

第一章 行列式

1. 利用对角线法则计算下列三阶行列式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & 3 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = 2 \times (-4) \times 3 + 0 \times (-1) \times (-1) + 1 \times 1 \times 8 \\ & \quad - 0 \times 1 \times 3 - 2 \times (-1) \times 8 - 1 \times (-4) \times (-1) \\ & = -24 + 8 + 16 - 4 = -4. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix} \\ & = acb + bac + cba - bbb - aaa - ccc \\ & = 3abc - a^3 - b^3 - c^3. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = bc^2 + ca^2 + ab^2 - ac^2 - ba^2 - cb^2 \\ & = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a). \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & x+y \\ y & x+y & x \\ x+y & x & y \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \begin{vmatrix} x & y & x+y \\ y & x+y & x \\ x+y & x & y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x(x+y)y + yx(x+y) + (x+y)yx - y^3 - (x+y)^3 - x^3 \\ &= 3xy(x+y) - y^3 - 3x^2y - x^3 - y^3 - x^3 \\ &= -2(x^3 + y^3). \end{aligned}$$

2. 按自然数从小到大为标准次序, 求下列各排列的逆序数:

(1) 1 2 3 4;

解 逆序数为 0

(2) 4 1 3 2;

解 逆序数为 4: 41, 43, 42, 32.

(3) 3 4 2 1;

解 逆序数为 5: 3 2, 3 1, 4 2, 4 1, 2 1.

(4) 2 4 1 3;

解 逆序数为 3: 2 1, 4 1, 4 3.

(5) 1 3 \cdots (2n-1) 2 4 \cdots (2n);

解 逆序数为 $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$:

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, \cdots , (2n-1)(2n-2) (n-1 个)

(6) 1 3 \cdots (2n-1) (2n) (2n-2) \cdots 2.

解 逆序数为 $n(n-1)$:

3 2(1 个)

5 2, 5 4(2 个)

.....

$(2n-1)2, (2n-1)4, (2n-1)6, \dots, (2n-1)(2n-2)$ ($n-1$ 个)

4 2(1 个)

6 2, 6 4(2 个)

.....

$(2n)2, (2n)4, (2n)6, \dots, (2n)(2n-2)$ ($n-1$ 个)

3. 写出四阶行列式中含有因子 $a_{11}a_{23}$ 的项.

解 含因子 $a_{11}a_{23}$ 的项的一般形式为

$$(-1)^t a_{11}a_{23}a_{3r}a_{4s},$$

其中 rs 是 2 和 4 构成的排列, 这种排列共有两个, 即 24 和 42.

所以含因子 $a_{11}a_{23}$ 的项分别是

$$(-1)^t a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}a_{44}=(-1)^1 a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}a_{44}=-a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}a_{44},$$

$$(-1)^t a_{11}a_{23}a_{34}a_{42}=(-1)^2 a_{11}a_{23}a_{34}a_{42}=a_{11}a_{23}a_{34}a_{42}.$$

4. 计算下列各行列式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$\text{解} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[c_4-7c_3]{c_2-c_3} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & 2 & -10 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 3 & 2 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & -10 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 10 & 3 & -14 \end{vmatrix} \times (-1)^{4+3}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & 10 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 10 & 3 & 14 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[c_1+\frac{1}{2}c_3]{c_2+c_3} \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 9 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 17 & 17 & 14 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$\text{解} \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_4 - c_2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_4 - r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_4 - r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

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

$$\text{解} \quad \begin{vmatrix} -ab & ac & ae \\ bd & -cd & de \\ bf & cf & -ef \end{vmatrix} = adf \begin{vmatrix} -b & c & e \\ b & -c & e \\ b & c & -e \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= adfbce \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 4abcdef.$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$\text{解} \quad \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_1 + ar_2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1+ab & a & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)(-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1+ab & a & 0 \\ -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{c_3 + dc_2} \begin{vmatrix} 1+ab & a & ad \\ -1 & c & 1+cd \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)(-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1+ab & ad \\ -1 & 1+cd \end{vmatrix} = abcd + ab + cd + ad + 1.$$

5. 证明:

