

系級：_____ 學號：_____ 姓名：_____

1. 已知矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試求： A^{-1} (10%)

2. 已知矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} \beta & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & \beta \\ 0 & \beta & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 且 β 為實數

試問：若要使 A^{-1} 存在，則 β 不可為何值？ (10%)

3. 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ， $B^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試求：

(1) $\det(3A^T) = ?$ (2) $\det(B^T) = ?$ (3) $\det(AB) = ?$ (4) $(AB)^{-1} = ?$ (20%)

4. (1) 給一矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ a & b \end{bmatrix}$ ，試求 a, b 使得矩陣 A 有特徵向量 $\mathbf{x}_1 = \{3, 1\}^T$ ，

$\mathbf{x}_2 = \{2, 1\}^T$ (10%)

(2) 試找出一矩陣 B ，使得 B 與 A 有相同之特徵向量，並且其特徵值為

$\lambda_1 = 1$ 與 $\lambda_2 = 2$ 。 (5%)

(3) 試求 $B^{10} = ?$ (5%)

5. 給方程式 $4x_1^2 + 12x_1x_2 + 4x_2^2 = 16$ ，試問此二次式代表何種圓錐曲線？ (10%)

(請將之轉換至主軸，即將舊座標向量 $\mathbf{x}^T = [x_1 \ x_2]$ 轉換至新座標向量

$\mathbf{y}^T = [y_1 \ y_2]$)

6. 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ，試問：

(1) A 的特徵方程為何？ (4%)

(2) $A^{10} - 2A^9 - 3A^2 - 3I = ?$ (8%)

(3) 若 $A^{-1} = pA^2 + qA + rI$ ，則 $p = ?$ ， $q = ?$ ， $r = ?$ (8%)

7. 試解： $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + z$ 其中 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ ， $z = \begin{Bmatrix} -6e^{-2t} \\ 2e^{-2t} \end{Bmatrix}$ 。 (10%)

參考解答:

1. 已知矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 試求: A^{-1} (10%)

$$\det(A) = 8$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 12 & 8 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ -6 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^T = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 12 & 0 & -6 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & -4 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^T = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. 已知矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} \beta & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & \beta \\ 0 & \beta & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 且 β 為實數

試問: 若要使 A^{-1} 存在, 則 β 不可為何值? (10%)

A^{-1} 存在即 $\det(A) \neq 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \beta & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & \beta \\ 0 & \beta & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \beta(\beta+3)(\beta-3) \neq 0$$

$\therefore \beta$ 不可是 0, 3 或是 -3

3. 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $B^{-1} = \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 試求:

(1) $\det(3A^T) = ?$ (2) $\det(B^T) = ?$ (3) $\det(AB) = ?$ (4) $(AB)^{-1} = ?$ (20%)

$$(1) \det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -12$$

$$\det(3A^T) = \det(3A) = 3^2 \cdot \det(A^T) = 9 \cdot (-12) = -108$$

$$(2) \det(B^{-1}) = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{2}{8} & \frac{5}{8} \\ -\frac{2}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$BB^{-1} = I \Rightarrow \det(BB^{-1}) = \det(I) \Rightarrow \det(B) \cdot \det(B^{-1}) = 1 \Rightarrow \det(B) = 8$$

$$\det(B^T) = \det(B) = 8$$

$$(3) \det(AB) = \det(A) \cdot \det(B) = -96$$

$$(4) A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{12} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(AB)^{-1} &= B^{-1}A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{96} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 5 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ -6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{1}{96} \begin{bmatrix} -36 & 16 \\ -12 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{24} \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 4 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

