

线性代数习题课讲义

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1 行列式 (2)

1.1 逐行/列加减

对相邻行与行/列与列之间关联度高 (如相差一定倍数) 时, 可以采用逐行/列加减的方法。该方法也适用于行之间差距不大的情形。

例 1.1 计算 $\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ 1 & x & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ 1 & a_1 & x & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & x & a_n \\ 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & x \end{bmatrix}$

解答

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ 1 & x & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ 1 & a_1 & x & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & x & a_n \\ 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & x \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\forall k=2, \dots, n+1]{-r_1 \rightarrow r_k} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_{n-1} & a_n \\ 0 & x-a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x-a_2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & x-a_{n-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & x-a_n \end{bmatrix} = \prod_{k=1}^n (x-a_k)$$

例 1.2 计算 $\det \begin{bmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 & (a+3)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 & (b+3)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 & (c+3)^2 \\ d^2 & (d+1)^2 & (d+2)^2 & (d+3)^2 \end{bmatrix}$

解答

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} a^2 & (a+1)^2 & (a+2)^2 & (a+3)^2 \\ b^2 & (b+1)^2 & (b+2)^2 & (b+3)^2 \\ c^2 & (c+1)^2 & (c+2)^2 & (c+3)^2 \\ d^2 & (d+1)^2 & (d+2)^2 & (d+3)^2 \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & 2a+3 & 2a+5 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 2b+3 & 2b+5 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 2c+3 & 2c+5 \\ d^2 & 2d+1 & 2d+3 & 2d+5 \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} a^2 & 2a+1 & 2 & 2 \\ b^2 & 2b+1 & 2 & 2 \\ c^2 & 2c+1 & 2 & 2 \\ d^2 & 2d+1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

例 1.3 计算 $\det$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & \cdots & a^{n-1} \\ a^{n-1} & 1 & a & \cdots & a^{n-2} \\ a^{n-2} & a^{n-1} & 1 & \cdots & a^{n-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a & a^2 & a^3 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

解答

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a^2 & \cdots & a^{n-1} \\ a^{n-1} & 1 & a & \cdots & a^{n-2} \\ a^{n-2} & a^{n-1} & 1 & \cdots & a^{n-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a & a^2 & a^3 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\forall k=1, \dots, n-1]{-ar_{k+1} \rightarrow r_k} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1-a^n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1-a^n & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1-a^n & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a & a^2 & a^3 & \cdots & 1-a^n \end{bmatrix} = (1-a^n)^{n-1}$$

例 1.4 计算 Vandermonde 行列式:

$$\Delta_n(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & \cdots & a_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

解答

$$\Delta_n(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \xrightarrow[\forall k=n, \dots, 2]{-a_n c_{k-1} \rightarrow c_k} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 - a_n & \cdots & a_1^{n-2}(a_1 - a_n) \\ 1 & a_2 - a_n & \cdots & a_2^{n-2}(a_2 - a_n) \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (a_k - a_n) \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_1^{n-2} \\ 1 & 1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_2^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{第一列展开}} (-1)^{n+1} \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (a_k - a_n) \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_1^{n-2} \\ 1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_2^{n-2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_{n-1} & \cdots & a_{n-1}^{n-2} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (a_n - a_k) \Delta_{n-1}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1})
\end{aligned}$$

又有 $\Delta_1 = 1, \Delta_2(a_1, a_2) = a_2 - a_1$, 故归纳有 $\Delta_n(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i)$ 。

以下是一些 Vandermonde 行列式的应用。

例 1.5 计算 $\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1+x_1 & 1+x_2 & 1+x_3 & \cdots & 1+x_{n+1} \\ x_1+x_1^2 & x_2+x_2^2 & x_3+x_3^2 & \cdots & x_{n+1}+x_{n+1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1}+x_1^n & x_2^{n-1}+x_2^n & x_3^{n-1}+x_3^n & \cdots & x_{n+1}^{n-1}+x_{n+1}^n \end{bmatrix}$

解答

$$\begin{aligned}
&\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1+x_1 & 1+x_2 & 1+x_3 & \cdots & 1+x_{n+1} \\ x_1+x_1^2 & x_2+x_2^2 & x_3+x_3^2 & \cdots & x_{n+1}+x_{n+1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1}+x_1^n & x_2^{n-1}+x_2^n & x_3^{n-1}+x_3^n & \cdots & x_{n+1}^{n-1}+x_{n+1}^n \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\forall k=1, \dots, n]{-r_k \rightarrow r_{k+1}} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_{n+1} \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & \cdots & x_{n+1}^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^n & x_2^n & x_3^n & \cdots & x_{n+1}^n \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n+1} (x_j - x_i)
\end{aligned}$$

