

解答例.

$$1. \text{rank}[v_1, v_2, v_3] = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \quad \therefore \text{1次従属である.}$$

$$2. \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = a \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + c \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

とる. 拡大係数行列を使うと

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 5 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 7 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & & & 3 \\ & 1 & & -\frac{3}{2} \\ & & 1 & -\frac{7}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore x = [v_1, v_2, v_3] \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -\frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{7}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{となる.}$$

3. $[v_1, v_2, v_3] = [u_1, u_2, u_3]P$ をみたす行列 P を求めればよい.

$[u_1, u_2, u_3]$ の逆行列は.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{9}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{9}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{5} & \frac{8}{15} \\ 0 & 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \end{array} \right] \quad \text{LQ'3}$$

$$\therefore P = \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 9 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{15} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 & 8 \\ 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 6 & -12 & 18 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{LQ'3}$$

$$4. \quad y_1 = \frac{1}{3} u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{y}_2 = u_2 - (y_1, u_2) y_1 = u_2 - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{\|\tilde{y}_2\|} \tilde{y}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{y}_3 &= u_3 - (y_1, u_3)y_1 - (y_2, u_3)y_2 \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$$y_3 = \frac{1}{\|y_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{この } y_1, y_2, y_3 \text{ が求める正規直交基底である}$$

5 例えは $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ や $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ など.

6. A はエルミートなので対角化可能.

$$\varphi_B(t) = \begin{vmatrix} t-2 & 1 & -4 \\ 0 & t-1 & -4 \\ 3 & -3 & t+1 \end{vmatrix} = (t-2) \cdot (t-1) \cdot (t+1) - 12 + 12(t-1) - 12(t-2)$$

$$= (t-2)(t-1)(t+1)$$

\therefore 異なる3つの固有値をもつので対角化可能.

\therefore 対角化可能でないのは C .

$$7. (1) \varphi_D(t) = \begin{vmatrix} t & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & t+3 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & t \end{vmatrix} = t^2(t+3) + 4 + 4 - 4(t+3) + 4t$$

$$= t^3 + 3t^2 - 4.$$

$$= (t-1)(t^2+4t+4) = (t-1)(t+2)^2.$$

∴ 固有値は 1 と -2.

$V(1)$ について.

$$(E-D) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0 \text{ を解くと.}$$

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 6 & -3 \\ 0 & 6 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 6 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \text{ より}$$

解の自由度は 1. $y = t$ とすれば $z = 2t, x = 2t$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2t \\ t \\ 2t \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore V(1) = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle.$$

$V(-2)$ について.

$$(-2E+D) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = 0 \text{ を解くと.}$$

$$\text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \text{rank} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = 1.$$

∴ 解の自由度は2. $x=t, y=s$ とすれば $z = -t+s$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} t \\ s \\ -t+s \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore V(-2) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$(2) P = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ とすれば } P^{-1}AP = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ となる.}$$