
线性代数习题册

2023 年修订版

数据科学与人工智能学院编

第一章 行列式

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§ 1.2 n 阶行列式

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第一章习题答案

§ 1.1 二阶、三阶行列式

§ 1.2 n 阶行列式

一、填空

1. 排列 6573412 的逆序数是_____.

2. 排列 $(2n)(2n-2)\cdots 2$ 的逆序数为_____.

3. 排列 $1 \ 3 \ \cdots \ (2n-1) \ 2 \ 4 \ \cdots \ (2n)$ 的逆序数为_____.

4. 已知 $a_{3j}a_{12}a_{41}a_{2k}$ 在四阶行列式中带负号, 则 $j =$ _____, $k =$ _____.

5. 已知 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & x \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$ 是关于 x 的一次多项式, 该式中 x 的系数为_____.

6. 函数 $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 1 & -1 \\ -x & -x & x \\ 1 & 2 & x \end{vmatrix}$ 中 x^3 的系数是_____.

7. 4 阶行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} =$ _____.

8. 4 阶行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & a \\ b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & d & 0 \end{vmatrix} =$ _____.

9. 行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & a & 0 \\ b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & d \\ 0 & 0 & e & f \end{vmatrix} =$ _____.

10. 设多项式 $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ x & x & x & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & x \\ x & 1 & 3 & x \end{vmatrix}$, 则多项式的常数项为_____.

11. 设 $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & x \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & x & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & x & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ x & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix}$, 则多项式 $f(x)$ 中 x^4 的系数为_____.

12. 若三阶行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$ 可以写成 $\begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$, $\begin{vmatrix} a_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{vmatrix} b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$ 的线性运算,

则该线性运算的组合系数依次分别为_____, _____, _____.

13. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

14. $\begin{vmatrix} x & y & x+y \\ y & x+y & x \\ x+y & x & y \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

二、单项选择

15. 下列选项中为五级偶排列的是 ().

(A) 12543 (B) 54321 (C) 32514 (D) 54231

16. 四阶行列式 $\det(a_{ij})$ 中的项 $a_{11}a_{33}a_{44}a_{22}$ 和 $a_{24}a_{31}a_{13}a_{42}$ 的符号分别为 ().

(A) 正、正 (B) 正、负 (C) 负、负 (D) 负、正

17. 下列选项中是五阶行列式 $\det(a_{ij})$ 中的一项是 ().

(A) $a_{12}a_{31}a_{23}a_{45}a_{34}$ (B) $-a_{31}a_{22}a_{43}a_{14}a_{55}$

(C) $-a_{13}a_{21}a_{34}a_{42}a_{51}$ (D) $a_{12}a_{21}a_{55}a_{43}a_{34}$

18. 设 x, y 为实数且 $\begin{vmatrix} x & y & 0 \\ -y & x & 0 \\ 0 & x & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$, 则 ().

(A) $x=0, y=1$ (B) $x=-1, y=1$ (C) $x=1, y=-1$ (D) $x=0, y=0$

19. 设行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$, 则行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2y & 2z \\ \frac{4}{3} & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = ().$

(A) $\frac{2}{3}$

(B) 1

(C) 2

(D) $\frac{8}{3}$

20. $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & & -1 \\ & \ddots & -1 \\ -1 & & 0 \end{vmatrix}$, 当 $n = (\quad)$ 时, $D_n < 0$.

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 7

21. 行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} k & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & k & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ 的充要条件是 $(\quad)$.

(A) $k = -2$

(B) $k = 3$

(C) $k \neq -2$ 且 $k \neq 3$

(D) $k = -2$ 或 $k = 3$

三、计算

22. 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;

(2) 4 1 3 2;

(3) 3 4 2 1;

(4) 2 4 1 3;

23. 利用对角线法则计算下列三阶行列式:

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

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

24. 写出四阶行列式中含有因子 $a_{11}a_{23}$ 的项.

