

2章 行列

問 1

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \text{ について}$$

(1, 2) 成分は, -2

(2, 1) 成分は, 0

$$\begin{pmatrix} 90 & 85 \\ 72 & 51 \end{pmatrix} \text{ について}$$

(1, 2) 成分は, 85

(2, 1) 成分は, 72

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{pmatrix} \text{ について}$$

(1, 2) 成分は, b

(2, 1) 成分は, d

問 2

両辺の対応する成分がすべて等しいので

$$\begin{cases} a + 2b = 5 & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ c + d = 1 & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ 3a - b = 1 & \dots \textcircled{3} \\ 2c - 3d = 12 & \dots \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \textcircled{1} & a + 2b = 5 & \\ \textcircled{3} \times 2 & +) \quad 6a - 2b = 2 & \\ \hline & 7a & = 7 \\ & a & = 1 \end{array}$$

これを $\textcircled{1}$ に代入すると, $1 + 2b = 5$ であるから, $b = 2$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \textcircled{2} \times 3 & 3c + 3d = 3 & \\ \textcircled{4} & +) \quad 2c - 3d = 12 & \\ \hline & 5c & = 15 \\ & c & = 3 \end{array}$$

これを $\textcircled{2}$ に代入すると, $3 + d = 1$ であるから, $d = -2$
以上より, $a = 1, b = 2, c = 3, d = -2$

問 3

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 + (-1) & 3 + 2 \\ 4 + 4 & 5 + 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 8 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 + (-2) & 4 + 4 & 2 + 3 \\ -1 + 5 & 4 + (-2) & 0 + 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

問 4

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2+4 & 3+2 & 4+3 \\ 5+(-1) & 2+0 & 6+2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 & 7 \\ 4 & 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2+(-1)+4 & 3+2+2 & 4+4+3 \\ 5+3+(-1) & 2+2+0 & 6+5+2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 7 & 11 \\ 7 & 4 & 13 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

問 5

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左辺} &= \begin{pmatrix} x+1+2 & 3+y \\ 8+w & z-1+0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} x+3 & 3+y \\ 8+w & z-1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{よって, } \begin{pmatrix} x+3 & 3+y \\ 8+w & z-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 3 \\ 5 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

両辺の対応する成分がすべて等しいので

$$\begin{cases} x+3 = 2x & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ 3+y = 3 & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ 8+w = 5 & \dots \textcircled{3} \\ z-1 = 1 & \dots \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

- $\textcircled{1}$ より, $x = 3$
- $\textcircled{2}$ より, $y = 0$
- $\textcircled{3}$ より, $w = -3$
- $\textcircled{4}$ より, $z = 2$

問 6

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0-1 & 2-2 & 3-(-1) \\ -1-4 & 4-5 & 2-2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 4 \\ -5 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 3-5 & 2-2 \\ 1-(-1) & 0-3 \\ 4-2 & -1-1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

問 7

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2+(-1)-(-3) & 3+2-(-1) \\ 4+5-1 & 2+2-0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2-(-1)-(-3) & 3-2-(-1) \\ 4-5-1 & 2-2-0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 2-(-1)+(-3) & 3-2+(-1) \\ 4-5+1 & 2-2+0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

問 8 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \end{pmatrix}$ とする.

$$\begin{aligned} (I) \quad \text{左辺} &= k \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\ &= k \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} & a_{13}+b_{13} \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} & a_{23}+b_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} k(a_{11}+b_{11}) & k(a_{12}+b_{12}) & k(a_{13}+b_{13}) \\ k(a_{21}+b_{21}) & k(a_{22}+b_{22}) & k(a_{23}+b_{23}) \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{右辺} &= k \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} + k \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} & ka_{13} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} & ka_{23} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} kb_{11} & kb_{12} & kb_{13} \\ kb_{21} & kb_{22} & kb_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11}+kb_{11} & ka_{12}+kb_{12} & ka_{13}+kb_{13} \\ ka_{21}+kb_{21} & ka_{22}+kb_{22} & ka_{23}+kb_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} k(a_{11}+b_{11}) & k(a_{12}+b_{12}) & k(a_{13}+b_{13}) \\ k(a_{21}+b_{21}) & k(a_{22}+b_{22}) & k(a_{23}+b_{23}) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

