

3章 行列式

1節 行列式の定義と性質

A 問題

107

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6 - (-1) = 7$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 - 1 = -1$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ -8 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - (-48) = -45$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 9 - (-2) = 11$$

108

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

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

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \\ b & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \end{vmatrix} = cab$$

109

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-6) = 6$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 3 & -5 & -8 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -5 & -8 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -5 & -8 \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \cdot 1 \cdot (-1) = 1$$

(3) (i) $c \neq 0$ のとき

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & c & b \\ c & 0 & a \\ b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} &= - \begin{vmatrix} c & 0 & b \\ 0 & c & a \\ a & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -c^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{b}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{a}{c} \\ a & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -c^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{b}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{a}{c} \\ 0 & b & -\frac{ab}{c} \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -c^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{b}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{a}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{ab}{c} - \frac{ab}{c} \end{vmatrix} = -c^2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \left(-\frac{2ab}{c} \right) = 2abc
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(ii) } c=0 \text{ のとき } \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & a \\ b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = ab \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

(i) (ii) より 答は $2abc$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(1)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -(-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot 5 = 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(2)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 0 & 8 & 6 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -3 \cdot 8 \cdot (-1) \cdot 2 = 48$$

$$(1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 6 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 10 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 9 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 20$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 & 2 \\ 1 & -6 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \times \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -4 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \cdot (-4) \cdot 2 = 8$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -2 & 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 5 & -1 & 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 7 & 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 7 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & -2 \\ 7 & -2 & 4 \\ 2 & 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 17 & 0 \\ -1 & -30 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 17 & 6 \\ 0 & -30 & -1 \\ 1 & 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 2 \\ 0 & -30 & -1 \\ 0 & 17 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \\ = -2 \begin{vmatrix} -30 & -1 \\ 17 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 30 & 1 \\ 17 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 2 (180 - 17) = 326$$

$$D_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 12 - (-8) = 20, \quad \square a_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} D_{11} = 20,$$

$$D_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -4 \\ 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 16 - (-8) = 24, \quad \square a_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} D_{12} = -24$$

$$D_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -4 - (-6) = 2, \quad \square a_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} D_{13} = 2$$

113

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & -3 \\ -2 & -3 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} &= 2 \times (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \times (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} + (-4) \times (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 2(-8-9) - 2(-8-6) - 4(-6+4) \\
 &= -34 + 28 + 8 = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 7 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 8 & -4 & 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} &= -5 \times (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \times (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 7 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \times (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 8 & -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \times (-1)^{3+4} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -60 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 12 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 7 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 15 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 60 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 8 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 12 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -16 & -5 \end{vmatrix} - 15 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 60(2+3) + 12(7+6) - 4(-20+48) + 15(12-21) \\
 &= 300 + 156 - 112 - 135 \\
 &= 209
 \end{aligned}$$

114

$$\begin{aligned}
 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & -3 \\ -2 & -3 & -4 \\ 2 & 2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} &= 2 \cdot (-3) \cdot (-4) + 2 \cdot (-4) \cdot 2 + (-3) \cdot 2 \cdot (-2) \\
 &\quad - (-3) \cdot (-3) \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot (-2) \cdot (-4) - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (-4) \\
 &= 24 - 16 + 12 - 18 - 16 + 16 = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a \\ 1 & a & a \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1-a & a-a^2 \\ 0 & a-1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-a & a(1-a) \\ -(1-a) & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (1-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a(1-a) \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (1-a)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a(1-a)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ b & 0 & a \\ a & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} a+b & a & b \\ a+b & 0 & a \\ a+b & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (a+b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 1 & 0 & a \\ 1 & b & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a+b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & -a & a-b \\ 0 & b-a & -b \end{vmatrix} = (a+b) \begin{vmatrix} -a & a-b \\ b-a & -b \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a+b)(ab - (a-b)(b-a)) = (a+b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ b+c & c+a & a+b \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ a+b+c & a+b+c & a+b+c \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} a & b-a & c-a \\ a^2 & b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} b-a & c-a \\ (b+a)(b-a) & (c+a)(c-a) \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a+b+c)(b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ b+a & c+a \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c)(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} x & x \\ 1 & x \end{vmatrix} = x \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & x \end{vmatrix} = x(x-1) = 0 \quad \therefore x = 0, 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & x \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ x & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & x \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ x & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2(-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x \\ x & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= -2(2-x^2) = 2(x+\sqrt{2})(x-\sqrt{2}) = 0 \quad \therefore x = \pm\sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3+2x & 1 & 2 \\ x & 4+x & 2 \\ x & 1 & x+5 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 6+2x & 1 & 2 \\ 6+2x & 4+x & 2 \\ 6+2x & 1 & x+5 \end{vmatrix} = (6+2x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4+x & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & x+5 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (6+2x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3+x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x+3 \end{vmatrix} = 2(x+3)^3 = 0 \quad \therefore x = -3
 \end{aligned}$$

- (1) 自然数 m に対して, $(A^{-1})^m = A^{-m}$ と書くと,

$$|E| = |AA^{-1}| = |A| |A^{-1}| \quad \text{より} \quad |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|} = |A|^{-1} \quad \text{であるから}$$

$$|A^{-m}| = |(A^{-1})^m| = |A^{-1}|^m = (|A|^{-1})^m = |A|^{-m}, \quad |A^0| = |E| = 1 = |E|^0 = |A|^0$$