25. 用行列式定义计算 $D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 7 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$.

26. 用行列式定义计算 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 2022 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 2023 \end{vmatrix}$.

§ 1.3 n 阶行列式的性质
 § 1.4 行列式按行（列）展开
 § 1.4 克莱姆法则

一、填空

27. 已知行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$, 则 $M_{13} - 2M_{23} - M_{33} =$ _____.

28. 行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 2019 & 2020 \\ 2021 & 2022 \end{vmatrix} =$ _____.

29. 已知五阶行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 0 & 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$, 则 $A_{41} + A_{42} + A_{43} + A_{44} + A_{45} =$ _____.

30. 设 $|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & 16 \\ 1 & 8 & 27 & 64 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$, 则 $A_{11} + A_{12} + A_{13} + A_{14} =$ _____.

31. 已知行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$, 则 $A_{41} + A_{42} + A_{43} + A_{44} =$ _____.

32. 设 4 阶行列式 $D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c & d \\ d & a & c & d \\ b & d & c & a \\ a & d & c & b \end{vmatrix}$, 则 $A_{11} + A_{21} + A_{31} + A_{41} =$ _____.

33. 4 阶行列式 $D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 & 64 \\ 1 & 5 & 25 & 125 \end{vmatrix} =$ _____.

34. 4 阶行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} =$ _____.

35. 4 阶行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1 & 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

36. $\begin{vmatrix} -ab & ac & ae \\ bd & -cd & de \\ bf & cf & -ef \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

37. $\begin{vmatrix} a-b-c & 2a & 2a \\ 2b & b-a-c & 2b \\ 2c & 2c & c-a-b \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

38. $\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

39. $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & b_1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-b_1 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-b_2 & b_3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1-b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

40. $\begin{vmatrix} a^2 & ab & b^2 \\ 2a & a+b & 2b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

41. $\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a+a^3 & b+b^3 & c+c^3 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

42. $\begin{vmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 & (a+3)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 & (b+3)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 & (c+3)^2 \\ d^2 & (d+1)^2 & (d+2)^2 & (d+3)^2 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

43. $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & a_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_1 & 0 & b_2 \\ c_1 & 0 & c_2 & 0 \\ 0 & d_1 & 0 & d_2 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

44. 行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

45. 行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^4 & b^4 & c^4 & d^4 \end{vmatrix} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

二、单项选择

46. 设 $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x-2 & x-1 & x-2 \\ 2x-2 & 2x-1 & 2x-2 \\ 3x-2 & 3x-2 & 3x-5 \end{vmatrix}$, 则方程 $f(x) = 0$ 的根的个数为 ().

- (A) 0; (B) 1; (C) 2; (D) 3.

47. 若三阶行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ 2b_1 - a_1 & 2b_2 - a_2 & 2b_3 - a_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = 6$, 则行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = (\quad).$

- (A) 3; (B) -3; (C) 6; (D) -6.

48. 设行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = m$, $\begin{vmatrix} a_{13} & a_{23} \\ a_{11} & a_{21} \end{vmatrix} = n$, 则行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} + a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} + a_{23} \end{vmatrix}$ 等于 ().

- (A) $m+n$; (B) $-(m+n)$; (C) $n-m$; (D) $m-n$

49. 若三阶行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ 2b_1 - a_1 & 2b_2 - a_2 & 2b_3 - a_3 \\ c_1 - b_1 & c_2 - b_2 & c_3 - b_3 \end{vmatrix} = 6$, 则行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = (\quad).$

- (A) 3; (B) -3; (C) 6; (D) -6.

50. 行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$, 则行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & 3a_{11} - 2a_{12} & 4a_{13} - a_{11} \\ -3a_{21} & -9a_{21} + 6a_{22} & -12a_{23} + 3a_{21} \\ a_{31} & 3a_{31} - 2a_{32} & 4a_{33} - a_{31} \end{vmatrix} = (\quad).$

- (A) $12D$; (B) $16D$; (C) $24D$; (D) $36D$.