よって, 左辺 = 右辺

$$\begin{aligned} (II) \quad \text{左辺} &= (k \pm l) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} (k \pm l)a_{11} & (k \pm l)a_{12} & (k \pm l)a_{13} \\ (k \pm l)a_{21} & (k \pm l)a_{22} & (k \pm l)a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右辺} &= k \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \pm l \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} & ka_{13} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} & ka_{23} \end{pmatrix} \pm \begin{pmatrix} la_{11} & la_{12} & la_{13} \\ la_{21} & la_{22} & la_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11} \pm la_{11} & ka_{12} \pm la_{12} & ka_{13} \pm la_{13} \\ ka_{21} \pm la_{21} & ka_{22} \pm la_{22} & ka_{23} \pm la_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} (k \pm l)a_{11} & (k \pm l)a_{12} & (k \pm l)a_{13} \\ (k \pm l)a_{21} & (k \pm l)a_{22} & (k \pm l)a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

よって, 左辺 = 右辺

$$\begin{aligned} (III) \quad \text{左辺} &= (kl) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} (kl)a_{11} & (kl)a_{12} & (kl)a_{13} \\ (kl)a_{21} & (kl)a_{22} & (kl)a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} kla_{11} & kla_{12} & kla_{13} \\ kla_{21} & kla_{22} & kla_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{右辺} &= k \left\{ l \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\ &= k \begin{pmatrix} la_{11} & la_{12} & la_{13} \\ la_{21} & la_{22} & la_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} kla_{11} & kla_{12} & kla_{13} \\ kla_{21} & kla_{22} & kla_{23} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

よって, 左辺 = 右辺

問 9

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \text{与式} &= 4 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -4 & 16 \\ 8 & 12 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 12+(-1) & -4+4 & 16+5 \\ 8+3 & 12+(-2) & 0+(-3) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 0 & 21 \\ 11 & 10 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \text{与式} &= 3 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -3 & 12 \\ 6 & 9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 8 & 10 \\ 6 & -4 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 9-(-2) & -3-8 & 12-10 \\ 6-6 & 9-(-4) & 0-(-6) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -11 & 2 \\ 0 & 13 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \text{与式} &= 3A - B + A - 2B \\
 &= 4A - 3B \\
 &= 4 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - 3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 12 & -4 & 16 \\ 8 & 12 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 12 & 15 \\ 9 & -6 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 12 - (-3) & -4 - 12 & 16 - 15 \\ 8 - 9 & 12 - (-6) & 0 - (-9) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 15 & -16 & 1 \\ -1 & 18 & 9 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \text{与式} &= B - A - 2A + 3B \\
 &= -3A + 4B \\
 &= -3 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + 4 \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & -2 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -9 & 3 & -12 \\ -6 & -9 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 16 & 20 \\ 12 & -8 & -12 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -9 + (-4) & 3 + 16 & -12 + 20 \\ -6 + 12 & -9 + (-8) & 0 + (-12) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} -13 & 19 & 8 \\ 6 & -17 & -12 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

問 10

$$2A + 3X = 5B \text{ より}$$

$$3X = -2A + 5B$$

$$X = \frac{1}{3}(-2A + 5B)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ -2 \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 2 & -2 \\ 5 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} + 5 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 3 & -5 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -4 & 4 \\ -10 & -2 & -12 \\ -2 & -6 & -8 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -15 & -5 \\ 5 & -10 & -5 \\ 15 & -25 & -10 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 8 + 10 & -4 + (-15) & 4 + (-5) \\ -10 + 5 & -2 + (-10) & -12 + (-5) \\ -2 + 15 & -6 + (-25) & -8 + (-10) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 18 & -19 & -1 \\ -5 & -12 & -17 \\ 13 & -31 & -18 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -\frac{19}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -\frac{5}{3} & -4 & -\frac{17}{3} \\ \frac{13}{3} & -\frac{31}{3} & -6 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

