

# 线性代数习题解答

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# 第一章 行列式

## § 1. 行列式的概念

1. 试用行列式解方程组:

$$(1) \begin{cases} x \operatorname{tg} \alpha + y = \sin(\alpha + \beta) \\ x - y \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \cos(\alpha + \beta) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x + y + z = 1 \\ x + \omega y + \omega^2 z = \omega \quad \text{其中 } \omega \text{ 是 } 1 \text{ 的虚立方根} \\ x + \omega^2 y + \omega z = \omega^2 \end{cases}$$

解: (1) 这时

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \operatorname{tg} \alpha & 1 \\ 1 & -\operatorname{tg} \alpha \end{vmatrix} = -\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - 1 = -\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= \begin{vmatrix} \sin(\alpha + \beta) & 1 \\ \cos(\alpha + \beta) & -\operatorname{tg} \alpha \end{vmatrix} = -\operatorname{tg} \alpha \sin(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta) \\ &= -\frac{\sin \alpha (\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta)}{\cos \alpha} - (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta) \\ &= -\frac{\sin^2 \alpha \cos \beta}{\cos \alpha} - \cos \alpha \cos \beta = -\frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_2 &= \begin{vmatrix} \operatorname{tg} \alpha & \sin(\alpha + \beta) \\ 1 & \cos(\alpha + \beta) \end{vmatrix} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cos(\alpha + \beta) - \sin(\alpha + \beta) \\ &= \frac{\sin \alpha (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta)}{\cos \alpha} - (\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta) \\ &= -\frac{\sin^2 \alpha \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha} - \cos \alpha \sin \beta = -\frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$x = \frac{D_1}{D} = \frac{-\frac{\cos \beta}{\cos \alpha}}{-\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}} = \cos \alpha \cos \beta,$$

$$y = \frac{D_2}{D} = \frac{-\frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \alpha}}{-\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha}} = \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

(2) 这时

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega & \omega^2 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega \end{vmatrix} = \omega^2 + \omega^2 + \omega^2 - \omega - \omega^4 - \omega = 3\omega^2 - 3\omega$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \omega & \omega & \omega^2 \\ \omega^2 & \omega^2 & \omega \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega & \omega^2 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega \end{vmatrix} = 3\omega^2 - 3\omega,$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega & \omega \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega^2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

因此

$$x = \frac{D_1}{D} = 0, \quad y = \frac{D_2}{D} = 1, \quad z = \frac{D_3}{D} = 0.$$

2. 写出 4 阶行列式中所有带负号并包含因子  $a_{11}a_{23}$  的项。

解: 在 4 阶行列式

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$$

中, 含  $a_{11}a_{23}$  的一般项是  $\pm a_{11}a_{23}a_{3p}a_{4q}$ , 这里  $p, q$  是 2, 4 的所有排列: 2, 4; 4, 2。因此含  $a_{11}a_{23}$  的项有两个, 即  $\pm a_{11}a_{23}a_{34}a_{42}$ ,  $\pm a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}a_{44}$ , 而带负号的是  $-a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}a_{44}$ 。

3. 用行列式的定义, 计算:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & a_{15} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{51} & a_{52} & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

解: 由行列式的定义可知, 展开式中每项是 5 个元素的乘积, 每行一个, 每列一个, 因此它可写成

$$a_{1p_1}a_{2p_2}a_{3p_3}a_{4p_4}a_{5p_5},$$

其中第一个附标是按自然顺序  $1, 2, 3, 4, 5$  排列, 第二个附标  $p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5$  是  $1, 2, 3, 4, 5$  的一个排列. 在展开式中的任何一项  $\pm a_{1p_1}a_{2p_2}a_{3p_3}a_{4p_4}a_{5p_5}$  中的  $p_3, p_4, p_5$ , 至少有一个数取  $3, 4, 5$  中的某一个, 即任何一项中至少有一个因子是零, 因此行列式的值为零.

4. 在一个  $n$  阶行列式中等于零的元如果比  $n^2 - n$  还多, 那末此行列式等于零. 为什么?

解: 因为  $n$  阶行列式的展开式中, 每一项都是行列互不相同的  $n$  个元素的乘积. 现在这个  $n$  阶行列式不为零的元素比  $n^2 - (n^2 - n) = n$  还少, 这就是说, 展开式中每一项都至少含有一个零元素, 故此行列式等于零.

