

1. $\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ の長さ (大きさ) $|\mathbf{a}|$ を求めよ.
2. $\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ を正規化せよ.
3. $\mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ のなす角 θ に対して $\cos \theta$ を求めよ.
4. $\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ の直線 $\ell = V\left(\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}\right)$ 上の正射影を求めよ.
5. $\mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ a+b \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ について, $|\mathbf{x}_1| = 1$ で, \mathbf{x}_1 と \mathbf{x}_2 は直交している. a, b を求めよ.
6. $\mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 1 \\ b \end{pmatrix}$ について, \mathbf{a}_1 と \mathbf{a}_2 は直交し, $|\mathbf{a}_2| = \sqrt{3}$, $a > 0$ である. a, b を求めよ.
7. $\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ の平面 $V_1 = V\left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)$ 上への正射影を求めよ.
8. $\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ の平面 $x - y + 4z = 0$ 上の正射影を求めよ.
9. 正方行列 $A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ について, (1) A の固有値を計算せよ. (2) 固有値に対する固有空間を求めよ. (3) A を対角化せよ. (4) A^k ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) を求めよ. (5) $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A^k$ を計算せよ.
10. $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ を用いて線形写像 $f(\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{x}$ を定める. (x, y) 平面に \mathbf{x} を勝手に与えて $f(\mathbf{x})$ を図示せよ.
11. 次の行列の固有値, 固有空間を求めよ. $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 5 & -8 \\ 2 & 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & -2 \\ 4 & -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$
12. 次の行列は対角化可能であるか? $A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8}{10} & \frac{1}{10} & \frac{1}{10} \\ \frac{2}{10} & \frac{8}{10} & \frac{1}{10} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{10} & \frac{8}{10} \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{17}{20} & \frac{1}{8} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{10} & \frac{13}{16} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{20} & \frac{1}{16} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
13. $A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -9 & -15 \\ 3 & -4 & -9 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ について, (1) A を対角化せよ. (2) A^k ($k = 1, 2, \dots$) を求めよ.

1. $|a|^2 = 4^2 + (-3)^2 + 2^2 = 16 + 9 + 4 = 29$

$\therefore |a| = \sqrt{29}$

2. $|a| = \sqrt{(-6)^2 + 2^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{36 + 4 + 25} = \sqrt{65}$

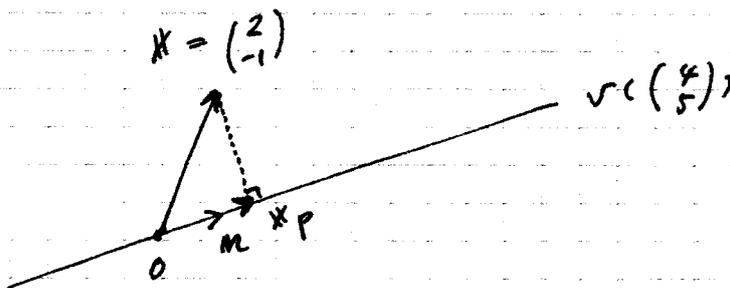
$\therefore a$ 正规化 $\frac{1}{|a|} a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{65}} \begin{pmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

3. $\cos \theta = \frac{(a_1, a_2)}{|a_1| \cdot |a_2|} = \frac{1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 2 + (-3) \cdot 5}{\sqrt{1+0+9} \sqrt{1+4+25}}$

$= \frac{-14}{\sqrt{10} \sqrt{30}} = \frac{-14}{10\sqrt{3}}$

$= -\frac{7}{5\sqrt{3}}$

4.



$\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$ 正规化 e m 之比, $m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{16+25}} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{41}} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

x 在 l 上的正射影 x_p 之比,

$x_p = (x, m) m = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{41}} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{41}} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \frac{1}{41} (8 - 5) \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3}{41} \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$

5. $|x_1| = 1$ より $a^2 + (a+b)^2 = 1$

$x_1 \perp x_2$ より $2a + (a+b) = 0.$

$a+b = -2a$ より 最初の式に代入して, $5a^2 = 1 \therefore a = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}.$
 2式に代入すると, $b = -3a = \mp \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}.$

よって, $(a, b) = \left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \mp \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \right).$ 複号同順.

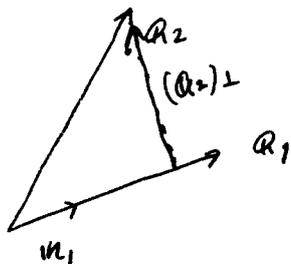
実際、これらの上の条件式を満たす。

6. $a_1 \perp a_2$ より $(a_1, a_2) = a + 1 - b = 0.$

$(a_2) = \sqrt{3}$ より $a^2 + 1 + b^2 = 3.$ $\therefore a$ 2式に代入して,

$a = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}, b = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$ (複号同順)

7. 同様、 v_1 の正規直交基底を求めよ。



a_1 の正規化を m_1 とすると

$m_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+9}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$

a_2 の m_1 方向の正射影を $(a_2)_p$ とすると,

$(a_2)_p = (a_2, m_1) m_1 = \left(\begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$
 $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}.$

a_2 と $(a_2)_p$ は正射影の差を $(a_2)_\perp$ とすると

$(a_2)_\perp = a_2 - (a_2)_p = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

$(a_2)_\perp$ の正規化を m_2 とすると

$m_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9+1+1}} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$

よって、

$v_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$
 正規直交基底.

