

一. 计算以下二阶行列式

1.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a^2 & ab \\ ab & b^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$\text{原式} = a^2b^2 - (ab)(ab) = 0.$$

2.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

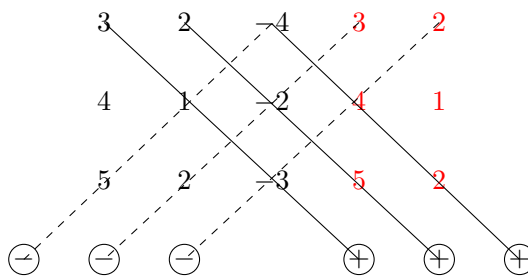
$$\text{原式} = \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1.$$

二. 计算以下三阶行列式

1. (使用沙路法)

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

解:



$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (-3) + 2 \cdot (-2) \cdot 5 + (-4) \cdot 4 \cdot 2 - (-4) \cdot 1 \cdot 5 - 3 \cdot (-2) \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot (-3) \\ &= -9 - 20 - 32 + 20 + 12 + 24 = -5. \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \\ 202 & 199 & 101 \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} & \xrightarrow{c_1-c_2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 199 & 101 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_3-r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 198 & 102 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = (-1)^{2+1} \cdot 3 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 198 & 102 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \cdot (2 \cdot 102 - 198) = -18. \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \omega & \omega^2 \\ \omega^2 & 1 & \omega \\ \omega & \omega^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \omega = -\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

解:

注意到  $\omega^3 = 1$ , 故

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

从而

$$\text{原式} = 0.$$

4.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x \\ x & 2 & x \\ x & x & 3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} & \xrightarrow{\substack{r_2-xr_1 \\ r_3-xr_1}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x \\ 0 & 2-x^2 & x-x^2 \\ 0 & x-x^2 & 3-x^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2-x^2 & x-x^2 \\ x-x^2 & 3-x^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = (2-x^2)(3-x^2) - (x-x^2)^2 = 2x^3 - 6x^2 + 6. \end{aligned}$$

三. 计算以下行列式

1.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 8 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 10 \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$\text{原式} = (-1)^{10+10} \cdot 10 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 8 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 10 \cdot (-1)^{\frac{9 \times 8}{2}} 9! = 10!$$

2.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} & \xrightarrow[\substack{r_i - r_{i-1} \\ i=4,3,2}]{\substack{c_i - c_1 \\ i=2,3,4}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_4}{4^3}]{\substack{c_i - c_1 \\ i=2,3,4}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow[\substack{c_i \div 4 \\ i=2,3,4}]{4^3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{c_1 + c_2 + c_3 + c_4}{4^3}]{\substack{c_i - c_1 \\ i=2,3,4}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \frac{1+2+3}{4} & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ & = 4^3 \frac{10}{4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 160. \end{aligned}$$

四. 计算

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$\text{原式} \xrightarrow[i=2,3,4]{r_i-r_1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (-2)^3 = -8.$$

五. 计算

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

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} & \xrightarrow[r_4+r_2]{r_3+r_2} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{2+2} \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 4 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow[r_1-r_2]{r_1-r_2} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -(-1)^{1+3} \cdot 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -7. \end{aligned}$$

六. 计算以下行列式

1.

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

解:

$$\text{原式} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (-2) \cdot (-16) = 32.$$

2.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &\stackrel{r_3 \leftrightarrow r_5}{=} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -(-1)^{3+2} \cdot 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 6 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-10) \cdot 2 = -20. \end{aligned}$$

七. 证明:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b_1x & a_1x + b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 + b_2x & a_2x + b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 + b_3x & a_3x + b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = (1 - x^2) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_1x + b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & a_2x + b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & a_3x + b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b_1x & a_1x + b_1 & c_1 \\ b_2x & a_2x + b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3x & a_3x + b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_1x + b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & a_2x + b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & a_3x + b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + x \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_1x + b_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & a_2x + b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & a_3x + b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_1x & c_1 \\ a_2 & a_2x & c_2 \\ a_3 & a_3x & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + x \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_1x & c_1 \\ b_2 & a_2x & c_2 \\ b_3 & a_3x & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + x \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + x \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_1x & c_1 \\ b_2 & a_2x & c_2 \\ b_3 & a_3x & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = (1 - x^2) \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \text{右边} \end{aligned}$$