51. 若行列式 $D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 5$, 则 $D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2a_{11} & a_{12} - 3a_{11} & a_{11} - a_{13} \\ 2a_{21} & a_{22} - 3a_{21} & a_{21} - a_{23} \\ 2a_{31} & a_{32} - 3a_{31} & a_{31} - a_{33} \end{vmatrix} =$ ().

- (A) 5; (B) -5; (C) 10; (D) -10.

52. 设行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = 2$, 则 $\begin{vmatrix} 3a_{11} & 3a_{12} & 3a_{13} \\ -a_{31} & -a_{32} & -a_{33} \\ a_{21} - a_{31} & a_{22} - a_{32} & a_{23} - a_{33} \end{vmatrix} =$ ().

- (A) -6; (B) -3; (C) 3; (D) 6.

53. 四阶行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & b_1 \\ 0 & a_2 & b_2 & 0 \\ 0 & b_3 & a_3 & 0 \\ b_4 & 0 & 0 & a_4 \end{vmatrix}$ 的值等于 ().

- (A) $a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 - b_1 b_2 b_3 b_4$; (B) $a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 + b_1 b_2 b_3 b_4$;
(C) $(a_2 a_3 - b_2 b_3)(a_1 a_4 - b_1 b_4)$; (D) $(a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2)(a_3 a_4 - b_3 b_4)$.

54. 若三阶行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$ 可以写成 $\begin{vmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$, $\begin{vmatrix} a_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$ 和 $\begin{vmatrix} b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$ 的线性运算, 则该线

性运算的组合系数依次分别为 ().

- (A) $c_1, -b_1, a_1$; (B) b_1, c_1, a_1 ;
(C) $c_1, a_1, -b_1$; (D) $a_1, -b_1, c_1$.

三、计算

55. 若多项式 $f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$, 试计算 x 的一次项和常数项.

求各行列式的值:

56. $\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix}$.

$$57. \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$58. \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -5 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 7 & -1 & 4 \\ 5 & -9 & 2 & 7 \\ 4 & -6 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$59. \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$60. \begin{vmatrix} a^3 & (a-1)^3 & (a-2)^3 & (a-3)^3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ a & a-1 & a-2 & a-3 \\ a^2 & (a-1)^2 & (a-2)^2 & (a-3)^2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$61. \text{ 计算 } n \text{ 阶行列式 } D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a \\ a & x & a & \cdots & a \\ a & a & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a & a & a & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$62. \text{ 计算 } n \text{ 阶行列式 } D_n = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}.$$

$$63. \text{ 计算 } n \text{ 阶行列式 } \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 & \cdots & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 3 & \cdots & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & \cdots & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & 3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & \cdots & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix}.$$

64. 计算行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix}$, 其中 $a_i \neq 0, i=1,2,\cdots,n$.

65. 计算 n 阶行列式 $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & \cdots & 0 & n \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & \cdots & -(n-1) & 0 \end{vmatrix}$.

66. 计算 $n+1$ 阶行列式 $D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & a_0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n-1} & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$.

67. 计算行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & & & b_1 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & a_n & b_n \\ & & c_n & d_n \\ & \ddots & & \\ c_1 & & & d_1 \end{vmatrix}$ (其中未写出元素为零).

68. 计算 n 阶行列式 $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 \\ 1 & x & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 \\ 1 & x & x & 1 & \cdots & n-3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & x & x & x & \cdots & 2 \\ 1 & x & x & x & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix}$.

69. 计算行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix}$.

