

12月20日 演習角平答.

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I (1) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ "正則"であることを判定し、逆行列を求めよ

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 8 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -6 & -5 \\ 0 & -7 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ -7 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 36 - 35 = 1$$

よ) A は正則である. $\begin{cases} 2r + = 1r \times (-3) \\ 3r + = 1r \times (-5) \end{cases}$

$$(A | I_3) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 8 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\downarrow} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & -5 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -7 & -6 & -5 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{7}{6} & -1 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{2r \times = \frac{1}{6}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{\begin{matrix} 2r \times = (-1) \\ 3r \times = (-1) \end{matrix}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 5 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{3r \times = 6} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 & 7 & -6 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{1r + = 2r \times (-3)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 & 7 & -6 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\downarrow} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 4 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -7 & -6 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 & 7 & -6 \end{array} \right)$$

よ) $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & -3 \\ -7 & -6 & 5 \\ 9 & 7 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$

③ A は正則である. 基行列 $P_1, P_2, \dots, P_k$ がある. $P_k \dots P_2 P_1 A = I_3$

Σ 1 3 3 か、 $P = P_2 \cdots P_1$ とおくと P は正則となり

$$PA = I_3$$

か、

$$A = P^{-1}$$

Σ 1 3 3 の 2、 A は正則かどうか。

$$Q: \text{正則} \Rightarrow Q^{-1}: \text{正則}$$

$$(2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \text{2 (1) と同値}$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0$$

$2r+ = 1r \times \frac{1}{2}$
 $3r+ = 1r \times \frac{1}{2}$

か、 A は正則 2 である。

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{1r \times \frac{1}{2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} 2r+ = \\ 1r \times (-1) \end{array}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$3r+ = 1r \times (-1)$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{2r+ = 3r \times (-\frac{1}{2})} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{\begin{array}{l} 2r+ = \\ 1r \times (-1) \end{array}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$2r \times = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{1r+ = 2r \downarrow \times (-1)}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xleftarrow{\begin{array}{l} 2r+ = 3r \times -\frac{1}{2} \\ 3r+ = 2r \times (-2) \end{array}}$$

$$\text{か、} A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{4} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{4} & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & x \\ 1 & x & x \end{pmatrix} \quad 1 \leq j \leq 3 \quad \text{Im}(A) \cap \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid x \neq 1\}.$$

$$A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & x-1 \\ 0 & x-1 & x-1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow[\substack{2r \\ \updownarrow \\ 3r}]{\substack{2r+ = 1r(x-1) \\ 3r+ = 1r(x-1)}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x-1 & x-1 \\ 0 & 0 & x-1 \end{pmatrix} = A_1$$

① $x = 1 \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$\dim \text{Im}(A) = \text{rank}(A) = 1$$

$\in \{1\}$

② $x \neq 1 \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$A_1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2r \times = \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$$3r \times = \frac{1}{x-1}$$

$\in \mathbb{R}$

$$\dim \text{Im}(A) = \text{rank}(A) = 3.$$