八. 证明 :

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix} = x^2y^2.$$

证:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1+x & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-x & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1+y & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1-y \end{vmatrix} \\ &\xrightarrow[\substack{r_i-r_1 \\ i=2,3,4,5}]{\substack{c_1+c_2/x \\ c_1-c_3/x \\ c_1+c_4/y \\ c_1-c_5/y}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -x & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & y & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -y \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -y \end{vmatrix} \\ &= x^2y^2. \end{aligned}$$

九. 计算

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 + \lambda_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 + \lambda_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 + \lambda_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n + \lambda_n \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & a_1 + \lambda_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & a_1 & a_2 + \lambda_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ 0 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 + \lambda_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n + \lambda_n \end{vmatrix}_{n+1} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n \\ -1 & \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{vmatrix}_{n+1} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{\lambda_i} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{vmatrix}_{n+1} = \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{a_i}{\lambda_i}\right) \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i.
 \end{aligned}$$

十. 证明：

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

证：

考察范德蒙德行列式

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

等式两端均为关于  $y$  的多项式，比较  $y^2$  的系数，可知

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

十一. 证明

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & x_3^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & x_3^n & \cdots & x_n^n \end{vmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j).$$

证:

考察行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n & y \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 & y^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-2} & x_2^{n-2} & x_3^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} & y^{n-2} \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & x_3^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} & y^{n-1} \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & x_3^n & \cdots & x_n^n & y^n \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^n (y - x_i) \prod_{1 \leq j < i \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$$

等式两端均为关于  $y$  的多项式, 比较  $y^{n-1}$  的系数便得结论。

十二. 计算

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

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边} & \frac{\frac{c_4 - c_3}{c_3 - c_2}}{c_2 - c_1} \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & 2a+3 & 2a+5 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 2b+3 & 2b+5 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 2c+3 & 2c+5 \\ d^2 & 2d+1 & 2d+3 & 2d+5 \end{vmatrix} \\ & \frac{\frac{c_4 - c_3}{c_3 - c_2}}{c_3 - c_2} \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & 2 & 2 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 2 & 2 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 2 & 2 \\ d^2 & 2d+1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 0. \end{aligned}$$



十三. 计算

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & 1 \\ b & c & a & 1 \\ c & a & b & 1 \\ \frac{b+c}{2} & \frac{c+a}{2} & \frac{a+b}{2} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

解:

$$\text{原式} \xrightarrow{r_3+r_1+r_2} \begin{vmatrix} a & b & a+b+c & 1 \\ b & c & a+b+c & 1 \\ c & a & a+b+c & 1 \\ \frac{b+c}{2} & \frac{c+a}{2} & a+b+c & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

十四. 试证: 三点  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3)$  位于一直线上的充分必要条件是

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

证:

三点位于一直线上的充分必要条件是

$$\frac{y_1 - y_2}{x_1 - x_2} = \frac{y_1 - y_3}{x_1 - x_3},$$

即

$$(x_1 - x_3)(y_1 - y_2) = (x_1 - x_2)(y_1 - y_3)$$

亦即

$$x_1(y_2 - y_3) - x_2(y_1 - y_3) + x_3(y_1 - y_2) = 0$$

其行列式形式为

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

十五. 求过 3 点  $(1, 1, 1), (2, 3, -1), (3, -1, -1)$  的平面方程。

解:

设平面方程为

$$ax + by + cz + d = 0,$$

因 3 点位于平面上, 故

$$\begin{cases} ax + by + cz + d = 0, \\ a + b + c + d = 0, \\ 2a + 3b - c + d = 0, \\ 3a - b - c + d = 0 \end{cases}$$

该齐次线性方程组有非零解, 故其系数行列式为零, 即

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & z & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

即

$$-8x - 2y - 6z + 16 = 0.$$

亦即

$$4x + y + 3z - 8 = 0.$$