

# 第四章

## 矩陣與線性方程組

### 習題 4-1

2. 設  $A=[a_{ij}]_{3 \times 2}$ , 若  $a_{ij}=i^2+j^2-1$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq 3$ ,  $1 \leq j \leq 2$ , 求  $A$ .

解：因  $A=[a_{ij}]_{3 \times 2}=\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{bmatrix}$  又  $a_{ij}=i^2+j^2-1$

故 
$$\begin{aligned} a_{11} &= 1^2+1^2-1=1, & a_{12} &= 1^2+2^2-1=4, \\ a_{21} &= 2^2+1^2-1=4, & a_{22} &= 2^2+2^2-1=7, \\ a_{31} &= 3^2+1^2-1=9, & a_{32} &= 3^2+2^2-1=12 \end{aligned}$$

所以, 
$$A=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 4 & 7 \\ 9 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. 下列哪一個矩陣是斜對稱矩陣？

$$A=\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B=\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -2 & -5 \\ 1 & 0 & 6 & -1 \\ 2 & -6 & 0 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C=\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & -4 \\ -3 & 0 & 5 \\ -4 & -5 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

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

解：A、B、C 均非斜對稱矩陣， $\therefore D=-D^T$ ，故 D 為斜對稱矩陣。

7. 設  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ , 求  $A$  的所有子矩陣.

解:  $A$  的所有子矩陣計有  $[1]$ ,  $[2]$ ,  $[3]$ ,  $[4]$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $[1, 3]$ ,  $[2, 4]$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ; 共九個.

### 習題 4-2

1. 設  $\begin{bmatrix} 2x^2+1 & 3x+4y \\ 4x+y & y^2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x+15 & 2y \\ -2x-3y & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ , 求  $x$  與  $y$ .

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} 2x^2+1=3x+15 & \cdots \cdots \cdots \text{①} \\ 3x+4y=2y & \cdots \cdots \cdots \text{②} \\ 4x+y=-2x-3y & \cdots \cdots \cdots \text{③} \\ y^2=9 & \cdots \cdots \cdots \text{④} \end{cases}$$

須同時成立.

由 ① 式  $2x^2-3x-14=0 \Rightarrow (2x-7)(x+2)=0$ , 故  $x=-2$  或  $x=\frac{7}{2}$

由 ④ 式  $y^2=9 \Rightarrow y=\pm 3$ , 由 ② 式  $3x=-2y$ , 由 ③ 式  $6x=-4y$

$$\text{故知 } \begin{cases} x=-2 \\ y=3 \end{cases}$$

3. 試求下列各矩陣之積.

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解：(2)} \quad & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 2 \times (-2) + 4 \times 1 & 1 \times (-1) + 2 \times 1 + 4 \times 2 & 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 + 4 \times (-3) \\ (-3) \times 1 + 1 \times (-2) + 0 \times 1 & (-3) \times (-1) + 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 2 & (-3) \times 1 + 1 \times 1 + 0 \times (-3) \\ 2 \times 1 + (-1) \times (-2) + 4 \times 1 & 2 \times (-1) + (-1) \times 1 + 4 \times 2 & 2 \times 1 + (-1) \times 1 + 4 \times (-3) \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 9 & -9 \\ -5 & 4 & -2 \\ 8 & 5 & -11 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(3)} \quad & \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 1 + 4 \times 3 + (-1) \times (-2) + 5 \times (-1) & 3 \times 0 + 4 \times 4 + (-1) \times 3 + 5 \times 2 \\ (-2) \times 1 + 1 \times 3 + 3 \times (-2) + 2 \times (-1) & (-2) \times 0 + 1 \times 4 + 3 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 \\ 4 \times 1 + 5 \times 3 + 6 \times (-2) + 7 \times (-1) & 4 \times 0 + 5 \times 4 + 6 \times 3 + 7 \times 2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 3+12+2-5 & 16-3+10 \\ -2+3-6-2 & 4+9+4 \\ 4+15-12-7 & 20+18+14 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 23 \\ -7 & 17 \\ 0 & 52 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 設  $A=B^T=\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , 試求  $AB$  與  $BA$ .