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

证明

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & ab & b^2 \\ 2a & a+b & 2b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} c_2 - c_1 \\ c_3 - c_1 \end{matrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & ab - a^2 & b^2 - a^2 \\ 2a & b - a & 2b - 2a \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} ab - a^2 & b^2 - a^2 \\ b - a & 2b - 2a \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(b-a) \begin{vmatrix} a & b+a \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b)^3. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} ax+by & ay+bz & az+bx \\ ay+bz & az+bx & ax+by \\ az+bx & ax+by & ay+bz \end{vmatrix} = (a^3 + b^3) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix};$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} ax+by & ay+bz & az+bx \\ ay+bz & az+bx & ax+by \\ az+bx & ax+by & ay+bz \end{vmatrix} \\ & = a \begin{vmatrix} x & ay+bz & az+bx \\ y & az+bx & ax+by \\ z & ax+by & ay+bz \end{vmatrix} + b \begin{vmatrix} y & ay+bz & az+bx \\ z & az+bx & ax+by \\ x & ax+by & ay+bz \end{vmatrix} \\ & = a^2 \begin{vmatrix} x & ay+bz & z \\ y & az+bx & x \\ z & ax+by & y \end{vmatrix} + b^2 \begin{vmatrix} y & z & az+bx \\ z & x & ax+by \\ x & y & ay+bz \end{vmatrix} \\ & = a^3 \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} + b^3 \begin{vmatrix} y & z & x \\ z & x & y \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} \\ & = a^3 \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} + b^3 \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$=(a^3+b^3)\begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ y & z & x \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 & (a+3)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 & (b+3)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 & (c+3)^2 \\ d^2 & (d+1)^2 & (d+2)^2 & (d+3)^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0;$$

证明

$$\begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 & (a+3)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 & (b+3)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 & (c+3)^2 \\ d^2 & (d+1)^2 & (d+2)^2 & (d+3)^2 \end{vmatrix} \quad (c_4-c_3, c_3-c_2, c_2-c_1 \text{ 得})$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & 2a+3 & 2a+5 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 2b+3 & 2b+5 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 2c+3 & 2c+5 \\ d^2 & 2d+1 & 2d+3 & 2d+5 \end{vmatrix} \quad (c_4-c_3, c_3-c_2 \text{ 得})$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & 2 & 2 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 2 & 2 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 2 & 2 \\ d^2 & 2d+1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

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

$$=(a-b)(a-c)(a-d)(b-c)(b-d)(c-d)(a+b+c+d);$$

证明

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^4 & b^4 & c^4 & d^4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & b-a & c-a & d-a \\ 0 & b(b-a) & c(c-a) & d(d-a) \\ 0 & b^2(b^2-a^2) & c^2(c^2-a^2) & d^2(d^2-a^2) \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b & c & d \\ b^2(b+a) & c^2(c+a) & d^2(d+a) \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & c-b & d-b \\ 0 & c(c-b)(c+b+a) & d(d-b)(d+b+a) \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(c-b)(d-b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ c(c+b+a) & d(d+b+a) \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (a-b)(a-c)(a-d)(b-c)(b-d)(c-d)(a+b+c+d). \\
(5) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & x+a_1 \end{vmatrix} = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x + a_n.
\end{aligned}$$

证明 用数学归纳法证明.

当 $n=2$ 时, $D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 \\ a_2 & x+a_1 \end{vmatrix} = x^2 + a_1 x + a_2$, 命题成立.

假设对于 $(n-1)$ 阶行列式命题成立, 即

$$D_{n-1} = x^{n-1} + a_1 x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-2} x + a_{n-1},$$

则 D_n 按第一列展开, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
D_n &= x D_{n-1} + a_n (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & x & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= x D_{n-1} + a_n = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x + a_n.
\end{aligned}$$

因此, 对于 n 阶行列式命题成立.

6. 设 n 阶行列式 $D = \det(a_{ij})$, 把 D 上下翻转、或逆时针旋转 90° 、或依副对角线翻转, 依次得

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nm} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{11} & \cdots & a_{n1} \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{nn} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{11} \end{vmatrix},$$

证明 $D_1 = D_2 = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D$, $D_3 = D$.

证明 因为 $D = \det(a_{ij})$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nm} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2n} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{n-1} (-1)^{n-2} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{31} & \cdots & a_{3n} \end{vmatrix} = \cdots \\ &= (-1)^{1+2+\cdots+(n-2)+(n-1)} D = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D. \end{aligned}$$

同理可证

$$D_2 = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{n1} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D^T = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D.$$

$$D_3 = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D_2 = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} D = (-1)^{n(n-1)} D = D.$$

7. 计算下列各行列式 (D_k 为 k 阶行列式):

$$(1) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ 1 & & a \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 其中对角线上元素都是 } a, \text{ 未写出的元素都是}$$

0;

解

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{按第 } n \text{ 行展开})$$

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

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

$$(2) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & \cdots & a \\ a & x & \cdots & a \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a & a & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix},$$

解 将第一行乘(-1)分别加到其余各行, 得

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a \\ a-x & x-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a-x & 0 & x-a & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a-x & 0 & 0 & 0 & x-a \end{vmatrix},$$

再将各列都加到第一列上, 得

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x+(n-1)a & a & a & \cdots & a \\ 0 & x-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x-a & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x-a \end{vmatrix} = [x+(n-1)a](x-a)^{n-1}.$$

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

解 根据第 6 题结果, 有

$$D_{n+1} = (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a & a-1 & \cdots & a-n \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a^{n-1} & (a-1)^{n-1} & \cdots & (a-n)^{n-1} \\ a^n & (a-1)^n & \cdots & (a-n)^n \end{vmatrix}$$

此行列式为范德蒙德行列式.

