

第一章 行列式

习 题 一

1. 利用对角线法则计算下列三阶行列式:

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

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -7 & 5 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -7 & 5 \end{vmatrix};$$

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

解:

$$(1) \text{原式} = 1 \times (-2) \times (-5) + 2 \times (-1) \times (-3) + 3 \times 4 \times 2 - 3 \times (-2) \times (-3) - 2 \times 2 \times (-5) - 1 \times 4 \times (-1) \\ = 10 + 6 + 24 - 18 + 20 + 4 = 46;$$

$$(2) \text{原式} = 2 \times 1 \times 5 + (-1) \times 4 \times 3 + (-1) \times (-7) \times 1 - (-1) \times 1 \times 3 - (-1) \times 1 \times 5 - 2 \times (-7) \times 4 \\ = 10 - 12 + 7 + 3 + 5 + 56 = 69;$$

$$(3) \text{原式} = 2 \times 1 \times 5 + (-1) \times 4 \times (-1) + (-1) \times (-7) \times 0 - (-1) \times 1 \times (-1) - (-1) \times 0 \times 5 - 2 \times (-7) \times 4 \\ = 10 + 4 + 0 - 1 + 0 + 56 = 69;$$

$$(4) \text{原式} = 2 \times (-2) \times 3 + 3 \times 1 \times 3 + (-5) \times 1 \times 1 - (-5) \times (-2) \times 3 - 3 \times 1 \times 3 - 2 \times 1 \times 1 \\ = -12 + 9 - 5 - 30 - 9 - 2 = -49.$$

2. 求下列排列的逆序数:

$$(1) \quad 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 4 \ 5;$$

$$(2) \quad 3 \ 4 \ 1 \ 2 \ 5;$$

$$(3) \quad 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6;$$

$$(4) \quad 6 \ 5 \ 3 \ 4 \ 1 \ 2;$$

$$(5) \quad n \cdots 2 \ 1;$$

$$(6) \quad 1 \ 3 \cdots (2n-1) \ 2 \ 4 \cdots (2n).$$

解:

- (1) 逆序数=0+1+2+0+0=3;
 (2) 逆序数=0+0+2+2+0=4;
 (3) 逆序数=0;
 (4) 逆序数=0+1+2+2+4+4=13;
 (5) 逆序数=0+1+2+3+...+(n-1)= $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$;

(6) 逆序数= $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$;

因为 3 2 (1 个)

5 2, 5 4 (2 个)

7 2, 7 4, 7 6 (3 个)

.....

(2n-1)2, (2n-1)4, (2n-1)6, ..., (2n-1)(2n-2) (n-1 个)

3. 分别写出四阶和五阶行列式中含有因子 $a_{12}a_{23}$ 的项.

解:

(1) 因为展开式每项除符号外都是取自不同行不同列的三个元素的乘积, 其中第一个下标排成标准次序 1234, 第二个下标排成 2314 或 2341, 其中偶排列

(2314) 取正号, 奇排列 (2341) 取负号, 所以四阶行列式中含有因子 $a_{12}a_{23}$ 的项为:

$$a_{12}a_{23}a_{31}a_{44}; -a_{12}a_{23}a_{34}a_{41}.$$

(2) 因为展开式每项除符号外都是取自不同行不同列的三个元素的乘积, 其中第一个下标排成标准次序 12345, 第二个下标排成 23145, 23154, 23415, 23451, 23514, 23541 其中偶排列 (23145, 23451, 23514) 取正号, 奇排列

(23154, 23415, 23541) 取负号, 所以五阶行列式中含有因子 $a_{12}a_{23}$ 的项为:

$$a_{12}a_{23}a_{31}a_{44}a_{55}; -a_{12}a_{23}a_{31}a_{45}a_{54};$$

$$a_{12}a_{23}a_{34}a_{45}a_{51}; -a_{12}a_{23}a_{34}a_{41}a_{55};$$

$$a_{12}a_{23}a_{35}a_{41}a_{54}; -a_{12}a_{23}a_{35}a_{44}a_{51};$$

4. 利用行列式的性质计算下列行列式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix};$$

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

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} -ab & ac & ae \\ bd & -cd & de \\ bf & cf & -ef \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x & \dots & x \\ x & 0 & \dots & x \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ x & x & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ a & a+b & a+b+c & a+b+c+d \\ a & 2a+b & 3a+2b+c & 4a+3b+2c+d \\ a & 3a+b & 6a+3b+c & 10a+6b+3c+d \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(6) \begin{vmatrix} a_1+1 & a_1+2 & \dots & a_1+n \\ a_2+1 & a_2+2 & \dots & a_2+n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_n+1 & a_n+2 & \dots & a_n+n \end{vmatrix} (n \geq 2); \quad (7) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^4 & b^4 & c^4 & d^4 \end{vmatrix}.$$

解:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-3r_1]{r_2+2r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 & -6 & -2 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{r_3+8r_2}{=} - \stackrel{r_4+4r_2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 58 & 62 \\ 0 & 0 & 30 & 37 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_4-\frac{30}{58}r_3}{=} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 58 & 62 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{143}{29} \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -[1 \times (-1) \times 58 \times \frac{143}{29}] = 286;$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_1+\sum_{i=2}^4 r_i}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_i-r_1}{=} 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 6 \times (1 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2) = 48;$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} -ab & ac & ae \\ bd & -cd & de \\ bf & cf & -ef \end{vmatrix} = adf \begin{vmatrix} -b & c & e \\ b & -c & e \\ b & c & -e \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= adfbce \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_1 \leftrightarrow c_2}{=} -adfbce \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_2+r_1}{=} -adfbce \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{c_2 \leftrightarrow c_3}{=} adfbce \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_3+r_2}{=} adfbce \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4abcdef;$$

(4)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x & \cdots & x \\ x & 0 & \cdots & x \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x & x & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{r_1+r_i}{=} \begin{vmatrix} (n-1)x & (n-1)x & \cdots & (n-1)x \\ x & 0 & \cdots & x \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x & x & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{i=2,3,\dots,n}{=} (n-1)x \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x & 0 & \cdots & x \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ x & x & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{matrix} r_i - xr_1 \\ = \\ i=2,3,\dots,n \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & -x & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -x \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)x^n; \end{aligned}$$

(5) 从第 4 行开始, 后行减前行得,

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ a & a+b & a+b+c & a+b+c+d \\ a & 2a+b & 3a+2b+c & 4a+3b+2c+d \\ a & 3a+b & 6a+3b+c & 10a+6b+3c+d \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_4-r_3 \\ r_3-r_2 \\ = \\ r_2-r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ 0 & a & a+b & a+b+c \\ 0 & a & 2a+b & 3a+2b+c \\ 0 & a & 3a+b & 6a+3b+c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{matrix} r_4-r_3 \\ = \\ r_3-r_2 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ 0 & a & a+b & a+b+c \\ 0 & 0 & a & 2a+b \\ 0 & 0 & a & 3a+b \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_4-r_3 \\ = \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ 0 & a & a+b & a+b+c \\ 0 & 0 & a & 2a+b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = a^4; \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \begin{vmatrix} a_1+1 & a_1+2 & \cdots & a_1+n \\ a_2+1 & a_2+2 & \cdots & a_2+n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_n+1 & a_n+2 & \cdots & a_n+n \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} c_i - c_1 \\ = \\ i=2,3,\dots,n \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_1+1 & 1 & \cdots & n-1 \\ a_2+1 & 1 & \cdots & n-1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_n+1 & 1 & \cdots & n-1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{cases} a_1 - a_2, & n=2, \\ 0, & n>2. \end{cases}$$

$$(7) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^4 & b^4 & c^4 & d^4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_4 - a^2 r_3 \\ r_3 - ar_2 \\ = \\ r_2 - ar_1 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & c-a & d-a \\ 0 & b(b-a) & c(c-a) & d(d-a) \\ 0 & b^2(b^2-a^2) & c^2(c^2-a^2) & d^2(d^2-a^2) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1 \times (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} b-a & c-a & d-a \\ b(b-a) & c(c-a) & d(d-a) \\ b^2(b^2-a^2) & c^2(c^2-a^2) & d^2(d^2-a^2) \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b & c & d \\ b^2(b+a) & c^2(c+a) & d^2(d+a) \end{vmatrix} \\
&\stackrel{r_3-b(b+a)r_2}{=} \stackrel{r_2-br_1}{(b-a)(c-a)(d-a)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & c-b & d-b \\ 0 & c(c-b)(c+b+a) & d(d-b)(d+b+a) \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} c-b & d-b \\ c(c-b)(c+b+a) & d(d-b)(d+b+a) \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(c-b)(d-b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ c(c+b+a) & d(d+b+a) \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(c-b)(d-b)[d(d+b+a)-c(c+b+a)] \\
&= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(c-b)(d-b)(d-c)(a+b+c+d).
\end{aligned}$$

