

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 試求:

(1) $\det(B^T) = ?$ (5%) (2) $\det(AB) = ?$ (5%) (3) $(AB)^{-1} = ?$ (10%)

2. 給一矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & a \\ 2 & 4 & b \\ 2 & 1 & c \end{bmatrix}$, 其中 a, b, c 均為常數, 並且知道矩陣 A 有兩特

徵向量為 $x^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$ 與 $x^2 = \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{Bmatrix}$, 試問:

(1) a, b, c 之值為何? (9%)

(2) 矩陣 A 之特徵值為何? (6%)

(3) 第三個特徵向量 $x^3 = ?$ (5%)

3. A 為 3×3 矩陣, 若已知 A 之特徵值為 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = 5$ 且其所對應的

特徵向量為 $x^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$, $x^2 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{Bmatrix}$, $x^3 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$, 試問:

(1) $A = ?$ (10%)

(2) $A^3 - 9A^2 + 23A = ?$ (10%)

(3) 若 $A^{-1} = pA^2 + qA + rI$, 則 $p = ?, q = ?, r = ?$ (10%)

4. 已知矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 試將 A 化為喬登正則式, 即 $A = SJS^{-1}$. (10%)

5. (1) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 試求 A 之特徵值與特徵向量. (10%)

(2) 已知聯立方程組 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 4x - 2y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x + y \end{cases}$ 並且給初始條件為 $x(0) = 3, y(0) = 2$

試求: $x(t) = ?, y(t) = ?$ (10%)

參考解答:

1. 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $B^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 試求:

(1) $\det(B^T) = ?$ (5%) (2) $\det(AB) = ?$ (5%) (3) $(AB)^{-1} = ?$ (10%)

$$(1) \det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -4, \det(B^{-1}) = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{4} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$BB^{-1} = I \Rightarrow \det(BB^{-1}) = \det(I) \Rightarrow \det(B) \cdot \det(B^{-1}) = 1 \Rightarrow \det(B) = -4$$
$$\det(B^T) = \det(B) = -4$$

$$(2) \det(AB) = \det(A) \cdot \det(B) = 16$$

$$(3) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 8 \\ 5 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 給一矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & a \\ 2 & 4 & b \\ 2 & 1 & c \end{bmatrix}$, 其中 a 、 b 、 c 均為常數, 並且知道矩陣 A 有兩特

徵向量為 $x^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$ 與 $x^2 = \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{Bmatrix}$, 試問:

(1) a 、 b 、 c 之值為何? (9%)

(2) 矩陣 A 之特徵值為何? (6%)

(3) 第三個特徵向量 $x^3 = ?$ (5%)

(1) 由特徵值的定義 $Ax = \lambda x$ 可知

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & a \\ 2 & 4 & b \\ 2 & 1 & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} = \lambda_1 \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2+a=0 \\ 4+b=\lambda_1 \\ 1+c=\lambda_1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow a=-2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & b \\ 2 & 1 & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{Bmatrix} = \lambda_2 \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-4=-\lambda_2 & \lambda_2=3 \\ -2+2b=0 & \Rightarrow b=1 \\ -2+2c=2\lambda_2 & c=4 \end{cases}$$

\therefore 可得 $\lambda_1 = 5$

$$(2) \text{ trace}(A) = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 \Rightarrow -1 + 4 + 4 = 5 + 3 + \lambda_3 \Rightarrow \lambda_3 = -1$$

$$\therefore \lambda_1 = 5, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = -1$$

$$(3) Ax^3 = \lambda x^3 \Rightarrow (A - \lambda I)x^3 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x_2 = t, x_3 = t, x_1 = -3t$$

$$\therefore x^3 = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. A 為 3×3 矩陣，若已知 A 之特徵值為 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = 5$ 且其所對應的

特徵向量為 $x^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, x^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, x^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試問：

(1) $A = ?$ (10%)

(2) $A^3 - 9A^2 + 23A = ?$ (10%)

(3) 若 $A^{-1} = pA^2 + qA + rI$ ，則 $p = ?, q = ?, r = ?$ (10%)

(1) $AS = SD \Rightarrow A = SDS^{-1}$

$$\text{由 } \lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = 3, \lambda_3 = 5 \Rightarrow D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } x^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, x^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, x^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow S^{-1} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = SDS^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 4 & -1 \\ 4 & 11 & 4 \\ -1 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} A^3 - 9A^2 + 23A &= S \begin{bmatrix} 1^3 - 9 \cdot 1^2 + 23 \cdot 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3^3 - 9 \cdot 3^2 + 23 \cdot 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5^3 - 9 \cdot 5^2 + 23 \cdot 5 \end{bmatrix} S^{-1} \\ &= S \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 \end{bmatrix} S^{-1} = 15 \cdot S I S^{-1} = 15 \cdot I = \begin{bmatrix} 15 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 由上式 $A^3 - 9A^2 + 23A = 15 \cdot I$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1}(A^3 - 9A^2 + 23A) = 15 \cdot A^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{15}A^2 - \frac{3}{5}A + \frac{23}{15}I$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{1}{15}, \quad q = -\frac{3}{5}, \quad r = \frac{23}{15}$$

4. 已知矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試將 A 化為喬登正則式，即 $A = SJS^{-1}$ 。(10%)

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 5 - \lambda & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & -\lambda & -3 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^3 + 6\lambda^2 - 32 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = -2, 4, 4$$

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

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

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

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

由於缺少一個特徵向量 x^3 ，故矩陣無法對角化
 所以需使用廣義特徵向量來求 x^3

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

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

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

ps. 令 $t=1$ ，取廣義特徵向量 $x^3 = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$ 亦可

$$\therefore S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, J = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, S^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = SJS^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. (1) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試求 A 之特徵值與特徵向量。(10%)

(2) 已知聯立方程組 $\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 4x - 2y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x + y \end{cases}$ 並且給初始條件為 $x(0) = 3, y(0) = 2$

試求: $x(t) = ?$, $y(t) = ?$ (10%)

$$(1) \det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 4 - \lambda & -2 \\ 1 & 1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = 2, 3$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda_1 = 2 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow x^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda_1 = 3 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow x^2 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$(2) S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, S^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = 4x - 2y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x + y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ y \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ y \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{dX}{dt} = AX$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ y \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } AS = SD \Rightarrow A = SDS^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dX}{dt} = SDS^{-1}X \Rightarrow \frac{d(S^{-1}X)}{dt} = DS^{-1}X$$

$$\text{令 } Y = S^{-1}X \Rightarrow X = SY$$

$$\therefore \frac{dX}{dt} = SDS^{-1}X \Rightarrow \frac{dY}{dt} = DY$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{d}{dt} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{dy_1}{dt} = 2y_1 \\ \frac{dy_2}{dt} = 3y_2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = c_1 e^{2t} \\ y_2 = c_2 e^{3t} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{由 } X = SY \Rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ y \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} c_1 e^{2t} \\ c_2 e^{3t} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} x \\ y \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} c_1 e^{2t} + 2c_2 e^{3t} \\ c_1 e^{2t} + c_2 e^{3t} \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{又 } x(0) = 3, y(0) = 2 \Rightarrow c_1 = 1, c_2 = 1$$

$$\therefore x = e^{2t} + 2e^{3t}, y = e^{2t} + e^{3t}$$