70. 计算
$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & n+1 \end{vmatrix}.$$

71. 计算行列式
$$\begin{vmatrix} x & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & x \\ a_1 & x & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & x \\ a_1 & a_2 & x & \cdots & a_{n-1} & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & x & x \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n & x \end{vmatrix}.$$

72. 计算 n 阶行列式 $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & n-3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & n-4 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n-1 & n-2 & n-3 & n-4 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}.$

73. 计算 $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x & -1 \\ a_n & a_{n-1} & a_{n-2} & \cdots & a_2 & x+a_1 \end{vmatrix}.$

74. 计算
$$\begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ ax & a & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ ax^2 & ax & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ ax^n & ax^{n-1} & ax^{n-2} & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix}.$$

75. 计算 n 阶行列式
$$\begin{vmatrix} a_0 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_1 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-2} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x & -1 \\ a_{n-1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix}.$$

76. 计算 n 阶行列式 $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & n-1 & \cdots & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ n & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}.$

77. 计算行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a_{n-1} & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1-a_n \end{vmatrix}.$

78. 计算 n 阶行列式 $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2^2 & \cdots & 2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & n^2 & \cdots & n^n \end{vmatrix}.$

79. 计算 n 阶行列式 $D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 4 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 & 4 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 & 4 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 7 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix}.$

80. 计算 n 阶行列式 $\begin{vmatrix} a+b & ab & & & \\ 1 & a+b & ab & & \\ & 1 & a+b & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & ab \\ & & & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}.$

用克莱姆法则解下列方程组：

81.
$$\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 5, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 = -2, \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 - x_3 - 5x_4 = -2, \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 11x_4 = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$82. \begin{cases} 5x_1 + 6x_2 & = 1, \\ x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 & = 0, \\ x_2 + 5x_3 + 6x_4 & = 0, \\ x_3 + 5x_4 + 6x_5 & = 0, \\ x_4 + 5x_5 & = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$83. \text{ 问 } \lambda, \mu \text{ 取何值时, 齐次线性方程组 } \begin{cases} \lambda x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + \mu x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2\mu x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 有非零解?}$$

$$84. \text{ 问 } \lambda \text{ 取何值时, 齐次线性方程组 } \begin{cases} (1-\lambda)x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + (3-\lambda)x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ x_1 + x_2 + (1-\lambda)x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 有非零解?}$$

第一章习题答案

1. 17; 2. $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$; 3. $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$; 4. $j=4, k=3$; 5. 1; 6. -2;
 7. 4^4 ; 8. $-abcd$; 9. $abcf$; 10. -9; 11. 1; 12. $c_1, -b_1, a_1$;
 13. $(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)$; 14. $-2(x^3 + y^3)$.
 15. B; 16. A; 17. D; 18. D; 19. A; 20. C; 21. D.
 22. (1) 0; (2) 4; (3) 5; (4) 3.

$$23. (1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{vmatrix} = acb + bac + cba - bbb - aaa - ccc = 3abc - a^3 - b^3 - c^3$$

24. 四阶行列式的一般项为 $a_{1j_1}a_{2j_2}a_{3j_3}a_{4j_4}$,

其中含有因子 $a_{11}a_{23}$ 的项为 $-a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}a_{44}$ 和 $+a_{11}a_{23}a_{34}a_{42}$

$$25. D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 7 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$26. D = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 2022 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 2023 \end{vmatrix} = -2023!$$

27. 0; 28. -2; 29. 0; 30. 0; 31. -18; 32. 0; 33. -72 34. -3;
 35. 5/16; 36. $4abcdef$; 37. $(a+b+c)^3$; 38. $(ab+1)(cd+1)+ad$
 39. 1; 40. $(a-b)^3$; 41. $abc(c-b)(c-a)(b-a)$; 42. 0;
 43. $(a_1c_2 - a_2c_1)(b_1d_2 - b_2d_1)$ 44. $(a+b+c)(c-b)(c-a)(b-a)$
 45. $(a-b)(a-c)(a-d)(b-c)(b-d)(c-d)(a+b+c+d)$
 46. B; 47. B; 48. D; 49. A; 50. C; 51. D; 52. D; 53. C; 54. A.