解：因  $(B^T)^T=B$ , 故

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

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$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 2 + (-3) \times (-3) + 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 & 2 \times (-4) + (-3) \times 0 + 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 & 2 \times (-1) + (-3) \times 3 + 1 \times 0 + 1 \times 1 \\ (-4) \times 2 + 0 \times (-3) + 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 & -4 \times (-4) + 0 \times 0 + 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 & (-4) \times (-1) + 0 \times 3 + 1 \times 0 + 2 \times 1 \\ (-1) \times 2 + 3 \times (-3) + 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 & (-1) \times (-4) + 3 \times 0 + 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 & (-1) \times (-1) + 3 \times 3 + 0 \times 0 + 1 \times 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 15 & -5 & -10 \\ -5 & 21 & 6 \\ -10 & 6 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 2 + (-4) \times (-4) + (-1) \times (-1) & 2 \times (-3) + (-4) \times 0 + (-1) \times 3 & 2 \times 1 + (-4) \times 1 + (-1) \times 0 & 2 \times 1 + (-4) \times 2 + (-1) \times 1 \\ (-3) \times 2 + 0 \times (-4) + 3 \times (-1) & (-3) \times (-3) + 0 \times 0 + 3 \times 3 & (-3) \times 1 + 0 \times 1 + 3 \times 0 & (-3) \times 1 + 0 \times 2 + 3 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 2 + 1 \times (-4) + 0 \times (-1) & 1 \times (-3) + 1 \times 0 + 0 \times 3 & 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 0 & 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 + 0 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 2 + 2 \times (-4) + 1 \times (-1) & 1 \times (-3) + 2 \times 0 + 1 \times 3 & 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 & 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 21 & -9 & -2 & -7 \\ -9 & 10 & -3 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & 2 & 3 \\ -7 & 0 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

7. 試解下列矩陣方程式中的  $\mathbf{X}$ .

$$\mathbf{X} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -1 & 0 \\ 6 & -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

解：令  $\mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ ，則  $\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -1 & 0 \\ 6 & -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

故  $\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} + 3x_{12} & -x_{11} & 2x_{11} + x_{12} \\ x_{21} + 3x_{22} & -x_{21} & 2x_{21} + x_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -1 & 0 \\ 6 & -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{解 } \begin{cases} x_{11} + 3x_{12} = -5 \\ 2x_{11} + x_{12} = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 與 } \begin{cases} x_{21} + 3x_{22} = 6 \\ 2x_{21} + x_{22} = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } x_{12} = -2, x_{11} = 1, x_{22} = 1, x_{21} = 3$$

$$\text{故 } X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

11. 若  $AB=BA$ , 且  $n$  為非負整數, 試證:  $(AB)^n = A^n B^n$ .

解: 因  $(AB)^n = \underbrace{(AB)(AB)\cdots(AB)}_{n \text{ 個}}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= A \cdot (BA) \cdot (BA) \cdot \cdots \cdot (BA) \cdot B \\ &= A \cdot (AB) \cdot (AB) \cdot \cdots \cdot (AB) \cdot B \quad (\because AB=BA) \\ &= A^2 \cdot (BA) \cdot (BA) \cdot \cdots \cdot (BA) \cdot B^2 \\ &= A^2 \cdot (AB) \cdot (AB) \cdot \cdots \cdot (AB) \cdot B^2 \quad (\because AB=BA) \\ &= A^3 \cdot (BA) \cdot (BA) \cdot \cdots \cdot (BA) \cdot B^3 \\ &= \cdots \cdots \cdots \\ &= A^{n-1} (BA) B^{n-1} \\ &= A^{n-1} (AB) B^{n-1} \quad (\because AB=BA) \\ &= A^n B^n \end{aligned}$$

### 習題 4-3

1. 試問下列方陣是否可逆? 若為可逆, 求其逆方陣.

$$(1) A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

解: (1) 利用 (4-3-1) 式, 因  $ad-bc=3 \times 2 - 1 \times 6 = 0$ , 故  $A$  為不可逆.

