

第 1 章习题答案

1. 求下列各排列的逆序数.

(1) 314265;

(2) 542391786;

(3) $n(n-1)\cdots 321$;

(4) $13\cdots(2n-1)(2n)(2n-2)\cdots 2$.

解:

(1) $0+1+0+2+0+1=4$, 是偶排列;

(2) $0+1+2+2+0+5+1+1+3=15$, 是奇排列;

(3) $0+1+\cdots+(n-1)=\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$, 当 $n=4k$ 或 $4k+1$ 时是偶排列, 当 $n=4k+2$ 或 $4k+3$ 时是奇排列;

(4) $0+0+\cdots+0+0+2+4+\cdots+(2n-2)=n(n-1)$, 是偶排列.

2. 求出 j, k 使 8 级排列 $24j517k8$ 为偶排列.

解:

将 8 级排列 $24j517k8$ 进行如下 4 次对换:

$$24j517k8 \xrightarrow{7 \leftrightarrow k} 24j51k78 \xrightarrow{1 \leftrightarrow 2} 14j52k78 \xrightarrow{2 \leftrightarrow 4} 12j54k78 \xrightarrow{4 \leftrightarrow 5} 12j45k78$$

由第 3 页定理 1.1, 对换改变奇偶性.

若 $24j517k8$ 是偶排列, 则 $12j45k78$ 也为偶排列, 所以有: $j=3, k=6$;

反之, 当 $j=3, k=6$ 时, $24j517k8=24351768$ 的逆序数为 $0+0+1+0+4+0+1+0=6$, 所以此时 $24j517k8$ 为偶排列.

综上, $j=3, k=6$ 是 8 级排列 $24j517k8$ 为偶排列的充要条件.

3. 写出行列式 $D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 5x & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ x & x & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & x & 5 \\ x & 1 & 5 & 2x \end{vmatrix}$ 的展开式中包含 x 和 x^2 的项.

解:

$$\text{设 } D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 5x & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ x & x & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & x & 5 \\ x & 1 & 5 & 2x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j_1 j_2 j_3 j_4} (-1)^{\tau(j_1 j_2 j_3 j_4)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} a_{3j_3} a_{4j_4},$$

则包含 x 的项为:

$$\begin{aligned} & (a_{11}a_{23}a_{34}a_{42} + a_{11}a_{24}a_{32}a_{43}) + (a_{12}a_{21}a_{34}a_{43} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31}a_{44} - a_{12}a_{23}a_{34}a_{41}) \\ & + (-a_{13}a_{21}a_{34}a_{42} - a_{13}a_{24}a_{32}a_{41}) + (-a_{14}a_{21}a_{32}a_{43} + a_{14}a_{22}a_{31}a_{43} + a_{14}a_{23}a_{32}a_{41}) \\ & = (25x + 100x) + (25x + 2x - 5x) + (-10x - 8x) + (-50x + 25x + 10x) \\ & = 125x + 22x - 18x - 15x = 114x. \end{aligned}$$

包含 x^2 的项为:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (-a_{11}a_{22}a_{34}a_{43} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}a_{44} - a_{11}a_{24}a_{33}a_{42}) + a_{12}a_{24}a_{33}a_{41} \\
 & + (a_{13}a_{21}a_{32}a_{44} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31}a_{44} + a_{13}a_{22}a_{34}a_{41}) + a_{14}a_{21}a_{33}a_{42} \\
 & = (-125x^2 - 20x^2 - 10x^2) + 2x^2 + (8x^2 - 4x^2 + 10x^2) + 5x^2 \\
 & = -155x^2 + 2x^2 + 14x^2 + 5x^2 = -134x^2
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 用定义计算下列各行列式.

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

解:

$$\text{原式} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j_1 j_2 j_3 j_4} (-1)^{\tau(j_1 j_2 j_3 j_4)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} a_{3j_3} a_{4j_4},$$

