

系級：\_\_\_\_\_ 學號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

1. 已知矩陣  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 10 & 1 & -7 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 6 & -4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試問  $\det(A)$  為何? (6%)

2. 給一矩陣  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ，已知其有一特徵值為 3，試問  $y$  為何? (4%)

並求其它特徵值為何? (6%)

3. 給一矩陣  $A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$ ，試問:

(1)  $\det(A) = ?$  (3%) (2)  $A^{-1} = ?$  (3%) (3) 矩陣  $A$  為何種矩陣? (2%)

4. 已知  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ， $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試求:

(1)  $\det(A^T) = ?$  (2)  $\det(3B^{-1}) = ?$  (3)  $\det(AB) = ?$  (4)  $(AB)^{-1} = ?$  (12%)

5. 已知向量集  $\{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$ ，其中  $x^1 = [1 \ 1 \ 1]^T$ ， $x^2 = [1 \ 2 \ 3]^T$ ， $x^3 = [1 \ -1 \ 3]^T$ ，試以 Gram-Schmidt 法找出其正交單位集合  $\{u^1, u^2, u^3\}$ ，並利用此集合來表示  $u = [2 \ -5 \ 6]^T$ ，即  $u = au^1 + bu^2 + cu^3$ 。(12%)

6. 給方程式  $x_1^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 2x_2^2 = 12$ ，試以二次式法(quadratic form)將之轉換至主軸，即將舊座標向量  $\mathbf{x}^T = [x_1 \ x_2]$  轉換至新座標向量  $\mathbf{y}^T = [y_1 \ y_2]$ ，試問其轉換矩陣為何? (5%) 判斷此方程代表何種圓錐曲線? (3%)  $Q = x_1^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 2x_2^2$  為何種型式二次式 (正定、負定或是不定型)? (2%)

7. 已知  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 7 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試問：

- (1)  $A$  的特徵方程為何？ (3%)
- (2) 若  $A^{-1} = pA^2 + qA + rI$ ，則  $p = ?$ ， $q = ?$ ， $r = ?$   $A^{-1} = ?$  (8%)
- (3) 試以 Cayley-Hamilton 法計算  $e^A$ 。(6%)
- (4) 試將化為 Jordan form，即  $A = PJP^{-1}$  (5%)
- (5) 若  $A^{-1} = P\bar{J}P^{-1}$ ，則  $\bar{J} = ?$  (5%)
- (6) 試以 Jordan form 法計算  $e^A$ 。(5%)

8. 試解：  $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + z$  其中  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ ， $z = \begin{Bmatrix} 5e^t \\ -6e^t \end{Bmatrix}$ 。(10%)

參考解答:

1. 已知矩陣  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 10 & 1 & -7 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 6 & -4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ , 試問  $\det(A)$  為何? (6%)

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 7 & 10 & 1 & -7 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 6 & -4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 1 & -7 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 6 & -4 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 5 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 10 & -7 \\ 6 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 120$$

2. 給一矩陣  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ , 已知其有一特徵值為 3, 試問  $y$  為何? (4%)

並求其它特徵值為何? (6%)

$$\det(A - 3I) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & y-3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} y-3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow -(y-3) - 1 = 0$$
$$\Rightarrow y = 2$$

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

其它特徵值為  $-1, 1$  (重根)

3. 給一矩陣  $A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$ , 試問:

(1)  $\det(A) = ?$  (3%) (2)  $A^{-1} = ?$  (3%) (3) 矩陣  $A$  為何種矩陣? (2%)

(1)  $\det(A) = 1$

$$(2) A^{-1} = A^T = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

(3) 單位正交矩陣 (orthonormal matrix)

4. 已知  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ , 試求:

(1)  $\det(A^T) = ?$  (2)  $\det(3B^{-1}) = ?$  (3)  $\det(AB) = ?$  (4)  $(AB)^{-1} = ?$  (12%)

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

$$AA^{-1} = I \Rightarrow \det(AA^{-1}) = \det(I) \Rightarrow \det(A) \cdot \det(A^{-1}) = 1 \Rightarrow \det(A) = -2$$

$$\text{又 } \det(A^T) = \det(A) = -2$$

$$(2) \det(B) = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 9$$

$$BB^{-1} = I \Rightarrow \det(BB^{-1}) = \det(I) \Rightarrow \det(B) \cdot \det(B^{-1}) = 1 \Rightarrow \det(B^{-1}) = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\det(3B^{-1}) = 3^2 \cdot \det(B^{-1}) = 1$$

