

3章 行列式

§ 1 行列式の定義と性質 (p.82 ~ p.94)

問 1

$$(1) \text{ 与式} = 1 \times (-5) - (-2) \times 4 \\ = -5 + 8 = \mathbf{3}$$

$$(2) \text{ 与式} = 1 \times 5 \times 9 + 2 \times 6 \times 7 + 3 \times 4 \times 8 \\ - 1 \times 6 \times 8 - 2 \times 4 \times 9 - 3 \times 5 \times 7 \\ = 45 + 84 + 96 - 48 - 72 - 105 = \mathbf{0}$$

$$(3) \text{ 与式} = 2 \times 0 \times (-2) + 3 \times 2 \times 3 + (-1) \times 4 \times 1 \\ - 2 \times 2 \times 1 - 3 \times 4 \times (-2) - (-1) \times 0 \times 3 \\ = 18 - 4 - 4 + 24 = \mathbf{34}$$

問 2

$$(1) (3, 1, 2, 4) \rightarrow (1, 3, 2, 4) \\ \rightarrow (1, 2, 3, 4)$$

よって，偶順列

$$(2) (3, 4, 5, 2, 1) \rightarrow (1, 4, 5, 2, 3) \\ \rightarrow (1, 2, 5, 4, 3) \\ \rightarrow (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$$

よって，奇順列

問 3

(1) 順列 (2, 3, 4, 1) に対応する項以外は 0 である。

$$(2, 3, 4, 1) \rightarrow (1, 3, 4, 2) \\ \rightarrow (1, 2, 4, 3) \\ \rightarrow (1, 2, 3, 4)$$

よって，この順列は奇順列であるから，行列式の値は

$$-1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 = \mathbf{-24}$$

(2) 順列 (2, 1, 3, 4) と，(2, 1, 4, 3) に対応する項以外は 0 である。

$$(2, 1, 3, 4) \rightarrow (1, 2, 3, 4) \\ \rightarrow (1, 2, 4, 3) \\ \rightarrow (1, 2, 3, 4)$$

よって，この順列は奇順列である。

$$(2, 1, 4, 3) \rightarrow (1, 2, 4, 3) \\ \rightarrow (1, 2, 3, 4)$$

よって，この順列は偶順列であるから，行列式の値は

$$-(3 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 6) + (3 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 7) = -180 + 168 \\ = \mathbf{-12}$$

問 4

$$(1) \text{ 与式} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 7 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 2(3 \cdot 7 - 6 \cdot 4) \\ = 2 \cdot (-3) = \mathbf{-6}$$

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

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

問 5

$$(1) \text{ 左辺} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & a_{33} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_{11} a_{22} \begin{vmatrix} a_{33} & a_{34} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ 0 & a_{44} & \cdots & a_{4n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \\ = \cdots \\ = a_{11} a_{22} \cdots a_{nn} = \text{右辺}$$

$$(2) |E_n| = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{array} \right\} n \text{ 行}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{array} \right\} (n-1) \text{ 行}$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{array} \right\} (n-2) \text{ 行}$$

$$= \cdots$$

$$= 1^n = 1$$

問 6

(1) n 次の正方行列において，第 k 行のすべての成分が 0 であるとすると，第 k 行から 0 をくくり出して

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \text{左辺} &= \left| \begin{array}{cccc} ca_{11} & ca_{12} & \cdots & ca_{1n} \\ ca_{21} & ca_{22} & \cdots & ca_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ ca_{n1} & ca_{n2} & \cdots & ca_{nn} \end{array} \right| \\
 &= c \left| \begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ ca_{21} & ca_{22} & \cdots & ca_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ ca_{n1} & ca_{n2} & \cdots & ca_{nn} \end{array} \right| \\
 &= c^2 \left| \begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ ca_{n1} & ca_{n2} & \cdots & ca_{nn} \end{array} \right| \\
 &= \dots \\
 &= c^n \left| \begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{array} \right| \\
 &= c^n |A| = \text{右辺}
 \end{aligned}$$

[問7]

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & -5 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 1 \end{array} \right| \\
 &= 1 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 6 & 2 \\ -1 & -5 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 & 1 \end{array} \right| \\
 &= - \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 5 & 1 \\ -1 & -5 & 4 \\ 6 & 6 & 2 \end{array} \right| \\
 &= -2 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 5 & 1 \\ -1 & -5 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right| \\
 &= -2 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 5 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -12 & -2 \end{array} \right| \\
 &= -2 \left| \begin{array}{cc} 0 & 5 \\ -12 & -4 \end{array} \right| \\
 &= -2\{(0 - (-12 \cdot 5)\} \\
 &= -2 \cdot 60 = -120
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{与式} = - \left| \begin{array}{cccc} -2 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 8 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 6 & 4 & 7 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -2 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 8 & 3 & 9 \\ 6 & 4 & 7 \end{array} \right| \\
 &= -2 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -13 & -15 \\ 0 & -8 & -11 \end{array} \right| \\
 &= -2 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{cc} -13 & -15 \\ -8 & -11 \end{array} \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -2\{(-13) \cdot (-11) - (-8) \cdot (-15)\} \\
 &= -2 \cdot (143 - 120) \\
 &= -2 \cdot 23 = -46
 \end{aligned}$$

[問8]

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & a+b & 2b \\ b & a+b & 2a \end{array} \right| \\
 &= 1 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{cc} a+b & 2b \\ a+b & 2a \end{array} \right| \\
 &= 2(a+b) \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & b \\ 1 & a \end{array} \right| \\
 &= 2(a+b)(a-b)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b-a & c-a \\ a^2 & b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 \end{array} \right| \\
 &= 1 \cdot \left| \begin{array}{cc} b-a & c-a \\ b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 \end{array} \right| \\
 &= \left| \begin{array}{cc} b-a & c-a \\ (b-a)(b+a) & (c-a)(c+a) \end{array} \right| \\
 &= (b-a)(c-a) \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ b+a & c+a \end{array} \right| \\
 &= (b-a)(c-a)\{(c+a)-(b+a)\} \\
 &= (b-a)(c-a)(c-b) \\
 &= (a-b)(b-c)(c-a)
 \end{aligned}$$

[問9]

 ${}^t A A = E$ の両辺の行列式を求める

$$|^t A A| = |E| = 1$$

すなわち, $|{}^t A| |A| = 1$ ここで, $|{}^t A| = |A|$ であるから

$$|A|^2 = 1 \text{ となるので, } |A| = \pm 1$$