

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & a \\ b & c \end{bmatrix}$ 是一個單位正交矩陣，並且 $a > 0$ 與 $b > 0$ ，試求 a, b, c 之值。

(10%)

2. 已知兩矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試求 $\det(AB) = ?$ (10%)

3. 令 $T: R^3 \rightarrow R^2$ 為一線性轉換，使得 $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ， $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ 與

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1) 試問： $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ?$ (5%)

(2) 試問 T 為何? (5%)

4. 給定 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試問： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A^n = ?$ (10%)

5. 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試問：

(1) A 的特徵方程為何? (3%)

(2) 試由 Cayley-Hamilton 定理求 $A^{100} - 3A^{25} = ?$ (6%)

(3) 若 $A^{-1} = pA^2 + qA + rI$ ，則 $p = ?$ ， $q = ?$ ， $r = ?$ (6%)

(4) 試將 A 化為 Jordan form，即 $A = PJP^{-1}$ (6%)

(5) 試以 Jordan form 法計算 $A^{100} - 3A^{25} = ?$ (6%)

(6) 若 $A^{-1} = P\bar{J}P^{-1}$ ，則 $\bar{J} = ?$ (3%)

6. 佈於 R^4 的三向量 $x^1 = [1 \ -1 \ 0 \ 0]^T$, $x^2 = [0 \ -2 \ -1 \ 1]^T$, $x^3 = [-1 \ 3 \ 2 \ 0]^T$

試請: (1) 根據此組向量找出正交單位向量集 $\{y^1 \ y^2 \ y^3\}$ 。 (6%)

(2) 找出與 $\{y^1 \ y^2 \ y^3\}$ 皆垂直之單位向量 y^4 。 (4%)

7. 給方程式 $5x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 - 21 = 0$, 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: (1) 其轉換矩陣為何? (6%)

(2) 此方程代表何種圓錐曲線? (2%)

(3) $Q = 5x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2$ 為何種型式二次式? (2%)

(正定、負定或是不定型)

8. 試解下述聯立微分方程

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= 2x - y - 5t \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= 3x + 6y - 4 \end{aligned} \quad (10\%)$$

參考解答：

1. 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & a \\ b & c \end{bmatrix}$ 是一個單位正交矩陣，並且 $a > 0$ 與 $b > 0$ ，試求 a, b, c 之值。

(10%)

$\because A$ 是單位正交矩陣，且 $a > 0$ 與 $b > 0$

$\therefore$ 可知 $A^T A = I$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & b \\ a & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & a \\ b & c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} + b^2 = 1 \quad \dots\dots (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}a + bc = 0 \quad \dots\dots (2)$$

$$a^2 + c^2 = 1 \quad \dots\dots (3)$$

由第(1)式可得 $b = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ($\because b > 0$ ，故取正值)

代入第(2)式可得 $a = -\sqrt{3}c$

代入第(3)式可得 $c = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

由於 $a > 0$ 故可知 $c = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$\therefore$ 可知 $a = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $c = -\frac{1}{2}$

2. 已知兩矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 & 15 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試求 $\det(AB) = ?$ (10%)

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

$$\text{又 } \det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -3 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & -6 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad (\text{任兩列成比例})$$

$\therefore \det(B)$ 不用算

$$\det(AB) = \det(A) \cdot \det(B) = 0$$

3. 令 $T: R^3 \rightarrow R^2$ 為一線性轉換，使得 $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ， $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$ 與

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(1) 試問: $T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}\right) = ?$ (5%)

(2) 試問 T 為何? (5%)

(1) 令 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = a \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + c \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow a = -2, b = 2, c = 6$

$$\begin{aligned} T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}\right) &= a \cdot T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}\right) + b \cdot T\left(\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}\right) + c \cdot T\left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) \\ &= -2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} + 6 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow T &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \\ -4 & 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

4. 給定 $A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix}$, 試問: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A^n = ?$ (10%)

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \frac{3}{5} - \lambda & \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} & \frac{3}{5} - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3}{5} - \lambda\right)^2 - \left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (1 - \lambda) \left(\frac{1}{5} - \lambda\right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ or } \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda_1 = 1 \text{ 時, } (A - \lambda_1 I)x^1 = 0 \Rightarrow x^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{5} \text{ 時, } (A - \lambda_2 I)x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}, S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow S^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A^n &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1^\infty & 0 \\ 0 & \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^\infty \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