5. 证明:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a+b & b+c & c+a \\ a_1+b_1 & b_1+c_1 & c_1+a_1 \\ a_2+b_2 & b_2+c_2 & c_2+a_2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(2) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha + \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \alpha + \beta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta} (\alpha \neq \beta).$$

证明：

$$(1) \text{ 左边} = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & b+c & c+a \\ a_1+b_1 & b_1+c_1 & c_1+a_1 \\ a_2+b_2 & b_2+c_2 & c_2+a_2 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_2-c_1}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a+b & c-a & c+a \\ a_1+b_1 & c_1-a_1 & c_1+a_1 \\ a_2+b_2 & c_2-a_2 & c_2+a_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{c_3+c_2}{=} \begin{vmatrix} a+b & c-a & 2c \\ a_1+b_1 & c_1-a_1 & 2c_1 \\ a_2+b_2 & c_2-a_2 & 2c_2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a+b & c-a & c \\ a_1+b_1 & c_1-a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2+b_2 & c_2-a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{c_2-c_3}{=} 2 \begin{vmatrix} a+b & -a & c \\ a_1+b_1 & -a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2+b_2 & -a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{c_1+c_2}{=} 2 \begin{vmatrix} b & -a & c \\ b_1 & -a_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & -a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} b & a & c \\ b_1 & a_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{c_1 \leftrightarrow c_2}{=} 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

(2) 将 D_n 按第一列展开后，再将展开后的第二项按第一行展开，则：

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha + \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \alpha + \beta \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (-1)^{1+1}(\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} + 1 \times (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha\beta & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & \alpha + \beta & \alpha\beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha + \beta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \alpha + \beta \end{vmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= (\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} - (-1)^{1+1}\alpha\beta D_{n-2}$$

$$= (\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta D_{n-2}$$

以下用数学归纳法证明：

当 $n=1$ 时， $D_1 = \alpha + \beta$ 显然成立；假设对于小于 n 的自然数原式成立，则由递推关系知，

$$D_n = (\alpha + \beta)D_{n-1} - \alpha\beta D_{n-2} = (\alpha + \beta) \frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\alpha - \beta} - \alpha\beta \frac{\alpha^{n-1} - \beta^{n-1}}{\alpha - \beta} = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta}.$$

故对一切自然数 n ，原式都成立。

6. 计算下列行列式：

$$(1) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(2) \quad D_n = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_{n-1} & b_n \\ -a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & a_n \end{vmatrix}, a_i \neq 0, (i = 1, 2, \cdots n);$$

$$(3) \quad D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ ax & a & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ ax^2 & ax & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ ax^n & ax^{n-1} & ax^{n-2} & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(4) \quad D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a_n & & & & & b_n \\ & & & & & \\ & & O & & N & \\ & & & a_1 & b_1 & \\ & & & & & \\ & & c_1 & & d_1 & \\ & N & & & & O \\ & & & & & \\ c_n & & & & & d_n \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(5) \quad D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a_2 & a_3 & L & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ a_1 & x_2 & a_3 & L & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & x_3 & L & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ M & M & M & & M & M \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & L & x_{n-1} & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & L & a_{n-1} & x_n \end{vmatrix}, (x_i \neq a_i, i = 1, L, n);$$

$$(6) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_1^{n-2} & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_2^{n-2} & x_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_{n-1} & x_{n-1}^2 & \cdots & x_{n-1}^{n-2} & x_{n-1}^n \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} & x_n^n \end{vmatrix}.$$

解:

(1) 按第 n 行展开后, 再将展开后的第一项按第一行展开, 则:

$$\begin{aligned} D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{n+n} \cdot a \begin{vmatrix} a & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & a \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)} \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} \cdot (-1)^n \begin{vmatrix} a & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & a \end{vmatrix}_{(n-2) \times (n-2)} + a^n = a^n - a^{n-2} = a^{n-2}(a^2 - 1). \end{aligned}$$

(2) 第 i 列提取公因子 a_i ($i=1, 2, \cdots, n$), 再将各列都加到第一列, 得:

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_{n-1} & b_n \\ -a_1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & a_n \end{vmatrix} = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \begin{vmatrix} \frac{b_1}{a_1} & \frac{b_2}{a_2} & \frac{b_3}{a_3} & \cdots & \frac{b_{n-1}}{a_{n-1}} & \frac{b_n}{a_n} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \begin{vmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b_i}{a_i} & \frac{b_2}{a_2} & \frac{b_3}{a_3} & \cdots & \frac{b_{n-1}}{a_{n-1}} & \frac{b_n}{a_n} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

按第一列展开得： $D_n = \prod_{i=1}^n a_i \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b_i}{a_i}$.

