

1. (1)  $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & ab+bd \\ 0 & d^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\therefore a=d=0$

(2) [1]  $tA = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 7 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  [2]  $tB = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

(3)  $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 4 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $BA = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ 3 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$

[1]  $tA+tB = t(BA) = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ -4 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$  [2]  $tB+tA = t(AB) = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ -6 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$

(4) [1] 1 [2] 0 [3] -2 [4] 3

(5) [1]  $\begin{pmatrix} 15 & 8 \\ -2 & -9 \\ 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$  [2]  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 11 \\ 8 & -8 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$  [3]  $\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

[4]  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

(解法) [1]  $\begin{pmatrix} 12 & 8 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 0 \\ 6 & 9 \\ 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12+3 & 8-0 \\ 4-6 & 0-9 \\ 8-3 & 4+6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 8 \\ -2 & -9 \\ 5 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$

[2]  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 2 & -2+2 & 3+8 \\ 4 \times 2 & -8+0 & 12+0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 11 \\ 8 & -8 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$

[3]  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+6 & -2+2 \\ -3+3 & 6+1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$

[4]  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2-2 & 1+6 & 0+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

(6) [1]  $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2+0 & 1 \\ -2+3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  [2]

$(AB)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4+1 & 2-1 \\ 2-1 & 1+1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

[2]  $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4+3 & 2 \\ 6+0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore A^2 B^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7+0 & 2+0 \\ -14+6 & -4+3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ -8 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

(7) [1] 5 [2] 1

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2 (1)  $P_1 A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0+1+0 & 0+3+0 & 0+1+0 \\ 2-2+0 & 5-6+0 & 3-2+0 \\ 0-3+3 & 0-9+8 & 0-3+2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

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

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

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

(5) (4)の結果から A は正則で  $A^{-1} = P_4 P_3 P_2 P_1$  と表すから

$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1/2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -7 & 2 \\ -1/2 & 5/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$

(6)  $(tA)^{-1} = t(A^{-1}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -7 & 2 \\ -1/2 & 5/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$

3.  $tA = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$  [1]  $\frac{1}{2}(A+tA) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 10 & 9 \\ 10 & 10 & 5 \\ 9 & 5 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 & 9/2 \\ 5 & 5 & 5/2 \\ 9/2 & 5/2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}(A-tA) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 & -7 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \\ 7 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -7/2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 7/2 & -1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 5 & 9/2 \\ 5 & 5 & 5/2 \\ 9/2 & 5/2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & -7/2 \\ 2 & 0 & 1/2 \\ 7/2 & -1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

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

(2)  $AX = C - B \therefore X = A^{-1}(C - B) = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -4 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -22 & 22 \\ 14 & -13 \end{pmatrix}$

5.  $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+c & b+d \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $BA = \begin{pmatrix} a & a+b \\ c & c+d \end{pmatrix}$

$\therefore AB = BA \Leftrightarrow a+c=a, b+d=a+b, d=c+d$

$\Leftrightarrow c=0, a=d$

(1)  $AB$  の (i,j) 成分 =  $\sum_{p=1}^2 a_{ip} b_{pj}$   $\therefore (AB)C$  の (i,j) 成分 =  $\sum_{r=1}^2 (\sum_{p=1}^2 a_{ip} b_{pr}) c_{rj} = \sum_{p=1}^2 a_{ip} (\sum_{r=1}^2 b_{pr} c_{rj}) = A(BC)$  の (i,j) 成分

[1]  $a_{ip} b_{pj}$  [2]  $c_{rj}$  [3]  $a_{ip} b_{pr}$  [4]  $a_{ip}$  [5]  $b_{pr} c_{rj}$

(2)  $BC$  の  $S$  次元正則行列  $\text{tr}(BC) = \sum_{r=1}^3 (\sum_{p=1}^2 b_{pr} c_{rp}) = \sum_{r=1}^3 (\sum_{p=1}^2 c_{rp} b_{pr}) = \text{tr}(CB)$