3. 若  $A$  為一可逆方陣, 且  $7A$  的逆方陣為  $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 7 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 求  $A$ .

$$\text{解: 因 } (7A)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 7 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 故}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7\mathbf{A} &= \frac{1}{-3 \times (-2) - 7 \times 1} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -7 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{1}{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -7 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

所以,

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{7} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{7} & \frac{3}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

4. 若  $\mathbf{A}$  與  $\mathbf{B}$  皆為  $n$  階方陣, 則下列關係是否成立?

$$(1) (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{B}^{-1} \quad (2) (c\mathbf{A})^{-1} = \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \quad (c \neq 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: (1) } \because (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) \cdot (\mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{B}^{-1}) &= \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{B}^{-1}) + \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{B}^{-1}) \\
 &= \mathbf{I}_n + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}^{-1} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{I}_n \\
 &= 2\mathbf{I}_n + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}^{-1} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{A}^{-1} \\
 &\neq \mathbf{I}_n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{-1} \neq \mathbf{A}^{-1} + \mathbf{B}^{-1}$$

$$(2) \because (c\mathbf{A}) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \right) = c \cdot \left( \mathbf{A} \cdot \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \right) = \left( c \cdot \frac{1}{c} \right) (\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1}) = \mathbf{I}_n$$

$$\therefore (c\mathbf{A})^{-1} = \frac{1}{c} \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

6. 試求  $x$  使得  $\begin{bmatrix} 2x & 7 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -7 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ .

解: 因

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2x & 7 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -7 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

又

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -7 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{8-7} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以 } \begin{bmatrix} 2x & 7 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 2x=4, \text{ 故 } x=2$$

9. 若  $A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 試求  $(2A)^{-3}$ .

$$\text{解: } (2A)^{-3} = \frac{1}{8} A^{-3} = \frac{1}{8} (A^3)^{-1}$$

$$\text{因 } A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow (A^3)^{-1} = \frac{1}{-2+5} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } (2A)^{-3} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{5}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{12} & -\frac{1}{24} \\ \frac{5}{24} & \frac{1}{24} \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 習題 4-4

1. 下列何者為基本矩陣？

$$(5) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: } (5) \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 非基本矩陣.}$$

2. 試決定列運算以還原下面各基本矩陣為單位矩陣.

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\text{解：(2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{6}R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. 考慮下列的矩陣

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 8 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 2 & -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

求基本矩陣  $\mathbf{E}_1$ 、 $\mathbf{E}_2$ 、 $\mathbf{E}_3$  與  $\mathbf{E}_4$ ，使得

$$(1) \mathbf{E}_1 \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B} \quad (2) \mathbf{E}_2 \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} \quad (3) \mathbf{E}_3 \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{C} \quad (4) \mathbf{E}_4 \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A}$$

$$\text{解：(1)} \quad \mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3} \mathbf{B} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{E}_1 \mathbf{A} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{E}_1 = \mathbf{E}_3 \cdot \mathbf{A}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_1 \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{B} \Rightarrow \mathbf{E}_1 = \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_1 \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 8 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{B}$$

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{B} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3} \mathbf{A} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{E}_2 \mathbf{B} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{E}_2 = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_2 \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} \Rightarrow \mathbf{E}_2 = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_2 \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 1 & 5 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 8 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}$$

$$(3) \quad \mathbf{A} \xrightarrow{-2R_1 + R_3} \mathbf{C} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{C} = -2\mathbf{E}_1 + \mathbf{E}_3 \cdot \mathbf{A}$$



$$-2\mathbf{E}_1 + \mathbf{E}_3 = \mathbf{E}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_3 \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 8 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 2 & -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{C}$$

$$(4) \quad \mathbf{C} \xrightarrow{2R_1+R_3} \mathbf{A} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{A} = 2\mathbf{E}_1 + \mathbf{E}_3 \cdot \mathbf{C}$$

$$2\mathbf{E}_1 + \mathbf{E}_3 = \mathbf{E}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_4 \mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 2 & -7 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 2 & -7 & -1 \\ 8 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{A}$$

4. 求下列方陣的逆方陣.