和式中唯一非 0 项为:

$$(-1)^{\tau(3214)} a_{13} a_{22} a_{31} a_{44} = -1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 = -120,$$

$$\text{所以} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -120.$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{j_1 j_2 j_3 j_4} (-1)^{\tau(j_1 j_2 j_3 j_4)} a_{1j_1} a_{2j_2} a_{3j_3} a_{4j_4} \\
 &= (a_{11}a_{22}a_{33}a_{44} + a_{11}a_{23}a_{34}a_{42} - a_{11}a_{24}a_{33}a_{42}) \\
 &\quad + (a_{12}a_{23}a_{31}a_{44} - a_{12}a_{23}a_{34}a_{41} + a_{12}a_{24}a_{33}a_{41}) \\
 &\quad + (-a_{13}a_{22}a_{31}a_{44} + a_{13}a_{22}a_{34}a_{41} + a_{13}a_{24}a_{31}a_{42}) \\
 &= (1+12-9) + (12-16+12) + (-9+12+81) \\
 &= 4+8+84 \\
 &= 96
 \end{aligned}$$

5. 计算下列行列式.

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

解:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-2r_4+r_1 \\ -r_4+r_2}} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{2c_3+c_2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -(3 \cdot 5 - 2 \cdot 4) = -7$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ b+c & c+a & a+b \end{vmatrix};$$

解:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ b+c & c+a & a+b \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1+r_3} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ b+c+a & c+a+b & a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_3} -(a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3} -(a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = (a+b+c)(b-a)(c-a)(c-b)$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix};$$

解:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{ar_2} \frac{1}{a} \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a & ab & a & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1+r_2} \frac{1}{a} \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & ab+1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} \\ \xrightarrow{(ab+1)r_3} \frac{1}{a(ab+1)} \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & ab+1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & -(ab+1) & abc+c & ab+1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \xrightarrow[r_2+r_3]{\frac{1}{a(ab+1)}} \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & ab+1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & abc+a+c & ab+1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow[(abc+a+c)r_4]{\frac{1}{a(ab+1)(abc+a+c)}} \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & ab+1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & abc+a+c & ab+1 \\ 0 & 0 & -(abc+a+c) & abcd+ad+cd \end{vmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow[r_3+r_4]{\frac{1}{a(ab+1)(abc+a+c)}} \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & ab+1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & abc+a+c & ab+1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & abcd+ab+ad+cd+1 \end{vmatrix} \\
& = abcd+ab+ad+cd+1
\end{aligned}$$

注：虽然推导过程需要 $a, ab+1, abc+a+c$ 均不为 0，但容易看出当它们中一个或多个为 0 时，结论依然成立。

另外，也可以用递推公式求解。

$$\text{设 } D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & 1 & & \\ -1 & x_2 & \ddots & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ & & -1 & x_n \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 沿最后一行展开得递推公式:}$$

$$D_n = x_n D_{n-1} + D_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 3), \text{ 所以由 } D_1 = a, D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 \\ -1 & b \end{vmatrix} = ab+1 \text{ 可得:}$$

$$D_3 = x_3 D_2 + D_1 = c(ab+1) + a = abc+a+c$$

$$D_4 = x_4 D_3 + D_2 = d(abc+a+c) + (ab+1) = abcd+ab+ad+cd+1$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 & (a+3)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 & (b+3)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 & (c+3)^2 \\ d^2 & (d+1)^2 & (d+2)^2 & (d+3)^2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 & (a+3)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 & (b+3)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 & (c+3)^2 \\ d^2 & (d+1)^2 & (d+2)^2 & (d+3)^2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[j=3, 2, 1]{\frac{-c_j+c_{j+1}}{}} \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & 2a+3 & 2a+5 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 2b+3 & 2b+5 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 2c+3 & 2c+5 \\ d^2 & 2d+1 & 2d+3 & 2d+5 \end{vmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow[-c_2+c_3]{-c_3+c_4} \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & 2 & 2 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 2 & 2 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 2 & 2 \\ d^2 & 2d+1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\
& = 0
\end{aligned}$$

6. 证明下列各式.

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} b & a & a \\ a & b & a \\ a & a & b \end{vmatrix} = (2a+b)(b-a)^2;$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} b & a & a \\ a & b & a \\ a & a & b \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -a & -a & -a \\ 0 & b & a & a \\ 0 & a & b & a \\ 0 & a & a & b \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_1+r_i]{r_1+r_i} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -a & -a & -a \\ 1 & b-a & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & b-a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & b-a \end{vmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow[\substack{c_j \\ a-b+c_1}]{j=2,3,4} \begin{vmatrix} 1-\frac{3a}{a-b} & -a & -a & -a \\ 0 & b-a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b-a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b-a \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{2a+b}{b-a} (b-a)^3 \\ &= (2a+b)(b-a)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 1+x_1y_1 & 1+x_1y_2 & 1+x_1y_3 & 1+x_1y_4 \\ 1+x_2y_1 & 1+x_2y_2 & 1+x_2y_3 & 1+x_2y_4 \\ 1+x_3y_1 & 1+x_3y_2 & 1+x_3y_3 & 1+x_3y_4 \\ 1+x_4y_1 & 1+x_4y_2 & 1+x_4y_3 & 1+x_4y_4 \end{vmatrix} = 0;$$