つまり n が負の整数および 0 のときも与式が成立する。

$$\text{したがって, 任意の整数 } n \text{ に対して, } |A^n| = |A|^n$$

- (2) $|P^{-1}A^nP| = |P^{-1}| |A^n| |P| = \frac{1}{|P|} |A^n| |P| = |A^n| = |A|^n$

$$\text{したがって, 任意の整数 } n \text{ に対して } |P^{-1}A^nP| = |A|^n$$

B 問題

118

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & 5 & 8 \\ -3 & -3 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -8 & 9 & -8 \\ 0 & -9 & 13 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 & -8 & 9 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{4+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} -8 & 9 & -8 \\ -9 & 13 & 4 \\ 6 & -8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 & -8 \\ 4 & 13 & 4 \\ -2 & -8 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 & -8 \\ 0 & -23 & 36 \\ 0 & 10 & -7 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= - \begin{vmatrix} -23 & 36 \\ 10 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -23 & 13 \\ 10 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -(-69 - 130) \\ &= 199 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & -4 & 1 \\ 6 & -2 & -5 & 9 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 9 \\ 0 & 8 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & -10 & -26 \\ 0 & -2 & -17 & -45 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 9 \\ 0 & 8 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{3+1} \times \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -10 & -26 \\ -2 & -17 & -45 \\ 8 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -10 & -26 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & -79 & -202 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ -79 & -202 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{1} \times 26}{=} - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ -1 & -20 \end{vmatrix} = 53 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -2 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ -6 & -6 & 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & -4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -4 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -2 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ -21 & -18 & 15 & 7 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 5 & 4 & -4 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -4 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{4+5} \times \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ -21 & -18 & 15 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & \stackrel{\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{1} \times (-5)}{\downarrow} = - \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -2 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & -8 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 6 & 11 & 14 \\ 0 & -6 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & -10 & -11 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = -(-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 11 & 14 \\ -6 & 2 & 0 \\ -5 & -10 & -11 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 39 & 11 & 14 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -35 & -10 & -11 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & \stackrel{\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \times (-9)}{=} = 2(-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 39 & 14 \\ -35 & -11 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 39 & 14 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} -2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -13 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = 2(9+52) = -122
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c & d \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^3 & b^3 & c^3 & d^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b-a & c-a & d-a \\ a^2 & b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 & d^2-a^2 \\ a^3 & b^3-a^3 & c^3-a^3 & d^3-a^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b-a & c-a & d-a \\ b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 & d^2-a^2 \\ b^3-a^3 & c^3-a^3 & d^3-a^3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (b-a)(c-a)(d-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b+a & c+a & d+a \\ b^2+ba+a^2 & c^2+ca+a^2 & d^2+da+a^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (b-a)(c-a)(d-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ b+a & c-b & d-b \\ b^2+ba+a^2 & c^2+ca-b^2-ba & d^2+da-b^2-ba \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (b-a)(c-a)(d-a) \begin{vmatrix} c-b & d-b \\ c^2-b^2+ca-ba & d^2-b^2+da-ba \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(c-b)(d-b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ c+b+a & d+b+a \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (b-a)(c-a)(d-a)(c-b)(d-b)(d+b+a-c-b-a) \\
 & = (a-b)(a-c)(a-d)(b-c)(b-d)(c-d)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & b \\ b & a & b & b \\ b & b & a & b \\ b & b & b & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+3b & b & b & b \\ a+3b & a & b & b \\ a+3b & b & a & b \\ a+3b & b & b & a \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a+3b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & b \\ 1 & a & b & b \\ 1 & b & a & b \\ 1 & b & b & a \end{vmatrix} = (a+3b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & b & b \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a-b \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a+3b) \begin{vmatrix} a-b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a-b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a-b \end{vmatrix} = (a+3b)(a-b)^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b & c \\ a & 0 & c & b \\ b & c & 0 & a \\ c & b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a+b+c & a & b & c \\ a+b+c & 0 & c & b \\ a+b+c & c & 0 & a \\ a+b+c & b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b & c \\ 1 & 0 & c & b \\ 1 & c & 0 & a \\ 1 & b & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b & c \\ 0 & -a & c-b & b-c \\ 0 & c-a & -b & a-c \\ 0 & b-a & a-b & -c \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} -a & c-b & b-c \\ c-a & -b & a-c \\ b-a & a-b & -c \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c) \begin{vmatrix} -a-b+c & c-b & b-c \\ -a-b+c & -b & a-c \\ 0 & a-b & -c \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a+b+c)(-a-b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & c-b & b-c \\ 1 & -b & a-c \\ 0 & a-b & -c \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c)(-a-b+c) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & c-b & b-c \\ 0 & -c & a-b \\ 0 & a-b & -c \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a+b+c)(-a-b+c) \begin{vmatrix} -c & a-b \\ a-b & -c \end{vmatrix} = (a+b+c)(-a-b+c)(c^2 - (a-b)^2) \\
 &= (a+b+c)(-a-b+c)(c+a-b)(c-a+b) = (a+b+c)(a+b-c)(a-b+c)(a-b-c)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad \text{左边} &= a_{11} \cdot (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & c_{21} & c_{22} \\ 0 & b_{11} & b_{12} \\ 0 & b_{21} & b_{22} \end{vmatrix} - a_{21} \cdot (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & c_{11} & c_{12} \\ 0 & b_{11} & b_{12} \\ 0 & b_{21} & b_{22} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= a_{11} a_{22} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} a_{21} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}) \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{vmatrix} = |A| |B| = \text{右边}
\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{左边} &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_{11} & b_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{11} + a_{11} & b_{12} + a_{12} & a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} \\ b_{21} + a_{21} & b_{22} + a_{22} & a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - b_{11} & a_{12} - b_{12} & b_{11} & b_{12} \\ a_{21} - b_{21} & a_{22} - b_{22} & b_{21} & b_{22} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} - b_{11} & a_{12} - b_{12} \\ a_{21} - b_{21} & a_{22} - b_{22} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} \end{vmatrix} = |A - B| |A + B| = \text{右边}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{与式} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & ab & ac & ad \\ 0 & 1+b^2 & bc & bd \\ 0 & cb & 1+c^2 & cd \\ 0 & db & dc & 1+d^2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a^2 & ab & ac & ad \\ ba & 1+b^2 & bc & bd \\ ca & cb & 1+c^2 & cd \\ da & db & dc & 1+d^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1+b^2 & bc & bd \\ cb & 1+c^2 & cd \\ db & dc & 1+d^2 \end{vmatrix} + a \begin{vmatrix} a & ab & ac & ad \\ b & 1+b^2 & bc & bd \\ c & cb & 1+c^2 & cd \\ d & db & dc & 1+d^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & bc & bd \\ 0 & 1+c^2 & cd \\ 0 & dc & 1+d^2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} b^2 & bc & bd \\ cb & 1+c^2 & cd \\ db & dc & 1+d^2 \end{vmatrix} + a \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ c & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ d & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1+c^2 & cd \\ dc & 1+d^2 \end{vmatrix} + b \begin{vmatrix} b & bc & bd \\ cb & 1+c^2 & cd \\ d & dc & 1+d^2 \end{vmatrix} + a^2 \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & cd \\ 0 & 1+d^2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c^2 & cd \\ dc & 1+d^2 \end{vmatrix} + b \begin{vmatrix} b & 0 & 0 \\ c & 1 & 0 \\ d & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + a^2 \\
 &= 1+d^2+c \begin{vmatrix} c & cd \\ d & 1+d^2 \end{vmatrix} + b^2+a^2 \\
 &= 1+d^2+c \begin{vmatrix} c & 0 \\ d & 1 \end{vmatrix} + b^2+a^2 \\
 &= 1+d^2+c^2+b^2+a^2
 \end{aligned}$$