5. 行列式中任一项的各元是否都可以用互换两行或两列把它移到新行列式的主对角线上?

解 可以. 因为在  $n$  阶行列式的展开式中, 任何一项都是  $n$  个因子的乘积, 它们在不同的行, 不同的列. 所以, 经过行或列的互换, 总可以使  $n$  个因子在新行列式的主对角线上.

6. 假如把行列式中每项的  $n$  个元移到次对角线上, 是否也能找出它的符号规律?

解: 因为二阶及三阶行列式次对角线上的元的乘积  $-a_{12}a_{21}$  和  $-a_{13}a_{22}a_{31}$  带负号, 而四阶行列式次对角线上的元的乘积  $+a_{14}a_{23}a_{32}a_{41}$  带正号. 所以  $n$  阶行列式中每项的  $n$  个元移到次对角线上不能找出一般符号规律.

## § 2. 行列式的基本性质

1. 计算行列式:

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

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

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

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} a-b-c & 2a & 2a \\ 2b & b-c-a & 2b \\ 2c & 2c & c-a-b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & \cdots & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & \cdots & 3 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(6) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & b \\ a & b & a & b \\ a & a & b & a \\ b & b & b & a \end{vmatrix}$$

解: (1) 把第 1 行的各元乘以  $-1$  加到第 2 行和第 4 行的各对应元

$$\text{原行列式} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -21$$

(2) 把第 1 行的各元乘以 -1 加到第 2 行、第 3 行和第 4 行的对应元上

$$\text{原行列式} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -8$$

(3) 把第四行的各元乘以 -1 加到第 2 行和第 3 行的对应元

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原行列式} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 首先把第 3 列的各元乘以 -1 加到第 1 列的对应元素上, 再把所得行列式的第 1 行的各元加到第 3 行的对应元上

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原行列式} &= \begin{vmatrix} -a-b-c & 2a & 2a \\ 0 & b-c-a & 2b \\ c+a+b & 2c & c-a-b \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} -a-b-c & 2a & 2a \\ 0 & -a+b-c & 2b \\ 0 & 2a+2b & a+c-b \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -(a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} -a+b-c & 2b \\ 2a+2c & a+c-b \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -(a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & a+b+c \\ 2a+2c & a+c-b \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -(a+b+c)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2a+2c & a+c-b \end{vmatrix} = -(a+b+c)^2(a+c-b-2a-2c) \\ &= (a+b+c)^3 \end{aligned}$$

(5) 把第 3 行的各元乘以 -1 加到其他各行的对应元上, 将其结果把第 3 行与第 1 行对调, 再对第二次的结果, 把第 1 列与第 3 列对调

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & \cdots & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n-3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & \cdots & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n-3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & \cdots & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n-3 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot (n-3)! = 6 \cdot (n-3)!
 \end{aligned}$$

(6) 把第 1 行的各元乘以 -1 加到其他各行的对应元上, 再将所得的行列式的第 2 列的各元乘以 -1 加到第三列和第 4 列的对应元上, 再将第 2 次得到的行列式的第 4 列和第 3 列的元依次加到第 1 列和第 2 列的对应元上

$$\text{原式} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & b \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & 0 \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & a-b \\ b-a & 0 & 0 & a-b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a-b & a-b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b-a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a-b \end{vmatrix} = a(b-a)^3$$



2. 证明下列两式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ a & a+b & a+b+c & a+b+c+d \\ a & 2a+b & 3a+2b+c & 4a+3b+2c+d \\ a & 3a+b & 6a+3b+c & 10a+6b+3c+d \end{vmatrix} = a^4$$

