

3章 行列式

練習問題 1-A

行列式の性質や、次の単元で学習する行列式の展開を使って行列式の値を求める場合、手順はここに示した 1 通りだけではありません。

1. (1) サラスの方法を用いると

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= 2 \times 2 \times (-2) + (-1) \times 1 \times 1 + 4 \times 3 \times 3 \\ &\quad - 2 \times 1 \times 3 - (-1) \times 3 \times (-2) - 4 \times 2 \times 1 \\ &= -8 - 1 + 36 - 6 - 6 - 8 = \mathbf{7} \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & 7 \\ 0 & -7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= - \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 7 \\ -7 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -\{-56 - (-49)\} \\ &= -(-7) = \mathbf{7} \end{aligned}$$

(2) サラスの方法を用いると

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= 0 \times 4 \times 4 + 1 \times 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 3 \times (-3) \\ &\quad - 0 \times 1 \times (-3) - 1 \times 3 \times 4 - 2 \times 1 \times 1 \\ &= 1 - 18 - 12 - 2 = \mathbf{-31} \end{aligned}$$

〔別解〕

$$\begin{aligned} \text{与式} &= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 10 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= - \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -11 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -\{20 - (-11)\} \\ &= \mathbf{-31} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -7 & -10 & -13 \\ 0 & -2 & -8 & -10 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -7 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} -7 & -10 & -13 \\ -2 & -8 & -10 \\ -1 & -2 & -7 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (-1)^3 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 10 & 13 \\ 2 & 8 & 10 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= - \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 20 & 30 \\ 2 & 8 & 10 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \quad \text{1行} + (2\text{行} + 3\text{行}) \\ &= -10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 8 & 10 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -10 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -10 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -10 \cdot 16 = \mathbf{-160} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & -3 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 5 & 8 \\ -1 & 4 & 2 \\ -5 & 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 & 2 \\ -3 & 5 & 8 \\ -5 & 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 & -2 \\ -3 & 5 & 8 \\ -5 & 7 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & -7 & 2 \\ 0 & -13 & -9 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 2 \\ -13 & -9 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 63 - (-26) = \mathbf{89} \end{aligned}$$

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

(2) 与式

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 3.(1) \quad \text{左辺} &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ x & 1-x & 3-x \\ x^2 & 1-x^2 & 9-x^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1-x & 3-x \\ 1-x^2 & 9-x^2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 1-x & 3-x \\ (1-x)(1+x) & (3-x)(3+x) \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (1-x)(3-x) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1+x & 3+x \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= (1-x)(3-x)\{(3+x)-(1+x)\} \\
 &= (1-x)(3-x) \cdot 2 \\
 &\text{よって, } 2(1-x)(3-x) = 0 \text{ より, } x = 1, 3
 \end{aligned}$$

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

4. 両辺の行列式をとると, $|AB| = |O|$ であるから, $|A||B| = 0$ によって, $|A| = 0$, または $|B| = 0$ である.

練習問題 1-B

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

(2) 紙面の横幅が足りないので, 最後のページに載せてあります.

