

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 6 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 之行列式值。(10%)

2. 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 試求 $(AB)^{-1}$ 。(10%) (100 中山機電)

3. 給定一矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

(a) 由矩陣基本定理可知，任何方陣必可被分解為一對稱矩陣 B 與一反對稱矩陣 C ，試求 B 與 C 分別為何？(10%)

(b) 已知 $A^{-1} = pI + qA + rA^2$ ，試求係數 p, q, r 。(10%) (101 成大土木)

(c) A^{-1} 之特徵值為何？(10%)

4. 矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & -6 & b \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & c & d \end{bmatrix}$ ，已知 $\text{trace}(A) = 1$ 與 $\det(A) = -40$ ，試問 A 之特徵值。

(10%)

5. 試以 Gram-Schmidt 法將向量集 $\{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$, $x^1 = [1 \ 1 \ 0]^T$, $x^2 = [2 \ 0 \ 1]^T$, $x^3 = [2 \ 2 \ 1]^T$ 正交單位化。(10%)

6. 試將 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 4 & 4 \\ -6 & -4 & -7 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 化為喬登正則式 (PJP^{-1}) 。(10%)

7. 已知 $A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試求矩陣 A 的特徵值與所對應的特徵向量，並計算 A^5 。

(10%)

8. 試解： $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + z$ 其中 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $z = \begin{Bmatrix} 2e^{4t} \\ e^{4t} \end{Bmatrix}$ 。(10%)

參考解答:

1. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 6 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 之行列式值。(10%)

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 6 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \cdot 4 = 32$$

2. 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 試求 $(AB)^{-1}$ 。(10%)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -8 \\ -2 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. 給定一矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

(a) 由矩陣基本定理可知, 任何方陣必可被分解為一對稱矩陣 B 與一反對稱矩陣 C , 試求 B 與 C 分別為何? (10%)

(b) 已知 $A^{-1} = pI + qA + rA^2$, 試求係數 p, q, r 。(10%) (101 成大土木)

(c) A^{-1} 之特徵值為何? (10%)

$$(a) \quad B = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -0.5 & 2 \\ -0.5 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2}(A - A^T) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1.5 & 1 \\ 1.5 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) |A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & -2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$$

由 Cayley-Hamilton 定理可知: $A^3 - 2A^2 - 5A + 6I = 0$

同乘 A^{-1} 可得 $A^2 - 2A - 5I + 6A^{-1} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{6}(5I + 2A - A^2)$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{5}{6}, q = \frac{1}{3}, r = -\frac{1}{6}$$

(c) 由特徵方程 $\lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$ 可得矩陣特徵值為 1, 3, -2

所以 A^{-1} 的特徵值為 1, $\frac{1}{3}$, $-\frac{1}{2}$

4. 矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & -6 & b \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & c & d \end{bmatrix}$, 已知 $\text{trace}(A) = 1$ 與 $\det(A) = -40$, 試問 A 之特徵值。

(10%)

$$\therefore |A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & -6 & b \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 4 & c & d-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} a-\lambda & b \\ 4 & d-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

可知有一特徵值為 $\lambda_1 = 2$

由 $\text{trace}(A) = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = -1$

$\det(A) = -40 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_3 = -40 \Rightarrow \lambda_2 \cdot \lambda_3 = -20$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \lambda_2 \cdot (-1 - \lambda_2) &= -20 \Rightarrow \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_2 - 20 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow (\lambda_2 + 5)(\lambda_2 - 4) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 4 \text{ or } -5 \end{aligned}$$

當 $\lambda_2 = 4 \Rightarrow \lambda_3 = -5$

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故可得三個特徵值為 2, 4, -5

5. 試以 Gram-Schmidt 法將向量集 $\{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$, $x^1 = [1 \ 1 \ 0]^T$, $x^2 = [2 \ 0 \ 1]^T$, $x^3 = [2 \ 2 \ 1]^T$ 正交單位化。(10%)

$$x^1 = [1 \ 1 \ 0]^T \Rightarrow u^1 = \frac{x^1}{\|x^1\|} = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad 0 \right]^T$$

$$b^2 = x^2 - \langle x^2, u^1 \rangle u^1 = [1 \ -1 \ 1]^T$$

$$\Rightarrow u^2 = \frac{b^2}{\|b^2\|} = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]^T$$

$$b^3 = x^3 - \langle x^3, u^1 \rangle u^1 - \langle x^3, u^2 \rangle u^2 = \left[-\frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{2}{3} \right]^T$$

$$\Rightarrow u^3 = \frac{b^3}{\|b^3\|} = \left[-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \quad \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right]^T$$

6. 試將 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 4 & 4 \\ -6 & -4 & -7 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 化為喬登正則式 (PJP^{-1}) 。(10%)

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 7-\lambda & 4 & 4 \\ -6 & -4-\lambda & -7 \\ -2 & -1 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda+1)(\lambda-3)^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = -1, 3, 3$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda_1 = -1 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 4 & 4 \\ -6 & -3 & -7 \\ -2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} t \quad (\text{取最簡單之向量, 令 } t=1)$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 3 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ -6 & -7 & -7 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{Bmatrix} t \quad (\text{取最簡單之向量, 令 } t=1)$$

\therefore 少一個向量 x^3 , 故矩陣無法對角化

由 Jordan 正則化法可求得廣義特徵向量 x^3

$$Ax^3 = \lambda_3 x^3 + x^2 \Rightarrow (A - \lambda_3 I)x^3 = x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ -6 & -7 & -7 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{Bmatrix} t + \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \text{故取廣義特徵向量 } x^3 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad J = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

7. 已知 $A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, 試求矩陣 A 的特徵值與所對應的特徵向量, 並計算 A^5 。

(10%)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & 6 \\ 3 & 2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 7\lambda - 8 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1, 8$$

故矩陣 A 的特徵值為 -1 與 2

所對應的特徵向量為分別為 $(1, -1)^T$ 與 $(2, 1)^T$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad S^{-1} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$A^5 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} (-1)^5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 22 \\ 11 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

8. 試解: $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + z$ 其中 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $z = \begin{Bmatrix} 2e^{4t} \\ e^{4t} \end{Bmatrix}$ 。(10%)

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 2\lambda - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = -1 \text{ or } 3$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda = -1 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow x^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda = 3 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow x^2 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = SDS^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\text{令 } x = Sy \Rightarrow S \frac{dy}{dt} = ASy + z \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = S^{-1}ASy + S^{-1}z$$

$$\therefore \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{y}_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{Bmatrix} 2e^{4t} \\ e^{4t} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = -y_1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{4t} \\ \dot{y}_2 = 3y_2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{4t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = c_1 e^{-t} + \frac{1}{10}e^{4t} \\ y_2 = c_2 e^{3t} + \frac{3}{2}e^{4t} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 + y_2 \\ -y_1 + y_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{3t} + \frac{8}{5}e^{4t} \\ -c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{3t} + \frac{7}{5}e^{4t} \end{Bmatrix}$$