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{解: (2) } [\mathbf{B} : \mathbf{I}_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & : & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & : & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-3R_1+R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -14 & -8 & : & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & : & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-2R_3+R_1}$$

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$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -14 & -8 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_3}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -14 & -8 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{8R_3+R_2}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{6}R_2}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-1R_2+R_3}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{7}{6} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{1R_3+R_1}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{6} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{7}{6} \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{B}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{5}{6} \\ -\frac{1}{6} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{7}{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

5. 下列各矩陣中，哪些為簡約列梯陣？

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{D} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

解：A 是簡約列梯陣。

B 是簡約列梯陣。

C 不是簡約列梯陣。

D 不是簡約列梯陣。

6. 若  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ，求出一簡約列梯陣 C 使其列同義於 A。

$$\text{解：}\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-1R_3+R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-3R_1+R_4}$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -11 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-1R_1+R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -6 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -11 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{3R_2+R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -11 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{2R_2+R_4}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -7 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-1R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -7 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_3 \leftrightarrow R_4} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -7 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{7}R_3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{2R_3+R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{17}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-5R_3+R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{11}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{17}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{8}R_4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{11}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{17}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{2}{7} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} -\frac{2}{7}R_4+R_3 \\ \frac{17}{7}R_4+R_2 \\ -\frac{11}{7}R_4+R_1 \\ \sim \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\text{故 } C &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 即 } C \sim A.
\end{aligned}$$

## 習題 4-5

1. 試利用高斯後代法解下列方程組。

$$(3) \begin{cases} x_2 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 1 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - x_4 = 0 \\ 4x_1 + x_2 - 6x_3 + x_4 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: (3)} \quad & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & \vdots & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & -6 & 1 & \vdots & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & \vdots & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -6 & 1 & \vdots & 3 \end{bmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & \vdots & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -6 & 1 & \vdots & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-4R_1+R_3} \\
& \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & \vdots & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 3 & \vdots & 3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{3}R_3}
\end{aligned}$$

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$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-1R_2+R_3}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 - \frac{1}{2}x_2 & -\frac{1}{2}x_4 = 0 & x_4 = t, \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \\ x_2 - 2x_3 + & x_4 = 1 & \Rightarrow x_3 = s, \quad s \in \mathbb{R} \\ & & x_2 = 1 + 2s - t \end{cases}$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2}x_2 + \frac{1}{2}x_4 = \frac{1}{2} + s - \frac{t}{2} + \frac{t}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + s$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{1}{2} + s \\ x_2 = 1 + 2s - t \\ x_3 = s \\ x_4 = t \end{cases} \quad s \in \mathbb{R}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

2. 試利用高斯-約旦消去法解下列方程組。

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

$$\text{解: } (2) \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -3 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{1R_1+R_3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & \vdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \vdots & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & \vdots & -3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-1R_3+R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \vdots & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & \vdots & -3 \end{bmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow{-1R_2+R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \vdots & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & \vdots & -6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{3}R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & \vdots & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow{-1R_3+R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \vdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{-1R_3+R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & \vdots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\
& \xrightarrow{-1R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \vdots & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \vdots & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \vdots & 2 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore x_1=1, x_2=-1, x_3=2$$

5. 求出下列各線性方程組係數矩陣的逆方陣以解方程組.

$$(1) \begin{cases} 6x_1 - 2x_2 - 3x_3 = 1 \\ -x_1 + x_2 = -1 \\ -x_1 + x_3 = 2 \end{cases}$$

解：(1) 此方程組的矩陣形式為

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

先求出  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  的逆方陣.