(3) 按第一行展开后得：

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{n+1} &= \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ ax & a & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ ax^2 & ax & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ ax^n & ax^{n-1} & ax^{n-2} & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} \\
&= aD_n + xD_n = (a+x)D_n = (a+x)(a+x)D_{n-1} \\
&= (a+x)^{n-1}D_2 = (a+x)^nD_1 = a(a+x)^n.
\end{aligned}$$

(4) 按第一行展开后，再将第一项和第二项按 $2n-1$ 行展开得：

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{2n} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_n & & & & b_n \\ & O & & & N \\ & & a_1 & & b_1 \\ & & & c_1 & d_1 \\ & N & & & O \\ & & & & & d_n \\ c_n & & & & & \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= a_n \begin{vmatrix} a_{n-1} & & & & b_{n-1} \\ & O & & & N & M \\ & & a_1 & & b_1 & M \\ & & & c_1 & d_1 & M \\ & N & & & O & M \\ & & & & & d_{n-1} \\ c_{n-1} & & & L & & d_n \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\quad + b_n \times (-1)^{1+2n} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{n-1} & & & & b_{n-1} \\ M & & & & & \\ & O & & & N & \\ M & & a_1 & & b_1 & \\ M & & & c_1 & d_1 & \\ & N & & & O & \\ 0 & c_{n-1} & & & & d_{n-1} \\ c_n & 0 & & L & & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= a_n d_n D_{2(n-1)} - b_n c_n D_{2(n-1)} = (a_n d_n - b_n c_n) D_{2(n-1)},
 \end{aligned}$$

以此作递推公式，得：

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{2n} &= (a_n d_n - b_n c_n) D_{2(n-1)} \\
&= (a_n d_n - b_n c_n) (a_{n-1} d_{n-1} - b_{n-1} c_{n-1}) D_{2(n-2)} \\
&= L \ L \\
&= (a_n d_n - b_n c_n) (a_{n-1} d_{n-1} - b_{n-1} c_{n-1}) L \ (a_2 d_2 - b_2 c_2) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ c_1 & d_1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (a_n d_n - b_n c_n) (a_{n-1} d_{n-1} - b_{n-1} c_{n-1}) L \ (a_1 d_1 - b_1 c_1) \\
&= \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i d_i - b_i c_i).
\end{aligned}$$

其中记号 “ \prod ” 表示所有同类型因子的连乘积.

(5) 先将各列都减去第一列，再第 i 列提取公因子 $x_i - a_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$)，然后将各列都加到第一列，得：

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a_2 & a_3 & L & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ a_1 & x_2 & a_3 & L & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & x_3 & L & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ M & M & M & & M & M \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & L & x_{n-1} & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & L & a_{n-1} & x_n \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_i - r_1]{i=2,3,K,n} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & a_2 & L & a_n \\ a_1 - x_1 & x_2 - a_2 & L & 0 \\ M & M & & M \\ a_1 - x_1 & 0 & L & x_n - a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a_i) \begin{vmatrix} \frac{x_1}{x_1 - a_1} & \frac{a_2}{x_2 - a_2} & L & \frac{a_n}{x_n - a_n} \\ -1 & 1 & L & 0 \\ M & M & & M \\ -1 & 0 & L & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a_i) \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{x_k - a_k} & \frac{a_2}{x_2 - a_2} & L & \frac{a_n}{x_n - a_n} \\ 0 & 1 & L & 0 \\ M & M & & M \\ 0 & 0 & L & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{x_k - a_k}) \prod_{i=1}^n (x_i - a_i).
\end{aligned}$$

(6) 将 D_n 中增加一行、增加一列，变成 $n+1$ 阶范德蒙德行列式的转置行列式，

即取

$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 & L & x_1^{n-2} & x_1^{n-1} & x_1^n \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 & L & x_2^{n-2} & x_2^{n-1} & x_2^n \\ M & M & M & & M & M & M \\ 1 & x_n & x_n^2 & L & x_n^{n-2} & x_n^{n-1} & x_n^n \\ 1 & y & y^2 & L & y^{n-2} & y^{n-1} & y^n \end{vmatrix}$$

