

[觀念二] 凡得夢行列式(Van dermonde determinate)

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \text{ 原理 : } (1) & \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{array} \right| \stackrel{(-1)}{\sim} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b-a & c-a \\ a^2 & b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{cc} b-a & c-a \\ b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 \end{array} \right| \stackrel{\text{提}(c-a)}{\sim} \\
 & = (b-a)(c-a) \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ b+a & c+a \end{array} \right| = (b-a)(c-a)(c-b) \\
 (2) & \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & a & a^2 & a^3 \\ 1 & b & b^2 & b^3 \\ 1 & c & c^2 & c^3 \\ 1 & d & d^2 & d^3 \end{array} \right| = (d-c)(d-b)(c-b)(c-a)(b-a)
 \end{aligned}$$

[範例一]

求 $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & 16 \\ 3 & 9 & 27 & 81 \\ 4 & 16 & 64 & 256 \end{vmatrix}$ 之值

答 288

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解} \quad & \begin{matrix} \text{提}2 \leftarrow \\ \text{提}3 \leftarrow \\ \text{提}4 \leftarrow \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & 16 \\ 3 & 9 & 27 & 81 \\ 4 & 16 & 64 & 256 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 & 27 \\ 1 & 4 & 16 & 64 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1^2 & 1^3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2^2 & 2^3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3^2 & 3^3 \\ 1 & 4 & 4^2 & 4^3 \end{vmatrix}}_{\text{凡得夢!}} \\
 & = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot (4-3)(4-2)(4-1)(3-2)(3-1)(2-1) = 288
 \end{aligned}$$

主題 2 行列式的應用

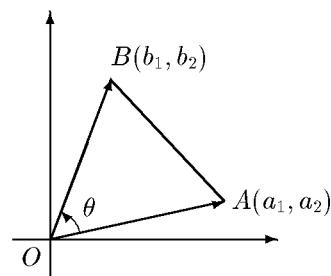
[觀念一] 用行列式表三角形面積

1. 原理 : (1) 如圖 ΔAOB , 其中 $\overrightarrow{OA} = (a_1, a_2)$, $\overrightarrow{OB} = (b_1, b_2)$

$$\Delta AOB \text{ 面積} = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \right|$$

(2) $A(x_1, y_1)$, $B(x_2, y_2)$, $C(x_3, y_3)$

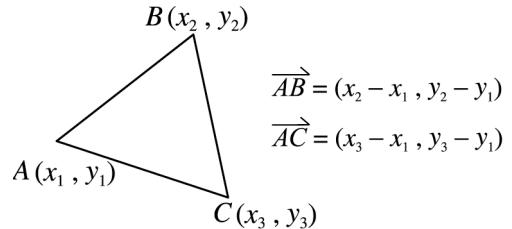
$$\Delta ABC = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right|$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{證明: } (1) \Delta AOB &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|\overrightarrow{OA}|^2 |\overrightarrow{OB}|^2 - (\overrightarrow{OA} \cdot \overrightarrow{OB})^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(a_1^2 + a_2^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2) - (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} |a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \right| \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{行列式} \\ \text{絕對值} \end{array} \\
 &\quad \downarrow \text{絕對值}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \overrightarrow{AB} = (x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1), \overrightarrow{AC} = (x_3 - x_1, y_3 - y_1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right|^{-1} &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & 0 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \right| \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{降階} \\ \text{1} \\ \text{0} \\ \text{0} \end{array} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 \end{vmatrix} \right| \\
 &= \Delta ABC
 \end{aligned}$$



[範例一]
 $P_1(x_1, y_1), P_2(x_2, y_2), P_3(x_3, y_3)$ 且 $\Delta P_1P_2P_3$ 面積為 20, $A(3x_1 - 4y_1, 5y_1 - 6x_1), B(3x_2 - 4y_2, 5y_2 - 6x_2), C(3x_3 - 4y_3, 5y_3 - 6x_3)$, 求 ΔABC 面積