$$[A : I_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & -3 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & : & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & : & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & -2 & -3 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-1R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & : & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & : & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & -2 & -3 & : & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} 1R_1+R_2 \\ -6R_1+R_3 \end{matrix}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & : & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & : & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & : & 1 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{2R_2+R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & : & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & : & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & : & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{1R_3+R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & : & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & : & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & : & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{1R_3+R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & : & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & : & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & : & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{得} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{故方程組的解爲 } \mathbf{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

即  $x_1=5$ ,  $x_2=4$ ,  $x_3=7$

7. 若  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 求齊次方程組  $(\lambda I_2 - A)\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  有非必然解的所有  $\lambda$  值。

$$\text{解: } (\lambda I_2 - A)\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \left( \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right) \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$



$$\Rightarrow \left( \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right) \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \lambda+1 & 2 \\ 2 & \lambda-2 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$$

因

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda+1 & 2 \\ 2 & \lambda-2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_2} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda+1 & 2 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2}(\lambda-2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{-(\lambda+1)R_2+R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2-\frac{1}{2}(\lambda-2)(\lambda+1) \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2}(\lambda-2) \end{bmatrix}$$

若  $\begin{bmatrix} \lambda+1 & 2 \\ 2 & \lambda-2 \end{bmatrix}$  爲奇異方陣，就有非必然解，亦即，

$$2 - \frac{1}{2}(\lambda-2)(\lambda+1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda-2)(\lambda+1) = 4$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 3 \text{ 或 } \lambda = -2$$

### 習題 4-6

1. 在下列各題中，選定一行或列，以餘因子展開求行列式的值。

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解：(2) } \det(\mathbf{A}) &= 3(-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + 0(-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + (-3)(-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -3(5+4) + 0(15-1) + 3(-12-1) \\ &= -66 \end{aligned}$$

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2. 利用行列式的性質求下列各行列式的值。

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -10 & 8 & 5 \\ -5 & -9 & 9 & 4 \\ -3 & -11 & 7 & 6 \\ 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{解：(2) 原式} = \begin{vmatrix} -4 & -10 & 8 & 5 \\ -5 & -9 & 9 & 4 \\ -3 & -11 & 7 & 6 \\ 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \times(-1) \\ \times(-1) \end{matrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -5 & -9 & 9 & 4 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 & 2 \\ 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -5 & -9 & 9 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (\text{第三列提 } -2, \text{ 一、三列相等})$$

6. 設

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1) 求  $\text{adj } A$ . (2) 計算  $\det(A)$ . (3) 證明  $A(\text{adj } A) = (\det(A))I_3$ .

$$\text{解：(1) } A_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} |M_{11}| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8 - 15 = -7$$

$$A_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} |M_{12}| = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

$$A_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} |M_{13}| = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$A_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} |M_{21}| = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{22}=(-1)^{2+2}|\mathbf{M}_{22}|=\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}=4$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{23}=(-1)^{2+3}|\mathbf{M}_{23}|=-\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}=-10$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{31}=(-1)^{3+1}|\mathbf{M}_{31}|=\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}=-13$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{32}=(-1)^{3+2}|\mathbf{M}_{32}|=-\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix}=-15$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{33}=(-1)^{3+3}|\mathbf{M}_{33}|=\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix}=12$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \operatorname{adj} \mathbf{A} &= \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_{11} & \mathbf{A}_{12} & \mathbf{A}_{13} \\ \mathbf{A}_{21} & \mathbf{A}_{22} & \mathbf{A}_{23} \\ \mathbf{A}_{31} & \mathbf{A}_{32} & \mathbf{A}_{33} \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 5 & -4 \\ 8 & 4 & -10 \\ -13 & -15 & 12 \end{bmatrix}^T \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 8 & -13 \\ 5 & 4 & -15 \\ -4 & -10 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \det(\mathbf{A}) &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \times (-3) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -10 & -4 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -10 & -4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -50 + 16 = -34 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \mathbf{A}(\operatorname{adj} \mathbf{A}) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 8 & -13 \\ 5 & 4 & -15 \\ -4 & -10 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -34 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -34 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -34 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(\mathbf{A}) \cdot \mathbf{I}_3 = (-34) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -34 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -34 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -34 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{A}(\operatorname{adj} \mathbf{A}) = \det(\mathbf{A}) \cdot \mathbf{I}_3$$

