a_nb_n \end{vmatrix} + a_1\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_2b_1 & \cdots & a_nb_1 \\ b_2 & 1+a_2b_2 & \cdots & a_nb_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_n & a_2b_n & \cdots & 1+a_nb_n \end{vmatrix}$

$=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & a_nb_1 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & a_nb_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1+a_nb_n \end{vmatrix} + a_2b_2 + a_1b_1 = \cdots = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_ib_i$.

三、(20 分)计算 n 阶行列式 $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$.

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & n-1 & \cdots & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n i & n-1 & \cdots & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 1 \right).$$

四、(20 分)利用克拉默法则解线性方程组 $\begin{cases} x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 2, \\ 2x_1 - x_2 + 3x_3 = 1, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 2x_3 = -1. \end{cases}$

解 $d = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 9, d_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -3,$

$d_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -6, d_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 3,$ 解为, $(-\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}).$

五、(20 分)证明

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2\cos\theta & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 2\cos\theta & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2\cos\theta & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\sin(n+1)\theta}{\sin\theta},$$

其中 $\theta \neq k\pi$ (k 为任意整数).

第二数学归纳法: 假设结论对所有小于 n 的自然数都成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= 2\cos\theta D_{n-1} - D_{n-2} = 2\cos\theta \frac{\sin n\theta}{\sin\theta} - \frac{\sin(n-1)\theta}{\sin\theta} \\ &= \frac{2\cos\theta \sin n\theta - \sin(n-1)\theta}{\sin\theta} \\ &= \frac{2\cos\theta \sin n\theta - \sin n\theta \cos\theta + \cos n\theta \sin\theta}{\sin\theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin n\theta \cos\theta + \cos n\theta \sin\theta}{\sin\theta} = \frac{\sin(n+1)\theta}{\sin\theta}. \end{aligned}$$