$$55. f(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \text{ 的一次项系数是 } -7, \text{ 常数项是 } 14.$$

$$56. \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 5 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & 2 & -10 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 10 & 3 & 2 & -14 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & -10 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 10 & 3 & -14 \end{vmatrix} \times (-1)^{4+3} = 0$$

$$57. \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$58. \begin{vmatrix} -ab & ac & ae \\ bd & -cd & de \\ bf & cf & -ef \end{vmatrix} = adf \begin{vmatrix} -b & c & e \\ b & -c & e \\ b & c & -e \end{vmatrix} = adfbce \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 4abcdef$$

$$59. \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1+ab & a & 0 \\ -1 & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1+ab & a & 0 \\ -1 & c & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= abcd + ab + cd + ad + 1$$

$$60. \begin{vmatrix} a^3 & (a-1)^3 & (a-2)^3 & (a-3)^3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ a & a-1 & a-2 & a-3 \\ a^2 & (a-1)^2 & (a-2)^2 & (a-3)^2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ a & a-1 & a-2 & a-3 \\ a^2 & (a-1)^2 & (a-2)^2 & (a-3)^2 \\ a^3 & (a-1)^3 & (a-2)^3 & (a-3)^3 \end{vmatrix} = -24$$

$$61. D_n = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a \\ a & x & a & \cdots & a \\ a & a & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a & a & a & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a \\ a-x & x-a & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a-x & 0 & x-a & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a-x & 0 & 0 & 0 & x-a \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
62. \quad D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} a & b & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = a \begin{vmatrix} a & b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & a \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} + (-1)^{n+1} b \begin{vmatrix} b & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a & b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a & b \end{vmatrix}_{n-1} \\
&= a^n + (-1)^{n+1} b^n
\end{aligned}$$

63.

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

$$\begin{aligned}
64. \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n 1/a_i & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{vmatrix} = (a_1 - \sum_{i=2}^n 1/a_i) \prod_{j=2}^n a_j
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
65. \quad D_n &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & \cdots & 0 & n \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & \cdots & -(n-1) & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 & n \\ 0 & 2 & 6 & \cdots & 2(n-1) & 2n \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 2(n-1) & 2n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & 2n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n \end{vmatrix} = n!
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
66. \quad D_{n+1} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & a_0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n-1} & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ a_n & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n 1/a_i \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & a_{n-1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ a_n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} (a_0 - \sum_{i=1}^n 1/a_i) \prod_{j=1}^n a_j$$

67.

$$D_{2n} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & & & & b_1 \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a_n & b_n & \\ & & c_n & d_n & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ c_1 & & & & d_1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按第一行展开}} \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & & & & b_2 & 0 \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a_n & b_n & \\ & & c_n & d_n & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ c_2 & & & & d_2 \\ 0 & & & & d_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{按最后一行展开}} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a_2 & & & b_2 \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a_n & b_n & \\ & & c_n & d_n & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ -b_1 & & & & \\ c_1 & & & & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{按最后一行展开}} \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & & & & b_2 \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & a_n & b_n & \\ & & c_n & d_n & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ -b_1 c_1 & & & & \\ c_2 & & & & d_2 \end{vmatrix} = (a_1 d_1 - b_1 c_1) D_{2n-2}$$

$$\therefore D_{2n} = (a_1 d_1 - b_1 c_1) D_{2n-2} = (a_1 d_1 - b_1 c_1) (a_2 d_2 - b_2 c_2) D_{2n-4} = \cdots = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i d_i - b_i c_i)$$

68.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 \\ 1 & x & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 \\ 1 & x & x & 1 & \cdots & n-3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & x & x & x & \cdots & 2 \\ 1 & x & x & x & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \xleftarrow{\quad} \\ \times(-1) \xleftarrow{\quad} \\ \times(-1) \xleftarrow{\quad} \\ \times(-1) \xleftarrow{\quad} \\ \vdots \\ \xleftarrow{\quad} \\ \times(-1) \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1-x & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-x & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & x & x & x & \cdots & 1 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{按第一列展开})$$