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7. 設  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 若  $\det(\lambda I_3 - A) = 0$ , 求  $\lambda$  的值.

$$\text{解：因 } \lambda I_3 - A = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 & -3 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda+3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & \lambda-3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & \lambda+2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{所以, } \det(\lambda I_3 - A) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+3 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & \lambda-3 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & \lambda+2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda-3) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+3 & 3 \\ 2 & \lambda+2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda-3)[(\lambda+3)(\lambda+2)-6] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda-3)(\lambda^2+5\lambda) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = -5 \text{ 或 } \lambda = 0 \text{ 或 } \lambda = 3$$

9. 試解下列之線性方程組

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3 = 1 \\ 4x_2 + 5x_3 = -1 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

解：原線性方程組之矩陣方程式為

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由第 7 題知, } \det(A) = -34, \text{ adj } A = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 8 & -13 \\ 5 & 4 & -15 \\ -4 & -10 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{可得 } \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \text{adj}(\mathbf{A}) = \frac{1}{-34} \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 8 & -13 \\ 5 & 4 & -15 \\ -4 & -10 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{34} & -\frac{8}{34} & \frac{13}{34} \\ -\frac{5}{34} & -\frac{4}{34} & \frac{15}{34} \\ \frac{4}{34} & \frac{10}{34} & -\frac{12}{34} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{則 } \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{34} & -\frac{8}{34} & \frac{13}{34} \\ -\frac{5}{34} & -\frac{4}{34} & \frac{15}{34} \\ \frac{4}{34} & \frac{10}{34} & -\frac{12}{34} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{15}{34} \\ -\frac{1}{34} \\ -\frac{6}{34} \end{bmatrix}$$

10. 下列的齊次方程組是否有非必然解？

$$(2) \begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ x_3 + 2x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解：(2) 因 } \det(\mathbf{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \square \times (-1) \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix}} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6 + 1 = 7 \neq 0$$

故方程組有必然解。

11. 利用克雷莫法則解下列各方程組。

$$(2) \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 4 \\ x_1 - 2x_3 + x_4 = 3 \\ x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 = -1 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_4 = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解：(2) } \det(\mathbf{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\times(2)]{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{row 2} - \text{row 1}}} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\times(-1)]{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{row 1} - \text{row 2}}}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{row 1} - \text{row 2}}} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -1$$

$$\det(\mathbf{A}_1) = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\times(-3)]{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{row 1} - 4 \times \text{row 2}}} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[\times(2)]{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{row 2} \times (-1/2)}}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{row 2} - \text{row 4}}} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -3$$

$$\det(\mathbf{A}_2) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \times (1) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \times (1)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \times (1) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2$$

$$\det(\mathbf{A}_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \uparrow \end{array} \times (1) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \uparrow \end{array} \times (1) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$\det(\mathbf{A}_4) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \uparrow \end{array} \times (-3) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \uparrow \end{array} \times (1)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

故

$$x_1 = \frac{\det(\mathbf{A}_1)}{\det(\mathbf{A})} = \frac{-3}{-1} = 3$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\det(\mathbf{A}_2)}{\det(\mathbf{A})} = \frac{2}{-1} = -2$$

$$x_3 = \frac{\det(\mathbf{A}_3)}{\det(\mathbf{A})} = \frac{-1}{-1} = 1$$

$$x_4 = \frac{\det(\mathbf{A}_4)}{\det(\mathbf{A})} = \frac{-2}{-1} = 2$$

### 習題 4-7

1. 試求下列各矩陣之特徵多項式。

$$(4) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

解：(4) 令  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$P(\lambda) = \det(\lambda \mathbf{I}_3 - \mathbf{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & -2 \\ 1 & -3 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-1)(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2) + 4 + (\lambda-1) - 6(\lambda-1)$$

$$= \lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 7$$

2. 試求下列各矩陣之特徵值及特徵向量。



$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

解：(2) 令  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ，假設  $\lambda$  為  $\mathbf{A}$  之特徵值，則  $\mathbf{A}$  之特徵方程式為

$$\det(\lambda \mathbf{I}_3 - \mathbf{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & \lambda-3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

