

入門線形代数

問題 1-4

1. (1) 方程式: $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

係数行列 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

拡大係数行列 $\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$

(2) 同様に方程式の逆元

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} x = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$

$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -4 \end{array} \right]$

4 (1) $x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 係数行列

x_1, x_2 存在すれば OK

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 = 2 \\ x_1 + x_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$(x_1, x_2) = (7, -4)$ かつ $a = -1$

(2) 同様に x_1, x_2 を用いて

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ -x_1 + x_2 = a \\ x_1 + 3x_2 = b \end{cases}$$

$b = 3x_2, a = x_2$ かつ $a = 3b$

2. (1) $\begin{cases} 2x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ -x_2 + 2x_3 = 2 \\ x_1 - x_3 = -2 \end{cases}$

5 代入すると

$$w = (2u_1 + 3u_2) - 3(-u_1 + 4u_2) = 5u_1 - 9u_2$$

(2) $\begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_3 = -1 \\ x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$

6. $u = h_1 u_1 + h_2 u_2 + \dots + h_s u_s$ かつ e_i

$(u_i = a_{i1} u_1 + \dots + a_{in} u_n)$ かつ

$e_i \in \text{span}\{u_1, \dots, u_n\}$

$$u = (h_1 \cdot a_{11} + h_2 \cdot a_{21} + \dots + h_s \cdot a_{s1}) u_1 + \dots + (h_1 \cdot a_{1n} + \dots + h_s \cdot a_{sn}) u_n$$

これは u の基底表示である

3. (1) $x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ かつ e

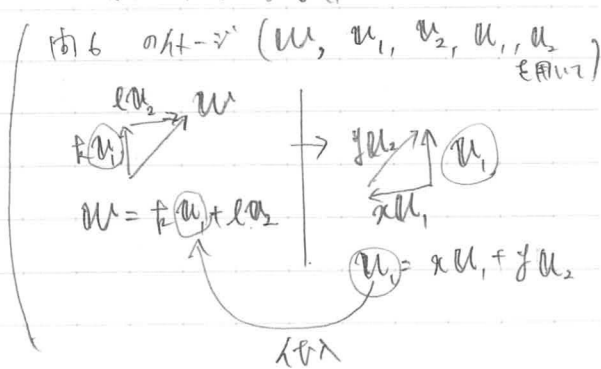
$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + x_2 = -2 \\ -x_1 + x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$(x_1, x_2) = (-\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$ かつ $a = -\frac{3}{4} h_1 + \frac{1}{4} h_2$

(2) 同様に x_1, x_2 を用いて

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 = 1 \\ 3x_1 + 3x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow$ 解は (表参照)



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問題 2-1

$$1 (1) \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 = -1 \\ x_1 - x_2 = 2 \\ 5x_2 = -5 \quad (① - 2 \times ②) \\ x_1 - x_2 = 2 \\ x_2 = -1 \quad (① \div 5) \\ x_1 = 1 \quad (① \div 5 + ②) \end{cases}$$

$(x_1, x_2) = (1, -1)$

$$(2) \begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 = 8 \\ 4x_1 = 8 \quad (① + ②) \\ x_1 - 2x_2 = 8 \\ x_1 = 2 \quad (① \div 4) \\ 2x_2 = -6 \quad (① \div 4 - ②) \end{cases}$$

$(x_1, x_2) = (2, -3)$

$$(3) \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 2 \\ -x_1 + 3x_3 = 8 \\ x_2 - 2x_3 = -4 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 2 \\ -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4 \quad (② + ③) \\ x_2 - 2x_3 = -4 \\ -3x_2 = 6 \quad (① + ②) \\ -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4 \\ x_2 - 2x_3 = -4 \\ x_2 = 2 \quad (① \div 3) \\ -x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 4 \\ -2x_3 = -6 \quad (② - \frac{1}{3}) \\ x_2 = 2 \\ -x_1 = -1 \quad (② - ① + \frac{2}{3}) \\ x_3 = 3 \quad (③ \div 2) \end{cases}$$

By $(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (1, 2, 3)$

$$1 (4) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1 \quad (\text{与①省略}) \\ x_1 + 4x_3 = 3 \quad (② - ①) \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3 = -2 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_2 = 1 \quad (① + ②) \\ -x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3 = -2 \\ x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 1 \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad (② \div 2) \\ -5x_3 = -\frac{5}{2} \quad (① + ③ - \frac{3}{2} \times ②) \\ x_1 = 1 \quad (① - ② - \frac{1}{2} \times ③) \\ x_2 = \frac{1}{2} \\ x_3 = \frac{1}{2} \quad (-\frac{1}{5} \times ③) \end{cases}$$

$(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

2 (1)	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 & 1 \\ \hline -1 & 2 \\ \hline 4 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & -1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & -1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array}$	(2)	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 & 5 \\ \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & 5 \\ \hline 0 & 4 \\ \hline 3 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \end{array}$
	A		F
	B		G
	C		H
	D		

$(x_1, x_2) = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$ $(x_1, x_2) = (\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$

各操作

A: ① + ②	F: ② × 3 - ①
B: ① ÷ 4	G: ① - ② × $\frac{5}{4}$
C: ② - $\frac{1}{4}$	H: ② ÷ 4
D: -②	

W.E.