参考 $a \neq b$, $b \neq 0$, $c \neq 0$, $d \neq 0$ のときは次のやり方でもよい。

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{vmatrix} 1+a^2 & ab & ac & ad \\ ba & 1+b^2 & bc & bd \\ ca & cb & 1+c^2 & cd \\ da & db & dc & 1+d^2 \end{vmatrix} = abcd \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{a}+1 & b & c & d \\ a & \frac{1}{b}+b & c & d \\ a & b & \frac{1}{c}+c & d \\ a & b & c & \frac{1}{d}+d \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} a^2+1 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^2 & b^2+1 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2+1 & d^2 \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2+1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2+1 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2+1 & b^2+1 & c^2 & d^2 \\ a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2+1 & b^2 & c^2+1 & d^2 \\ a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2+1 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2+1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ 1 & b^2+1 & c^2 & d^2 \\ 1 & b^2 & c^2+1 & d^2 \\ 1 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2+1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b^2 & c^2 & d^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= a^2+b^2+c^2+d^2+1
 \end{aligned}$$

122 数学的帰納法で証明する。

$n = 2$ のとき

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 \end{vmatrix} = x_2 - x_1 \quad \text{で成り立つ。}$$

$n-1$ のとき正しいと仮定して、 n のとき

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ x_1 & x_2 - x_1 & \cdots & x_n - x_1 \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 - x_1^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 - x_1^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & \cdots & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} - x_1^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & x_3 - x_1 & \cdots & x_n - x_1 \\ x_2^2 - x_1^2 & x_3^2 - x_1^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 - x_1^2 \\ x_2^3 - x_1^3 & x_3^3 - x_1^3 & \cdots & x_n^3 - x_1^3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_2^{n-2} - x_1^{n-2} & x_3^{n-2} - x_1^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} - x_1^{n-2} \\ x_2^{n-1} - x_1^{n-1} & x_3^{n-1} - x_1^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} - x_1^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & x_3 - x_1 & \cdots & x_n - x_1 \\ x_2^2 - x_1 x_2 & x_3^2 - x_1 x_3 & \cdots & x_n^2 - x_1 x_n \\ x_2^3 - x_1 x_2^2 & x_3^3 - x_1 x_3^2 & \cdots & x_n^3 - x_1 x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_2^{n-1} - x_1 x_2^{n-2} & x_3^{n-1} - x_1 x_3^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} - x_1 x_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix} \left(\begin{vmatrix} n-1 & + & n-2 & \times & \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_1 \end{pmatrix} \\ n-2 & + & n-3 & \times & \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \vdots & & & & \\ \textcircled{3} & + & \textcircled{2} & \times & \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \textcircled{2} & + & \textcircled{1} & \times & \begin{pmatrix} -x_1 \\ -x_1 \end{pmatrix} \end{vmatrix} \text{をこの順で行う。} \right) \\ &= (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_2 & x_3 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_2^2 & x_3^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_2^{n-2} & x_3^{n-2} & \cdots & x_n^{n-2} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (x_2 - x_1)(x_3 - x_1) \cdots (x_n - x_1) \prod_{2 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i) = \text{右辺} \end{aligned}$$