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

证: (1) 引用性质 4 三次, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式左边} &= \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ 0 & a & a+b & a+b+c \\ 0 & 2a & 3a+2b & 4a+3b+2c \\ 0 & 3a & 6a+3b & 10a+6b+3c \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} a & a+b & a+b+c \\ 2a & 3a+2b & 4a+3b+2c \\ 3a & 6a+3b & 10a+6b+3c \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a \begin{vmatrix} a & a+b & a+b+c \\ 0 & a & 2a+b \\ 0 & 3a & 7a+3b \end{vmatrix} = a^2 \begin{vmatrix} a & 2a+b \\ 3a & 7a+3b \end{vmatrix} = a^2 \begin{vmatrix} a & 2a+b \\ 0 & a \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a^4 = \text{右边} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 引用性质 2 和性质 3,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式左边} &= \begin{vmatrix} by & bz & bx \\ bx & by & bz \\ bz & bx & by \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} by & bz & ay \\ bx & by & ax \\ bz & bx & az \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} by & ax & bx \\ bx & az & bz \\ bz & ay & by \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} by & ax & ay \\ bx & az & ax \\ bz & ay & az \end{vmatrix} \\ &+ \begin{vmatrix} az & bz & bx \\ ay & by & bz \\ ax & bx & by \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} az & bz & ay \\ ay & by & ax \\ ax & bx & az \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} az & ax & bx \\ ay & az & bz \\ ax & ay & by \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} az & ax & ay \\ ay & az & ax \\ ax & ay & az \end{vmatrix} \\ &= b^3 \begin{vmatrix} y & z & x \\ x & y & z \\ z & x & y \end{vmatrix} + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + a^3 \begin{vmatrix} z & x & y \\ y & z & x \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} \\ &= b^3 \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ z & x & y \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} + a^3 \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ z & x & y \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} = (a^3+b^3) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ z & x & y \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} = \text{右边} \end{aligned}$$

3. 行列式  $A$  中每个数  $a_{ij}$  分别用  $b^{i-j}$  ( $b \neq 0$ ) 去乘, 问得到的行列式是否与  $A$  一致?

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

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

所以与 $A$ 一致, 没有改变。

#### 4. 证明

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & a_{13}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & a_{23}(t) \\ a_{31}(t) & a_{32}(t) & a_{33}(t) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a'_{11}(t) & a'_{12}(t) & a'_{13}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & a_{23}(t) \\ a_{31}(t) & a_{32}(t) & a_{33}(t) \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & a_{13}(t) \\ a'_{21}(t) & a'_{22}(t) & a'_{23}(t) \\ a_{31}(t) & a_{32}(t) & a_{33}(t) \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & a_{13}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & a_{23}(t) \\ a'_{31}(t) & a'_{32}(t) & a'_{33}(t) \end{vmatrix}$$

**证:** 三阶行列式的展开式共六项, 每项包括三个因式, 这三个因式分别是不同的行和列的元, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式左边} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left[ a_{11}(t)a_{22}(t)a_{33}(t) + a_{21}(t)a_{32}(t)a_{13}(t) + a_{31}(t)a_{23}(t)a_{12}(t) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - a_{13}(t)a_{22}(t)a_{31}(t) - a_{11}(t)a_{23}(t)a_{32}(t) - a_{12}(t)a_{21}(t)a_{33}(t) \right] \\ &= a'_{11}(t)a_{22}(t)a_{33}(t) - a'_{12}(t)a_{21}(t)a_{33}(t) - a'_{13}(t)a_{22}(t)a_{31}(t) \\ &\quad + a'_{21}(t)a_{32}(t)a_{13}(t) + a'_{31}(t)a_{23}(t)a_{12}(t) - a'_{11}(t)a_{23}(t)a_{32}(t) \\ &\quad + a'_{11}(t)a_{22}(t)a_{33}(t) + a_{21}(t)a'_{32}(t)a_{13}(t) + a_{31}(t)a'_{23}(t)a_{12}(t) \\ &\quad - a_{13}(t)a'_{22}(t)a_{31}(t) - a_{11}(t)a'_{23}(t)a_{32}(t) - a_{12}(t)a'_{21}(t)a_{33}(t) \\ &\quad + a_{11}(t)a_{22}(t)a'_{33}(t) + a_{21}(t)a_{32}(t)a'_{13}(t) + a_{31}(t)a_{23}(t)a'_{12}(t) \\ &\quad - a_{13}(t)a_{22}(t)a'_{31}(t) - a_{11}(t)a_{23}(t)a'_{32}(t) - a_{12}(t)a_{21}(t)a'_{33}(t) \\ &= a'_{11}(t) \begin{vmatrix} a_{22}(t) & a_{23}(t) \\ a_{32}(t) & a_{33}(t) \end{vmatrix} - a'_{12}(t) \begin{vmatrix} a_{21}(t) & a_{23}(t) \\ a_{31}(t) & a_{32}(t) \end{vmatrix} + a'_{13}(t) \begin{vmatrix} a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) \\ a_{31}(t) & a_{32}(t) \end{vmatrix} \\ &\quad - a'_{21}(t) \begin{vmatrix} a_{12}(t) & a_{13}(t) \\ a_{32}(t) & a_{33}(t) \end{vmatrix} + a'_{22}(t) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{13}(t) \\ a_{31}(t) & a_{33}(t) \end{vmatrix} - a'_{23}(t) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) \\ a_{31}(t) & a_{32}(t) \end{vmatrix} \\ &\quad + a'_{31}(t) \begin{vmatrix} a_{12}(t) & a_{13}(t) \\ a_{22}(t) & a_{23}(t) \end{vmatrix} - a'_{32}(t) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{13}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{23}(t) \end{vmatrix} + a'_{33}(t) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a'_{11}(t) & a'_{12}(t) & a'_{13}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & a_{23}(t) \\ a_{31}(t) & a_{32}(t) & a_{33}(t) \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & a_{13}(t) \\ a'_{21}(t) & a'_{22}(t) & a'_{23}(t) \\ a_{31}(t) & a_{32}(t) & a_{33}(t) \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & a_{13}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & a_{23}(t) \\ a'_{31}(t) & a'_{32}(t) & a'_{33}(t) \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



