

P.62 1

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

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

$$= -2^3 \times (2-4)(1-4)(-2-4) \times (1-2)(-2-2) \times (-2-1) = -3456 //$$

他も同様に van der Monde の行列式 を用いて計算する。後は省略。

P.62 2

$$(1) \quad (5x) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x & a-x & a-x & a-x \\ x & y-x & b-x & b-x \\ x & y-x & z-x & c-x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x & a-x & 0 & 0 \\ x & y-x & b-y & b-y \\ x & y-x & z-y & c-y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x & a-x & 0 & 0 \\ x & y-x & b-y & 0 \\ x & y-x & z-y & c-z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a-x)(b-y)(c-z) //$$

$$(2) \quad (5x) = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & b \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & a-b \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & a-b \\ b-a & 0 & 0 & a-b \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & b & b+a \\ 0 & 0 & a-b & a-b \\ 0 & a-b & 0 & a-b \\ b-a & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (b-a) \begin{vmatrix} b & b & b+a \\ 0 & a-b & a-b \\ a-b & 0 & a-b \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -(a-b) \begin{vmatrix} b & b & a \\ 0 & a-b & a-b \\ a-b & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(a-b)^3 \begin{vmatrix} b & a \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(a-b)^3 (b-a) = -(a-b)^4 //$$

(3)  $n$  に用いる帰納法により証明する。  $n=1$  のときは自明なことに  $n>1$  とする。  $k$  行に用いる余因子展開より

$$(左辺) = (-1)^{n(n-1)} x \begin{vmatrix} 1+x^2 & x & & 0 \\ x & \ddots & & \\ & & x & 0 \\ & & & 1+x^2 & 0 \\ & & & x & x \end{vmatrix} + (1+x^2) \begin{vmatrix} 1+x^2 & x & & 0 \\ x & 1+x^2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & x & 1+x^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{n-1 \text{ 行}} \qquad \qquad \qquad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{n-1 \text{ 行}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -x^{2n} \begin{vmatrix} 1+x^2 & x & & & \\ x & 1+x^2 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & x & \\ & & & & 1+x^2 \end{vmatrix} + (1+x^2)(1+x^2+\dots+x^{2n-2}) \\
 &\quad (\because \text{并外-1行列に隣り合う余因子を用い, 及び帰納法の仮定}) \\
 &= -x^2(1+x^2+\dots+x^{2n-4}) + 1+x^2+x^4+\dots+x^{2n-2} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad + x^2+x^4+\dots+x^{2n-2}+x^{2n} \\
 &\quad (\because \text{再度帰納法の仮定より}) \\
 &= 1+x^2+\dots+x^{2n-2}+x^{2n}. \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $a=0$  の場合

$$\text{(左辺)} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & b & c \\ 0 & a & d & e \\ -b & -d & 0 & f \\ -c & -e & -f & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b & d & 0 & -f \\ c & e & f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b & c \\ 0 & 0 & d & e \end{vmatrix} = \left| \frac{b}{c} \frac{d}{e} \right|^2 = (be-dc)^2$$

$f=0$  のときも同様.  $a, f \neq 0$  の場合.  $\Delta$  は

$$\text{(右辺)} = a^2 f^2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & b' & c' \\ -1 & 0 & d' & e' \\ -b'' & -d'' & 0 & 1 \\ -c'' & -e'' & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \quad (b' = b/a, \quad c' = c/a, \dots \\ b'' = b/f, \quad d'' = d/f, \dots \quad \text{と置く})$$

$$= a^2 f^2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & b' & c' \\ -1 & 0 & d' & e' \\ -b'' & 0 & b'd'' & 1+c'd'' \\ -c'' & 0 & -1+b'e'' & c'e'' \end{vmatrix} = a^2 f^2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & b' & c' \\ -1 & 0 & d' & e' \\ 0 & 0 & b'd''-d'b'' & 1+c'd''-b'e'' \\ 0 & 0 & -1+b'e''-c'd'' & c'e''-e'c'' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$b'd''-b''d' = b/a \cdot d/f - b/f \cdot d/a = 0. \quad \text{同様に } c'e''-e'c'' = 0 \quad \text{とある.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= a^2 f^2 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1+c'd''-b'e'' & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1+b'e''-c'd'' & 0 \end{vmatrix} \times \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1+c'd''-b'e'' \\ -1+b'e''-c'd'' & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & af-be+cd \\ -af+be-cd & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (af-be+cd)^2 //
 \end{aligned}$$