

線性代數解析--台大96資工所

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本檔案保留著作權，禁止任何未授權之散佈。

參考章節使用簡稱，例如綜線CH3代表廖亦德著：「綜合線性代數」第3章，
題型代表廖亦德著：「線性代數題型剖析」書中的題型。

[1]. (10%) 【台大96資工】

Let matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

and $B=(I+A)^{-1}(I-A)$, calculate the matrix $(I+B)^{-1}$

【分析】本題屬於題型03D. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH3範例12A.

【解】由 $B=(I+A)^{-1}(I-A)$ 可得 $(I+A)B=I-A$,

以分隔矩陣 $[I+A | I-A]$ 做列運算:

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 4 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 8 & 0 & 0 & 6 & -6 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} (1) \\ \leftarrow (1) \\ \leftarrow (1) \\ \leftarrow (1) \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 2 & 2 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 & 2 & 2 & 2 & -6 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} (1/2) \\ (1/4) \\ (1/6) \\ (1/8) \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1/3 & 1/3 & -2/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & -3/4 \end{array} \right]$$

解得 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & -2/3 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & -3/4 \end{bmatrix}$

再以分隔矩陣 $[I+B | I]$ 做列運算:

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} (-1/2)(-1/3)(-1/4) \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 0 & -1/2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/3 & 1/3 & 0 & -1/3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 & 1/4 & 1/4 & -1/4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} (2) \\ (3) \\ (4) \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} (-1) \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow (4) \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} (-1) \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

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

解得 $(I+B)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

【另解】

由 $B=(I+A)^{-1}(I-A)$ 可得 $(I+A)B=I-A$, 即 $B+AB=I-A$, 移項得 $B+A+AB=I$,
再整理得 $(I+B)+A(I+B)=2I$, 即 $(I+A)(I+B)=2I$,
所以 $(I+B)^{-1}=(1/2)(I+A)$

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

[2]. (10%) 【台大96資工】

If the rank of the set of vectors $\mathbf{b}_1=(0, 1, -1)$, $\mathbf{b}_2=(a, 2, 1)$, $\mathbf{b}_3=(b, 1, 0)$ is equals to the rank of the set of vectors $\mathbf{a}_1=(1, 2, -3)$, $\mathbf{a}_2=(3, 0, 1)$, $\mathbf{a}_3=(9, 6, -7)$ and \mathbf{b}_3 can be represented as the linear combination of $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3$, find the values of a, b .

【分析】本題屬於題型03C. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH3範例9及CH8範例14a.

rank通常是對矩陣定義, 指列空間(及行空間)的維度. (綜線CH8定義13)

對向量集合 S , rank的定義是 $\text{rank}S=\text{dim}(\text{span}S)$.

就本題來說, 就是將向量拼成矩陣來求rank.

【解】 \mathbf{b}_3 可表為 $\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3$ 的線性組合,

就是存在 x_1, x_2, x_3 , 使 $\mathbf{b}_3=x_1\mathbf{a}_1+x_2\mathbf{a}_2+x_3\mathbf{a}_3$

也就是存在 x_1, x_2, x_3 , 使 $\mathbf{b}_3^T=x_1\mathbf{a}_1^T+x_2\mathbf{a}_2^T+x_3\mathbf{a}_3^T$

也就是存在 3×1 矩陣 X , 使 $\mathbf{b}_3^T=[\mathbf{a}_1^T \ \mathbf{a}_2^T \ \mathbf{a}_3^T] X$.

以列運算試解 X :

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 9 & b \\ 2 & 0 & 6 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 & -7 & 0 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} (-2) (3) \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 9 & b \\ 0 & -6 & -12 & 1-2b \\ 0 & 10 & 20 & 3b \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} (-1/6) \\ (1/10) \end{array}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 9 & b \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & (2b-1)/6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3b/10 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} (-1) \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 3 & 9 & b \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & (2b-1)/6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & (5-b)/30 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} (-1) \\ \leftarrow \end{array}$$

此方程式有解 $\iff (5-b)/30=0 \iff b=5$

(綜線CH3定理10)

前述列運算順便也解得 $\text{rank}\{a_1, a_2, a_3\}=2$.

(綜線CH3範例14a)

再以列運算求 $\text{rank}\{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ a & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} (-2) (-1) \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ a & 0 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ (-3) \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ a-15 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

此矩陣rank為2 $\iff a=15$

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[3]. (10%) 【台大96資工】

Given 3×3 matrix A and four vectors

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, d = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

satisfying $Aa=b, Ab=c, Ac=d$, find Ad .

【分析】本題屬於題型03D. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH3範例12A.

【解】由 $Aa=b, Ab=c, Ac=d$,

可得 $A [a \ b \ c] = [b \ c \ d]$,

(綜線CH2定理6)

兩邊取轉置得

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

以列運算求解 A^T ：

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

... (過程略)

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 24 & 10 & 25/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -19 & -7 & -21/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -31 & -13 & -16 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{解得 } A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 24 & 10 & 25/2 \\ -19 & -7 & -21/2 \\ -31 & -13 & -16 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 即 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 24 & -19 & -31 \\ 10 & -7 & -13 \\ 25/2 & -21/2 & -16 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$Ad = \begin{bmatrix} 24 & -19 & -31 \\ 10 & -7 & -13 \\ 25/2 & -21/2 & -16 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

[4]. (20%) 【台大96資工】

(a) If $a_0=2$, $a_1=3$, and $a_{n+1}=3a_n-2a_{n-1}$, for all $n \geq 1$. use generating function method to find the formula for a_n .

(b) Redo part (a) using Eign value method.

【分析】本題(b)屬於題型16E. 相關類題請參閱綜線CH16範例13.

【解】(a) 略, 請參閱離散數學相關書籍.

$$(b) \begin{bmatrix} a_{n+1} \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3a_n - 2a_{n-1} \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_n \\ a_{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

經對角化程序可得 (過程略)

(綜線CH12範例17)

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

於是

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{n+1} \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^n \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{由前述公式可推得})$$

$$= \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \right)^n \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^n \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \right) \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(綜線CH16定理2)

$$= \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2^n & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(綜線CH2定理4b)

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2^{n+1}-1 & -2^{n+1}+2 \\ 2^n-1 & -2^n+2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= 3(2^n-1)+2(-2^n+2) \\ &= 2^n+1 \end{aligned}$$

[5]. (10%) **【離散】**

[6]. (20%) **【離散】**

[7]. (20%) **【離散】**