例 1.6 计算 $\det \begin{bmatrix} a_1^n & a_1^{n-1}b_1 & a_1^{n-2}b_1^2 & \cdots & a_1b_1^{n-1} & b_1^n \\ a_2^n & a_2^{n-1}b_2 & a_2^{n-2}b_2^2 & \cdots & a_2b_2^{n-1} & b_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n+1}^n & a_{n+1}^{n-1}b_{n+1} & a_{n+1}^{n-2}b_{n+1}^2 & \cdots & a_{n+1}b_{n+1}^{n-1} & b_{n+1}^n \end{bmatrix}$

解答

$$\begin{aligned}
&\det \begin{bmatrix} a_1^n & a_1^{n-1}b_1 & a_1^{n-2}b_1^2 & \cdots & a_1b_1^{n-1} & b_1^n \\ a_2^n & a_2^{n-1}b_2 & a_2^{n-2}b_2^2 & \cdots & a_2b_2^{n-1} & b_2^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n+1}^n & a_{n+1}^{n-1}b_{n+1} & a_{n+1}^{n-2}b_{n+1}^2 & \cdots & a_{n+1}b_{n+1}^{n-1} & b_{n+1}^n \end{bmatrix} = \prod_{k=1}^{n+1} a_k^n \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{b_1}{a_1} & \left(\frac{b_1}{a_1}\right)^2 & \cdots & \left(\frac{b_1}{a_1}\right)^n \\ 1 & \frac{b_2}{a_2} & \left(\frac{b_2}{a_2}\right)^2 & \cdots & \left(\frac{b_2}{a_2}\right)^n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \frac{b_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}} & \left(\frac{b_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}}\right)^2 & \cdots & \left(\frac{b_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}}\right)^n \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \prod_{k=1}^{n+1} a_k^n \cdot \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n+1} \left(\frac{b_j}{a_j} - \frac{b_i}{a_i} \right) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n+1} (a_i b_j - a_j b_i)
\end{aligned}$$

例 1.7 ((Lagrange 插值)) 设 $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{F}$ 各不相同, $b_1, \dots, b_n \in \mathbb{F}$, 证明: 存在唯一的 $n-1$ 次多项式 $f(x) \in \mathbb{F}[x]$, 使得 $f(a_i) = b_i, \forall i$ 。

证明. 设 $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} c_k x^k$ 满足条件, 则

$$\begin{cases} c_0 + c_1 a_1 + \cdots + c_{n-1} a_1^{n-1} = b_1 \\ c_0 + c_1 a_2 + \cdots + c_{n-1} a_2^{n-1} = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_0 + c_1 a_n + \cdots + c_{n-1} a_n^{n-1} = b_n \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & \cdots & a_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_0 \\ c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

由 Vandermonde 行列式的性质知系数矩阵可逆, 故解存在唯一。

例 1.8 证明: $\begin{cases} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k = 0 \\ \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^n = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $\mathbb{C}$ 上只有零解。

证明. 设 $(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)^\top$ 是一组非零解, $(y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_k)$ 是 $(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)$ 中互异非零的值, $(l_1, l_2, \cdots, l_k)$ 是对应出现次数, 则 $\sum_{j=1}^k l_j > 0 \Rightarrow l_j$ 不全为 0。此时原方程组即

$$\begin{cases} l_1 y_1 + l_2 y_2 + \cdots + l_k y_k = 0 \\ l_1 y_1^2 + l_2 y_2^2 + \cdots + l_k y_k^2 = 0 \\ \vdots \\ l_1 y_1^n + l_2 y_2^n + \cdots + l_k y_k^n = 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{取前 } k \text{ 个}} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_k \\ y_1^2 & y_2^2 & \cdots & y_k^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ y_1^k & y_2^k & \cdots & y_k^k \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l_1 \\ l_2 \\ \vdots \\ l_k \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow l_1 = l_2 = \cdots = l_k = 0, \text{ 矛盾。}$$

例 1.9 证明: 对 $a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} k!$ 整除 $\Delta_n = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & \cdots & a_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$ 。