5. 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試問：

- (1) A 的特徵方程為何? (3%)
- (2) 試由 Cayley-Hamilton 定理求 $A^{100} - 3A^{25} = ?$ (6%)
- (3) 若 $A^{-1} = pA^2 + qA + rI$ ，則 $p = ?$ ， $q = ?$ ， $r = ?$ (6%)
- (4) 試將 A 化為 Jordan form，即 $A = PJP^{-1}$ (6%)
- (5) 試以 Jordan form 法計算 $A^{100} - 3A^{25} = ?$ (6%)
- (6) 若 $A^{-1} = P\bar{J}P^{-1}$ ，則 $\bar{J} = ?$ (3%)

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

$$\Rightarrow (\lambda - 1)^2(\lambda + 1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1, 1, -1$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 Cayley-Hamilton 定理可知 } C(\lambda) = \lambda^3 - \lambda^2 - \lambda + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow C(A) = A^3 - A^2 - A + I$$

$$\text{又 } C(1) = 0, C'(1) = 0, C(-1) = 0$$

$$f(A) = A^{100} - 3A^{25} = Q(A) \cdot C(A) + pA^2 + qA + rI$$

$$f(\lambda) = \lambda^{100} - 3\lambda^{25} = Q(\lambda) \cdot C(\lambda) + p\lambda^2 + q\lambda + r$$

$$\text{由 } \lambda = 1 \text{ 可得 } f(1) = -2 = p + q + r \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\text{由 } \lambda = -1 \text{ 可得 } f(-1) = 4 = p - q + r \quad \dots (2)$$

$$\text{微分可得 } f'(\lambda) = 100\lambda^{99} - 75\lambda^{24}$$

$$= Q'(\lambda) \cdot C(\lambda) + Q'(\lambda) \cdot C'(\lambda) + 2p\lambda + q$$

$$\text{由 } \lambda = 1 \text{ 可得 } f'(1) = 25 = 2p + q \quad \dots (3)$$

$$\text{由 (1)、(2)、(3) 可得 } p = 14, q = -3, r = -13$$

$$\therefore f(A) = 14A^2 - 3A - 13I$$

$$= 14 \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \\ -8 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} - 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - 13 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 54 & -6 & 25 \\ 50 & -2 & 25 \\ -112 & 12 & -52 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3) \quad A^3 - A^2 - A + I = 0 \Rightarrow A^{-1}(A^3 - A^2 - A + I) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = -A^2 + A + I$$

$$\therefore p = -1, q = 1, r = 1$$

$$A^{-1} = -A^2 + A + I = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 0 & -2 \\ -4 & -1 & -2 \\ 8 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 8 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(4) \quad \text{當 } \lambda_1 = -1 \Rightarrow (A - \lambda_1 I)x = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x^1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = 1 \Rightarrow (A - \lambda_2 I)x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

因為 2 個特徵值只對應到一個特徵向量，故須引入一條廣義特徵向量

$$Ax^3 = \lambda_2 x^3 + x^2 \Rightarrow (A - \lambda_2 I)x^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{取 } t = 0, \text{ 可得 } x^3 = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$(5) \quad A^{100} - 3A^{25} = PJ_1P^{-1} \Rightarrow J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f(\lambda_2) & f'(\lambda_2) \\ 0 & 0 & f(\lambda_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 25 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{100} - 3A^{25} = PJ_1P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 25 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 54 & -6 & 25 \\ 50 & -2 & 25 \\ -112 & 12 & -52 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(6) \quad A^{-1} = P\bar{J}P^{-1} \Rightarrow \bar{J} = \begin{bmatrix} f(\lambda_1) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f(\lambda_2) & f'(\lambda_2) \\ 0 & 0 & f(\lambda_2) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \bar{J} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 8 & -4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

6. 佈於 R^4 的三向量 $x^1 = [1 \ -1 \ 0 \ 0]^T$, $x^2 = [0 \ -2 \ -1 \ 1]^T$, $x^3 = [-1 \ 3 \ 2 \ 0]^T$

試請：(1) 根據此組向量找出正交單位向量集 $\{y^1 \ y^2 \ y^3\}$ 。(6%)