したがって、 n のときも成り立つ。

3章 行列式

2節 行列式の応用

A 問題

123

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 7 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -2(10-21) = 22 \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{正則である。}$$

$$\tilde{a}_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 6, \quad \tilde{a}_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -10, \quad \tilde{a}_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 14$$

$$\tilde{a}_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 5, \quad \tilde{a}_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -12, \quad \tilde{a}_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

$$\tilde{a}_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 3, \quad \tilde{a}_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 6, \quad \tilde{a}_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$\text{したがって, } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{22} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 & 3 \\ -10 & -12 & 6 \\ 14 & 8 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 16 & -8 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 10 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 16 & -8 \\ 10 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \begin{vmatrix} 16 & 1 \\ 10 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 48 \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{正則である。}$$

$$\tilde{a}_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -6, \quad \tilde{a}_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 8, \quad \tilde{a}_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 10$$

$$\tilde{a}_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 6, \quad \tilde{a}_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -16, \quad \tilde{a}_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$\tilde{a}_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 24, \quad \tilde{a}_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -8, \quad \tilde{a}_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -16$$

$$\text{したがって, } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{48} \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 6 & 24 \\ 8 & -16 & -8 \\ 10 & -2 & -16 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{24} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & 12 \\ 4 & -8 & -4 \\ 5 & -1 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 3 & 10 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 10 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 25 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -25 \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{正則である。}$$

$$\tilde{a}_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -10, \quad \tilde{a}_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 5, \quad \tilde{a}_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

$$\tilde{a}_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -15, \quad \tilde{a}_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 5, \quad \tilde{a}_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -10$$

$$\tilde{a}_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5, \quad \tilde{a}_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5, \quad \tilde{a}_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

$$\text{したがって, } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-25} \begin{pmatrix} -10 & -15 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & -5 \\ 5 & -10 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1) \quad |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 6 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -64$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{-64} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-28}{-64} = \frac{7}{16}, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{-64} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{6}{-64} = -\frac{3}{32}$$

$$(3) \quad |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ -1 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -48$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{-48} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{48} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -5 & -11 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{48} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -5 & -11 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{12}{48} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{-48} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{48} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{48} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 2 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{51}{48} = \frac{17}{16}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{-48} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{48} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 8 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{48} \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{21}{48} = -\frac{7}{16}$$

$$(4) \quad |A| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ -7 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -18$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{-18} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{18} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{18} \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{18}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{-18} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{18} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{18} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{13}{18}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{-18} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{18} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & -7 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{18} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -7 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{11}{18}$$

125

$$(1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & k \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 & t+6 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & k+6 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -6-k-6 = -12-k = 0 \quad \therefore k = -12$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 1 & -12 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -12 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore \begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 &= 0 \\ x_2 + 3x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

したがって $x_3 = t$ ($t \neq 0$) とおくと, $x_1 = 5t$, $x_2 = -3t$, $x_3 = t$ (t は 0 でない任意の数)

$$(2) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2k & 1 & k \\ 2 & 2k & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2k & 1-2k & k \\ 2 & 2k-2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1-2k) - k(2k-2) = 1-2k-2k^2+2k = -2k^2+1 = 0$$

$$\therefore k = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \pm\sqrt{2} & 1 & \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 2 & \pm\sqrt{2} & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \mp \sqrt{2} & \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & -2 \pm \sqrt{2} & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \mp \sqrt{2} & \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad (\text{複号同順})$$

$$\therefore \begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 &= 0 \\ (1 \mp \sqrt{2})x_2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x_3 &= 0 \quad (\text{複号同順}) \quad \text{つまり } \pm x_3 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}(-1 \pm \sqrt{2})x_2 = (-\sqrt{2} \pm 2)x_2 \end{aligned}$$

したがって $x_2 = t$ ($t \neq 0$) とおくと,

$$k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ のとき } x_1 = -t, \quad x_2 = t, \quad x_3 = (2 - \sqrt{2})t$$

$$k = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ のとき } x_1 = -t, \quad x_2 = t, \quad x_3 = (2 + \sqrt{2})t \quad (t \text{ は } 0 \text{ でない任意の数})$$

126

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

したがって $\triangle ABC$ の面積は $\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 9 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$ の絶対値で $\frac{15}{2}$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

したがって $\triangle ACD$ の面積は $\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 8 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$ の絶対値で 3