证明. 令 $f_k(x) = x(x-1)\cdots(x-k+1)$, 则 $\frac{f_k(x)}{k!} = \binom{x}{k}$ 。在 $m < n$ 时视 $\binom{m}{n} = 0$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \Delta_n &= \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & \cdots & a_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{适当的列变换}} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & f_1(a_1) & f_2(a_1) & \cdots & f_{n-1}(a_1) \\ 1 & f_1(a_2) & f_2(a_2) & \cdots & f_{n-1}(a_2) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & f_1(a_n) & f_2(a_n) & \cdots & f_{n-1}(a_n) \end{bmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta_n}{\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} k!} &= \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{f_1(a_1)}{1!} & \frac{f_2(a_1)}{2!} & \cdots & \frac{f_{n-1}(a_1)}{(n-1)!} \\ 1 & \frac{f_1(a_2)}{1!} & \frac{f_2(a_2)}{2!} & \cdots & \frac{f_{n-1}(a_2)}{(n-1)!} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \frac{f_1(a_n)}{1!} & \frac{f_2(a_n)}{2!} & \cdots & \frac{f_{n-1}(a_n)}{(n-1)!} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \binom{a_1}{1} & \binom{a_1}{2} & \cdots & \binom{a_1}{n-1} \\ 1 & \binom{a_2}{1} & \binom{a_2}{2} & \cdots & \binom{a_2}{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \binom{a_n}{1} & \binom{a_n}{2} & \cdots & \binom{a_n}{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{ 得证。} \end{aligned}$$

1.2 拆项与递推

对于一些特殊的行列式，可以将其某一行/列拆成两项，从而简化计算或得到递推。

例 1.10 计算 $\Delta = \det \begin{bmatrix} x+a & x+b & x+c \\ y+a & y+b & y+c \\ z+a & z+b & z+c \end{bmatrix}$

证明. 记 $e = (1, 1, 1)^\top, \lambda = (x, y, z)^\top$, 则

$$\Delta = \det(\lambda + ae, \lambda + be, \lambda + ce) = \det(\lambda, \lambda + be, \lambda + ce) + \det(ae, \lambda + be, \lambda + ce) = \det(\lambda, be, ce) + \det(ae, \lambda, \lambda) = 0.$$

例 1.11 证明: $\det \begin{bmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ q+r & r+p & p+q \\ y+z & z+x & x+y \end{bmatrix} = 2 \det \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ p & q & r \\ x & y & z \end{bmatrix}$

证明.

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{bmatrix} b+c & c+a & a+b \\ q+r & r+p & p+q \\ y+z & z+x & x+y \end{bmatrix} &= \det \begin{bmatrix} b & c+a & a+b \\ q & r+p & p+q \\ y & z+x & x+y \end{bmatrix} + \det \begin{bmatrix} c & c+a & a+b \\ r & r+p & p+q \\ z & z+x & x+y \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \det \begin{bmatrix} b & c+a & a \\ q & r+p & p \\ y & z+x & x \end{bmatrix} + \det \begin{bmatrix} c & a & a+b \\ r & p & p+q \\ z & x & x+y \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} b & c & a \\ q & r & p \\ y & z & x \end{bmatrix} + \det \begin{bmatrix} c & a & b \\ r & p & q \\ z & x & y \end{bmatrix} = 2 \det \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ p & q & r \\ x & y & z \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

例 1.12 计算 $\Delta_n = \det \begin{bmatrix} a & b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$

解答

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_n &= \det \begin{bmatrix} c & b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n} + \det \begin{bmatrix} a-c & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & c & a & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & c & c & \cdots & a \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n} \\ &= \det \begin{bmatrix} c & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & c-b & a-b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & c-b & c-b & \cdots & a-b \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n} + (a-c)\Delta_{n-1} = c(a-b)^{n-1} + (a-c)\Delta_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

对 $b = c$, 由于 $\Delta_1 = a$, 计算得 $\Delta_n = nb(a-b)^{n-1} + (a-b)^n$ 。

对 $b \neq c$, 同理有 $\Delta_n = (a-c)^{n-1} + (a-b)\Delta_{n-1}$, 联立并消去 Δ_{n-1} 得 $\Delta_n = \frac{c(a-b)^n - b(a-c)^n}{c-b}$ 。

例 1.13 计算 $\Delta_n = \det \begin{bmatrix} a+b & a & & & \\ & b & a+b & a & \\ & & b & a+b & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & a \\ & & & & b & a+b \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$