$$+ \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & a_{13}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & a_{23}(t) \\ a'_{31}(t) & a'_{32}(t) & a'_{33}(t) \end{vmatrix}$$

所以 左边 = 右边

上面证明可以简写如下:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dt} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & a_{13}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & a_{23}(t) \\ a_{31}(t) & a_{32}(t) & a_{33}(t) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left( \frac{d}{dt} \sum \pm (a)_{1p_1}(t) a_{2p_2}(t) a_{3p_3}(t) \right) = \sum \pm \left( \frac{d}{dt} (a_{1p_1}(t) a_{2p_2}(t) a_{3p_3}(t)) \right) \\ &= \sum \pm [(a'_{1p_1}(t) a_{2p_2}(t) a_{3p_3}(t)) + a_{1p_1}(t) a'_{2p_2}(t) a_{3p_3}(t) + a_{1p_1} a_{2p_2} a'_{3p_3}] \\ &= \sum \pm a'_{1p_1}(t) a_{2p_2}(t) a_{3p_3}(t) + \sum \pm a_{1p_1}(t) a'_{2p_2}(t) a_{3p_3}(t) + \sum \pm a_{1p_1} a_{2p_2} a'_{3p_3} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a'_{11}(t) & a'_{12}(t) & a'_{13}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & a_{23}(t) \\ a_{31}(t) & a_{32}(t) & a_{33}(t) \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & a_{13}(t) \\ a'_{21}(t) & a'_{22}(t) & a'_{23}(t) \\ a_{31}(t) & a_{32}(t) & a_{33}(t) \end{vmatrix} \\ &+ \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & a_{12}(t) & a_{13}(t) \\ a_{21}(t) & a_{22}(t) & a_{23}(t) \\ a'_{31}(t) & a'_{32}(t) & a'_{33}(t) \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

本题得证。

### § 3. 行列式的计算

1. 计算行列式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad (2) \begin{vmatrix} x & a & b & 0 & c \\ 0 & y & 0 & 0 & d \\ 0 & c & z & 0 & f \\ g & h & k & u & l \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & v \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 9 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 4 & 3 \\ 7 & 4 & 9 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 3 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 8 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad (4) \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

解: (1) 利用性质 4 把第 1 列的各元乘以 -3 加到第 3 列的对应元上, 乘以 -2 加到第 2 列

的对应元上，然后按第 4 行展开。对三阶行列式再利用性质 4。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -7 & -10 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -7 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & 3 \\ -7 & -10 & 2 \\ -1 & -7 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -3 & -19 \\ 0 & -6 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -19 \\ -6 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -162 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由定理 1，按最后一行展开

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= (-1)^{5+5} \begin{vmatrix} x & a & b & 0 \\ 0 & y & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & z & 0 \\ g & h & k & u \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{4+4} uv \begin{vmatrix} x & a & b \\ 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & c & z \end{vmatrix} \\ &= uvx \begin{vmatrix} y & 0 \\ c & z \end{vmatrix} = xyzu \end{aligned}$$

(3) 由拉普拉斯展开式

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= (-1)^{1+2+5+6} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 4 & 9 & 7 \\ 5 & 3 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{3+4+3+4} (9-8) \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 4 \\ 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 6 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 1(21-20)(40-36) = 4 \end{aligned}$$