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{ 左辺} &= \begin{vmatrix} 2b_1 & c_1 + 3a_1 & 2a_1 + 3b_1 \\ 2b_2 & c_2 + 3a_2 & 2a_2 + 3b_2 \\ 2b_3 & c_3 + 3a_3 & 2a_3 + 3b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\quad + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_1 + 3a_1 & 2a_1 + 3b_1 \\ c_2 & c_2 + 3a_2 & 2a_2 + 3b_2 \\ c_3 & c_3 + 3a_3 & 2a_3 + 3b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 2b_1 & c_1 & 2a_1 + 3b_1 \\ 2b_2 & c_2 & 2a_2 + 3b_2 \\ 2b_3 & c_3 & 2a_3 + 3b_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2b_1 & 3a_1 & 2a_1 + 3b_1 \\ 2b_2 & 3a_2 & 2a_2 + 3b_2 \\ 2b_3 & 3a_3 & 2a_3 + 3b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\quad + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_1 & 2a_1 + 3b_1 \\ c_2 & c_2 & 2a_2 + 3b_2 \\ c_3 & c_3 & 2a_3 + 3b_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & 3a_1 & 2a_1 + 3b_1 \\ c_2 & 3a_2 & 2a_2 + 3b_2 \\ c_3 & 3a_3 & 2a_3 + 3b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 2b_1 & c_1 & 2a_1 \\ 2b_2 & c_2 & 2a_2 \\ 2b_3 & c_3 & 2a_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2b_1 & c_1 & 3b_1 \\ 2b_2 & c_2 & 3b_2 \\ 2b_3 & c_3 & 3b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\quad + \begin{vmatrix} 2b_1 & 3a_1 & 2a_1 \\ 2b_2 & 3a_2 & 2a_2 \\ 2b_3 & 3a_3 & 2a_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2b_1 & 3a_1 & 3b_1 \\ 2b_2 & 3a_2 & 3b_2 \\ 2b_3 & 3a_3 & 3b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\quad + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_1 & 2a_1 \\ c_2 & c_2 & 2a_2 \\ c_3 & c_3 & 2a_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_1 & 3b_1 \\ c_2 & c_2 & 3b_2 \\ c_3 & c_3 & 3b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\quad + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & 3a_1 & 2a_1 \\ c_2 & 3a_2 & 2a_2 \\ c_3 & 3a_3 & 2a_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & 3a_1 & 3b_1 \\ c_2 & 3a_2 & 3b_2 \\ c_3 & 3a_3 & 3b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 2 \cdot 2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & a_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 & a_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot 3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & b_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 & b_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\quad + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_1 & a_1 \\ b_2 & a_2 & a_2 \\ b_3 & a_3 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_1 & b_1 \\ b_2 & a_2 & b_2 \\ b_3 & a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\quad + 2 \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_1 & a_1 \\ c_2 & c_2 & a_2 \\ c_3 & c_3 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & c_2 & b_2 \\ c_3 & c_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\quad + 3 \cdot 2 \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & a_1 & a_1 \\ c_2 & a_2 & a_2 \\ c_3 & a_3 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \cdot 3 \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & a_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & a_2 & b_2 \\ c_3 & a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= 4 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & a_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 & a_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} + 6 \cdot 0 + 12 \cdot 0 + 18 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 0 \\
 &\quad + 6 \cdot 0 + 9 \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & a_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & a_2 & b_2 \\ c_3 & a_3 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\quad \text{2つの列が等しい行列式の値は0} \\
 &= 4 \cdot (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + 9 \cdot (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &\quad \text{列を2回交換} \\
 &= 13 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \text{右辺}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. (1) \text{ 与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 + a^2 + b^2 & 0 + 0 + bc & 0 + ca + 0 \\ 0 + 0 + bc & a^2 + 0 + c^2 & ab + 0 + 0 \\ 0 + ca + 0 & ab + 0 + 0 & b^2 + c^2 + 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + b^2 & bc & ca \\ bc & c^2 + a^2 & ab \\ ca & ab & b^2 + c^2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 (2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ a & 0 & c \\ b & c & 0 \end{pmatrix} &= A \text{ とおくと} \\
 |A| &= 0 + acb + bac - 0 - 0 - 0 \\
 &= 2abc \\
 (1) \text{ より} \\
 \text{左辺} &= |A^2| \\
 &= |A|^2 \\
 &= (2abc)^2 = 4a^2b^2c^2 = \text{右辺}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \text{ 両辺の行列式をとると, } |{}^tA| &= |-A| \\
 \text{ここで} \\
 |{}^tA| &= |A| \\
 |-A| &= (-1)^3 |A| = -|A| \\
 \text{よって, } |A| &= -|A| \text{ となるから} \\
 2|A| &= 0, \text{ すなわち, } |A| = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

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