以上より 四角形 ABCD の面積は $\frac{21}{2}$

127

$$(1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -6 - 15 = -21 \quad \text{したがって} \quad |-21| = 21$$

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 2\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 3\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{より}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 7 \\ -5 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 7 \\ 3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -105$$

したがって $|-105| = 105$

128

$$(1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 6 \\ -2 & 5 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0 \quad \text{したがって} \quad 1 \text{ 次独立}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{したがって} \quad 1 \text{ 次従属}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b-a & c-a \\ a^2 & b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b-a & c-a \\ b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ b+a & c+a \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a) \\
 & \tilde{a}_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = bc(c-b), \quad \tilde{a}_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ a^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = ac(a-c), \quad \tilde{a}_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ a^2 & b^2 \end{vmatrix} = ab(b-a) \\
 & \tilde{a}_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b+c)(b-c), \quad \tilde{a}_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (c+a)(c-a), \quad \tilde{a}_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & b^2 \end{vmatrix} = (a+b)(a-b) \\
 & \tilde{a}_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ b & c \end{vmatrix} = c-b, \quad \tilde{a}_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a & c \end{vmatrix} = a-c, \quad \tilde{a}_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a & b \end{vmatrix} = b-a
 \end{aligned}$$

したがって

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)} \begin{pmatrix} bc(c-b) & (b+c)(b-c) & c-b \\ ac(a-c) & (c+a)(c-a) & a-c \\ ab(b-a) & (a+b)(a-b) & b-a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & -b \\ -b & 0 & a \\ a & -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a-b & a & -b \\ a-b & 0 & a \\ a-b & -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & -b \\ 1 & 0 & a \\ 1 & -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (a-b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & -b \\ 0 & -a & a+b \\ 0 & -b-a & b \end{vmatrix} = (a-b) \begin{vmatrix} -a & a+b \\ -(a+b) & b \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (a-b)(-ab + (a+b)^2) = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{a}_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a \\ -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = ab, \quad \bar{a}_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} -b & a \\ a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a^2, \quad \bar{a}_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} -b & 0 \\ a & -b \end{vmatrix} = b^2$$

$$\bar{a}_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} a & -b \\ -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = b^2, \quad \bar{a}_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -b \\ a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = ab, \quad \bar{a}_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a \\ a & -b \end{vmatrix} = a^2$$

$$\bar{a}_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} a & -b \\ 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = a^2, \quad \bar{a}_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -b \\ -b & a \end{vmatrix} = b^2, \quad \bar{a}_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a \\ -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = ab$$

したがって

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{(a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)} \begin{pmatrix} ab & b^2 & a^2 \\ a^2 & ab & b^2 \\ b^2 & a^2 & ab \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\bar{a}_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \bar{a}_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$\bar{a}_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \bar{a}_{14} = (-1)^{1+4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1,$$

$$\bar{a}_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \bar{a}_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$\bar{a}_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \quad \bar{a}_{24} = (-1)^{2+4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$\bar{a}_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \bar{a}_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$\bar{a}_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \bar{a}_{34} = (-1)^{3+4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\bar{a}_{41} = (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \quad \bar{a}_{42} = (-1)^{4+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\bar{a}_{43} = (-1)^{4+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \bar{a}_{44} = (-1)^{4+4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

よって

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\boxed{a}_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \quad \boxed{a}_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\boxed{a}_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot 0 = 0, \quad \boxed{a}_{14} = (-1)^{1+4} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\boxed{a}_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \quad \boxed{a}_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\boxed{a}_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \boxed{a}_{24} = (-1)^{2+4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\boxed{a}_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \quad \boxed{a}_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$\boxed{a}_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \quad \boxed{a}_{34} = (-1)^{3+4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\boxed{a}_{41} = (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \quad \boxed{a}_{42} = (-1)^{4+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\boxed{a}_{43} = (-1)^{4+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \quad \boxed{a}_{44} = (-1)^{4+4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

よって

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

131

必要 : A^{-1} の成分がすべて整数とすると $|A^{-1}|$ は整数

$$1 = |E| = |A^{-1}A| = |A^{-1}| |A| \text{ より}$$

$$|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{ が整数であるので } |A| = \pm 1$$

十分 : $|A| = \pm 1$ ならば $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \tilde{A} = \pm \tilde{A}$ であり

$\tilde{A}$ の各成分は整数成分からなる行列 A の余因子である。よって A^{-1} の成分も整数

132

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 1 & a^2 & b^2 \\ 1 & a^3 & b^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & a^2 - a & b^2 - b \\ 0 & a^3 - a & b^3 - b \end{vmatrix} = ab \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & b-1 \\ a^2-1 & b^2-1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= ab(a-1)(b-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a+1 & b+1 \end{vmatrix} = ab(a-1)(b-1)(b-a) \end{aligned}$$

ただ 1 つの解をもつための必要十分条件は $|A| \neq 0$ であるので

$a \neq 1$ かつ $b \neq 1$ かつ $a \neq b$

133

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}, \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{AD}$ が定める平行六面体の体積は

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \\ -5 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 7 & -2 \\ -5 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (-7) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -28 \text{ の絶対値であるので } 28$$