答 180

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解 } \Delta ABC \text{ 面積} &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 3x_1 - 4y_1 & 5y_1 - 6x_1 & 1 \\ 3x_2 - 4y_2 & 5y_2 - 6x_2 & 1 \\ 3x_3 - 4y_3 & 5y_3 - 6x_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 3x_1 - 4y_1 & -3y_1 & 1 \\ 3x_2 - 4y_2 & -3y_2 & 1 \\ 3x_3 - 4y_3 & -3y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right| \\
 &\quad \uparrow \text{(x2) 消 } x \qquad \uparrow \text{\times } (-\frac{4}{3}) \text{ 消 } y \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 3x_1 & -3y_1 & 1 \\ 3x_2 & -3y_2 & 1 \\ 3x_3 & -3y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{9}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right| \\
 &\quad \uparrow \text{提 } 3 \qquad \uparrow \text{提 } (-3)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 9 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \\ x_3 & y_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right| = 9 \cdot 20 = 180$$

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【觀念二】體積

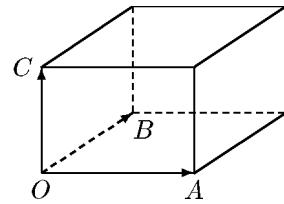
1. 公式：(1)如圖以 \overrightarrow{OA} , \overrightarrow{OB} , \overrightarrow{OC} 為三棱所成的平行六面體

$$\overrightarrow{OA} = (a_1, a_2, a_3),$$

$$\overrightarrow{OB} = (b_1, b_2, b_3),$$

$$\overrightarrow{OC} = (c_1, c_2, c_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{六面體體積為} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{array} \right| \text{的絕對值}$$



PS：每個面都是平行四邊形的凸多面體稱為平行六面體

公式證明（補充教材）：

1° 空間中， \vec{a} 與 \vec{b} 所成的平行四邊形面積為 S

$$\vec{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3), \vec{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 |\vec{b}|^2 - (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b})^2}, \text{ PS : } S = 2\Delta AOB$$

$$= \sqrt{(a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2)(b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2) - (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(a_1^2 b_2^2 + a_2^2 b_1^2 - 2a_1 b_1 a_2 b_2) + (a_2^2 b_3^2 + a_3^2 b_2^2 - 2a_2 b_2 a_3 b_3) + (a_1^2 b_3^2 + a_3^2 b_1^2 - 2a_1 b_1 a_3 b_3)}$$

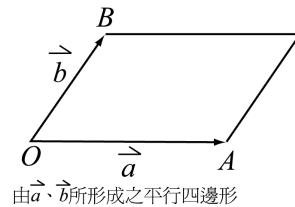
$$= \sqrt{(a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)^2 + (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2)^2 + (a_1 b_3 - a_3 b_1)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left| \begin{array}{cc} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{array} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_3 & a_1 \\ b_3 & b_1 \end{array} \right|^2 + \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{array} \right|^2}$$

$$\text{令 } \vec{t} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{array}, \begin{array}{cc} a_3 & a_1 \\ b_3 & b_1 \end{array}, \begin{array}{cc} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{array} \right)$$

(a) $S = |\vec{t}|$ ，即平行四邊形，面積為 \vec{t} 的長度。

(b) \vec{t} 是 \vec{a} , \vec{b} 的公垂向量



2° 平面六面體體積

$$= (\vec{a}, \vec{b} \text{ 所張平行四邊形面積}) \times h, \text{ 令 } \overrightarrow{OC} = \vec{c} \Rightarrow h = ||\vec{c}|| \cos \theta$$

$$= ||\vec{t}|| \times ||\vec{c}|| \times \cos \theta$$

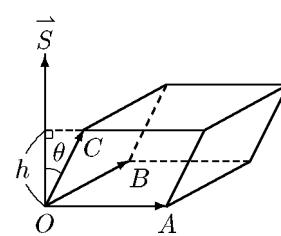
$$= |\vec{t} \cdot \vec{c}|$$

$$= \left| (c_1, c_2, c_3) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{cc} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{array}, \begin{array}{cc} a_3 & a_1 \\ b_3 & b_1 \end{array}, \begin{array}{cc} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{array} \right) \right|$$