证明:

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+x_1y_1 & 1+x_1y_2 & 1+x_1y_3 & 1+x_1y_4 \\ 1+x_2y_1 & 1+x_2y_2 & 1+x_2y_3 & 1+x_2y_4 \\ 1+x_3y_1 & 1+x_3y_2 & 1+x_3y_3 & 1+x_3y_4 \\ 1+x_4y_1 & 1+x_4y_2 & 1+x_4y_3 & 1+x_4y_4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3+r_4]{-r_1+r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1+x_1y_1 & 1+x_1y_2 & 1+x_1y_3 & 1+x_1y_4 \\ (x_2-x_1)y_1 & (x_2-x_1)y_2 & (x_2-x_1)y_3 & (x_2-x_1)y_4 \\ 1+x_3y_1 & 1+x_3y_2 & 1+x_3y_3 & 1+x_3y_4 \\ (x_4-x_3)y_1 & (x_4-x_3)y_2 & (x_4-x_3)y_3 & (x_4-x_3)y_4 \end{vmatrix}$$

因为第二行和第四行元素对应成比例, 所以由性质 1.4, 行列式为 0.

$$(3) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & n+1 \end{vmatrix} = n! \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \right);$$

证明:

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & n+1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & n+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{c} \overline{\overline{-c_1+c_j}} \\ j=2, 3, \dots, n+1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & & 2 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 1 & & & & n \end{array} \right| \\
& \begin{array}{c} \overline{\overline{\frac{r_i}{i-1}+r_1}} \\ i=2, 3, \dots, n+1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} 1+\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} & & & & \\ 1 & 1 & & & \\ 1 & & 2 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 1 & & & & n \end{array} \right| \\
& = n! \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i} \right) \\
(4) D_n &= \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1+a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{array} \right| = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i (a_i \neq 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n).
\end{aligned}$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1+a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & 1+a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & a_1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{array} \right| \\
& \begin{array}{c} \overline{\overline{-r_1+r_i}} \\ i=2, 3, \dots, n+1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ -1 & 1 & & & \\ -1 & & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ -1 & & & & 1 \end{array} \right| \\
& \begin{array}{c} \overline{\overline{c_j+c_1}} \\ j=2, 3, \dots, n+1 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \end{array} \right| \\
& = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i
\end{aligned}$$

7. 计算下列 n 阶行列式.

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

解:

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & x & \cdots & x \\ 1 & x & 0 & \cdots & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x & x & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[i=2, 3, \cdots, n]{-xr_1+r_i} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & -x & & & \\ 1 & & -x & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 1 & & & & -x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[j=2, 3, \cdots, n]{\frac{c_j}{x}+c_1} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{n-1}{x} & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ & -x & & & \\ & & -x & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & -x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{n-1}{x} (-x)^{n-1}$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} (n-1) x^{n-2}$$

$$(2) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix};$$

解:

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= a_n \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \prod_{i=1}^n a_i + (-1)^{n+1} (-1)^n \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} a_i \\
&= \prod_{i=1}^n a_i - \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} a_i \\
&= (a_1 a_n - 1) \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} a_i \\
(3) \quad D_{n+1} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ b_1 & a_1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_1 & a_1 \\ b_1 & b_2 & a_2 & \cdots & a_2 & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_n & a_n \end{vmatrix};
\end{aligned}$$

解：

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{n+1} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ b_1 & a_1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_1 & a_1 \\ b_1 & b_2 & a_2 & \cdots & a_2 & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & \cdots & b_n & a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
&\xrightarrow{j=1, 2, \dots, n} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ b_1 - a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_1 \\ b_1 - a_2 & b_2 - a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_1 - a_n & b_2 - a_n & b_3 - a_n & \cdots & b_n - a_n & a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (-1)^{1+(n+1)} \begin{vmatrix} b_1 - a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b_1 - a_2 & b_2 - a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_1 - a_n & b_2 - a_n & b_3 - a_n & \cdots & b_n - a_n \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (-1)^n (b_1 - a_1) (b_2 - a_2) \cdots (b_n - a_n) \\
&= \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - b_i)
\end{aligned}$$

$$(4)D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix};$$

解:

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ n & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 & n-1 \\ n-1 & n & 1 & \cdots & n-3 & n-2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \hline \hline -r_i + r_{i-1} \\ \hline \hline i=2, 3, \cdots, n \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} 1-n & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-n & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-n & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1-n & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \hline \hline -c_n + c_j \\ \hline \hline j=1, 2, \cdots, n-1 \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} -n & & & & & 1 \\ & -n & & & & 1 \\ & & -n & & & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ & & & & -n & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \frac{c_j}{n} + c_n \\ \hline \hline j=1, 2, \cdots, n-1 \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} -n & & & & & \\ & -n & & & & \\ & & -n & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & \\ & & & & -n & \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{i}{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-n)^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2} n^{n-1} (n+1)$$

$$(5) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

解：

沿第一行展开得：

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

因为 $D_1=2$, $D_2=\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}=3$, 所以可设 $D_k=k+1$.

设当 $k < n$ 时结论成立, 则由上式有:

$$D_n = 2D_{n-1} - D_{n-2} = 2(n-1+1) - (n-2+1) = 2n - (n-1) = n+1$$

所以当 $k=n$ 时结论依然成立.

由数学归纳法, $D_n=n+1$ 对于任意 n 成立.

8. 设

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & x & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & z & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & z & x \end{vmatrix} \quad (n > 1).$$

(1) 求 D_n 的递推公式; (2) 利用递推公式求 D_n .

解:

(1) 沿最后一行展开得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & x & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & z & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & z & x \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= x \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & x & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & z & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & z & x \end{vmatrix} - z \begin{vmatrix} x & y & y & \cdots & y & y \\ z & x & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & z & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & z & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= x D_{n-1} - yz (-1)^{1+(n-1)} \begin{vmatrix} z & x & & & \\ & z & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots & x \\ & & & & z \end{vmatrix} = x D_{n-1} + (-1)^{n-1} yz^{n-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由上式移项, 并依次取 $n, n-1, \dots, 2$ 得:

$$D_n - x D_{n-1} = y(-z)^{n-1}$$

$$D_{n-1} - x D_{n-2} = y(-z)^{n-2}$$

...

$$D_2 - x D_1 = y(-z)^1$$

从上到下每个式子分别乘 $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^{n-2}$ 得:

$$D_n - x D_{n-1} = y(-z)^{n-1}$$

$$x D_{n-1} - x^2 D_{n-2} = x y (-z)^{n-2}$$

...

$$x^{n-2} D_2 - x^{n-1} D_1 = x^{n-2} y (-z)^1$$

将这 $(n-1)$ 个等式左右分别相加得:

$$D_n - x^{n-1} D_1 = -yz [(-z)^{n-2} + x(-z)^{n-3} + \cdots + x^{n-2}] = \frac{yz}{x+z} [(-z)^{n-1} - x^{n-1}]$$

$$\text{因为 } D_1 = x, \text{ 所以有: } D_n = x^n + \frac{yz}{x+z} [(-z)^{n-1} - x^{n-1}]$$

9. 计算当 $a_i \neq 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n$ 时, n 阶行列式的值.

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & 1+a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & a_1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[i=2, 3, \dots, n+1]{-r_1+r_i} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ -1 & 1 & & & \\ -1 & & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ -1 & & & & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[j=2, 3, \dots, n+1]{c_j+c_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & 1 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$$

10. 证明: n 阶行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \cos \theta & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \cos \theta & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 \cos \theta & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \cos n\theta.$$

证明:

$$\text{设 } n \text{ 阶行列式 } D_n = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \cos \theta & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \cos \theta & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 \cos \theta & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \cos \theta \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 则有:}$$

$$D_1 = \cos \theta, D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = \cos 2\theta$$