(4) 定理 1

$$\text{原式} = (-1)^{n+n} \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} + (-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & a & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

2. 证明  $n$  阶行列式:

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & x+a \end{vmatrix} = x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x + a_n$$

证 由定理 1, 按最后一行展开

$$\text{原式左边} = (-1)^{n+1} a_n \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ (-1)^{n+2} a_{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \cdots + (-1)^{n+n} (x+a_1) \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= (-1)^{n+1} a_n (-1)^{n-1} + (-1)^{n-2} a_{n-1} (-1)^{n-2} x + \cdots + (x+a_1) x^{n-1} \\
&= x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1} x + a_n
\end{aligned}$$

3. 试用拉普拉斯定理计算:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & \omega & 0 & 0 & \omega^2 & 0 \\ a_1 & b_1 & 1 & 1 & c_1 & 1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & 1 & \omega^2 & c_2 & \omega \\ a_3 & b_3 & 1 & \omega & c_3 & \omega^2 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & 0 & 0 & \omega & 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{这里 } \omega \text{ 是 } 1 \text{ 的虚立方根}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} a & & & & & b \\ & a & & & & b \\ & & b & & & a \\ & & & b & & a \\ & & & & a & \\ & & & & & a \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} a \\ & a \\ & & b \\ & & & b \\ & & & & a \\ & & & & & a \end{matrix}} \right\} n \text{ 行} \\ \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} a \\ & a \\ & & b \\ & & & b \\ & & & & a \\ & & & & & a \end{matrix}} \right\} n \text{ 行} \end{matrix}$$

解：用拉普拉斯定理

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= (-1)^{1+2+1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & c_1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & c_2 & \omega \\ 1 & \omega & c_3 & \omega^2 \\ 0 & 0 & \omega & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &+ (-1)^{1+2+1+5} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega^2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b_2 & 1 & \omega^2 & \omega \\ b_3 & 1 & \omega & \omega^2 \\ \omega^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &+ (-1)^{1+2+2+5} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \omega & \omega^2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_2 & 1 & \omega^2 & \omega \\ a_3 & 1 & \omega & \omega^2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega \end{vmatrix} (-1)^{4+3} \omega \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega \\ 1 & \omega & \omega^2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega^2 \end{vmatrix} (-1)^{4+1} \omega^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega \\ 1 & \omega & \omega^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &+ \omega \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega \end{vmatrix} (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega \\ 1 & \omega & \omega^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega \\ 1 & \omega & \omega^2 \end{vmatrix} \left( \omega^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega^2 \end{vmatrix} - 2\omega \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega \end{vmatrix} \right) \\ &= (3\omega - 3\omega^2)(\omega - \omega^2 - 2\omega^2 + 2\omega) = (3\omega - 3\omega^2)^2 \\ &= 9\omega^2(1 - \omega)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \text{ 原式} &= \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ a & b \\ b & a \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \text{\} \\ \text{\} \\ \text{\} \\ \text{\} \end{matrix} \right\} n-1 \text{ 行} \\
 &= (a^2 - b^2) \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ a & b \\ b & a \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \text{\} \\ \text{\} \\ \text{\} \\ \text{\} \end{matrix} \right\} n-1 \text{ 行} \\
 &= (a^2 - b^2)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ a & b \\ b & a \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \text{\} \\ \text{\} \\ \text{\} \\ \text{\} \end{matrix} \right\} n-2 \text{ 行} \\
 &= (a^2 - b^2)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ a & b \\ b & a \\ b & a \end{vmatrix} \left. \begin{matrix} \text{\} \\ \text{\} \\ \text{\} \\ \text{\} \end{matrix} \right\} n-2 \text{ 行} \\
 &= \dots = (a^2 - b^2)^n
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 引用范得蒙行列式计算下列两式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a^n & (a-1)^n & \dots & (a-n)^n \\ a^{n-1} & (a-1)^{n-1} & \dots & (a-n)^{n-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a & a-1 & \dots & a-n \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} a_1^n & a_1^{n-1}b_1 & \dots & a_1b_1^{n-1} & b_1^n \\ a_2^n & a_2^{n-1}b_2 & \dots & a_2b_2^{n-1} & b_2^n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n+1}^n & a_{n+1}^{n-1}b_{n+1} & \dots & a_{n+1}b_{n+1}^{n-1} & b_{n+1}^n \end{vmatrix}$$