[1]  $S$  [2]  $L$  [3]  $b_{pr} c_{rp}$  [4]  $b_{pr}$  [5]  $r$  [6]  $CB$

(3)  $tA$ :  $2 \times m$  行列  $tAB$  の  $2$  次元正則行列

$tAB$  の (i,j) 成分 =  $\sum_{p=1}^m a_{pi} b_{pj}$  となる

$\text{tr}(tAB) = \sum_{r=1}^2 (\sum_{p=1}^m a_{pr} b_{pr})$

[1]  $L$  [2]  $m$  [3]  $a_{pi} b_{pj}$  [4]  $L$  [5]  $a_{pr} b_{pr}$

$\|A\| = \sqrt{A \cdot A} = \sqrt{4+0+4+0+25+16} = 7$

$\|B\| = \sqrt{4+1+9+1+0+1} = 4$

$A \cdot B = -4+0+6+0+0+4 = 6$

$(B-kC) \cdot C = B \cdot C - k = 0$  ( $\because \|C\|^2 = 1$ )

$\therefore k = B \cdot C = \frac{1}{7} B \cdot A = \frac{1}{7} A \cdot B = \frac{6}{7}$

$\therefore D = B - \frac{6}{7} C$  となる

$\|D\| = \sqrt{D \cdot D} = \sqrt{(B - \frac{6}{7}C) \cdot (B - \frac{6}{7}C)}$

$= \sqrt{B \cdot B - \frac{12}{7} B \cdot C + \frac{36}{49}} = \sqrt{16 - \frac{12}{7} \cdot \frac{6}{7} + \frac{36}{49}}$

$= \frac{748}{49} = \frac{2}{7} \sqrt{187}$

[6] 7 [7] 4 [8] 6 [9]  $\frac{6}{7}$  [10]  $\frac{12}{7}$

[11]  $\frac{36}{49}$  [12] 187

$$c^2 \sum_{n=1}^p 1$$

7.  $a_{ij} = c$  则  $A^2$  的  $(i,j)$  成分 =  $\sum_{n=1}^p a_{in} a_{nj} = c^2 p$  (1)

$A^3$  的  $(i,j)$  成分 =  $\sum_{n=1}^p c^2 p \cdot c = c^3 p^2$  (2)

→  $A^m$  的  $(i,j)$  成分是  $c^m p^{m-1}$  用数学归纳法证明

$m=1$  时显然成立。  $m=2$  时  $a_{ij}^{(2)} = c^2 p$  (3)

假设  $m=l$  时  $a_{ij}^{(l)} = c^l p^{l-1}$  (4)  
 $m=l+1$  时  $a_{ij}^{(l+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^p c^l p^{l-1} \cdot c = c^{l+1} p^l$  (5)  
 $= c^{l+1} p^l \sum_{n=1}^p 1 = c^{l+1} p^l$  (6) ( $m=l+1$  时成立)

8. (1)  $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ b & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+ab & a+ac \\ b+bc & ab+c^2 \end{pmatrix} = 7A = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 7a \\ 7b & 7c \end{pmatrix}$

由  $ab=6$  ... (1),  $a(c-6)=0$  ... (2),  $b(c-6)=0$  ... (3)  
 $ab+ c(c-7)=0$  ... (4) (2), (3) 知  $c=6$  ( $a \neq 0, b \neq 0$ )  
 代入 (1) 知  $a=2, b=3$  或  $a=3, b=2$  均满足 (4) 且  $c=6$  均满足 (1) (6分)

(2)  $A^3 = A^2 A = 7AA = 7A^2 = 7^2 A$ , 同理可知  $A^3 = 7^2 A$   
 故  $A^m = 7^{m-1} A$

9. (1)  $(E-A)(E + \sum_{n=1}^{p-1} A^n) = E^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{p-1} EA^n - A - \sum_{n=1}^{p-1} AA^n$   
 $= E + (A + A^2 + \dots + A^{p-1}) - A - (A^2 + A^3 + \dots + A^{p-1} + A^p)$   
 $= E - A^p = E \iff A^p = 0$

(2) 由 (1) 知  $(E-A)^{-1} = E + \sum_{n=1}^{p-1} A^n = E + A + A^2 + \dots + A^{p-1}$

(2)  $A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $A^3 = 0$  故 (1) 中  $p=3$

$(E-A)^{-1} = E + A + A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$