$$\begin{aligned} D_{n+1} &= (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \prod_{n+1 \geq i > j \geq 1} [(a-i+1) - (a-j+1)] \\ &= (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \prod_{n+1 \geq i > j \geq 1} [-(i-j)] \\ &= (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \cdot (-1)^{\frac{n+(n-1)+\cdots+1}{2}} \cdot \prod_{n+1 \geq i > j \geq 1} (i-j) \\ &= \prod_{n+1 \geq i > j \geq 1} (i-j). \end{aligned}$$

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

解

$$D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a_n & & & & & & & & & b_n \\ & \ddots & & & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & a_1 & b_1 & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & c_1 & d_1 & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & \ddots & & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & & & \vdots \\ c_n & & & & & & & & & d_n \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{按第 1 行展开})$$

$$= a_n \begin{vmatrix} a_{n-1} & & & & & & & & & b_{n-1} & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & & & & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & a_1 & b_1 & & & & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & c_1 & d_1 & & & & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & & & \ddots & & & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & & & \vdots & \vdots \\ c_{n-1} & & & & & & & & & d_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & & \dots & & & & & & & 0 & d_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ (-1)^{2n+1} b_n \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_{n-1} & & & & & & & & b_{n-1} \\ & \ddots & & & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & a_1 & b_1 & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & c_1 & d_1 & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & \ddots & & & & & \vdots \\ & & & & & & & & & \vdots \\ & & c_{n-1} & & & & & & & d_{n-1} \\ c_n & & & & & & & & & 0 \end{vmatrix}.$$

再按最后一行展开得递推公式

$$D_{2n} = a_n d_n D_{2n-2} - b_n c_n D_{2n-2}, \quad \text{即 } D_{2n} = (a_n d_n - b_n c_n) D_{2n-2}.$$

于是
$$D_{2n} = \prod_{i=2}^n (a_i d_i - b_i c_i) D_2.$$

而
$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ c_1 & d_1 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 d_1 - b_1 c_1,$$

所以
$$D_{2n} = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i d_i - b_i c_i).$$

(5) $D = \det(a_{ij})$, 其中 $a_{ij} = |i-j|$;

解 $a_{ij} = |i-j|$,

$$D_n = \det(a_{ij}) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & n-3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & n-4 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n-1 & n-2 & n-3 & n-4 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} r_1 - r_2 \\ \hline r_2 - r_3 \\ \cdots \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n-1 & n-2 & n-3 & n-4 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} c_2 + c_1 \\ \hline c_3 + c_1 \\ \cdots \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & -2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n-1 & 2n-3 & 2n-4 & 2n-5 & \cdots & n-1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$(6) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \neq 0.$$

解

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

$$\begin{array}{l} c_1 - c_2 \\ \hline c_2 - c_3 \\ \cdots \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a_2 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -a_3 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_n & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

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

8. 用克莱姆法则解下列方程组:

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

解 因为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = -142,$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = -142, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 & -5 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = -284,$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & -2 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = -426, \quad D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 142,$$

所以 $x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D} = 1, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D} = 2, \quad x_3 = \frac{D_3}{D} = 3, \quad x_4 = \frac{D_4}{D} = -1.$

$$(2) \begin{cases} 5x_1 + 6x_2 & = 1 \\ x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 & = 0 \\ x_2 + 5x_3 + 6x_4 & = 0 \\ x_3 + 5x_4 + 6x_5 & = 0 \\ x_4 + 5x_5 & = 1 \end{cases}$$

解 因为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 665,$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 1507, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -1145,$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 703, \quad D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -395,$$

$$D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 212,$$

所以

$$x_1 = \frac{1507}{665}, \quad x_2 = -\frac{1145}{665}, \quad x_3 = \frac{703}{665}, \quad x_4 = \frac{-395}{665}, \quad x_5 = \frac{212}{665}.$$

9. 问 λ, μ 取何值时, 齐次线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + \mu x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2\mu x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 有非零

解?

解 系数行列式为

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \mu & 1 \\ 1 & 2\mu & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \mu - \mu\lambda.$$

令 $D=0$, 得

$$\mu=0 \text{ 或 } \lambda=1.$$

于是, 当 $\mu=0$ 或 $\lambda=1$ 时该齐次线性方程组有非零解.

10. 问 λ 取何值时, 齐次线性方程组
$$\begin{cases} (1-\lambda)x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + (3-\lambda)x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + (1-\lambda)x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$
 有非

零解?

解 系数行列式为

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -3+\lambda & 4 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (1-\lambda)^3 + (\lambda-3) - 4(1-\lambda) - 2(1-\lambda)(-3-\lambda) \\ &= (1-\lambda)^3 + 2(1-\lambda)^2 + \lambda - 3. \end{aligned}$$

令 $D=0$, 得

$$\lambda=0, \lambda=2 \text{ 或 } \lambda=3.$$

于是, 当 $\lambda=0, \lambda=2$ 或 $\lambda=3$ 时, 该齐次线性方程组有非零解.