$$= \left| c_1 \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{array} \right| + c_2 \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_3 & a_1 \\ b_3 & b_1 \end{array} \right| + c_3 \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{array} \right| \right|$$

$$= |a_2 b_3 c_1 - a_3 b_2 c_1 + a_3 b_1 c_2 - a_1 b_3 c_2 + a_1 b_2 c_3 - a_2 b_1 c_3|$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{array} \right|$$



(2) 四面體 $OABC$ ，其中 $\overrightarrow{OA} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$ ， $\overrightarrow{OB} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$ ， $\overrightarrow{OC} = (c_1, c_2, c_3)$

則四面體體積為 $\frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$ 的絕對值

即 \overrightarrow{OA} , \overrightarrow{OB} , \overrightarrow{OC} 所張平行六面體的 $\frac{1}{6}$

說明：1° 三角柱 $OAB - CPQ$ 的體積為六面體的 $\frac{1}{2}$

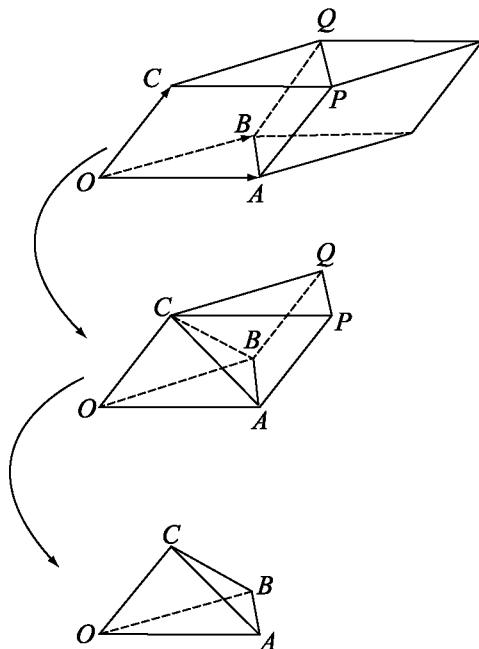
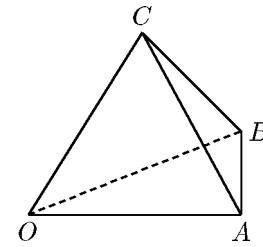
2° 錐體體積 $= \frac{1}{3} \times \text{底面積} \times \text{高} = \frac{1}{3} \times \text{柱體體積}$

\Rightarrow 四面體 $OABC$ 體積

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times (\text{OAB} - CPQ \text{ 體積})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \text{六面體體積} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \times (\text{六面體體積})$$



[範例一]

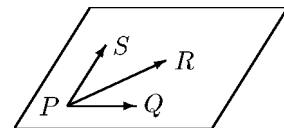
$P(1, 0, 1)$, $Q(1, 1, k-2)$, $R(2, 0, 0)$, $S(k+2, 0, -3)$ 四點共面，求 k

答 3

解 $\overrightarrow{PQ} = (0, 1, k-3)$, $\overrightarrow{PR} = (1, 0, -1)$, $\overrightarrow{PS} = (k+1, 0, -4)$

\because 3 個向量共面， \therefore 六面體體積為 0

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & k-3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ k+1 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow -(k+1) + 4 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow k = 3$$



3-3

主題 3 三元一次方程組

[觀念一] 克拉瑪法則(Cramer's rule)

1. 原理： $\begin{cases} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2 \\ a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3 \end{cases}$ 的 x 、 y 、 z 滿足 $\begin{cases} \Delta \cdot x = \Delta_x \\ \Delta \cdot y = \Delta_y \\ \Delta \cdot z = \Delta_z \end{cases}$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} d_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ d_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ d_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & d_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & d_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & d_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & d_3 \end{vmatrix}$$