

$$D_{n+1} = \begin{vmatrix} x & a & a & \cdots & a \\ b & x & a & \cdots & a \\ b & b & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} = F_1 - F_2 = \begin{vmatrix} x-b & a-x & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b & x & a & \cdots & a \\ b & b & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix} = \dots$$

$$\dots = (x-b)D_n + (x-a) \begin{vmatrix} b & a & a & \cdots & a \\ b & x & a & \cdots & a \\ b & b & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n} = F_1 - F_2 = \dots$$

$$\dots = (x-b)D_n + (x-a) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a-x & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ b & x & a & \cdots & a \\ b & b & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}_{n \times n} = \dots$$

$$\dots = (x-b)D_3 + (x-a)(x-a) \begin{vmatrix} b & a & a & \cdots & a \\ b & x & a & \cdots & a \\ b & b & x & \cdots & a \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b & b & b & \cdots & x \end{vmatrix}_{(n-1) \times (n-1)} = F_1 - F_2 = \dots$$

$$\dots = (x-b)D_n + (x-a)^2(x-a)^{n-1-2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a-x \\ b & x \end{vmatrix}_{2 \times 2} = \dots$$

$$\dots = (x-b)D_n + (x-a)^{2+n-1-2+1}b = \dots$$

$$D_{n+1} = (x-b)D_n + (x-a)^n b \quad (1)$$

Trabajando por columnas, o haciendo el determinante de la matriz traspuesta

$$D_{n+1} = (x-a)D_n + (x-b)^n a \quad (2)$$

$$0 = [(x-b) - (x-a)]D_n + (x-a)^n b - (x-b)^n a \quad (1) - (2)$$

$$0 = (x-b-x+a)D_n + (x-a)^n b - (x-b)^n a$$

$$0 = (a-b)D_n + (x-a)^n b - (x-b)^n a$$

$$(a-b)D_n = -[(x-a)^n b - (x-b)^n a]$$

$$(a-b)D_n = (x-b)^n a - (x-a)^n b$$

Y si no he cometido ya alguna fechoría

$$D_n = \frac{(x-b)^n a - (x-a)^n b}{a-b} \quad a \neq b \text{ y me conformo}$$

Si  $a = b$ , aplicamos recurrencia en (1) y obtenemos

$$D_{n+1} = (x-b)^n (x+nb)$$