利用行列式之性質將上式化為

$$(\lambda-2) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & 2 \\ 1 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\text{故} \quad (\lambda-2)[(\lambda-3)(\lambda-2)-2]=0$$

$$\text{展開得 } (\lambda-2)(\lambda^2-5\lambda+4)=0 \text{ 或 } (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-4)=0$$

故求得  $\mathbf{A}$  之特徵值為  $\lambda_1=1$ ,  $\lambda_2=2$ ,  $\lambda_3=4$ .

令  $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$  為  $\mathbf{A}$  對應於  $\lambda$  之特徵向量若且唯若  $\mathbf{x}$  為方程式

$(\lambda \mathbf{I}_3 - \mathbf{A})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  的非必然解，亦即，

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda-2 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & \lambda-3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda-2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

(i) 令  $\lambda_1=1$  代入  $\textcircled{1}$  式中，得

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$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

此方程組之擴增矩陣為

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2+R_1} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_2}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2+R_3} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-R_1}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

求得其解為  $\begin{bmatrix} -r \\ r \\ r \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $r$  為任意實數, 因此  $\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  為  $\mathbf{A}$  對應

於  $\lambda_1=1$  之特徵向量.

(ii) 令  $\lambda_2=2$  代入 ① 式中, 得

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

此方程組之擴增矩陣為

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_3+R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{2}R_2}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-2R_3+R_1} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{3}R_1}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-R_1+R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

求得其解為  $\begin{bmatrix} r \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $r$  為任意實數, 因此  $\mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  為  $\mathbf{A}$  對應於

$\lambda_2=2$  之特徵向量.

(iii) 令  $\lambda_3=4$  代入 ① 式中, 得

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

此方程組之擴增矩陣為

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-2R_2+R_1} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-R_2+R_3}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & 0 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-\frac{1}{2}R_1} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & -\frac{7}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

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求得其解為  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{2}r \\ -2r \\ r \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $r$  為任意實數, 因此  $\mathbf{x}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$  為  $\mathbf{A}$  對

應於  $\lambda_3=4$  之特徵向量.

### 習題 4-8

1. 下列各矩陣中, 哪些是可對角線化?

(2)  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$       (5)  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

解: (2) 設  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$P(\lambda) = \det(\lambda \mathbf{I}_2 - \mathbf{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)^2$$

令  $P(\lambda)=0 \Rightarrow (\lambda-1)^2=0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1=\lambda_2=1$

因特徵多項式有重根, 故由定理 4-8-2 推論,  $\mathbf{A}$  為不可被對角線化矩陣.

(5) 設  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$P(\lambda) = \det(\lambda \mathbf{I}_3 - \mathbf{A}) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-3)^3$$

令  $P(\lambda)=0 \Rightarrow (\lambda-3)^3=0$   
 $\Rightarrow \lambda_1=\lambda_2=\lambda_3=3$  (相等的實根)

故由定理 4-8-2 推論,  $\mathbf{A}$  不可被對角線化.

## 習題 4-9

1. 試就下列每一個矩陣，計算  $e^A$ 。

$$(2) A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

解：(2)  $A$  之特徵值為  $\lambda_1=0$ ， $\lambda_2=2$ ， $\lambda_3=3$  且特徵向量為

$$\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 與 } \mathbf{x}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

於是

$$A = PDP^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{故 } e^A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2e^2 & e^3 \\ 0 & e^2 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} e^3 & 2e^2 - 2e^3 & -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}e^3 \\ 0 & e^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