ABCD を頂点とする四面体の体積はその $\frac{1}{6}$ したがって $\frac{28}{6} = \frac{14}{3}$

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 3(-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 9 \neq 0 \quad \text{したがって } \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} \text{ は 1 次独立。}$$

(2) $l\mathbf{a} + m\mathbf{b} + n\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{x}$ とおく

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l \\ m \\ n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 13 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{クラメル公式より,}$$

$$l = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 2 & 1 \\ 13 & 5 & 2 \\ -3 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} 9 & -7 & 1 \\ 16 & -8 & 2 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-3}{9}(-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 1 \\ -8 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-1}{3}(-14+8) = 2$$

$$m = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 & 1 \\ -2 & 13 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 10 & 1 \\ -2 & 11 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3}{9}(-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 1 \\ 11 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{3}(20-11) = 3$$

$$n = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 9 \\ -2 & 5 & 13 \\ 3 & -3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 10 \\ -2 & 3 & 11 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3}{9}(-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 10 \\ 3 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 10 \\ 7 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

したがって $\mathbf{x} = 2\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}$

135 $l\mathbf{x} + m\mathbf{y} + n\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{O}$ とおくとき $l=m=n=0$ であることを示せばよい。

$$l(\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}) + m(-\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}) + n(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{O}$$

$$(l-m+n)\mathbf{a} + (2l-m+n)\mathbf{b} + (-l-m)\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{O}$$

$\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ が 1 次独立であるので

$$\begin{cases} l-m+n=0 \\ 2l-m+n=0 \\ -l-m=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1-2+1-1 = -1 \neq 0$$

より⑦は唯一組の解をもち、その解は $l=m=n=0$ となるので

$\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}$ は 1 次独立。

136

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & 1 & 2 \\ a & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & a \\ 2 & 1 & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} &= (3+a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & a \\ 1 & 1 & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (3+a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -a & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2-a & -1 & a-2 \\ 0 & 1-a & a-1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (3+a) \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & -1 \\ 2-a & -1 & a-2 \\ 1-a & a-1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (3+a) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2-2a & -1 & a-3 \\ 1-2a+a^2 & a-1 & a-3 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= -(3+a) \begin{vmatrix} 2(1-a) & a-3 \\ (1-a)^2 & a-3 \end{vmatrix} = -(3+a)(1-a)(a-3) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1-a & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= -(3+a)(1-a)(a-3)(1+a) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

したがって $a = \pm 3, \pm 1$

137

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \begin{cases} (3-\lambda)x-2y=0 \\ 2x+(-2-\lambda)y=0 \end{cases} \text{ が } x=y=0 \text{ 以外の解をもつには}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -2 \\ 2 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = (\lambda-2)(\lambda+1) = 0 \quad \text{よって } \lambda = 2, -1$$

$$(i) \lambda = 2 \text{ のとき } \textcircled{7} \text{ は } \begin{cases} x-2y=0 \\ 2x-4y=0 \end{cases} \text{ なので解は } \begin{cases} x=2t \\ y=t \end{cases} \quad (t \text{ は } 0 \text{ 以外の任意数})$$

$$(ii) \lambda = -1 \text{ のとき } \textcircled{7} \text{ は } \begin{cases} 4x-2y=0 \\ 2x-y=0 \end{cases} \text{ なので解は } \begin{cases} x=s \\ y=2s \end{cases} \quad (s \text{ は } 0 \text{ 以外の任意数})$$

138

$$(1) \quad {}^tAA = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{a} \\ \boldsymbol{b} \\ \boldsymbol{c} \end{pmatrix} (\boldsymbol{a} \ \boldsymbol{b} \ \boldsymbol{c}) = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{a} & \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b} & \boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{c} \\ \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{a} & \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{b} & \boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{c} \\ \boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{a} & \boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{b} & \boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{c} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |\boldsymbol{a}|^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & |\boldsymbol{b}|^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & |\boldsymbol{c}|^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|{}^tAA| = |\boldsymbol{a}|^2 |\boldsymbol{b}|^2 |\boldsymbol{c}|^2, \quad |{}^tAA| = |{}^tA| |A| = |A|^2 \quad \text{より} \quad |A| = \pm |\boldsymbol{a}| |\boldsymbol{b}| |\boldsymbol{c}|$$

$$(2) \quad (1) \text{より} \quad |A| = \pm |\boldsymbol{a}| |\boldsymbol{b}| |\boldsymbol{c}| \text{であるが, } \boldsymbol{a} \neq \mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{b} \neq \mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{c} \neq \mathbf{0} \text{ より } |A| \neq 0,$$

 $\therefore \boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{b}, \boldsymbol{c}$ は 1 次独立。

$$(3) \quad \boldsymbol{x} = l\boldsymbol{a} + m\boldsymbol{b} + n\boldsymbol{c} \text{ と } \boldsymbol{a} \text{ との内積をとると,}$$

$$\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{x} = l\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{a} + m\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{b} + n\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{c} = l|\boldsymbol{a}|^2$$

$$\therefore l = \frac{\boldsymbol{a} \cdot \boldsymbol{x}}{|\boldsymbol{a}|^2}, \quad \text{同様に} \quad m = \frac{\boldsymbol{b} \cdot \boldsymbol{x}}{|\boldsymbol{b}|^2}, \quad n = \frac{\boldsymbol{c} \cdot \boldsymbol{x}}{|\boldsymbol{c}|^2}$$

$$(1) \quad (i) \quad |A| \neq 0 \text{ のとき } A^{-1} \frac{\bar{A}}{|A|} \text{ より } AA^{-1} = A \frac{\bar{A}}{|A|} = E \quad \text{よって } A\bar{A} = |A|E \quad \cdots \textcircled{7}$$