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

$\times(-1)$
 $\times(-1)$
 $\vdots$
 $\times(-1)$

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

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

$$69. D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1+a_1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1+a_2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -a_2 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -a_3 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_n & 1+a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{按最后一列} \\ \text{展开 (由下往上)} \end{array} (1+a_n)(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1}) - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -a_2 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_3 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_4 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_{n-2} & a_{n-2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & -a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -a_2 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_3 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_n \end{vmatrix} + \cdots + \begin{vmatrix} -a_2 & a_2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -a_3 & a_3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -a_4 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -a_{n-1} & a_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -a_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1+a_n)(a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-1}) + a_1 a_2 \cdots a_{n-3} a_{n-2} a_n + \cdots + a_2 a_3 \cdots a_n = (a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n) \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}\right)$$

70.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & n+1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n 1/i & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n \end{vmatrix} = (1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}) n!$$

$$71. \begin{vmatrix} x & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & x \\ a_1 & x & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & x \\ a_1 & a_2 & x & \cdots & a_{n-1} & x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & x & x \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & \cdots & a_n & x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & x \\ a_1 - x & x - a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 - x & x - a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x - a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n - x & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^n x \begin{vmatrix} a_1 - x & x - a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 - x & x - a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x - a_{n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n - x \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^n x \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - x)$$

$$72. D_n = \det(a_{ij}) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n-1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & n-2 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & n-3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & n-4 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n-1 & n-2 & n-3 & n-4 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n-1 & n-2 & n-3 & n-4 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \frac{r_1 - r_2}{r_2 - r_3, \cdots} \\ \frac{c_2 + c_1, c_3 + c_1}{c_4 + c_1, \cdots} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -2 & -2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ n-1 & 2n-3 & 2n-4 & 2n-5 & \cdots & n-1 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n-1} (n-1) 2^{n-2}$$

73. 用数学归纳法证明

$$\text{当 } n=2 \text{ 时, } D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 \\ a_2 & x+a_1 \end{vmatrix} = x^2 + a_1x + a_2, \text{ 命题成立.}$$

假设对于 $(n-1)$ 阶行列式命题成立, 即

$$D_{n-1} = x^{n-1} + a_1x^{n-2} + \cdots + a_{n-2}x + a_{n-1},$$

则 D_n 按第1列展开:

$$D_n = xD_{n-1} + a_n(-1)^{n+1} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & x & -1 \end{vmatrix} = xD_{n-1} + a_n = \text{右边}$$

所以, 对于 n 阶行列式命题成立.

$$\begin{aligned} 74. \quad D_{n+1} &= \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ ax & a & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ ax^2 & ax & a & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ ax^n & ax^{n-1} & ax^{n-2} & \cdots & a \end{vmatrix} = aD_n + xD_n = (a+x)D_n = (a+x)(a+x)D_{n-1} \\ &= \cdots = (a+x)^{n-1} D_2 = (a+x)^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} a & -1 \\ ax & a \end{vmatrix} = a(a+x)^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 75. \quad & \begin{vmatrix} a_0 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_1 & x & -1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_2 & 0 & x & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n-2} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x & -1 \\ a_{n-1} & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\text{展开}]{\text{按第 } n \text{ 行}} a_{n-1} + xD_{n-1} = a_{n-1} + x(a_{n-2} + xD_{n-2}) \\ &= a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}x + x^2D_{n-2} = \cdots = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}x + a_{n-3}x^2 + \cdots + a_1x^{n-2} + a_0x^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

76.