問 11

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 2 + (-1) \cdot (-1) & 2 \cdot 4 + (-1) \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot (-1) & 3 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 + 1 & 8 - 1 \\ 6 - 5 & 12 + 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 1 & 17 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 + 6 \\ 12 + 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \text{与式} &= (1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 4) \\
 &= (3 + 8) = (11) = \mathbf{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 2 & 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 5 & 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 2 & 4 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 5 & 4 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 2 & 3 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 5 & 3 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 + 4 & 1 + 10 & 1 + 6 \\ 16 + 6 & 4 + 15 & 4 + 9 \\ 12 + 2 & 3 + 5 & 3 + 3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 11 & 7 \\ 22 & 19 & 13 \\ 14 & 8 & 6 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 3 & 4 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 3 & 2 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 + 4 + 3 & 8 + 3 + 1 \\ 2 + 20 + 9 & 4 + 15 + 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 12 \\ 31 & 22 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 2 & 1 \cdot 3 & 1 \cdot (-1) \\ 5 \cdot 2 & 5 \cdot 3 & 5 \cdot (-1) \\ 1 \cdot 2 & 1 \cdot 3 & 1 \cdot (-1) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 10 & 15 & -5 \\ 2 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

問 12 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$, $C = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ とする.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (I) \quad k(AB) &= k \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\
 &= k \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \\ a_{31}b_{11} + a_{32}b_{21} & a_{31}b_{12} + a_{32}b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} k(a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21}) & k(a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22}) \\ k(a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21}) & k(a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22}) \\ k(a_{31}b_{11} + a_{32}b_{21}) & k(a_{31}b_{12} + a_{32}b_{22}) \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (kA)B &= \left\{ k \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} \\ ka_{31} & ka_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11}b_{11} + ka_{12}b_{21} & ka_{11}b_{12} + ka_{12}b_{22} \\ ka_{21}b_{11} + ka_{22}b_{21} & ka_{21}b_{12} + ka_{22}b_{22} \\ ka_{31}b_{11} + ka_{32}b_{21} & ka_{31}b_{12} + ka_{32}b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} k(a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21}) & k(a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22}) \\ k(a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21}) & k(a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22}) \\ k(a_{31}b_{11} + a_{32}b_{21}) & k(a_{31}b_{12} + a_{32}b_{22}) \end{pmatrix} \\
 A(kB) &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \left\{ k \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} kb_{11} & kb_{12} \\ kb_{21} & kb_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \cdot kb_{11} + a_{12} \cdot kb_{21} & a_{11} \cdot kb_{12} + a_{12} \cdot kb_{22} \\ a_{21} \cdot kb_{11} + a_{22} \cdot kb_{21} & a_{21} \cdot kb_{12} + a_{22} \cdot kb_{22} \\ a_{31} \cdot kb_{11} + a_{32} \cdot kb_{21} & a_{31} \cdot kb_{12} + a_{32} \cdot kb_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11}b_{11} + ka_{12}b_{21} & ka_{11}b_{12} + ka_{12}b_{22} \\ ka_{21}b_{11} + ka_{22}b_{21} & ka_{21}b_{12} + ka_{22}b_{22} \\ ka_{31}b_{11} + ka_{32}b_{21} & ka_{31}b_{12} + ka_{32}b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} k(a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21}) & k(a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22}) \\ k(a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21}) & k(a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22}) \\ k(a_{31}b_{11} + a_{32}b_{21}) & k(a_{31}b_{12} + a_{32}b_{22}) \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

したがって, $k(AB) = (kA)B = A(kB)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(III) 左辺} &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} + c_{11} & b_{12} + c_{12} \\ b_{21} + c_{21} & b_{22} + c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}(b_{11} + c_{11}) + a_{12}(b_{21} + c_{21}) & a_{11}(b_{12} + c_{12}) + a_{12}(b_{22} + c_{22}) \\ a_{21}(b_{11} + c_{11}) + a_{22}(b_{21} + c_{21}) & a_{21}(b_{12} + c_{12}) + a_{22}(b_{22} + c_{22}) \\ a_{31}(b_{11} + c_{11}) + a_{32}(b_{21} + c_{21}) & a_{31}(b_{12} + c_{12}) + a_{32}(b_{22} + c_{22}) \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{右辺} &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\quad + \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} \\ a_{31}b_{11} + a_{32}b_{21} & a_{31}b_{12} + a_{32}b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\quad + \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}c_{11} + a_{12}c_{21} & a_{11}c_{12} + a_{12}c_{22} \\ a_{21}c_{11} + a_{22}c_{21} & a_{21}c_{12} + a_{22}c_{22} \\ a_{31}c_{11} + a_{32}c_{21} & a_{31}c_{12} + a_{32}c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + a_{11}c_{11} + a_{12}c_{21} & a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22} + a_{11}c_{12} + a_{12}c_{22} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} + a_{21}c_{11} + a_{22}c_{21} & a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22} + a_{21}c_{12} + a_{22}c_{22} \\ a_{31}b_{11} + a_{32}b_{21} + a_{31}c_{11} + a_{32}c_{21} & a_{31}b_{12} + a_{32}b_{22} + a_{31}c_{12} + a_{32}c_{22} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}(b_{11} + c_{11}) + a_{12}(b_{21} + c_{21}) & a_{11}(b_{12} + c_{12}) + a_{12}(b_{22} + c_{22}) \\ a_{21}(b_{11} + c_{11}) + a_{22}(b_{21} + c_{21}) & a_{21}(b_{12} + c_{12}) + a_{22}(b_{22} + c_{22}) \\ a_{31}(b_{11} + c_{11}) + a_{32}(b_{21} + c_{21}) & a_{31}(b_{12} + c_{12}) + a_{32}(b_{22} + c_{22}) \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