(2) 找出與 $\{y^1 \ y^2 \ y^3\}$ 皆垂直之單位向量 y^4 。(4%)

(1) 由 Gram-Schmidt 正交化法，取 $y^1 = \frac{x^1}{|x^1|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[1 \ -1 \ 0 \ 0]^T$

$$v^2 = x^2 - \langle y^1, x^2 \rangle y^1 = [-1 \ -1 \ -1 \ 1]^T \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{v^2}{|v^2|} = \frac{1}{2}[-1 \ -1 \ -1 \ 1]^T$$

$$v^3 = x^3 - \langle y^1, x^3 \rangle y^1 - \langle y^2, x^3 \rangle y^2 = [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1]^T$$

$$\Rightarrow y^3 = \frac{v^3}{|v^3|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1]^T$$

(2) 令 $y^4 = [y_1 \ y_2 \ y_3 \ y_4]^T$

又 y^4 與 y^1, y^2, y^3 皆垂直

$$\text{故可知 } \langle y^4, y^1 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 - y_2 = 0 \dots (1)$$

$$\langle y^4, y^2 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow y_1 + y_2 + y_3 - y_4 = 0 \dots (2)$$

$$\langle y^4, y^3 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow y_3 + y_4 = 0 \dots (3)$$

由(3)可得 $y_4 = -y_3 = t$

代回(2)可得 $y_1 + y_2 = 2t \dots (4)$

由(1)、(4)可得 $y_1 = t, y_2 = t$

$$\therefore y^4 = t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 又 } y^4 \text{ 為單位向量，故取 } t = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 即 } y^4 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

7. 給方程式 $5x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 - 21 = 0$ ，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：(1) 其轉換矩陣為何? (6%)
- (2) 此方程代表何種圓錐曲線? (2%)
- (3) $Q = 5x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2$ 為何種型式二次式? (2%)
(正定、負定或是不定型)

$$(1) \ 5x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 = 21 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^T \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 21 \quad \text{其中 } \mathbf{x} = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } |A - \lambda I| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & 2 \\ 2 & 5-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 3 \text{ or } 7$$

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

$$\text{當 } \lambda = 7 \text{ 時, } \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow x^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\mathbf{x}^T \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 21 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^T s \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} s^T \mathbf{x} = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{y}^T \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{y} = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y_1^2 + 7y_2^2 = 21$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y_1^2}{(\sqrt{7})^2} + \frac{y_2^2}{(\sqrt{3})^2} = 1$$

(2) 此為橢圓曲線

(3) $\because \lambda_1 > 0, \lambda_2 > 0$

$$\therefore Q = 5x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 + 5x_2^2 = 3y_1^2 + 7y_2^2 > 0$$

故為正定型二次式

8. 試解下述聯立微分方程

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= 2x - y - 5t \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= 3x + 6y - 4\end{aligned}\quad (10\%)$$

可將聯立 ODE 變成下式

$$\frac{dX(t)}{dt} = AX(t) - Z(t) \quad \text{其中} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad X(t) = \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad Z(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 5t \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\text{當 } \lambda = 5 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow x^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{Bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{令 } X = SY \Rightarrow S \frac{dY}{dt} = ASY + Z \Rightarrow \frac{dY}{dt} = S^{-1}ASY + S^{-1}Z$$

$$\therefore \begin{Bmatrix} \dot{\bar{x}} \\ \dot{\bar{y}} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{x} \\ \bar{y} \end{Bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{Bmatrix} 5t \\ 4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{x} \\ \bar{y} \end{Bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 5t \\ 4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{\bar{x}} = 3\bar{x} - \frac{1}{2}(15t+4) \\ \dot{\bar{y}} = 5\bar{y} + \frac{1}{2}(5t+4) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \bar{x} = c_1 e^{3t} + \frac{5}{2}t + \frac{3}{2} \\ \bar{y} = c_2 e^{5t} - \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \bar{x}(t) \\ \bar{y}(t) \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} c_1 e^{3t} + \frac{5}{2}t + \frac{3}{2} \\ c_2 e^{5t} - \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{2} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} c_1 e^{3t} + c_2 e^{5t} + 2t + 1 \\ -c_1 e^{3t} - 3c_2 e^{5t} - t \end{Bmatrix}$$