也就是说 $D_n = \cos n\theta$ 在 $n=1, 2$ 时成立. 不妨设对于 $n < k$ 时, $D_n = \cos n\theta$ 成立, 则将 D_k 沿最后一行展开得:

$$D_k = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \cos \theta & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \cos \theta & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 \cos \theta & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \cos \theta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= D_{k-1} 2 \cos \theta - D_{k-2} = 2 \cos \theta \cos (k-1)\theta - \cos (k-2)\theta \\ &= 2 \cos \theta \cos (k-1)\theta - \cos [(k-1)\theta - \theta] \\ &= 2 \cos \theta \cos (k-1)\theta - [\cos (k-1)\theta \cos \theta + \sin (k-1)\theta \sin \theta] \\ &= \cos (k-1)\theta \cos \theta - \sin (k-1)\theta \sin \theta \\ &= \cos [(k-1)\theta + \theta] = \cos k\theta \end{aligned}$$

所以当 $n=k$ 时, $D_n = \cos n\theta$ 仍然成立.

由数学归纳法, 对于任意的自然数 n , $D_n = \cos n\theta$ 都成立, 命题得证.

11. 证明: n 阶行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & C_2^1 & C_3^1 & \cdots & C_n^1 \\ 1 & C_3^2 & C_4^2 & \cdots & C_{n+1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & C_n^{n-1} & C_{n+1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{2n-2}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = 1.$$

证明:

因为当 a, b 都是自然数且 $a \geq b$ 时, $C_a^b = \frac{a!}{b! (a-b)!}$, 所以有:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{a-1}^b + C_{a-1}^{b-1} &= \frac{(a-1)!}{b! (a-1-b)!} + \frac{(a-1)!}{(b-1)! [(a-1)-(b-1)]!} = \frac{(a-b)(a-1)!}{b! (a-b)!} + \frac{b(a-1)!}{b(b-1)! (a-b)!} \\ &= \frac{[(a-b)+b](a-1)!}{b! (a-b)!} = \frac{a!}{b! (a-b)!} = C_a^b \end{aligned}$$

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & C_2^1 & C_3^1 & \cdots & C_n^1 \\ 1 & C_3^2 & C_4^2 & \cdots & C_{n+1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & C_n^{n-1} & C_{n+1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{2n-2}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[i=n-1, n-2, \dots, 1]{-r_i + r_{i+1}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & C_1^1 & C_2^1 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^1 \\ 0 & C_2^2 & C_3^2 & \cdots & C_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_n^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{2n-3}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{沿第一列展开}} \begin{vmatrix} C_1^1 & C_2^1 & C_3^1 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^1 \\ C_2^2 & C_3^2 & C_4^2 & \cdots & C_n^2 \\ C_3^3 & C_4^3 & C_5^3 & \cdots & C_{n+1}^3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_n^{n-1} & C_{n+1}^{n-1} & \cdots & C_{2n-3}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \xrightarrow[j=n-2, n-3, \dots, 1]{-c_j+c_{j+1}} \begin{vmatrix} C_1^1 & C_1^0 & C_2^0 & \cdots & C_{n-2}^0 \\ C_2^2 & C_2^1 & C_3^1 & \cdots & C_{n-1}^1 \\ C_3^3 & C_3^2 & C_4^2 & \cdots & C_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n-1}^{n-1} & C_{n-1}^{n-2} & C_n^{n-2} & \cdots & C_{2n-4}^{n-2} \end{vmatrix} \\
& = D_{n-1} = D_{n-2} = \cdots = D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & C_2^1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \\
12. \text{ 设四阶行列式为 } & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 求 } A_{41}+A_{42}+A_{43}+A_{44}, \text{ 其中 } A_{4i} \text{ 是 } a_{4i} \text{ 元素的代数余}
\end{aligned}$$

子式($i=1, 2, 3, 4$).

解:

由拉普拉斯展开定理可知, 只需要把四阶行列式的第四行元素全部换成 1, 其余元素不变, 所得行列式沿第四行展开, 即为 $A_{41}+A_{42}+A_{43}+A_{44}$. 也就是说:

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{41}+A_{42}+A_{43}+A_{44} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow[-c_1+c_3]{-c_1+c_3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{沿第 1 行展开}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[-c_3+c_1]{-c_3+c_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow{\text{沿第 3 行展开}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -5
\end{aligned}$$

13. 已知 n 阶行列式

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix},$$

试求 $A_{11}+A_{12}+\cdots+A_{1n}$, 其中 A_{1i} 是 a_{1i} 元素的代数余子式($i=1, 2, \dots, n$).

