



第二章 行列式习题课





排 列

全其排列序及数

对换

行 列 式

定 义

性 质

展 开

克拉默法则





典型例题

例 1 设

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12}b^{-1} & \cdots & a_{1n}b^{1-n} \\ a_{21}b & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n}b^{2-n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}b^{n-1} & a_{n2}b^{n-2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

证明: $D_1 = D_2$.





证明：由行列式的定义有

$$D_1 = \sum (-1)^t a_{1p_1} a_{2p_2} \cdots a_{np_n}$$

其中 t 是排列 $p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n$ 的逆序数.

$$D_2 = \sum (-1)^t (a_{1p_1} b^{1-p_1}) (a_{2p_2} b^{2-p_2}) \cdots (a_{np_n} b^{n-p_n})$$

其中 t 是排列 $p_1 p_2 \cdots p_n$ 的逆序数.





而

$$p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_n = 1 + 2 + \cdots + n,$$

所以 $D_2 = \sum (-1)^t a_{1p_1} a_{2p_2} \cdots a_{np_n} = D_1$.





用化三角行列式计算

例 2 计算

$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} x & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & x & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & x & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}.$$





解题思路： 将第2, 3, ..., n列加到第1列，提出公因子. 然后通过列变换将其变成下三角行列式.

解：

$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} x + a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ x + a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n & x & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ x + a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n & a_2 & x & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x + a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= (x + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 1 & x & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 1 & a_2 & x & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}$$





将第1列的 $(-a_1)$ 倍加到第2列，第1列的 $(-a_2)$ 倍加到第3列，将第1列的 $(-a_n)$ 倍加到最后一列，得

$$D_{n+1} = (x + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & x - a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & a_2 - a_1 & x - a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_2 - a_1 & a_3 - a_2 & \cdots & x - a_n \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \left(x + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \prod_{i=1}^n (x - a_i).$$





用范德蒙行列式计算

例 3 计算

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





解题思路：利用范德蒙行列式计算该行列式，首先需要提取每一行的公因子将其化成范德蒙行列式.

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= n! \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2^2 & \cdots & 2^n \\ 1 & 3 & 3^2 & \cdots & 3^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & n & n^2 & \cdots & n^n \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \xleftarrow{x_1} \\ \xleftarrow{x_2} \\ \xleftarrow{x_3} \\ \vdots \\ \xleftarrow{x_n} \end{array} \\ &= n! \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j) = n! \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (i - j) \\ &= n! (n - 1)! \cdots 2! 1! \end{aligned}$$





用递推法计算

例 4 计算

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a + x_1 & a & \cdots & a \\ a & a + x_2 & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & a + x_n \end{vmatrix}$$





解：依第 n 列把 D_n 拆成两个行列式之和，

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a + x_1 & a & \cdots & a \\ a & a + x_2 & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a + x_1 & a & \cdots & 0 \\ a & a + x_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a & a & \cdots & x_n \end{vmatrix}.$$

对于右端的第一个行列式，将第 n 列的 (-1) 倍分别加到第 $1, 2, \dots, n - 1$ 列，右端第二个行列式按第 n 列展开，得





$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \\ 0 & x_2 & \cdots & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & x_{n-1} & a \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} + x_n D_{n-1},$$

从而 $D_n = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} a + x_n D_{n-1}$.

由此递推，得

$$D_{n-1} = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-2} a + x_{n-1} D_{n-2},$$

$$D_n = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} a + x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-2} a x_n + x_n x_{n-1} D_{n-2},$$





如此继续下去，得

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} a + x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-2} a x_n + \cdots \\ &\quad + x_1 x_2 a x_4 \cdots x_n + x_n x_{n-1} \cdots x_3 D_2, \\ &= x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n + a(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} + \cdots + x_1 x_3 \cdots x_n + \\ &\quad x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1}). \end{aligned}$$

当 $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \neq 0$ 时，还可改写成

$$D_n = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \left[1 + a \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) \right].$$





用数学归纳法

例 5 证明

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2\cos\alpha & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2\cos\alpha & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2\cos\alpha & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2\cos\alpha \end{vmatrix} = \cos(n\alpha).$$





解：对阶数 n 作数学归纳.