这里  $a_i \neq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n+1$

解: (1) 经过行的调换, 将原行列式化为范得蒙行列式。

$$\text{原式} = (-1)^{(n-1)} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ a^n & (a-1)^n & \dots & (a-n)^n \\ a^{n-1} & (a-1)^{n-1} & \dots & (a-n)^{n-1} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a & a-1 & \dots & a-n \end{vmatrix}$$

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

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

(2) 用行列式性质 1

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{原式} &= a_1^n \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{b_1}{a_1} & \dots & \left(\frac{b_1}{a_1}\right)^{n-1} & \left(\frac{b_1}{a_1}\right)^n \\ a_2^n & a_2^{n-1} b_2 & \dots & a_2 b^{n-1} & b_2^n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n+1}^n & a_{n+1}^{n-1} b_{n+1} & \dots & \dots & b_{n+1}^n \end{vmatrix} = \dots \\
&= a_1^n a_2^n \dots a_{n+1}^n \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{b_1}{a_1} & \dots & \left(\frac{b_1}{a_1}\right)^{n-1} & \left(\frac{b_1}{a_1}\right)^n \\ 1 & \frac{b_2}{a_2} & \dots & \left(\frac{b_2}{a_2}\right)^{n-1} & \left(\frac{b_2}{a_2}\right)^n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & \frac{b_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}} & \dots & \left(\frac{b_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}}\right)^{n-1} & \left(\frac{b_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}}\right)^n \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n+1})^n \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n+1} \left( \frac{b_i}{a_i} - \frac{b_j}{a_j} \right) \\
&= (a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n+1})^n \frac{\prod_{n+1 \geq i > j \geq 1} (a_j b_i - a_i b_j)}{\prod_{n+1 \geq i > j \geq 1} a_i a_j} \\
&= \frac{(a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n+1})^n \prod_{n+1 \geq i > j \geq 1} (a_j b_i - a_i b_j)}{(a_{n+1} a_n \dots a_{n+1} a_{n-1} \dots \dots a_{n+1} a_1) \dots (a_2 a_1)} \\
&= \frac{(a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n+1})^n \prod_{n+1 \geq i > j \geq 1} (a_j b_i - a_i b_j)}{(a_{n+1}^n a_n a_{n-1} \dots a_1) (a_{n-1}^{n-1} a_{n-1} \dots a_1) \dots (a_2 a_1)} \\
&= \frac{(a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n+1})^n \prod_{n+1 \geq i > j \geq 1} (a_j b_i - a_i b_j)}{(a_1 a_2 \dots a_{n+1})^n} \\
&= \prod_{n+1 \geq i > j \geq 1} (a_j b_i - a_i b_j)
\end{aligned}$$

5. 用数学归纳法证明:

$$(1) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a+b & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a+b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} = \frac{a^{n+1} - b^{n+1}}{a-b}$$

$$(2) D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 \cos \theta & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \cos \theta & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \cos \theta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 \cos \theta & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\sin(n+1)\theta}{\sin \theta}$$

证: (1) 当  $n=1$  时, 左边  $= D_1 = a+b$ , 右边  $= \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a-b} = a+b$ , 左边 = 右边, 公式成立. 当  $n=2$  时, 左边  $= D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab \\ 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} = a^2 + ab + b^2$ , 右边  $= \frac{a^3 - b^3}{a-b} = a^2 + ab + b^2$ , 公式成立.

假定当  $n=k-1$ , 和  $n=k-2$  时公式成立, 即

$$D_{k-1} = \frac{a^k - b^k}{a-b}, \quad D_{k-2} = \frac{a^{k-1} - b^{k-1}}{a-b},$$

成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned} D_k &= (a+b)D_{k-1} - ab \begin{vmatrix} 1 & ab & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a+b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} = (a+b)D_{k-1} - abD_{k-2} \\ &= \frac{(a+b)(a^k - b^k)}{a-b} - ab \frac{a^{k-1} - b^{k-1}}{a-b} = \frac{a^{k+1} - b^{k+1}}{a-b} \end{aligned}$$

故当  $n=k$  时公式也成立, 于是公式得证.