つまり $A\bar{A}$ は n 次の対角行列で成分はすべて $|A|$

$$\text{よって } |A\bar{A}| = |A|^n$$

$$\therefore |A||\bar{A}| = |A|^n \quad \text{より} \quad |\bar{A}| = |A|^{n-1} \quad \cdots \textcircled{8}$$

$$(ii) \quad |A| = 0 \text{ のとき } A\bar{A} = |A|E = O \text{ (零行列) である。}$$

$$\text{よって } A \text{ の所に } \bar{A} \text{ を代入すると } \bar{A}\tilde{A} = |\bar{A}|E = O$$

$$\text{従って } A\bar{A}\tilde{A} = A|\bar{A}|E = O \quad \text{ここで } |\bar{A}| \neq 0 \text{ ならば } A = O \text{ であり}$$

$$\bar{A} = O \text{ となって矛盾。よって } |\bar{A}| = 0 \text{ である。}$$

$$\text{従って } |\bar{A}| = 0 = |A|^{n-1} \text{ が成立。}$$

$$(2) \quad \textcircled{7} \text{ の } A \text{ を } \bar{A} \text{ とすると } \bar{A}\tilde{A} = |\bar{A}|E \text{ であるから}$$

$$A\bar{A}\tilde{A} = A|\bar{A}|E \text{ である。} \textcircled{7}, \textcircled{8} \text{ より } |A|E\tilde{A} = A|A|^{n-1}E \text{ であるから } \tilde{A} = A|A|^{n-2}。$$

$$\text{つまり } \tilde{A} = |A|^{n-2} A$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|A| \Delta_r &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} & a_{1(r+1)} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} & a_{r(r+1)} & \cdots & a_{rn} \\ a_{(r+1)1} & \cdots & a_{(r+1)r} & a_{(r+1)(r+1)} & \cdots & a_{(r+1)n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nr} & a_{n(r+1)} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \boxed{1} & & & \tilde{a}_{(r+1)1} & \cdots & \tilde{a}_{n1} \\ & \ddots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & 1 & \tilde{a}_{(r+1)r} & \cdots & \tilde{a}_{nr} \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \tilde{a}_{(r+1)(r+1)} & \cdots & \tilde{a}_{n(r+1)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \tilde{a}_{(r+1)n} & \cdots & \tilde{a}_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \left(\boxed{} \text{は } r \text{ 次の単位行列。} \right) \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{(r+1)1} & \cdots & a_{(r+1)r} & \boxed{|A|} & & \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \ddots & \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nr} & & & \boxed{|A|} \end{vmatrix} = |A|^{n-r} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \left(\begin{aligned} &a_{11} \bar{a}_{k1} + a_{12} \bar{a}_{k2} + \cdots + a_{1n} \bar{a}_{kn} \\ &= \begin{cases} |A| & (l=k \text{ のとき}) \\ 0 & (l \neq k \text{ のとき}) \end{cases} \\ &\boxed{} \text{はすべての対角成分が} \\ &|A| \text{であるような} \\ &(n-r) \text{ 次の対角行列。} \end{aligned} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

より $\Delta_r = |A|^{n-r-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix}$

3 章の問題 A

1.

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & 7 \\ 3 & 0 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 7$$

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

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & -6 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & -2 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -10 & 7 & -7 \\ 5 & -16 & 11 & -12 \\ 5 & -3 & 8 & -24 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -10 & 7 & -7 \\ -16 & 11 & -12 \\ -3 & 8 & -24 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -10 & 7 & 0 \\ -16 & 11 & -1 \\ -3 & 8 & -16 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{1} \times (-2)} \begin{vmatrix} -10 & 7 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ -3 & 8 & -16 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -10 & 7 & 0 \\ 4 & -3 & -1 \\ -67 & 56 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} -10 & 7 \\ -67 & 56 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 7 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 7 \\ -11 & 56 \end{vmatrix} = 7 \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ -11 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 7(-24 + 11) = -91$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 10 - (-4) = 14$$

$$(5) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 1 & 5 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 & -4 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 1 & -2 & -2 \\ -3 & -1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$(6) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 7 & 0 & 2 & 8 \\ 6 & 1 & 3 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 2 \\ 6 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

3 章の問題 A つづき

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & x & x^2 \\ 1 & y & y^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x-1 & x^2-1 \\ 0 & y-1 & y^2-1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = \begin{vmatrix} x-1 & (x+1)(x-1) \\ y-1 & (y+1)(y-1) \end{vmatrix} = (x-1)(y-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x+1 \\ 1 & y+1 \end{vmatrix} = (x-1)(y-1)(y-x)
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) A が正則ならば $|A| \neq 0$ である。 $\therefore x \neq 1$ かつ $y \neq 1$ かつ $x \neq y$

$$3. \quad |2A| = 2^2 |A| = 4 \cdot 12 = 48$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & |A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|} = 2 \\
 (2) \quad & |A^{-1}B| = |A^{-1}| |B| = 2 \cdot 0 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \quad \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & a & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a-2 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & a & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a-2 & 0 \\ 3 & a \end{vmatrix} = a(a-2) = 0$$