よって, 左辺 = 右辺

問 13

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(1)} \quad J^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot (-1) \\ 0 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot (-1) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E \\
 K^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E \\
 -L^2 &= - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= - \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot (-1) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= - \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = E
 \end{aligned}$$

よって, $J^2 = K^2 = -L^2 = E$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad LJ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot (-1) \\ 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = K \\
 -JL &= -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= -\begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot (-1) + (-1) \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= -\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = K
 \end{aligned}$$

よって, $LJ = -LK = K$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad KJ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot (-1) \\ 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot (-1) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = L \\
 -JK &= -\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= -\begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= -\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = L
 \end{aligned}$$

よって, $KJ = -JK = L$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad KL &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot (-1) + 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = J \\
 -LK &= -\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= -\begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot 0 + (-1) \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= -\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = J
 \end{aligned}$$

よって, $KL = -LK = J$

問 14

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 0 & 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &\quad - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 1 + (-2) \cdot 3 & 1 \cdot (-2) + (-2) \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 3 & 3 \cdot (-2) + 4 \cdot 4 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -10 \\ 15 & 10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 19 \\ -15 & -9 \end{pmatrix} \\
 (2) \quad \text{与式} &= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-3) & 3 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot (-3) \\ 3 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot (-3) & 3 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot (-3) \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 12 \\ -12 & 0 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

問 15

$$\begin{aligned}
 A^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = O \\
 B^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 5 + 5 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 5 + 0 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = O \\
 AB &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 5 + 0 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = O \\
 \text{よって, } &A^2 = B^2 = AB = O
 \end{aligned}$$

問 16

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 & 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$AC = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 & 2 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

よって, $AB = AC$, $A \neq O$ であっても, $B = C$ とは限らない.

問 17

$$A^2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} a \cdot a + b \cdot c & a \cdot b + b \cdot 0 \\ c \cdot a + 0 \cdot c & c \cdot b + 0 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + bc & ab \\ ca & bc \end{pmatrix}$$

よって, $A^2 = O$ となるための条件は

$$\begin{cases} a^2 + bc = 0 & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ ab = 0 & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ ca = 0 & \dots \textcircled{3} \\ bc = 0 & \dots \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

④ を ① に代入すると, $a^2 = 0$ であるから, $a = 0$

$a = 0$ のとき, ②, ③ は任意の b, c について成り立つので, 求める条件は, $a = 0$ かつ $bc = 0$

問 18

$${}^tA = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad {}^tB = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ {}^tC = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad {}^tD = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ {}^tE = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad {}^tF = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

問 19 $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \end{pmatrix}$ とする.

$$(I) \quad \text{左辺} = \left\{ {}^t \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} = A = \text{右辺}$$

$$(II) \quad \text{左辺} = \left\{ k \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} & ka_{13} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} & ka_{23} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{21} \\ ka_{12} & ka_{22} \\ ka_{13} & ka_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{右辺} = k \left\{ {}^t \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\ = k \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{21} \\ ka_{12} & ka_{22} \\ ka_{13} & ka_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

よって, 左辺 = 右辺

$$(III) \quad \text{左辺} = \left\{ {}^t \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} + {}^t \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & a_{13} + b_{13} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} & a_{23} + b_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{21} + b_{21} \\ a_{12} + b_{12} & a_{22} + b_{22} \\ a_{13} + b_{13} & a_{23} + b_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{右辺} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{21} \\ b_{12} & b_{22} \\ b_{13} & b_{23} \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{21} + b_{21} \\ a_{12} + b_{12} & a_{22} + b_{22} \\ a_{13} + b_{13} & a_{23} + b_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