解答

$$\Delta_n \xrightarrow{\text{第一行展开}} (a+b)\Delta_{n-1} - a \det \begin{bmatrix} b & a & & & \\ & a+b & a & & \\ & & b & a+b & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots & a \\ & & & & b & a+b \end{bmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)} \xrightarrow{\text{第一列展开}} (a+b)\Delta_{n-1} - ab\Delta_{n-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta_n - b\Delta_{n-1} = a(\Delta_{n-1} - b\Delta_{n-2})。又 \Delta_1 = a+b, \Delta_2 = a^2 + b^2 + ab \Rightarrow \Delta_n = a^n + b\Delta_{n-1}。$$

若 $a = b$, 直接计算有 $\Delta_n = (n+1)a^n$ 。

若 $a \neq b$, 同理有 $\Delta_n = b^n + a\Delta_{n-1}$ 。联立消去 Δ_{n-1} 得 $\Delta_n = \frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{b-a} = \sum_{k=0}^n a^k b^{n-k}$ 。

注 $a \neq b$ 时最终答案形式上不要求 $a \neq b$, 这是否意味着不必要进行分类讨论?

事实上, 这类行列式被称为三对角行列式。我们有如下结论:

命题 1.1 设 $\Delta_n = \det \begin{bmatrix} a & b & & & \\ c & a & b & & \\ & c & a & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & b \\ & & & c & a \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$, $x, y \in \mathbb{C}$ 是 $\lambda^2 - a\lambda + bc = 0$ 的根, 则有 $\Delta_n = \sum_{k=0}^n x^k y^{n-k}$ 。

1.3 多项式与行列式

首先回到之前的一个例题:

例 1.14 计算 $\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^4 & b^4 & c^4 & d^4 \end{bmatrix}$

解答 考虑 $f(x) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d & x \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 & x^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 & d^3 & x^3 \\ a^4 & b^4 & c^4 & d^4 & x^4 \end{bmatrix}$ 最后一列展开 $A_4x^4 + A_3x^3 + A_2x^2 + A_1x + A_0$, 所求即为 $-A_3$ 。

由代数学基本定理, $f(x)$ 所有零点为 a, b, c, d 。由韦达定理, $-\frac{A_3}{A_4} = a + b + c + d$ 。

$$\text{又 } A_4 = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 & d^3 \end{bmatrix} = (d-a)(d-b)(d-c)(c-b)(c-a)(b-a),$$

$$\text{故 } \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^4 & b^4 & c^4 & d^4 \end{bmatrix} = -A_3 = (a+b+c+d)A_4 = (d-a)(d-b)(d-c)(c-b)(c-a)(b-a)(a+b+c+d)。$$

重新考虑 Vandermonde 行列式, 可以得到:

例 1.15 计算 $\Delta_n(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a_1 & a_1^2 & \cdots & a_1^{n-1} \\ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$ 。

解答 考虑 $f(x) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & \cdots & x^{n-1} \\ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$ 为 $n-1$ 次多项式, 则 $a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ 为 $f(x)$ 的 $n-1$ 个零点。

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = C \prod_{k=2}^n (x - a_k)。 \text{ 又 } f(0) = (-1)^{n-1} C \prod_{k=2}^n a_k, \quad f(a_1) = \Delta_n(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n),$$

$$f(0) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 1 & a_2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & a_n & a_n^2 & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} a_2 & a_2^2 & \cdots & a_2^{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_n & a_n^2 & \cdots & a_n^{n-1} \end{bmatrix} = \prod_{k=2}^n a_k \cdot \Delta_{n-1}(a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n)。$$

$$\Rightarrow C = (-1)^{n-1} \Delta_{n-1}(a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n), \quad \Delta_n(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \Delta_{n-1}(a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n) \prod_{k=2}^n (a_k - a_1)。$$

$$\text{递推得 } \Delta_n(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (a_j - a_i)。$$

2 神秘作业题目

例 2.1 (Cauchy 行列式) 设复数列 $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^n, \{y_j\}_{j=1}^n$ 满足 $x_i \neq y_j, \forall i, j$, 计算

$$\det C_n(x, y) = \det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{x_1 - y_1} & \frac{1}{x_1 - y_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_1 - y_n} \\ \frac{1}{x_2 - y_1} & \frac{1}{x_2 - y_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_2 - y_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{x_n - y_1} & \frac{1}{x_n - y_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_n - y_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

