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# 高师函授教材



第一册



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库存书

高师函授教材

**解析几何习题解**

(第一册)

# 前 言

为了配合东北三省高师函授教材协编组编写的《解析几何讲义》的学习，由辽宁教育学院郝成玉和铁岭地区教育学院武成荣、张九赋、安禹天同志合编了这套《解析几何习题解》。

分两册：第一册为平面部分，第二册为空间部分。

为了培养学员独立思考和解题能力，有利于自学，我们在编写过程中，尽力做到通俗易懂，解答规范，并对其中某些题目，给出了几种解答方法。

由于时间仓促加之水平所限，错误难免，恳请批评指正！

一九八〇年十一月

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## 第一章 二、三阶行列式

1 说明为什么下列等式成立。

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 & 8 \\ 1 & 6 & 9 \end{vmatrix},$$

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

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{8} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 6 & -1 \\ -1 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix},$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 6 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{vmatrix},$$

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

〔答〕 (1) 根据在行列式里，行与列对调，行列式的值不变，此题即是行列对调；

(2) 根据在行列式里对调两行（或两列），行列式的值变号，此题是二、三行对调；

(3) 根据在行列式里，同一行（或同一列）各元素的公因子可提到行列式符号外面来，此题是提出了第二列的公

因子  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,

(4) 根据若将行列式中某一行(或某一列)的各元素加上另一行(或另一列)的相应元素的 $\lambda$ 倍( $\lambda$ 为任何常数),行列式的值不变,此题是第三行各元素减去第一行各元素的2倍;

(5) 根据若行列式中某一行(或某一列)的元素都是两项的和,则该行列式可表示为两个相应行列式的和,此题是第三行都是两项的和。

2 下列行列式为什么都为零?

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix}; \quad (3) \begin{vmatrix} 8 & -1 & 5 \\ 4 & -10 & 6 \\ 6 & -15 & 9 \end{vmatrix}.$$

[答] (1) 根据在行列式里,两行(或两列)成比例,行列式的值等于零,此题第二、三列成比例;

(2) 根据行列式里,若某一行(或某一列)的元素全为零,行列式的值等于零,此题第三列的元素全为零;

(3) 根据同(1),此题第二、三行成比例。

3 不展开行列式,证明下列各行列式的值等于零:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 8 & -6 & 14 \\ -5 & 0 & -5 \\ 6 & -1 & 7 \end{vmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -ma & mab \\ c & 0 & -mb \\ -c & m & 0 \end{vmatrix};$$
$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b+c \\ 1 & b & c+a \\ 1 & c & a+b \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{〔证〕 (1)} \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 8 & -6 & 14 \\ -5 & 0 & -5 \\ 6 & -1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 8-14 & -6 & 14 \\ -5+5 & 0 & -5 \\ 6-7 & -1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = \begin{vmatrix} -6 & -6 & 14 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 \\ -1 & -1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -ma & mab \\ c & 0 & -mb \\ -c & m & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -ma & mab \\ 0 & m & -mb \\ -c & m & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m & -mb \\ -c & m & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b+c \\ 1 & b & c+a \\ 1 & c & a+b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a+b+c \\ 1 & b & a+b+c \\ 1 & c & a+b+c \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & b & 1 \\ 1 & c & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

4 利用行列式的性质，计算下列各行列式：

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 56 & 125 \\ 72 & 175 \end{vmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{vmatrix} 13547 & 13647 \\ 28423 & 28523 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} k+1 & k-1 \\ k^2+1 & k^2-1 \end{vmatrix}; \quad (4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & k \\ k & 1 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} 6a-b & 2b \\ 3a & b \end{vmatrix}; \quad (6) \begin{vmatrix} a+b & a^2+ab+b^2 \\ a-b & a^2-ab+b^2 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(7) \begin{vmatrix} \sin \alpha - \sin \beta & \cos \alpha + \cos \beta \\ \cos \beta - \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha + \sin \beta \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(8) \begin{vmatrix} \sin \alpha - \cos \alpha \\ \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix}; \quad (9) \begin{vmatrix} 3183 \\ 6189 \end{vmatrix}.$$

〔解〕

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 56 & 125 \\ 72 & 175 \end{vmatrix} &= 8 \times 25 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ 9 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 200 \times (49 - 45) = 200 \times 4 = 800;\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 13547 & 13647 \\ 28423 & 28523 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 13547 & 100 \\ 28423 & 100 \end{vmatrix} = 100 \begin{vmatrix} 13547 & 1 \\ 28423 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 100 \times (13547 - 28423) = 100 \times (-14876) \\ &= -1487600;\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \quad \begin{vmatrix} k+1 & k-1 \\ k^2+1 & k^2-1 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 2 & k-1 \\ 2 & k^2-1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2(k-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & k+1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(k-1)k.\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & k \\ k & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - k^2;$$

$$(5) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 6a-b & 2b \\ 3a & b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -b & 0 \\ 3a & b \end{vmatrix} = -b^2;$$