(3)  $\det(AB) = \det(A) \cdot \det(B) = -18$

$$(4) B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow B^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (AB)^{-1} &= B^{-1}A^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{18} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ -9 & 14 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

5. 已知向量集  $\{x^1, x^2, x^3\}$ , 其中  $x^1 = [1 \ 1 \ 1]^T$ ,  $x^2 = [1 \ 2 \ 3]^T$ ,  $x^3 = [1 \ -1 \ 3]^T$ , 試以 Gram-Schmidt 法找出其正交單位集合  $\{u^1, u^2, u^3\}$ , 並利用此集合來表示  $u = [2 \ -5 \ 6]^T$ , 即  $u = au^1 + bu^2 + cu^3$ . (12%)

$$x^1 = [1 \ 1 \ 1]^T \Rightarrow u^1 = \frac{x^1}{\|x^1\|} = \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]^T$$

$$b^2 = x^2 - \langle x^2, u^1 \rangle u^1 = [-1 \ 0 \ 1]^T$$

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

$$b^3 = x^3 - \langle x^3, u^1 \rangle u^1 - \langle x^3, u^2 \rangle u^2 = [1 \quad -2 \quad 1]^T$$

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

$$u = [2 \quad -5 \quad 6]^T \quad \text{又} \quad u = au^1 + bu^2 + cu^3$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt{3}, \quad b = 2\sqrt{2}, \quad c = 3\sqrt{6}$$

6. 給方程式  $x_1^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 2x_2^2 = 12$ ，試以二次式法(quadratic form)將之轉換至主軸，即將舊座標向量  $\mathbf{x}^T = [x_1 \quad x_2]$  轉換至新座標向量  $\mathbf{y}^T = [y_1 \quad y_2]$ ，試問其轉換矩陣為何？(5%) 判斷此方程代表何種圓錐曲線？(3%)  $Q = x_1^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 2x_2^2$  為何種型式二次式 (正定、負定或是不定型)？(2%)

$$x_1^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 2x_2^2 = 12 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 12 \quad \text{其中} \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } |A - \lambda I| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & -2 \\ -2 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 2 \text{ or } -3$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda = 2 \text{ 時, } \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow x^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{Bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda = -3 \text{ 時, } \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow x^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow s^{-1} = s^T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } \mathbf{y} = s^T \mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 12 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^T s \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} s^T \mathbf{x} = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{y}^T \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{y} = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y_1^2 - 3y_2^2 = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y_1^2}{(\sqrt{6})^2} - \frac{y_2^2}{2^2} = 1$$

$\therefore$  此為雙曲線

$\therefore \lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 < 0$

$\therefore Q = x_1^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 2x_2^2$  為不定型二次式

7. 已知  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 7 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試問：

- (1)  $A$  的特徵方程為何？ (3%)
- (2) 若  $A^{-1} = pA^2 + qA + rI$ ，則  $p = ?$ ， $q = ?$ ， $r = ?$   $A^{-1} = ?$  (8%)
- (3) 試以 Cayley-Hamilton 法計算  $e^A$ 。(6%)
- (4) 試將化為 Jordan form，即  $A = PJP^{-1}$  (5%)
- (5) 若  $A^{-1} = P\bar{J}P^{-1}$ ，則  $\bar{J} = ?$  (5%)
- (6) 試以 Jordan form 法計算  $e^A$ 。(5%)

