

24

2006 答題 1.2.3.7.8.9.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & n \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & \dots & 2n-1 \\ 1 & 5 & 7 & \dots & 2n-3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 2n-1 & 2n-3 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: } D_n = (-1)^{n+1} (n-1)! + nD_{n-1}$$

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

$$D_3 = 5, D_2 = 1, D_1 = 1$$

$$\text{得 } D_n = \prod_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \cdot n! \cdot \frac{1}{k}$$

$$\text{法2)$$

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & \dots & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & \dots & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 & \dots & 4 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & n & n & \dots & n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & -\text{斜行} & & & \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline & 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & \text{-斜行} & & & \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline & 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \hline & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & \dots & (-1)^n \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & n & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}-\dots+(-1)^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} & 1 & -1 & \dots & (-1)^n \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{当 } a^2+c^2 \neq \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时} \quad \text{唯一解.} \\ &\text{当 } a^2+c^2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时} \quad \text{无解.} \end{aligned}$$

$$a^2+c^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(A|b) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a & 0 & 1 \\ a & 1 & c & c & 0 \\ a & 0 & 1 & c & 0 \\ 0 & c & c & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & c & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a & a & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1-a^2 & -a^2 & c & -a \\ 0 & c & c & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & c & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2a & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 1-2a^2 & c & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 2c & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2a & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2c^2 & c & -a \\ 0 & 0 & 2c & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2a & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2c & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{当 } a+c=0 \text{ 时} \quad a=-c=\pm\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{无解.} \\ &\text{当 } a+c \neq 0 \text{ 时} \quad \text{无解.} \end{aligned}$$

$$E. A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & a & a & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 & c \\ a & 0 & 1 & c \\ 0 & c & c & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

问题 a & c 取何值时, 线性方程组
组 $Ax=b$ 有惟一解, 无解, 无穷解.
在多元高阶时, 亦同解.

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{解: } r(A) = r(A|b) = n \quad \text{有惟一解} \\ &r(A) = r(A|b) < n \quad \text{有无穷解} \\ &r(A) > r(A|b) \quad \text{无解} \end{aligned}$$

$$|A| = 1 - 2(a^2 + c^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2} \\ c = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$