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2 & n-1 & \cdots & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ n & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & \cdots & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & n-3 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ n-2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{n+1} 2 \begin{vmatrix} & & & & & -1 \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots & & \\ & & n-3 & & & \\ n-2 & & & & & \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$77. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1-a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1-a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1-a_{n-1} & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 & 1-a_n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & a_n \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$78. D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 2 & 2^2 & \cdots & 2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ n & n^2 & \cdots & n^n \end{vmatrix} = n! \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & n & \cdots & n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = n! (n-1)! (n-2)! \cdots 2! \cdot 1!$$

$$79. D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 4 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 7 & 4 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 & 4 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 7 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 7D_{n-1} - 12D_{n-2}$$

所以 $D_n - 3D_{n-1} = 4(D_{n-1} - 3D_{n-2}) = \cdots = 4^{n-2}(D_2 - 3D_1) = 4^n \quad (*)$

$$D_n - 4D_{n-1} = 3(D_{n-1} - 4D_{n-2}) = \cdots = 3^{n-2}(D_2 - 4D_1) = 3^n \quad (**)$$

联立 (*) 和 (**) 式, 解得 $D_n = 4^{n+1} - 3^{n+1}$

$$80. D_n \xrightarrow[\text{按第一列}]{\text{性质4}} \begin{vmatrix} a & ab & & & \\ 1 & a+b & ab & & \\ & 1 & a+b & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & ab \\ & & & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b & ab & & & \\ 0 & a+b & ab & & \\ & 1 & a+b & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & ab \\ & & & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix}$$

其中:

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & ab & & & \\ 1 & a+b & ab & & \\ & 1 & a+b & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & ab \\ & & & 1 & a+b \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[c_n+c_{n-1}(-b)]{c_2+c_1(-b), c_3+c_2(-b), \vdots} \begin{vmatrix} a & & & & \\ 1 & a & & & \\ & 1 & a & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = a^n$$

$$\therefore D_n = a^n + bD_{n-1} = a^n + b(a^{n-1} + bD_{n-2}) = \cdots = a^n + ba^{n-1} + b^2a^{n-2} + \cdots + b^n$$

用克莱姆法则解下列方程组:

$$81. \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 5, \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 + 4x_4 = -2, \\ 2x_1 - 3x_2 - x_3 - 5x_4 = -2, \\ 3x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 11x_4 = 0; \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解 } D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -13 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & -5 & 14 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -54 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 142 \end{vmatrix} = -142$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 & -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & -1 & -9 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 38 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 142 \end{vmatrix} = -142$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 & -5 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -19 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -284 \end{vmatrix} = -284$$

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

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

$$82. \begin{cases} 5x_1 + 6x_2 = 1, \\ x_1 + 5x_2 + 6x_3 = 0, \\ x_2 + 5x_3 + 6x_4 = 0, \\ x_3 + 5x_4 + 6x_5 = 0, \\ x_4 + 5x_5 = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 665, \quad D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 1507,$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -1145, \quad D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 703,$$

$$D_4 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -395, \quad D_5 = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 212.$$

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

83. 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 $D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \mu & 1 \\ 1 & 2\mu & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \mu - \mu\lambda,$

齐次线性方程组有非零解, 则 $D_3 = 0$.

即 $\mu - \mu\lambda = 0$

得 $\mu = 0$ 或 $\lambda = 1$

不难验证, 当 $\mu = 0$ 或 $\lambda = 1$ 时, 该齐次线性方程组确有非零解.

84. 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
$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -3+\lambda & 4 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (1-\lambda)^3 + (\lambda-3) - 4(1-\lambda) - 2(1-\lambda)(-3-\lambda)$$

$$= (1-\lambda)^3 + 2(1-\lambda)^2 + \lambda - 3$$

齐次线性方程组有非零解, 则 $D = 0$

得 $\lambda = 0, \lambda = 2$ 或 $\lambda = 3$

不难验证, 当 $\lambda = 0, \lambda = 2$ 或 $\lambda = 3$ 时, 该齐次线性方程组确有非零解.