

2006 真题 1.2.3.7.9.9.

14 解 $D_n =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & n-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n \end{vmatrix}$$

解: $D_n = (-1)^{n+1} (n-1)! + n! n-1$

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

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

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

法2)

$$D_n = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & n-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & n-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n \end{vmatrix}$$

$=$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & n-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n-1 & n-1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & n \end{vmatrix}$$

$= n! \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \cdots + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} \right]$

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

讨论 a, c 取何值时, 线性方程组 $Ax=b$ 有唯一解, 无解, 无穷解. 在有无穷解时, 求通解.

解:

$r(A) = r(A|b) = n$

$r(A) = r(A|b) < n$

$r(A) \neq r(A|b)$

有唯一解

有无穷解

无解

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

当 $a^2 + c^2 \neq \frac{1}{2}$ 时

有唯一解

当 $a^2 + c^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ 时

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

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

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

当 $a+c=0$ 时 即 $a=-c \neq \pm \frac{1}{2}$ 有无穷解

当 $a+c \neq 0$ 时 无解

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

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