

H28問1.

階数の定義より $r \triangleq \text{rank} A$ は 3 以下. $\text{rank} A = 3 \iff \det A \neq 0$ なので,

$\det A = 0$ を示せば良い.

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

$$= -12 \{ (6b-1)(2b-3) - (2b+1)^2 \cdot 3 \} - 2\sqrt{3} \{ 2\sqrt{3}(2b-3) + (2b+1) \cdot 6\sqrt{3} \} + 6 \{ -6(2b+1) - 6(6b-1) \}$$

$$= -12 \{ 12b^2 - 20b + 3 - 3(4b^2 + 4b + 1) \} - 12 \{ 2b - 3 + 6b + 3 \} - 36 \{ 2b + 1 + 6b - 1 \}$$

$$= -12 \{ -32b \} - 12(8b) - 36(8b)$$

$$= -12b(-32 + 8 + 24)$$

$$= 0$$

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 $b = -\frac{1}{2}$ のとき, $A = \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 2\sqrt{3} & 6 \\ 2\sqrt{3} & -4 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$

固有方程式を解く. A の固有値とその固有ベクトルを λ, x とすると, $Ax = \lambda x$.

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -12-\lambda & 2\sqrt{3} & 6 \\ 2\sqrt{3} & -4-\lambda & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & -4-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 6 \begin{vmatrix} 2\sqrt{3} & 6 \\ -4-\lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix} + (-4-\lambda) \begin{vmatrix} -12-\lambda & 2\sqrt{3} \\ 2\sqrt{3} & -4-\lambda \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 6 \{ 0 - 6(-4-\lambda) \} + (-4-\lambda) \{ (-12-\lambda)(-4-\lambda) - 12 \}$$

$$= (-4-\lambda) \{ -36 + (48 + 16\lambda + \lambda^2) - 12 \}$$

$$= -(\lambda+4)(\lambda^2 + 16\lambda)$$

$$= -(\lambda+4)\lambda(\lambda+16)$$

$$\lambda = -16, -4, 0$$

最大固有値は、0 で、固有ベクトルは、

$$(A - \lambda I)x = Ax = \begin{pmatrix} -12x_1 + 2\sqrt{3}x_2 + 6x_3 \\ 2\sqrt{3}x_1 - 4x_2 \\ 6x_1 - 4x_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} -12x_1 + 8\sqrt{3}x_2 = 0 \\ \rightarrow 6x_1 - 4\sqrt{3}x_2 = 0 \\ \rightarrow 4\sqrt{3}x_2 = 4x_3 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}x_2 = x_3 \end{matrix}$$

従って, $x_0 = C \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}$

$$x_1 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}x_2$$

(3)

$$V = \{cx_0; c \in \mathbb{R}, x_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix}\}$$

$$V^\perp = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3; \forall y \in V, \langle x, y \rangle = 0\}$$

$$V^\perp \text{ の正規直交基底ベクトルを } a = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \end{pmatrix}, b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ とおす。}$$

① 正規性

$$\sqrt{b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2} = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 3b_3^2 + b_3^2 = 4b_3^2 = 1 \rightarrow b_3^2 = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow b_3 = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

② 直交性

$$\langle a, b \rangle = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}b_1 + \frac{1}{4}b_2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}b_3 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow -2\sqrt{3}b_1 + b_2 + \sqrt{3}b_3 = 0 \rightarrow -6\sqrt{3}b_1 + 3b_2 + 3\sqrt{3}b_3 = 0$$

③ V^\perp の直交性

$$\langle x_0, b \rangle = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}b_1 + b_2 + \sqrt{3}b_3 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 2\sqrt{3}b_1 + 3b_2 + 3\sqrt{3}b_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} -6\sqrt{3}b_1 + 3b_2 + 3\sqrt{3}b_3 = 0 \\ 2\sqrt{3}b_1 + 3b_2 + 3\sqrt{3}b_3 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 4b_2 + 4\sqrt{3}b_3 = 0 \\ b_1 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} b_2 = -\sqrt{3}b_3 \\ b_2 = \mp \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{よって, } b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$