解答

$$\begin{aligned} & \det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{x_1 - y_1} & \frac{1}{x_1 - y_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_1 - y_n} \\ \frac{1}{x_2 - y_1} & \frac{1}{x_2 - y_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_2 - y_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{x_n - y_1} & \frac{1}{x_n - y_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_n - y_n} \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow[\forall k=1, \dots, n-1]{-r_n \rightarrow r_k} \det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x_n - x_1}{(x_1 - y_1)(x_n - y_1)} & \frac{x_n - x_1}{(x_1 - y_2)(x_n - y_2)} & \cdots & \frac{x_n - x_1}{(x_1 - y_n)(x_n - y_n)} \\ \frac{x_n - x_2}{(x_2 - y_1)(x_n - y_1)} & \frac{x_n - x_2}{(x_2 - y_2)(x_n - y_2)} & \cdots & \frac{x_n - x_2}{(x_2 - y_n)(x_n - y_n)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{x_n - y_1} & \frac{1}{x_n - y_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_n - y_n} \end{bmatrix} \\ & = \frac{1}{x_n - y_n} \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{x_n - x_j}{x_n - y_j} \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{x_1 - y_1} & \frac{1}{x_1 - y_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_1 - y_n} \\ \frac{1}{x_2 - y_1} & \frac{1}{x_2 - y_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_2 - y_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow[\forall k=1, \dots, n-1]{-c_n \rightarrow c_k} \frac{1}{x_n - y_n} \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{x_n - x_j}{x_n - y_j} \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{y_1 - y_n}{(x_1 - y_1)(x_1 - y_n)} & \frac{y_2 - y_n}{(x_1 - y_2)(x_1 - y_n)} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_1 - y_n} \\ \frac{y_1 - y_n}{(x_2 - y_1)(x_2 - y_n)} & \frac{y_2 - y_n}{(x_2 - y_2)(x_2 - y_n)} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_2 - y_n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ & = \frac{1}{x_n - y_n} \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(x_n - x_j)(y_j - y_n)}{(x_n - y_j)(x_j - y_n)} \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{x_1 - y_1} & \frac{1}{x_1 - y_2} & \cdots & 1 \\ \frac{1}{x_2 - y_1} & \frac{1}{x_2 - y_2} & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ & = \frac{1}{x_n - y_n} \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(x_n - x_j)(y_j - y_n)}{(x_n - y_j)(x_j - y_n)} \cdot \det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{x_1 - y_1} & \frac{1}{x_1 - y_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_1 - y_{n-1}} \\ \frac{1}{x_2 - y_1} & \frac{1}{x_2 - y_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_2 - y_{n-1}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \frac{1}{x_{n-1} - y_1} & \frac{1}{x_{n-1} - y_2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{x_{n-1} - y_{n-1}} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_i - x_j)(y_j - y_i)}{\prod_{i,j=1}^n (x_i - y_j)}$$

例 2.2 计算 $\det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix}$

解答 对 $b = c$,

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ b & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ b & b & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} &= \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a_1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & b & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & b & b & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & b & b & b & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b & b & b & \cdots & b \\ -1 & a_1 - b & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & a_2 - b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & a_3 - b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n - b \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

假设 $a_i - b$ 中有两个为 0, 则按第一列展开后每一项至少有一行全为 0, 所以行列式值为 0。

假设 $a_i - b$ 中只有一个为 0, 则设 $a_r = b, 1 \leq r \leq n$,

$$\begin{aligned} \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b & b & b & \cdots & b \\ -1 & a_1 - b & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & a_2 - b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & a_3 - b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n - b \end{bmatrix} &\stackrel{\text{第一列展开}}{=} (-1)(-1)^{r+2} \det \begin{bmatrix} b & b & \cdots & b & b \\ a_1 - b & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 - b & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n - b & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^{r+3}(-1)^{r-1} \cdot b \prod_{i \neq r} (a_i - b) = b \prod_{i \neq r} (a_i - b) \end{aligned}$$

假设 $a_i - b$ 中没有 0, 则

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b & b & b & \cdots & b \\ -1 & a_1 - b & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & a_2 - b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & a_3 - b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n - b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow[\substack{\frac{b}{a_i-b} c_{i+1} \rightarrow c_1 \\ i=1, \dots, n}]{\det} \begin{bmatrix} 1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b}{a_i - b} & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a_1 - b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_2 - b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n - b \end{bmatrix} = \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b}{a_i - b}\right) \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - b)$$