よって, 左辺 = 右辺

問 20

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 3+0 & 1-6 \\ 6+0 & 2+8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 6 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \\ BA = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 3+2 & -9+4 \\ 0+4 & 0+8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

よって

$${}^t(AB) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 6 & 10 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ -5 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \\ {}^t(BA) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ 4 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ -5 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \\ {}^tA{}^tB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 3+2 & 0+4 \\ -9+4 & 0+8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ -5 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} {}^t B^t A &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 3+0 & 6+0 \\ 1-6 & 2+8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ -5 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

問 21 ${}^t A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$

(1) A が対称行列であるための条件は, ${}^t A = A$
すなわち, $\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ であるから

$$\begin{cases} a = a & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ c = b & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ b = c & \dots \textcircled{3} \\ d = d & \dots \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

①, ④ は常に成り立つので, 求める条件は, $b = c$

(2) A が交代行列であるための条件は, ${}^t A = -A$
すなわち, $\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = -\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -a & -b \\ -c & -d \end{pmatrix}$ であるから

$$\begin{cases} a = -a & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ c = -b & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ b = -c & \dots \textcircled{3} \\ d = -d & \dots \textcircled{4} \end{cases}$$

①, ④ より, $a = d = 0$

よって, 求める条件は, $a = d = 0, b = -c$

問 22

(1) A, B が対称行列であるから, ${}^t A = A, {}^t B = B$
よって

$$\begin{aligned} {}^t(kA + lB) &= {}^t(kA) + {}^t(lB) \\ &= k{}^t A + l{}^t B \\ &= kA + lB \end{aligned}$$

したがって, ${}^t(kA + lB) = kA + lB$ であるから, $kA + lB$ は対称行列である.

(2) A, B が交代行列であるから, ${}^t A = -A, {}^t B = -B$
よって

$$\begin{aligned} {}^t(kA + lB) &= {}^t(kA) + {}^t(lB) \\ &= k{}^t A + l{}^t B \\ &= k(-A) + l(-B) \\ &= -kA - lB = -(kA + lB) \end{aligned}$$

したがって, ${}^t(kA + lB) = -(kA + lB)$ であるから, $kA + lB$ は交代行列である.

問 23

(1) $2 \cdot 5 - 3 \cdot 4 = -2 \neq 0$ であるから, 正則である.
逆行列は, $\frac{1}{-2} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

(2) $2 \cdot 3 - 6 \cdot 1 = 0$ であるから, 正則ではない.

(3) $1 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 0 = 1 \neq 0$ であるから, 正則である.
逆行列は, $\frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

問 24 $8 \cdot 3 - 7 \cdot 2 = 10 \neq 0$ であるから, A は正則で

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -7 \\ -2 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(1) $AX = B$ の両辺に左から A^{-1} をかけると
 $A^{-1}AX = A^{-1}B$

$$EX = A^{-1}B$$

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -7 \\ -2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 9-14 & -3-7 \\ -6+16 & 2+8 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -10 \\ 10 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(2) $YA = B$ の両辺に右から A^{-1} をかけると
 $YAA^{-1} = BA^{-1}$

$$YE = BA^{-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left\{ \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -7 \\ -2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -7 \\ -2 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 9+2 & -21-8 \\ 6-2 & -14+8 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 11 & -29 \\ 4 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{11}{10} & -\frac{29}{10} \\ \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

問 25 $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{pmatrix} 15+2 & 35+4 \\ 6+1 & 14+2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 39 \\ 7 & 16 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{5 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B^{-1} &= \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2 - 7 \cdot 1} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -7 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= -\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -7 \\ -1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 7 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 17 & 39 \\ 7 & 16 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{17 \cdot 16 - 39 \cdot 7} \begin{pmatrix} 16 & -39 \\ -7 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{272 - 273} \begin{pmatrix} 16 & -39 \\ -7 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= - \begin{pmatrix} 16 & -39 \\ -7 & 17 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -16 & 39 \\ 7 & -17 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(2) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 7 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 - 14 & 4 + 35 \\ 1 + 6 & -2 - 15 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -16 & 39 \\ 7 & -17 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \quad \text{与式} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 7 \\ 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 - 2 & 7 + 6 \\ 4 + 5 & -14 - 15 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 13 \\ 9 & -29 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

■