$$\begin{aligned}(6) \quad \begin{vmatrix} a+b & a^2+ab+b^2 \\ a-b & a^2-ab+b^2 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} a+b & b^2 \\ a-b & b^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= b^2 \begin{vmatrix} a+b & 1 \\ a-b & 1 \end{vmatrix} = b^2(a+b-a+b) = 2b^3.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(7) \quad \begin{vmatrix} \sin \alpha - \sin \beta & \cos \alpha + \cos \beta \\ \cos \beta - \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha + \sin \beta \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\sin \alpha - \sin \beta)(\sin \alpha + \sin \beta) \\ &\quad - (\cos \beta - \cos \alpha)(\cos \alpha + \cos \beta) \\ &= \sin^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \beta - \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \alpha = 0;\end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \begin{vmatrix} \sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha \\ \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \end{vmatrix} = \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1;$$

$$(9) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & \lg 3 \\ 6 & \lg 9 \end{vmatrix} = (3 + \lg 3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

5 计算下列各行列式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & 3 \end{vmatrix}, \quad (2) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 & 4 \\ 10 & 2 & 12 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix},$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 7 & 5 & 1 \\ 8 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}, \quad (4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+b \end{vmatrix},$$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & x+y \\ y & x+y & x \\ x+y & x & y \end{vmatrix}, \quad (6) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \lg 2 \\ 2 & \lg 2 & \lg 2 \\ 4 & \lg 16 & 0 \end{vmatrix},$$

$$(7) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & a + \frac{1}{2} & a^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2 \\ a^2 & a^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2 & a^2 - \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{4} \end{vmatrix},$$

$$(8) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ c & a & b \\ b & c & a \end{vmatrix}, \quad (9) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -a & -b \\ a & 0 & -c \\ b & c & 0 \end{vmatrix},$$

$$(10) \begin{vmatrix} a+b & c & c \\ a & b+c & a \\ b & b & c+a \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(11) \begin{vmatrix} b^2+c^2 & ab & ac \\ ab & c^2+a^2 & bc \\ ca & cb & a^2+b^2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

〔解〕

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

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 & 4 \\ 10 & 2 & 12 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 12 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 12 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 16 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 8 \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 8,$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 7 & 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 3 \times 18 - 4 \times 25 + 2 \times (-1) = -48,$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & b \end{vmatrix} = ab,$$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & x+y \\ y & x+y & x \\ x+y & x & y \end{vmatrix} \\ = (2x+2y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y & x+y \\ 1 & x+y & x \\ 1 & x & y \end{vmatrix} \\ = (2x+2y) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y & x+y \\ 0 & x & -y \\ 0 & x-y & -x \end{vmatrix} \\ = 2(x+y) \begin{vmatrix} x & -y \\ x-y & -x \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \lg 2 \\ 2 & \lg 2 & \lg 2 \\ 4 & \lg 16 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (\lg 2)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (\lg 2)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 4 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = (\lg 2)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 0;
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(7) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & a + \frac{1}{2} & a^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2 \\ a^2 & a^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2 & a^2 - \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{4} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} a + \frac{1}{2} & a^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2 \\ a^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2 & a^2 - \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{4} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \left(a + \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(a^2 - \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{4}\right) \\
&\quad - \left(a^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\right) \left(a^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2\right) = \left(a^3 + \frac{1}{8}\right) - (a^3 - 4) \\
&= a^3 + \frac{1}{8} - a^3 + 4 = \frac{33}{8} = 4\frac{1}{8},
\end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ c & a & b \\ b & c & a \end{vmatrix} = a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - abc - abc - abc$$

$$= a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc;$$

$$(9) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -a & -b \\ a & 0 & -c \\ b & c & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -abc + abc = 0;$$

$$(10) \begin{vmatrix} a+b & c & c \\ a & b+c & a \\ b & b & c+a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a+b)(b+c)(c+a) + 2abc - bc(b+c)$$

$$- ac(c+a) - ab(a+b) = 4abc;$$

$$(11) \begin{vmatrix} b^2+c^2 & ab & ac \\ ab & c^2+a^2 & bc \\ ca & cb & a^2+b^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (b^2+c^2)(c^2+a^2)(a^2+b^2) + ab \cdot cb \cdot ac$$

$$+ ca \cdot ab \cdot bc - ac \cdot ca \cdot (c^2+a^2) - cb \cdot bc(b^2$$

$$+ c^2) - ab \cdot ab(a^2+b^2) = 4a^2b^2c^2.$$

6 不展开行列式，证明下列等式成立：

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

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

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} ax & a^2+x^2 & 1 \\ ay & a^2+y^2 & 1 \\ az & a^2+z^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a(x-y)(y-z)(z-x);$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2-bc \\ 1 & b & b^2-ca \\ 1 & c & c^2-ab \end{vmatrix} = 0;$$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \times \begin{vmatrix} l & m \\ n & f \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} al+bn & am+bf \\ cl+dn & cm+df \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(6) \begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ b_1+c_1 & c_1+a_1 & a_1+b_1 \\ b_2+c_2 & c_2+a_2 & a_2+b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(7) \begin{vmatrix} 2\cos\theta & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2\cos\theta & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\sin 4\theta}{\sin\theta};$$

$$(8) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a & a+b & a+b+c \\ a & 2a+b & 3a+2b+c \end{vmatrix} = a^3;$$

$$(9) \begin{vmatrix} a_1+a_2 & b_1+b_2 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix};$$

$$(10) \begin{vmatrix} a_1+nb_1 & a_1-nb_1 & c_1 \\ a_2+nb_2 & a_2-nb_2 & c_2 \\ a_3+nb_3 & a_3-nb_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = -2n \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