2.15) $X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ の V_1 上への正射影 X_p は

$$\begin{aligned} X_p &= (X, m_1) m_1 + (X, m_2) m_2 \\ &= \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{55} \begin{pmatrix} 64 \\ 58 \\ -25 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

8. 平面 $V: x - y + 4z = 0$ を基底を用いて表すと,
 $y = t, z = s$ とおいて, $x = t - 4s$.

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t - 4s \\ t \\ s \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\therefore V = \text{span} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

以下は例7. と同じ手順に従う。 V の正規直交基底は

$$V = \text{span} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

よって X の正射影 X_p は

$$\begin{aligned} X_p &= (X, m_1) m_1 + (X, m_2) m_2 \\ &= \frac{1}{18} \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

9. (1) 固有方程式 $|\lambda E_2 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \lambda - \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix}$

$$= (\lambda - \frac{2}{3})(\lambda - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$= (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - \frac{1}{6}) = 0$$

$\therefore \lambda = 1, \frac{1}{6}$ (固有値).

(2) $\lambda = 1$ の固有空間 $V(1)$ を求める. 連立方程式

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -\frac{3}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right).$$

$$\therefore V(1) = V\left(\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \underline{V\left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}\right)}.$$

$\lambda = \frac{1}{6}$ の固有空間 $V(\frac{1}{6})$ を求める.

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right).$$

$$\therefore V\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) = \underline{V\left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)}.$$

$$(3) P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ と } A^{-1} \text{ と } P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}.$$

(4) (3) より

$$A^k = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}^k P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & (\frac{1}{6})^k \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}.$$

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

$$\therefore A^k = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & (\frac{1}{6})^k \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 + 2(\frac{1}{6})^k & 3 - 3(\frac{1}{6})^k \\ 2 - 2(\frac{1}{6})^k & 2 + 3(\frac{1}{6})^k \end{pmatrix}.$$

(5) (4) において $k \rightarrow \infty$ とすると $(\frac{1}{5})^k \rightarrow 0$.

$$\text{よって } A^k \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \end{pmatrix}, k \rightarrow \infty.$$

10.

A の固有値 λ を求める.

$$|\lambda E_2 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & -3 \\ -2 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 + \lambda - 6 = (\lambda+3)(\lambda-2) = 0$$

$\therefore \lambda = -3, 2$ (固有値)

それぞれの固有空間 E_λ を求める.

$\lambda = -3$ において.

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} -3+1 & -3 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 3/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

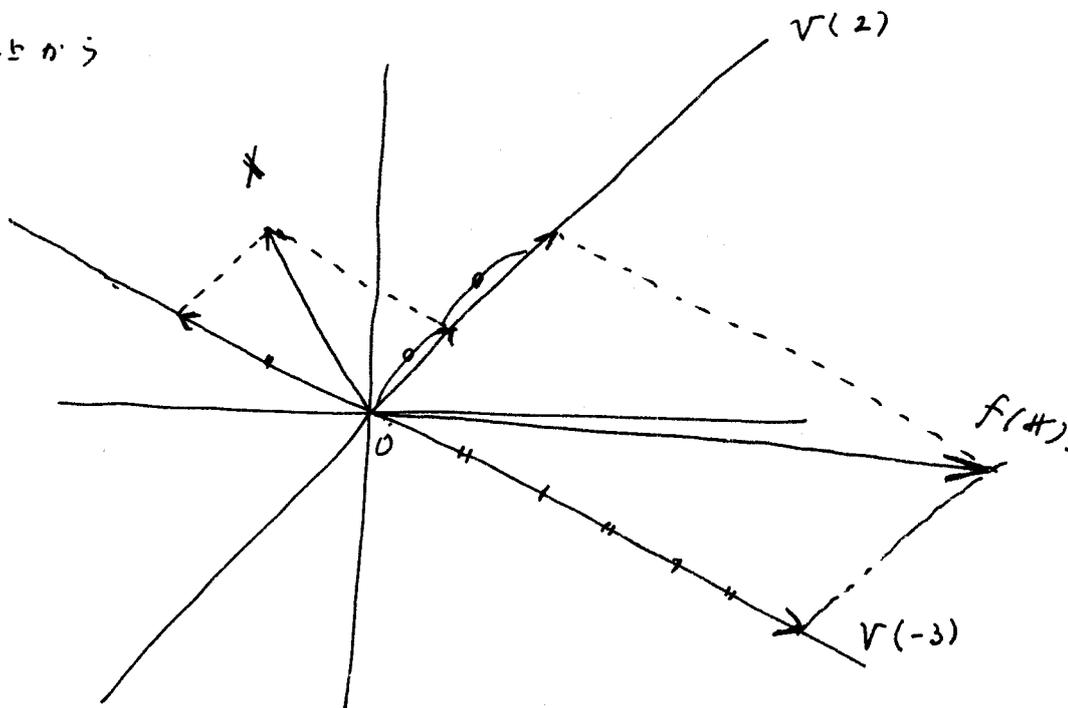
$$\therefore v(-3) = v\left(\begin{pmatrix} -3/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \underline{\underline{v\left(\begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}\right)}}$$

