

1 (1) 3×4 行列

(2) 0

(3) $(3 \ -1 \ 2 \ -5)$

(4) $\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$

2 (1) $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

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

(3) $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 6 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$

(4) $\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^2 + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} 25 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 40 & 3 \\ 3 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$

3 (1) $3 \times 4 - 1 \times 2 = 12 - 2 = 10$.

(2) $\frac{1}{2 \times 3 - 0 \times 1} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$(3) \frac{1}{100^2 - 99^2} \begin{pmatrix} 100 & -99 \\ -99 & 100 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(100-99)(100+99)} \begin{pmatrix} 100 & -99 \\ -99 & 100 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{199} \begin{pmatrix} 100 & -99 \\ -99 & 100 \end{pmatrix}$$

④ 1) 目の方法 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 100 & 99 \\ 99 & 100 \end{pmatrix}$ とおく

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ とおす}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{199} \begin{pmatrix} 100 & -99 \\ -99 & 100 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{199} \begin{pmatrix} 200 - 297 \\ -198 + 300 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{199} \begin{pmatrix} -97 \\ 102 \end{pmatrix}$$

2) 目の方法

二方程式をたして計算した方が早い。

$$2) \text{ の式をたして } 199x + 199y = 5$$

$$\therefore x + y = \frac{5}{199}$$

2つの式を引く。 $x - y = -1$

よって $2x = \frac{5}{199} - 1 = \frac{-194}{199}$

$x = \frac{-97}{199}$

$y = x + 1 = \frac{-97}{199} + 1 = \frac{102}{199}$

⑤ 1 行列の逆行列

① $\det(A - tE_2) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 4-t & 2 \\ 1 & 3-t \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$(4-t)(3-t) - 2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow 12 - 7t + t^2 - 2 = 0$

$\Rightarrow t^2 - 7t + 10 = 0$

$\Rightarrow (t-5)(t-2) = 0 \quad t = 2, 5$

② $Ax = 2x$ とき $x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$ とし、 $t=2$ とする

$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$ より

$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

よって $\begin{cases} 4x + 2y = 2x \\ x + 3y = 2y \end{cases}$
 $x = 2y$ とし、 $x=2$ とする

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \left(\begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \right) \left(\begin{matrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \right) \text{ z } \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \right)$$

$$Av = 5v \text{ t } \text{---} \quad v = \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ t } \text{---} \text{ z } \text{---} \text{ z } \text{---}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = 5 \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ t } \text{---}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ t } \text{---} \text{ z } \text{---}$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \text{ t } \text{---} \text{ z } \text{---}$$

$$\# \text{ t } \text{---} (P^{-1}AP)^n = \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & 0 \\ 0 & 5^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\# \text{ t } \text{---} (P^{-1}AP)^n = P^{-1}A^nP \text{ t } \text{---}$$

$$A^n = P \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & 0 \\ 0 & 5^n \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{|X| - (-1)2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1+2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{\text{dfr}}$$

$$A^n = P \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & 0 \\ 0 & 5^n \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & 0 \\ 0 & 5^n \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2^n & 2 \cdot 5^n \\ -2^n & 5^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2^n + 2 \cdot 5^n & -2^{n+1} + 2 \cdot 5^n \\ -2^n + 5^n & 2^{n+1} + 5^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \text{ ① } \det(B-tE_2) = \det \begin{pmatrix} 13-t & -30 \\ 5 & -12-t \end{pmatrix} \text{ etc.}$$

$$\Rightarrow (13-t)(-12-t) - (-30) \cdot 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -156 - t + t^2 + 150 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t^2 - t - 6 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (t-3)(t+2) = 0$$

$$t = 3, -2$$

$$(2) \quad Bx = 3x \quad \&\&\< \quad (x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 13 & -30 \\ 5 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \&\&\<$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10 & -30 \\ 5 & -15 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Bx = -2x \quad \&\&\<$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 13 & -30 \\ 5 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = -2 \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \&\&\<$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 15 & -30 \\ 5 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \quad P = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ y_1 & y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \&\&\<$$

$$P^T A P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \&\&\<$$

$$\&\&\< \quad (P^T A P)^n = \begin{pmatrix} 3^n & 0 \\ 0 & (-2)^n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{3-2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \&\&\<$$

$$A^n = P \cdot (P^T A P)^n \cdot P^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3^n & 0 \\ 0 & (-2)^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3^{n+1} & 2 \cdot (-2)^n \\ 3^n & (-2)^n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3^{n+1} + (-2)^{n+1} & -2 \cdot 3^{n+1} + 6(-2)^n \\ 3^n - (-2)^n & -2 \cdot 3^n + 3 \cdot (-2)^n \end{pmatrix}$$