

サンプルテスト

① $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 7 & -5 & 7 \\ 5 & -7 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 & 8 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$ の転置行列は $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 & 5 \\ 7 & -7 & 4 \\ -5 & 1 & 8 \\ 7 & 1 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$

② a) $\text{sgn}(1\ 2\ 3) = (-1)^0 = 1$
 $1 < 2, 3$
 $2 < 3$

c) $\text{sgn}(5\ 7\ 1\ 4\ 2\ 3\ 6) = (-1)^{11} = -1$
 $5 > 1, 4, 2, 3$
 $7 > 1, 4, 2, 3, 6$
 $4 > 2, 3$

b) $\text{sgn}(2\ 4\ 5\ 1\ 3) = (-1)^5 = -1$
 $2 > 1$
 $4 > 1, 3$
 $5 > 1, 3$

③ $\begin{pmatrix} -5 & 4 & -1 & -3 \\ -4 & 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 3 \\ -5 & -1 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ の第(1,1)小行列は $\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & -4 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

第(1,1)小行列式は $\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & -4 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2 \\ = \\ r_3 \leftrightarrow r_2 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 1 & -4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$

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

$= 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 4 \cdot (-4)$
 $= -64$

第(1,1)余因子は $(-1)^{1+1}(-64) = -64$

④

$$\begin{cases} x & -3z & -3w & = & 1 \\ 0 & +y & +2z & +2w & = & 0 \\ -3x & +y & +11z & +11w & = & a \end{cases}$$

の拡大係数行列は

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 11 & 11 & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_3 + 3r_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & a+3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_3 - r_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a+3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$a \neq -3$ のとき、階数は 3 、解なし。

$a = -3$ のとき、階数は 2 、解は

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} s + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} t + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3s + 3t + 1 \\ -2s - 2t \\ s \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

確認:

$$\begin{array}{rclcl} (3s + 3t + 1) & -3s & -3t & = & 1 & \checkmark \\ 0 & +(-2s - 2t) & +2s & +2t & = & 0 & \checkmark \\ -3(3s + 3t + 1) & +(-2s - 2t) & +11s & +11t & = & -3 & \checkmark \end{array}$$

⑤

$$\begin{pmatrix} -11 & 2 & 4 \\ -5 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

の逆行列は

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \\ -3 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -11 & 2 & 4 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$r_1 - 2r_2 \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ -5 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -r_1 \\ r_2 - 5r_1 \\ r_3 - 3r_1 \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -5 & 11 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 6 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$r_2 - 2r_3 \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 6 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

確認:

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{pmatrix} -11 & 2 & 4 \\ -5 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \\ -3 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -11(-1) + 2 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot (-3) & -1 \cdot 2 + 2(-1) + 4 \cdot 6 & 0 + 2 \cdot (-2) + 4 \\ -5(-1) + 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-3) & -5 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 6 & 0 + 1 \cdot (-2) + 2 \\ -3(-1) + 0 + 1 \cdot (-3) & -3 \cdot 2 + 0 + 6 & 0 + 0 + 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

⑥

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} a-5 & -2 & 2 & r_1+r_2 \\ 2 & a-1 & -2 & = \\ -2 & -2 & a-1 & r_3+r_2 \end{array} \right| \begin{array}{ccc} a-3 & a-3 & 0 \\ 2 & a-1 & -2 \\ 0 & a-3 & a-3 \end{array}$$

$$= (a-3)^2 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & a-1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\stackrel{c_2-c_1}{=} (a-3)^2 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & a-3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right|$$

$$= (a-3)^2 (-1)^{1+1} \left| \begin{array}{cc} a-3 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right|$$

$$= (a-3)^2 \left((a-3) \cdot 1 - (-2) \cdot 1 \right)$$

$$= (a-3)^2 (a-1)$$

$a \neq 3, 1$ のとき $\begin{pmatrix} a-5 & -2 & 2 \\ 2 & a-1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & a-1 \end{pmatrix}$ の行列式 $0 \neq 0$ となり、
正則である。