解:

由拉普拉斯展开定理可知, 只需要把 n 阶行列式的第 1 行元素全部换成 1, 其余元素不变, 所得行列式沿第 1 行展开, 即为 $A_{11}+A_{12}+\cdots+A_{1n}$. 也就是说:

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{11}+A_{12}+\cdots+A_{1n} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} 1-\sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{i} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \frac{-\frac{r_i}{i}+r_1}{i=2, 3, \dots, n} & 1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ & 1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} \\
&= n! \left(1 - \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{i} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

14. 用克莱姆法则解方程组.

$$(1) \begin{cases} 6x_1+4x_3+x_4=3, \\ x_1-x_2+2x_3+x_4=1, \\ 4x_1+x_2+2x_3=1, \\ x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4=0. \end{cases}$$

解:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -5$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 4 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5$$

于是方程组有解:

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = 1, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = -1, x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = -1, x_4 = \frac{D_4}{D} = 1$$

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

解:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & -7 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 & -7 \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -4 \\ -4 & -7 & -11 \\ 1 & -5 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & -3 & -27 \\ 0 & -6 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -27 \\ -6 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -153 \neq 0$$

由于该方程组为齐次线性方程组, 根据克拉姆法则知, 方程组仅有零解.

15. λ 为何值时, 齐次方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + \lambda x_3 = 0, \\ x_1 + \lambda x_2 + x_3 = 0, \\ \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

有唯一零解?

解:

由克莱姆法则, 只有系数行列式 $D \neq 0$ 时, 齐次方程组有唯一零解.

$$\text{因为 } D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 1 & \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 1-\lambda \\ \lambda-1 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \lambda+2 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ \lambda-1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda+2)(\lambda-1)^2 \neq 0$$

所以 $\lambda \neq -2$ 且 $\lambda \neq 1$ 时, 齐次方程组有唯一零解.

16. 问: 齐次线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + ax_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + x_2 - 3x_3 + x_4 = 0, \\ x_1 + x_2 + ax_3 + bx_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

有非零解时, a, b 必须满足什么条件?

解:

由克莱姆法则, 齐次线性方程组有非零解, 则系数行列式 $D=0$. 由

$$0=D=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & b \end{vmatrix}=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & a \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & a & b \end{vmatrix}=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & a \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & a & b \end{vmatrix}=\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 & a-1 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & a+3 & b-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$=-\begin{vmatrix} 4 & a-1 \\ a+3 & b-1 \end{vmatrix}=(a+1)^2-4b$$

可知, 如果齐次线性方程组有非零解, 则 $(a+1)^2-4b=0$.

17. 求一个二次多项式 $f(x)=a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2$, 使得

$$f(1)=-1, f(-1)=9, f(2)=-3.$$

解:

由题意有:

$$\begin{cases} a_0+a_1+a_2=f(1)=-1, \\ a_0-a_1+a_2=f(-1)=9, \\ a_0+2a_1+4a_2=f(2)=-3, \end{cases}$$

$$D=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}=-2\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}=-6$$

$$D_1=\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 9 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}=\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 8 & 10 \\ -3 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}=-\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 10 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}=-18$$

$$D_2=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 9 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}=10\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}=30$$

$$D_3=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 9 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix}=\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 10 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}=\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 10 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}=-6$$

所以有:

$$a_0=\frac{D_1}{D}=3, a_1=\frac{D_2}{D}=-5, a_2=\frac{D_3}{D}=1$$

所求二次多项式为:

$$f(x)=3-5x+x^2$$

$$18. \text{ 设 } D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 求 } D_n \text{ 中所有元素的代数余子式之和.}$$

解:

第 i 行的代数余子式之和, 等于将第 i 行的所有元素全部换成 1 所得行列式的值.

由于第 1 行元素全部为 1, 所以如果 $i \neq 1$, 则第 i 行的所有元素全部换成 1 后, 第 i 行就会和第 1 行完全相同, 所以此时第 i 行的代数余子式之和必然为零.

所以 D_n 中所有元素的代数余子式之和就是第 1 行元素的代数余子式之和，也就是把第 1 行的所有元素全部换成 1 所得行列式的值，即 D_n 本身.

$$\text{因为 } D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & \cdots & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} = n!, \text{ 所以 } D_n \text{ 中所有元素的代数余子式之和为 } n!.$$