

## 高代补充题-1

计算下面行列式的值。

1) [09.28] Cauchy 行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{a_1+b_1} & \frac{1}{a_1+b_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_1+b_n} \\ \frac{1}{a_2+b_1} & \frac{1}{a_2+b_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_2+b_n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{1}{a_n+b_1} & \frac{1}{a_n+b_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_n+b_n} \end{vmatrix}$$

(提示: 递归法。)

2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & \cdots & a^{n-1} \\ a & 1 & a & \cdots & a^{n-2} \\ a^2 & a & 1 & \cdots & a^{n-3} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a^{n-1} & a^{n-2} & a^{n-3} & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

3) [10.06] 设多项式

$$f(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 x + a_0,$$

若  $f(x)$  存在  $n+1$  个不同的根  $b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_{n+1}$ , 即  $f(b_1) = f(b_2) = \cdots = f(b_{n+1}) = 0$ . 证明:  $a_0 = a_1 = \cdots = a_n = 0$ .

(提示: Vandermonde 行列式的背景 + Carmer 法则。)

4)[10.11]

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1^2 & x_1^3 & \cdots & x_1^{n+1} \\ 1 & x_2^2 & x_2^3 & \cdots & x_2^{n+1} \\ 1 & x_3^2 & x_3^3 & \cdots & x_3^{n+1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & x_n^2 & x_n^3 & \cdots & x_n^{n+1} \end{vmatrix}$$

(提示: 参考第 12 题、补充 4-5 题。)

## References

- [1] <https://www.cnblogs.com/torsor/p/15329047.html>