[解]

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} ax & a^2+x^2 & 1 \\ ay & a^2+y^2 & 1 \\ az & a^2+z^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} x & a^2+x^2 & 1 \\ y-x & y^2-x^2 & 0 \\ z-x & z^2-x^2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= a \begin{vmatrix} y-x & y^2-x^2 \\ z-x & z^2-x^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= a(y-x)(z-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y+x \\ 1 & z+x \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= a(y-x)(z-x)(z-y) \\
 &= a(x-y)(y-z)(z-x);
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2-bc \\ 1 & b & b^2-ca \\ 1 & c & c^2-ab \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & a^2-bc \\ 0 & b-a & b^2-a^2-ca+bc \\ 0 & c-a & c^2-a^2-ab+bc \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} b-a & (b-a)(a+b+c) \\ c-a & (c-a)(a+b+c) \end{vmatrix} = 0;
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \quad \begin{vmatrix} al+bn & am+bf \\ cl+dn & cm+df \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} a & am+bf \\ c & cm+df \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + n \begin{vmatrix} b & am+bf \\ d & cm+df \end{vmatrix} = lm \begin{vmatrix} a & a \\ c & c \end{vmatrix} + lf \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \\
 & + nm \begin{vmatrix} b & a \\ d & c \end{vmatrix} + nf \begin{vmatrix} b & b \\ d & d \end{vmatrix} = lf \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} - nm \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (lf - nm) \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} l & m \\ n & f \end{vmatrix},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ b_1+c_1 & c_1+a_1 & a_1+b_1 \\ b_2+c_2 & c_2+a_2 & a_2+b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} c & c+a & a+b \\ c_1 & c_1+a_1 & a_1+b_1 \\ c_2 & c_2+a_2 & a_2+b_2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = 2 \begin{vmatrix} c & a & a+b \\ c_1 & a_1 & a_1+b_1 \\ c_2 & a_2 & a_2+b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} c & a & b \\ c_1 & a_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 2\cos\theta & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2\cos\theta & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = 8\cos^3\theta - 4\cos\theta = 4\cos\theta (2\cos^2\theta - 1) \\
 & = 4\cos\theta \cos 2\theta = \frac{2\sin 2\theta}{\sin\theta} \cos 2\theta = \frac{\sin 4\theta}{\sin\theta},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (8) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a & a+b & a+b+c \\ a & 2a+b & 3a+2b+c \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & a & a+b \\ 1 & 2a & 3a+2b \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = a^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a+b \\ 2 & 3a+2b \end{vmatrix} = a^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a \\ 2 & 3a \end{vmatrix} = a^3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = a^3,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(9) \begin{vmatrix} a_1+a_2 & b_1+b_2 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix},$$

$$(10) \begin{vmatrix} a_1+nb_1 & a_1-nb_1 & c_1 \\ a_2+nb_2 & a_2-nb_2 & c_2 \\ a_3+nb_3 & a_3-nb_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1+nb_1 & a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2+nb_2 & a_2 & c_2 \\ a_3+nb_3 & a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 2n \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & a_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = -2n \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

7 求出满足下列各方程的  $x$  的值:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & 4 & 9 \\ x & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0; \quad (2) \begin{vmatrix} x & 2x & 9 \\ 3 & 5 & 10 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 0;$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} x & x-2 & 0 \\ x+2 & x-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} = 0;$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & x \end{vmatrix} = 0; \quad (5) \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 1 & 5 \\ 4 & x & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

〔解〕

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & 4 & 9 \\ x & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

展开后整理, 得:  $x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$

$\therefore x = 2$  或  $x = 3$ ;

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} x & 2x & 9 \\ 3 & 5 & 10 \\ 1 & 3 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

展开后整理, 得  $-18x + 36 = 0 \quad \therefore x = 2$ ;

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} x & x-2 & 0 \\ x+2 & x-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x+1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

展开后整理, 得  $(x+1)(-x+4) = 0$

$\therefore x = -1$  或  $x = 4$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & x \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

展开后整理, 得:  $2x^2 - 9x + 10 = 0$ .

$\therefore x = 2$  或  $x = \frac{5}{2}$ ;

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 1 & 5 \\ 4 & x & 2 \\ 6 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

展开后整理, 得:  $7x^2 - 19x + 12 = 0$ ,

$\therefore x = 1$  或  $x = \frac{12}{7}$ .

8 写出下列行列式中第一行各元素的余子式和代数余子式:

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix}; \quad (2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & 1 \\ x & 1 & y \\ 1 & y & 1 \end{vmatrix}; \quad (3) \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 5 & 8 \\ 5 & 10 & 2 \\ 8 & 2 & 6 \end{vmatrix}.$$