⑦

$$a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \quad c = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad d = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

とすると、クラマルの公式によります

$$\begin{cases} -5x - 2y + 2z = -1 \\ 2x - y - 2z = -1 \\ -2x - 2y - z = 2 \end{cases}$$

の解は

$$x = \frac{|d \ b \ c|}{|a \ b \ c|} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{(-3)^2(-1)} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -4 \\ 2 & -6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ -6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} (1 \cdot 3 - (-4)(-6)) = \frac{-21}{9} = \boxed{\frac{-7}{3}}$$

$$y = \frac{|a \ d \ c|}{|a \ b \ c|} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} r_1 - r_2 \\ = \frac{1}{9} \\ r_3 + 2r_2 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 0 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 0 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} (-1)^{2+2} (-1) \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 4 \\ 2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} ((-7)(-5) - 4 \cdot 2) = \frac{35-8}{9} = \frac{27}{9} = \boxed{3}$$

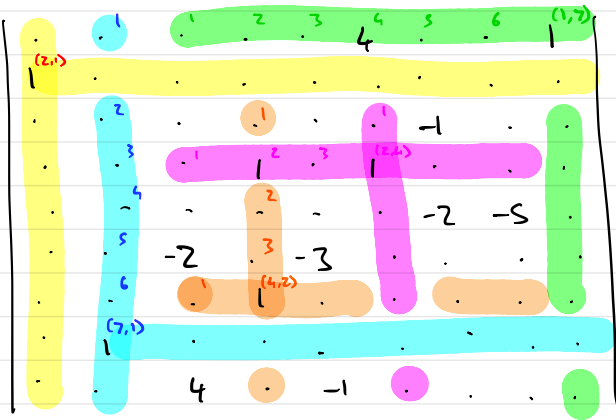
$$z = \frac{|a \ b \ d|}{|a \ b \ c|} = \frac{-1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} -5 & -2 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-1}{9} (-1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} r_1 + 2r_2 = \frac{-1}{9} \\ r_3 + 2r_2 \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 6 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-1}{9} (-1) (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 9 & -1 \\ 6 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} ((9)(-4) - (-1)(6)) = \frac{-36+6}{9} = \frac{-30}{9} = \boxed{\frac{-10}{3}}$$

確認:

$$\begin{aligned}
 -5\left(\frac{-7}{3}\right) - 2 \cdot 3 + 2\left(\frac{-10}{3}\right) &= \frac{35}{3} - \frac{18}{3} - \frac{20}{3} = \frac{-3}{3} = -1 \quad \checkmark \\
 2\left(\frac{7}{3}\right) - 3 - 2\left(\frac{-10}{3}\right) &= \frac{14}{3} - \frac{9}{3} + \frac{20}{3} = \frac{-2 \cdot 3 + 20}{3} = -1 \quad \checkmark \\
 -2\left(\frac{-7}{3}\right) - 2 \cdot 3 + \left(\frac{-10}{3}\right) &= \frac{14}{3} - \frac{18}{3} + \frac{10}{3} = \frac{-4 + 10}{3} = 2 \quad \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

⑧



$$= \underbrace{(-1)^{2+1} (-1)^{3+1} (-1)^{4+1} (-1)^{5+1} (-1)^{6+1}}_{(-1) \quad (-1) \quad (-1) \quad (-1) \quad (-1)} \begin{vmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & -1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & -2 & -5 \\ -2 & -3 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 4 & -1 & \cdot & \cdot \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & \cdot \\ -2 & -5 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -3 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -5 \cdot (2 + 12) = -70$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ s & 7 & 4 & 3 \\ s^2 & 7^2 & 4^2 & 3^2 \\ s^3 & 7^3 & 4^3 & 3^3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (3-4)(3-7)(3-5)(4-7)(4-5)(7-5)$$

$$= (-1)(-4)(-2)(-3)(-1)(2)$$

$$= 4 \cdot 6 \cdot (-2)$$

$$= -48$$

$$\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_j - x_i) \text{ と } \Delta \text{ と } \Delta^2$$