4. (1) 給一矩陣 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ a & b \end{bmatrix}$, 試求 a, b 使得矩陣 A 有特徵向量 $\mathbf{x}_1 = \{3, 1\}^T$, $\mathbf{x}_2 = \{2, 1\}^T$ (10%)
- (2) 試找出一矩陣 B , 使得 B 與 A 有相同之特徵向量, 並且其特徵值為 $\lambda_1 = 1$ 與 $\lambda_2 = 2$ 。(5%)
- (3) 試求 $B^{10} = ?$ (5%)

$$(1) |A - \lambda_1 I| \mathbf{x}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \lambda_1 & 6 \\ a & b - \lambda_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 4$$

$$|A - \lambda_2 I| \mathbf{x}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \lambda_2 & 6 \\ a & b - \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_2 = 5$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} 3a + b - 4 = 0 \\ 2a + b - 5 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -1 \\ b = 7 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) BS = SD \Rightarrow B = SDS^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 6 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3) B^{10} = SD^{10}S^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1^{10} & 0 \\ 0 & 2^{10} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2045 & 6138 \\ -1023 & 3070 \end{bmatrix}$$

5. 給方程式 $4x_1^2 + 12x_1x_2 + 4x_2^2 = 16$, 試問此二次式代表何種圓錐曲線? (10%)
(請將之轉換至主軸, 即將舊座標向量 $\mathbf{x}^T = [x_1 \ x_2]$ 轉換至新座標向量 $\mathbf{y}^T = [y_1 \ y_2]$)

$$4x_1^2 + 12x_1x_2 + 4x_2^2 = 16 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^T \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = 16 \quad \text{其中 } \mathbf{x} = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{由 } |A - \lambda I| = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 6 \\ 6 & 4 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = 10 \text{ or } -2$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda = 10 \text{ 時, } \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 6 \\ 6 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\text{當 } \lambda = -2 \text{ 時, } \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 \\ 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow x^1 = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{Bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{令 } y = s^T x$$

$$x^T \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} x = 16 \Rightarrow x^T s \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} s^T x = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow y^T \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} y = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 10y_1^2 - 2y_2^2 = 16$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y_1^2}{1.6} - \frac{y_2^2}{8} = 1$$

$\therefore$ 此為雙曲線

6. 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, 試問:

(1) A 的特徵方程為何? (4%)

(2) $A^{10} - 2A^9 - 3A^2 - 3I = ?$ (8%)

(3) 若 $A^{-1} = pA^2 + qA + rI$, 則 $p = ?$, $q = ?$, $r = ?$ (8%)

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 2 = 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 1, 1, 2$$

(2) 由 Cayley-Hamilton 定理可知: $A^3 - 4A^2 + 5A - 2I = 0$

$$A^{10} - 2A^9 - 3A^2 - 3I = Q(A) \cdot (A^3 - 4A^2 + 5A - 2I) + pA^2 + qA + rI$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda^{10} - 2\lambda^9 - 3\lambda^2 - 3 = Q(\lambda) \cdot (\lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 2) + p\lambda^2 + q\lambda + r$$

$$\text{代入 } \lambda = 2 \text{ 可得 } -15 = 4p + 2q + r \dots (1)$$

$$\text{代入 } \lambda = 1 \text{ 可得 } -7 = p + q + r \dots (2)$$

$$\text{微分後代入 } \lambda = 1 \text{ 可得 } -14 = 2p + q \dots (3)$$

$$\text{解聯立後可得 } p = 6, q = -26, r = 13$$

$$\therefore A^{10} - 2A^9 - 3A^2 - 3I = 6A^2 - 26A + 13I = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -88 & 16 \\ 0 & 9 & -8 \\ 0 & 48 & -31 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3) A^3 - 4A^2 + 5A - 2I = 0 \Rightarrow A^{-1}(A^3 - 4A^2 + 5A - 2I) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}A^2 - 2A + \frac{5}{2}I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -7 & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

7. 試解: $\frac{dx}{dt} = Ax + z$ 其中 $A = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$, $z = \begin{Bmatrix} -6e^{-2t} \\ 2e^{-2t} \end{Bmatrix}$ 。(10%)

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{y}_1 = -4y_1 - 4e^{-2t} \\ \dot{y}_2 = -2y_2 - 2e^{-2t} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1 = c_1 e^{-4t} - 2e^{-2t} \\ y_2 = c_2 e^{-2t} - 2te^{-2t} \end{cases}$$

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

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