注意到 $\prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - b) + b \sum_{i=1}^n \prod_{j \neq i} (a_j - b)$ 满足以上全部三种情况, 故此即为最终解答。

对 $b \neq c$, 令

$$D(x) = \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 - x & b - x & b - x & \cdots & b - x \\ c - x & a_2 - x & b - x & \cdots & b - x \\ c - x & c - x & a_3 - x & \cdots & b - x \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c - x & c - x & c - x & \cdots & a_n - x \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{-r_1 \rightarrow r_i \\ i=2, \dots, n}]{\det} \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 - x & b - x & b - x & \cdots & b - x \\ c - a_1 & a_2 - b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c - a_1 & c - b & a_3 - b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c - a_1 & c - b & c - b & \cdots & a_n - b \end{bmatrix}$$

由第一行展开可知 $D(x)$ 是关于 x 的 1 次多项式, 确定其在两点处的值即可确定其在 0 处取值, 即为所求。

$$\text{注意到 } D(b) = \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 - b & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c - b & a_2 - b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c - b & c - b & a_3 - b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c - b & c - b & c - b & \cdots & a_n - b \end{bmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - b), D(c) = \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - c)。$$

$$\text{故 } D(0) = D(b) - \frac{D(b) - D(c)}{b - c} b = \frac{b \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - c) - c \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - b)}{b - c}。$$

注 当 $b \rightarrow c$ 时, 由洛必达法则, $\frac{b \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - c) - c \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - b)}{b - c} \rightarrow b \sum_{i=1}^n \prod_{j \neq i} (a_j - b) + \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - b)$, 与 $b = c$ 时的结果相同。这是为什么?

评论 以下给出另一种求解 $b \neq c$ 时情形的思路。

解答

$$\begin{aligned}
& \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 - b & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} + \det \begin{bmatrix} b & b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} \\
& = (a_1 - b) \det \begin{bmatrix} a_2 - b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_3 - b & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & \cdots & a_n - b \end{bmatrix} + b \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ c & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow[\text{-}c_1 \rightarrow c_i, i=2, \dots, n]{\text{右边行列式}} (a_1 - b) \det \begin{bmatrix} a_2 - b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_3 - b & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & \cdots & a_n - b \end{bmatrix} + b \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ c & a_2 - c & b - c & \cdots & b - c \\ c & 0 & a_3 - c & \cdots & b - c \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n - c \end{bmatrix} \\
& = (a_1 - b) \det \begin{bmatrix} a_2 - b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_3 - b & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & \cdots & a_n - b \end{bmatrix} + b \prod_{i=2}^n (a_i - c) \\
& \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 - c & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & c & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & c & c & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} + \det \begin{bmatrix} c & b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} \\
& = (a_1 - c) \det \begin{bmatrix} a_2 - b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_3 - b & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & \cdots & a_n - b \end{bmatrix} + c \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ 1 & c & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & c & c & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow[\text{-}r_1 \rightarrow r_i, i=2, \dots, n]{\text{右边行列式}} (a_1 - c) \det \begin{bmatrix} a_2 - b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_3 - b & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & \cdots & a_n - b \end{bmatrix} + c \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ 0 & a_2 - b & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & c - b & a_3 - b & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & c - b & c - b & \cdots & a_n - b \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= (a_1 - c) \det \begin{bmatrix} a_2 - b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_3 - b & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & \cdots & a_n - b \end{bmatrix} + c \prod_{i=2}^n (a_i - b)$$

$$\text{得到: } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} = (a_1 - b) \det \begin{bmatrix} a_2 - b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_3 - b & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & \cdots & a_n - b \end{bmatrix} + b \prod_{i=2}^n (a_i - c) \quad (1) \\ \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} = (a_1 - c) \det \begin{bmatrix} a_2 - b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_3 - b & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & \cdots & a_n - b \end{bmatrix} + c \prod_{i=2}^n (a_i - b) \quad (2) \end{array} \right. .$$

$$\text{通过 } \frac{(1) \times (a_1 - c) - (2) \times (a_1 - b)}{b - c}, \text{ 即可得到 } \det \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b & b & \cdots & b \\ c & a_2 & b & \cdots & b \\ c & c & a_3 & \cdots & b \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c & c & c & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} = \frac{b \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - c) - c \prod_{i=1}^n (a_i - b)}{b - c} .$$