因为 $D_1 = \cos\alpha$,

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & 1 \\ 1 & 2\cos\alpha \end{vmatrix} = 2\cos^2\alpha - 1 = \cos 2\alpha$$

所以当 $n = 1, 2$ 时，结论成立.

假设对阶数小于 n 的行列式结论成立，下面证明对于 n 阶行列式结论依然成立. 现将 D_n 按最后一行展开，得

$$D_n = 2\cos\alpha D_{n-1} - D_{n-2}$$





由归纳假设，

$$D_{n-1} = \cos(n-1)\alpha,$$

$$D_{n-2} = \cos(n-2)\alpha,$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= 2\cos\alpha\cos(n-1)\alpha - \cos(n-2)\alpha \\ &= [\cos n\alpha + \cos(n-2)\alpha] - \cos(n-2)\alpha \\ &= \cos n\alpha. \end{aligned}$$





用加边法

例 6 计算 n 阶行列式

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





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

$$\begin{array}{c} r_2 - r_1 \\ r_3 - r_1 \\ \vdots \\ r_{n+1} - r_1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & x & x & x & \cdots & x \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{array} \right|$$





$$\frac{c_1 + \frac{1}{i-1}c_i}{i=2,3,\dots,n+1} \left| \begin{array}{ccccccccc} 1+x+x/2+\cdots+x/n & x & x & x & \cdots & x \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{array} \right|$$

$$= n! \left(1 + x + \frac{x}{2} + \cdots + \frac{x}{n} \right).$$





例 7 计算 n 阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a + x_1 & a + x_2 & a + x_3 & \cdots & a + x_n \\ a^2 + x_1^2 & a^2 + x_2^2 & a^2 + x_3^2 & \cdots & a^2 + x_n^2 \\ a^3 + x_1^3 & a^3 + x_2^3 & a^3 + x_3^3 & \cdots & a^3 + x_n^3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a^n + x_1^n & a^n + x_2^n & a^n + x_3^n & \cdots & a^n + x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$





解：先将原 n 阶行列式 D_n 加边成一个 $n + 1$ 阶行列式：

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a + x_1 & a + x_2 & \cdots & a + x_n \\ 0 & a^2 + x_1^2 & a^2 + x_2^2 & \cdots & a^2 + x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a^n + x_1^n & a^n + x_2^n & \cdots & a^n + x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$

然后将此 $n + 1$ 阶行列式第一行乘 $-a^i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 加到第 $i + 1$ 行，再将所得行列式 (按第一列) 拆成两个 n 阶行列式相减，并根据范德蒙行列式可得





$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -a & x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ -a^2 & x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -a^n & x_1^n & x_2^n & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ 0 & x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & x_1^n & x_2^n & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a & x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ a^2 & x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a^n & x_1^n & x_2^n & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix}$$





$$\begin{aligned} &= 2x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \cdot \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i) - \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a) \cdot \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i) \\ &= \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i) \left[2x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n - \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a) \right]. \end{aligned}$$





例 8 求一个二次多项式 $f(x)$, 使得

$$f(1) = 0, f(2) = 3, f(-3) = 28.$$

解: 设所求的二次多项式为

$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c,$$

则由题意得

$$f(1) = a + b + c = 0$$

$$f(2) = 4a + 2b + c = 3$$

$$f(-3) = 9a - 3b + c = 28$$





求解线性方程组的各个行列式得

$$D = -20 \neq 0, \quad D_1 = -40,$$

$$D_2 = 60, \quad D_4 = -20,$$

则根据克拉默法则得

$$a = \frac{D_1}{D} = 2, b = \frac{D_2}{D} = -3, c = \frac{D_3}{D} = 1.$$

于是所求的二次多项式为

$$f(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 1.$$