(2) 当  $n=1$  时,  $D_1 = 2 \cos \theta = \frac{\sin(1+1)\theta}{\sin \theta} =$  右边, 公式成立, 当  $n=2$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} D_2 &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 \cos \theta & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = 4 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = 2 \cos^2 \theta + \cos 2\theta \\ &= \frac{\sin 2\theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cos 2\theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin 3\theta}{\sin \theta}. \end{aligned}$$

假定当  $n=k-1$  和  $n=k-2$  时, 公式成立, 即



$$D_{k-1} = \frac{\sin k\theta}{\sin \theta} \quad \text{和} \quad D_{k-2} = \frac{\sin(k-1)\theta}{\sin \theta}$$

成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned} D_k &= 2 \cos \theta D_{k-1} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \cos \theta & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 1 & 2 \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2 \cos \theta D_{k-1} - D_{k-2} = 2 \cos \theta \frac{\sin k\theta}{\sin \theta} - \frac{\sin(k-1)\theta}{\sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{2 \cos \theta \sin k\theta - \sin(k-1)\theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin(k+1)\theta + \sin(k-1)\theta - \sin(k-1)\theta}{\sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{\sin(k+1)\theta}{\sin \theta} \end{aligned}$$

故当  $n=k$  时公式也成立, 于是公式得证。

## § 4 克莱姆定理

1. 试用克莱姆定理求解下列各线性方程组

$$(1) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 + 7x_4 = 14 \\ 3x_1 + 5x_2 + 7x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ 5x_1 + 7x_2 + x_3 + 3x_4 = 4 \\ 7x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 + 5x_4 = 16 \end{cases} \quad (2) \begin{cases} x + y + z = a + b + c \\ ax + by + cz = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \\ bcx + cay + abz = 3abc \end{cases} \quad (a, b, c \text{ 为互不相等的数})$$

解: (1) 这里

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 & 1 \\ 5 & 7 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & -20 \\ 0 & 2 & -24 & -32 \\ 0 & -6 & -32 & -44 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -8 & -20 \\ 2 & -24 & -32 \\ -6 & -32 & -44 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2 \times (-8) \times (-4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 \\ 3 & 4 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = 64 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 7 & 26 \end{vmatrix} = 64 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 26 \end{vmatrix} = 64 \times 31 \\ D_1 &= \begin{vmatrix} 14 & 1 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 5 & 7 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & 1 & 3 \\ 16 & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & 5 & 7 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & 1 & 3 \\ 8 & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -34 & -44 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -8 & -20 & 3 \\ 8 & -24 & -32 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= (-1)^{2+4} \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -34 & -44 \\ 2 & -8 & -20 \\ 8 & -24 & -32 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times 2 \times 8 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -34 & -44 \\ 1 & -4 & -10 \\ 1 & -3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 64 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 34 & 22 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 64 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 13 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 64 \times (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 13 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 64 \times 31$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 14 & 5 & 7 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 16 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 5 & 7 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 7 & 8 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 5 & 7 \\ 0 & -21 & -8 & -20 \\ 0 & -33 & -24 & -32 \\ 0 & -41 & -32 & -44 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \begin{vmatrix} -21 & -8 & -20 \\ -33 & -24 & -32 \\ -41 & -32 & -44 \end{vmatrix} = -64 \begin{vmatrix} 21 & 1 & 5 \\ -30 & 0 & -7 \\ -43 & 0 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = -64 \times (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} -30 & -7 \\ -43 & -9 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -64 \times 31$$

$$D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 14 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 7 & 4 & 3 \\ 7 & 1 & 16 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -20 & -34 & 14 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -4 & -8 & 4 & 3 \\ -8 & -24 & 16 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{2+4} \begin{vmatrix} -20 & -34 & 14 \\ -4 & -8 & 4 \\ -8 & -24 & 16 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 8 \times 4 \times 2 = \times (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 17 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 64 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -13 & -13 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 64 \times (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} -13 & -13 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 64 \times 0 = 0$$

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 & 14 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 & 0 \\ 5 & 7 & 1 & 4 \\ 7 & 1 & 3 & 16 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 & 14 \\ 0 & 2 & -8 & -42 \\ 0 & 2 & -24 & -66 \\ 0 & -6 & -32 & -82 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -8 & -42 \\ 2 & -24 & -66 \\ -6 & -32 & -82 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \times (-8) \times (-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 21 \\ 1 & 3 & 33 \\ -3 & 4 & 41 \end{vmatrix} = 32 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 21 \\ 0 & 2 & 12 \\ 0 & 7 & 104 \end{vmatrix} = 32 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 12 \\ 7 & 104 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 32 \times 124.$$

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