于是有

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{n+1} &= D_{n+1}^T = \prod_{i=1}^n (y - x_i) \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j) \\
&= (y - x_1)(y - x_2)L (y - x_n) \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j) \\
&= \left[y^n - (x_1 + x_2 + L + x_n)y^{n-1} + L + (-1)^n x_1 x_2 L x_n \right] \cdot \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j)
\end{aligned}$$

若把 D_{n+1} 按最后一行展开，得

$$\begin{aligned} D_{n+1} &= a_n y^n + y^{n-1}(-1)^{n+1+n} D_n + L + a_0 \\ &= a_n y^n + (-D_n) y^{n-1} + L + a_0, \end{aligned}$$

即 y^{n-1} 的系数恰好是 $(-D_n)$. 比较上式两边 y^{n-1} 的系数, 有:

$$-(x_1 + x_2 + L + x_n) \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j) = (-D_n)$$

便得:

$$D_n = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \prod_{n \geq i > j \geq 1} (x_i - x_j).$$

7. 设行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$, 求 $A_{12} + A_{22} + A_{32} + A_{42}$.

解:

计算 $A_{12} + A_{22} + A_{32} + A_{42}$, 相当于用各代数余子式前的系数 1 替换行列式 D 中的第 2 列后进行展开, 即

$$A_{12} + A_{22} + A_{32} + A_{42} = 1 \times A_{12} + 1 \times A_{22} + 1 \times A_{32} + 1 \times A_{42} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

8. 利用克拉默法则求解下列线性方程组:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 + 2x_4 = 1, \\ x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 1, \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 2, \\ x_1 + x_3 - x_4 = 1, \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 5, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 = -2, \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 - x_3 - 5x_4 = -2, \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 11x_4 = 0. \end{cases}$$

解:

(1)由于系数行列式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_i - r_1 \\ = \\ i=2,3,4 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 1 \times (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} c_3 + 3c_1 \\ = \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 5 \\ -1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (-3) \times 5 - 5 \times (-1) = -10 \neq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

所以方程组有唯一解.而:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_1 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_2 - r_1 \\ r_3 - 2r_1 \\ r_4 - r_1 \\ = \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 12 + 9 + 0 - 2 - 27 + 0 = -8 \\
 D_2 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_i - r_1 \\ = \\ i=2,3,4 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix}, \\
 &= (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -(-3) \times (-3) = -9
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_i - r_1 \\ = \\ i=2,3,4 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -6 + 1 = -5$$

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_i - r_1 \\ = \\ i=2,3,4 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{故 } x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{-8}{-10} = \frac{4}{5}, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{-9}{-10} = \frac{9}{10}, x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = \frac{1}{2}, x_4 = \frac{D_4}{D} = \frac{3}{10}.$$

(2) 由于系数行列式:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_2 - r_1 \\ r_3 - 2r_1 \\ r_4 - 3r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -3 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -5 & -3 & -7 \\ -2 & -1 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -24 - 28 + 15 - 18 - 80 - 7 = -142 \neq 0$$

所以方程组有唯一解. 而:

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_2 - 2r_1 \\ r_3 + 3r_1 \\ r_4 - r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -12 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 13 & 0 & 2 & -2 \\ -5 & 0 & 1 & 10 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} -12 & -3 & 2 \\ 13 & 2 & -2 \\ -5 & 1 & 10 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -(-240 - 30 + 26 + 20 + 390 - 24) = -142$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 & -5 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_2 - r_1 \\ r_3 - 2r_1 \\ = \\ r_4 - 3r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -7 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -12 & -3 & -7 \\ 0 & -15 & -1 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} -7 & -2 & 3 \\ -12 & -3 & -7 \\ -15 & -1 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 168 - 210 + 36 - 135 - 192 + 49 = -284$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & -2 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 11 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_2 - r_1 \\ r_3 - 2r_1 \\ = \\ r_4 - 3r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -12 & -7 \\ 0 & -2 & -15 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -7 & 3 \\ -5 & -12 & -7 \\ -2 & -15 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -96 - 98 + 225 - 72 - 280 - 105 = -426$$

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_2 - r_1 \\ r_3 - 2r_1 \\ = \\ r_4 - r_1 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -7 \\ 0 & -5 & -3 & -12 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & -15 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & -7 \\ -5 & -3 & -12 \\ -2 & -1 & -15 \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$= 45 - 48 - 35 + 42 + 150 - 12 = 142$$

$$\text{故 } x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{-142}{-142} = 1, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{-284}{-142} = 2, x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = \frac{-426}{-142} = 3, x_4 = \frac{D_4}{D} = \frac{142}{-142} = -1.$$