したがって $a = 0, 2$

$$a = 0 \text{ のとき } \begin{cases} y - z = 0 \\ 3x = 0 \\ -2x - y + z = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{より} \quad x = 0, \quad y = t, \quad z = t \quad (t \text{ は } 0 \text{ でない任意定数})$$

$$a = 2 \text{ のとき } \begin{cases} 2x + y - z = 0 \\ 3x + 2y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{より} \quad x = 2t, \quad y = -3t, \quad z = t \quad (t \text{ は } 0 \text{ でない任意定数})$$

$$6. \quad \overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ a \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{が 1 次従属であればよいので}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & a \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & -8 & -3 \\ 0 & 8 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -8 & -3 \\ 8 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 1 & a+1 \end{vmatrix} = 8(-a-1+3)$$

したがって $a = 2$

3 章の問題 B

1.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad f(x) &= \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 \\ -abc & ab+bc+ca & x-a-b-c \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= x^2(x-a-b-c) - abc + x(ab+bc+ca) \\
 &= x^3 - (a+b+c)x^2 + (ab+bc+ca)x - abc
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad f(x) &= \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x & -1 \\ -abc & ab+bc+ca & x-a-b-c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & x-a & -1 \\ -abc & bc+ax-a^2 & x-a-b-c \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} x-a & -1 & 0 \\ a(x-a) & x-a & -1 \\ a^2(x-a) & bc+ax-a^2 & x-a-b-c \end{vmatrix} = (x-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ a & x-a & -1 \\ a^2 & bc+ax-a^2 & x-a-b-c \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (x-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & x & -1 \\ a^2 & bc+ax & x-a-b-c \end{vmatrix} = (x-a) \begin{vmatrix} x & -1 \\ bc+ax & x-a-b-c \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (x-a) \begin{vmatrix} x-b & -1 \\ (x-b)(a+b) & x-a-b-c \end{vmatrix} = (x-a)(x-b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ a+b & x-a-b-c \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (x-a)(x-b)(x-c)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad f(x) = (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) = 0 \quad \text{より} \quad x = a, b, c$$

$$2. \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a & a+1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1+a & 1 \\ 1 & -a & 1 & a+1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a-1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & -a & 0 & a \end{array} \right) \quad \text{よって} \quad \begin{cases} x+z=1 \\ y+(a-1)z=a \\ az=0 \\ -ay=a \end{cases}$$

となり $a=0$ のとき $x=1-t$, $y=z=t$ (t は任意定数)

$$a \neq 0 \text{ のとき} \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a-1 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & a & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

となるので $a \neq -1$ のとき 解はない。

$$a = -1 \text{ のとき} \quad x=1, \quad y=-1, \quad z=0$$

3 章の問題 B つづき

3.

(1) A_{n+2} を第 1 行で展開すると,

$$A_{n+2} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & \ddots & & & \\ 0 & & \ddots & & -1 \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + (-1) \cdot (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & \\ \vdots & -1 & \ddots & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \quad (\text{どちらも } (n+1) \text{ 次正方行列の行列式})$$

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

(2) (1)より $A_{n+2} - A_{n+1} = A_{n+1} - A_n$ なので $A_n - A_{n-1} = A_{n-1} - A_{n-2} \quad (n \geq 3)$

$$\text{したがって} \quad A_n - A_{n-1} = \cdots = A_2 - A_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 2 = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ゆえに} \quad A_n &= A_{n-1} + 1 = (A_{n-2} + 1) + 1 \\ &= A_{n-2} + 2 = (A_{n-3} + 1) + 2 \\ &\vdots \\ &= A_1 + (n-1) \\ &= n+1 \end{aligned}$$

4. 直線 $ax + by + c = 0$ の任意の点を (x, y) とする。

(1) 3 点 $(0, 0)$, (x_1, y_1) , (x, y) が直線上の点であるので

$$\begin{cases} a \cdot 0 + b \cdot 0 + c = 0 \\ a \cdot x_1 + b \cdot y_1 + c = 0 \\ a \cdot x + b \cdot y + c = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{が成り立つ。よって} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x & y & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

これは, a, b, c が $a = b = c = 0$ 以外の解をもつことを意味するので

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x & y & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x & y \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

(2) 3 点 (x_1, y_1) , (x_2, y_2) , (x_3, y_3) を頂点とする三角形は,

ベクトル $\begin{pmatrix} x_2 - x_1 \\ y_2 - y_1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} x_3 - x_1 \\ y_3 - y_1 \end{pmatrix}$ を隣り合う 2 辺とする三角形である。

したがって

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \text{abs} \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & x_3 - x_1 \\ y_2 - y_1 & y_3 - y_1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \text{abs} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ x_1 & x_2 - x_1 & x_3 - x_1 \\ y_1 & y_2 - y_1 & y_3 - y_1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{abs} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$