$\lambda = 2$ において.

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 2+1 & -3 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore v(2) = \underline{\underline{v\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)}}$$

以上から;



11. A = ...

$$|\lambda E_3 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & -3 & 3 \\ -2 & \lambda-5 & 8 \\ -2 & -3 & \lambda+6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{2} \times 1}{=} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & -3 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda-5 & \lambda+3 \\ -2 & -3 & \lambda+3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\textcircled{2} \text{ の係数移し}}{=} (\lambda+3) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & -3 & 0 \\ -2 & \lambda-5 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3} \times (-1)}{=} (\lambda+3) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\textcircled{2} \text{ の係数移し}}{=} (\lambda+3) \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & -3 \\ 0 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda+3)(\lambda+1)(\lambda-2) = 0 \quad \therefore \lambda = -3, -1, 2 \text{ (固有値)}$$

それぞれの固有空間を求めよ。

$$\lambda = -3$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -3+1 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & -3-5 & 8 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & -3+6 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore V(-3) = \underline{\underline{v \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)}}$$

$$\lambda = -1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1+1 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & -1-5 & 8 & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & 5 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore V(-1) = \underline{\underline{v \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)}}$$

$$\lambda = 2 \text{ 是 } \lambda \text{ 的特征值}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2+\lambda & -3 & 3 & : & 0 \\ -2 & 2-\lambda & 8 & : & 0 \\ -2 & -3 & 2+\lambda & : & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore v(2) = v\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

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$$|\lambda E_3 - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & \lambda+3 & 2 \\ -4 & 1 & \lambda+4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3} \times (-1) \\ = \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \lambda+2 & -(\lambda+2) \\ -4 & 1 & \lambda+4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} \text{ 乘 } (\lambda+2) \\ = \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -4 & 1 & \lambda+4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{2} \times 1 \\ = \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & \lambda+5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{2} \text{ 乘 } (\lambda+2) \\ = \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 3 \\ -4 & \lambda+5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda+2) \left\{ \underbrace{(\lambda-2)(\lambda+5) + 12}_{\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 2 = (\lambda+1)(\lambda+2)} \right\}$$

$$= (\lambda+1)(\lambda+2)^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = -2, -1 \text{ (固有值)}$$

$$\lambda = -2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -2-2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1/4 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} +\frac{1}{4}t + \frac{1}{2}s \\ t \\ s \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore V(-2) = V\left(\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = V\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$\lambda = -1 \quad \lambda = -2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1-2 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore V(-1) = V\left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

12.

A 12 7.7.

$$|\lambda E_3 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - \frac{8}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} \\ -\frac{2}{10} & \lambda - \frac{8}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{10} & \lambda - \frac{8}{10} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{1} \times 1 \\ = \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - \frac{8}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} \\ \lambda - 1 & \lambda - \frac{9}{10} & -\frac{2}{10} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{10} & \lambda - \frac{8}{10} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3} \times 1 \\ = \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - \frac{8}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} \\ \lambda - 1 & \lambda - 1 & \lambda - 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{10} & \lambda - \frac{8}{10} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \textcircled{2} \text{ 的 非 零 性} \\ = (\lambda - 1) \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - \frac{8}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{10} & \lambda - \frac{8}{10} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \times -(\lambda - \frac{8}{10}) \quad \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 0 & -\frac{1}{10} - (\lambda - \frac{8}{10}) & -\frac{1}{10} - (\lambda - \frac{8}{10}) & 0 \\ 1 & & & 1 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{10} & \lambda - \frac{8}{10} & 0 \end{array} \right|$$

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$$= (\lambda - 1) \cdot 1 \cdot (-1)^{2+1} \left| \begin{array}{cc} -\lambda + \frac{7}{10} & -\lambda + \frac{7}{10} \\ -\frac{1}{10} & \lambda - \frac{8}{10} \end{array} \right|$$