$$(1) |A - \lambda I| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} -\lambda & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1-\lambda & -2 \\ 7 & 5 & 6-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Rightarrow \lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 8\lambda - 4 = 0 \quad (\text{特徵方程式}) \\ &\Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)^2 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \lambda = 1, 2, 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{ 由 Cayley-Hamilton 定理可知: } &A^3 - 5A^2 + 8A - 4I = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow A^{-1}(A^3 - 5A^2 + 8A - 4I) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow A^2 - 5A + 8I - 4A^{-1} = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4}A^2 - \frac{5}{4}A + 2I \\ &\therefore p = \frac{1}{4}, q = -\frac{5}{4}, r = 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{4}A^2 - \frac{5}{4}A + 2I = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -4 & -4 \\ -11 & -6 & -7 \\ 27 & 18 & 19 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{5}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 7 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & 3 \\ -8 & -7 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) e^A &= Q(A) \cdot (A^3 - 5A^2 + 8A - 4I) + \bar{p}A^2 + \bar{q}A + \bar{r}I \\ &\Rightarrow e^\lambda = Q(\lambda) \cdot (\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 8\lambda - 4) + \bar{p}\lambda^2 + \bar{q}\lambda + \bar{r} \\ &\quad \text{代入 } \lambda = 1 \text{ 可得 } e = \bar{p} + \bar{q} + \bar{r} \dots (1) \\ &\quad \text{代入 } \lambda = 2 \text{ 可得 } e^2 = 4\bar{p} + 2\bar{q} + \bar{r} \dots (2) \\ &\quad \text{對 } \lambda \text{ 微分 } \Rightarrow e^\lambda = 2\lambda\bar{p} + \bar{q} \end{aligned}$$

微分後代入  $\lambda=2$  可得  $e^2 = 4\bar{p} + q \dots (3)$

解聯立後可得  $p=e, q=e^2-4e, r=4e-e^2$

$$e^A = \bar{p}A^2 + \bar{q}A + \bar{r}I$$

$$= e \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -4 & -4 \\ -11 & -6 & -7 \\ 27 & 18 & 19 \end{bmatrix} + (e^2 - 4e) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -1 & -2 \\ 7 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} + (4e - e^2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -e^2 & -e^2 & e^2 \\ e - 3e^2 & 2e - 2e^2 & e - 2e^2 \\ -e + 7e^2 & -2e + 5e^2 & -e + 5e^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(4) \text{ 當 } \lambda_1 = 1 \text{ 時, } (A - \lambda_1 I)x^1 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -2 & -2 \\ 7 & 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda_2 = 2 \text{ 時, } (A - \lambda_2 I)x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -3 & -2 \\ 7 & 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$\therefore \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 0$  只對應到 1 個特徵向量

$\therefore$  需計算廣義特徵向量求  $x^3$

$$\text{由 } (x - \lambda_3 I)x^3 = x^2 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & -1 \\ -3 & -3 & -2 \\ 7 & 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^3 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{Bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} t$$

$$\text{取 } t=1 \text{ 可得 } \Rightarrow x^3 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

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

$$\therefore A = PJP^{-1}$$

$$(5) f(A) = A^{-1} \Rightarrow f(\lambda) = \lambda^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(\lambda) = -\lambda^{-2}$$

$$A^{-1} = P\bar{J}P^{-1} \Rightarrow \bar{J} = \begin{bmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f(\lambda_2) & f'(\lambda_2) \\ 0 & 0 & f(\lambda_2) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \bar{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = P\bar{J}P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 7 & 3 \\ -8 & -7 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(6) f(A) = e^A \Rightarrow f(\lambda) = e^\lambda \Rightarrow f'(\lambda) = e^\lambda$$

$$A^{-1} = P\bar{J}P^{-1} \Rightarrow \bar{J} = \begin{bmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f(\lambda_2) & f'(\lambda_2) \\ 0 & 0 & f(\lambda_2) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \bar{J} = \begin{bmatrix} e & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^2 & e^2 \\ 0 & 0 & e^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = P\bar{J}P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^2 & e^2 \\ 0 & 0 & e^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -e^2 & -e^2 & e^2 \\ e-3e^2 & 2e-2e^2 & e-2e^2 \\ -e+7e^2 & -2e+5e^2 & -e+5e^2 \end{bmatrix}$$



8. 試解:  $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + z$  其中  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $z = \begin{Bmatrix} 5e^t \\ -6e^t \end{Bmatrix}$ . (10%)

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

$$\text{當 } \lambda = 1 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -4 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow x^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda = 2 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -4 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow x^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = SDS^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

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

$$\therefore \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{y}_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{Bmatrix} 5e^t \\ -6e^t \end{Bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 + 4y_2 \\ -y_1 - 5y_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} c_1 e^t + 4c_2 e^{2t} + t e^t - 4e^t \\ -c_1 e^t - 5c_2 e^{2t} - t e^t + 5e^t \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{Bmatrix} (c_1 - 4)e^t + 4c_2 e^{2t} + t e^t \\ (-c_1 + 5)e^t - 5c_2 e^{2t} - t e^t \end{Bmatrix}$$