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$$= -(\lambda - 1) \left(-\lambda + \frac{7}{10}\right) \left| \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{10} & \lambda - \frac{8}{10} \end{array} \right|$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\lambda - \frac{8}{10}\right) + \frac{1}{10}}_{= \lambda - \frac{7}{10}}$$

$$= (\lambda - 1) \left(\lambda - \frac{7}{10}\right)^2 = 0$$

$\therefore \lambda = 1, \frac{7}{10}$ (固有値 2つ) \rightarrow 7E 可能か否か不明

固有空間 9 次元 E 調べる

$\lambda = 1$ a z z,

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 - \frac{8}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{10} & 1 - \frac{8}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{10} & 1 - \frac{8}{10} & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c|c} 1 & 0 & -3/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore v(1) = v\left(\begin{pmatrix} 3/2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) = \underline{v\left(\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}\right)} ; 1 \text{次元}$$

$\lambda = \frac{7}{10}$ a z z,

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \frac{7}{10} - \frac{8}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{10} & \frac{7}{10} - \frac{8}{10} & -\frac{1}{10} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{10} & \frac{7}{10} - \frac{8}{10} & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore v\left(\frac{7}{10}\right) = \underline{v\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)} ; 1 \text{次元}$$

∴,

$$\dim V(1) + \dim V\left(\frac{7}{10}\right) = 1 + 1 = 2 < 3.$$

∴, A は対角化可能 ではない.

B について

$$|\lambda E_3 - B| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - \frac{17}{20} & -\frac{1}{8} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{10} & \lambda - \frac{13}{16} & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{20} & -\frac{1}{16} & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{展開} \\ = (\lambda - 1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - \frac{17}{20} & -\frac{1}{8} \\ -\frac{1}{10} & \lambda - \frac{13}{16} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 1) \left\{ \left(\lambda - \frac{17}{20}\right) \left(\lambda - \frac{13}{16}\right) - \frac{1}{80} \right\}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{80}\right) (\lambda - 1) \left\{ (20\lambda - 17 \times 4) \left(\lambda - \frac{13}{16}\right) - 1 \right\}$$

~~$$\frac{1}{80} \cdot \frac{1}{80} (\lambda - 1) \left\{ (80\lambda - 68) (20\lambda - 12.5) - 80 \right\}$$~~

$$= \frac{1}{80} \cdot \frac{1}{16} (\lambda - 1) \left\{ (80\lambda - 68) (16\lambda - 13) - 16 \right\} \\ \star (320\lambda^2 - 532\lambda + 217)$$

↓
判別式を調べると,

$$D = 532^2 - 4 \cdot 320 \cdot 217 = \underline{\underline{5264}} > 0.$$

⇒ 2 実解 あり.

以上より, 固有方程式は 3つの異なる実数解 あり.

↳ 固有値は 3つ.

∴, B は対角化可能である.

13. (1). 固有値を求めよ.

$$|\lambda E_3 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 8 & 9 & 15 \\ -3 & \lambda + 4 & 9 \\ -1 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{①} + \text{②} \times 1 \\ = \end{array} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 1 & 9 & 15 \\ \lambda + 1 & \lambda + 4 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{④} \text{を移す} \\ = \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (\lambda + 1) \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 & 15 \\ 1 & \lambda + 4 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{②} + \text{①} \times (-1) \\ = \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (\lambda + 1) \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 & 15 \\ 0 & \lambda - 5 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{④} \text{を戻す} \\ = \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (\lambda + 1) \\ \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & -6 \\ 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$(\lambda - 5)\lambda + 6 = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3)$$

$$= (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

$\therefore \lambda = -1, 2, 3$ (固有値) \rightarrow 対角化可能.

固有空間を求めよ.

$$\lambda = -1.$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & -8 & 9 & 15 \\ -3 & 3 & 9 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{②} \leftarrow \text{③}} \dots \rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} x & y & z & & & \\ \hline 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore V(-1) = \sqrt{\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right)}$$

$$\lambda = 2,$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2-8 & 9 & 15 & 0 \\ -3 & 2+4 & 9 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c|c} 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$V(2) = V\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{array}\right)$$

$$\lambda = 3,$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3-8 & 9 & 15 & 0 \\ -3 & 3+4 & 9 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|c|c} 1 & 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$V(3) = V\left(\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array}\right)$$

以上より,

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{とすると } P \text{ は正則行列である.}$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) (1)より $k=1, 2, 3, \dots$ に対して,

$$A^k = P \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}^k P^{-1}$$

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

P^{-1} 求法.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{1} \times (-1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\textcircled{2} \leftrightarrow \textcircled{3}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \times (-1) \\ \textcircled{3} + \textcircled{2} \times 2 \end{array}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3} \times (-1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3} \times (-2) \\ \textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3} \times (-1) \end{array}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 \end{array} \right) \quad \therefore P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

K.U.