

数学作业纸

(科目: Linear Algebra)

班级: CS01

姓名: 李逸斌

编号: 2020010869

第 1 页

Problem 2.3.9

$$(a) M = P_{23} E_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(b) M = E_{31} P_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ this is because we need } E_{31} \text{ to change row 3.}$$

Problem 2.3.12

$$(1) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & 8 & 7 \\ 6 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 2.3.17

Sol. It gives $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}$ and $a=2, b=1, c=1$ is the solution.

Problem 2.3.26.

Sol. We can add two column to A and get $[A \ b \ b^*]$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow x = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, x^* = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 2.3.28

Sol. $AB=I \Rightarrow ABC=I \cdot C \Rightarrow A(BC)=C \Rightarrow A \cdot I=C \Rightarrow A=C$

Problem 2.4.6

Sol. $(A+B)^2 = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 4 \\ 6 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, A^2+2AB+B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

The correct rule should be $(A+B)^2 = A^2 + AB + BA + B^2$.

Problem 2.4.15

Sol (a) True (Otherwise we can let A be a $m \times n$ matrix, then $n \times m$ could not be multiple).

(b) False (If A is $m \times n$ and B is $n \times m$, then AB is $m \times m$ and BA is $n \times n$ matrix).

(c) True (As (b))

(d) False (If $B=0$, A is unnecessary to be identity).

数学作业纸

(科目: Linear Algebra)

班级: CS01

姓名: 吴逸朗

编号: 2020010869 第 2 页

Problem 2.4.18

Sol. (a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ (b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (c) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 2 & 1 & \frac{2}{3} \\ 3 & \frac{2}{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Problem 2.4.21

Sol. $A^2 = A \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $A^3 = A^2 \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$A^4 = A^3 \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

So $A^4 v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $A^2 v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $A^3 v = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $A^4 v = 0$

Problem 2.4.24

Sol. $A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $(A_1)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $(A_1)^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 7 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $(A_1)^n = \begin{bmatrix} 2^n & 2^{n-1} \\ 0 & 2^n \end{bmatrix}$
 $A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $(A_2)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $(A_2)^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ $(A_2)^n = \begin{bmatrix} 2^{n-1} & 2^{n-1} \\ 0 & 2^{n-1} \end{bmatrix}$
 $A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix}$ $(A_3)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 & ab \\ 0 & b^2 \end{bmatrix}$ $(A_3)^3 = \begin{bmatrix} a^3 & a^2b \\ 0 & b^3 \end{bmatrix}$ $(A_3)^n = \begin{bmatrix} a^n & a^{n-1}b \\ 0 & b^n \end{bmatrix}$

Problem 2.4.26

Sol. $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 8 & 12 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

Problem 2.4.32

Sol. $AX = A \cdot [x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3] = [Ax_1 \ Ax_2 \ Ax_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$

数学作业纸

(科目: Linear Algebra)

班级: CS01

姓名: 容逸朗

编号: 2020010869

第 3 页

Problem 1.

(a) Prove: $(rI) \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & r \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ra & rb \\ rc & rd \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r & 0 \\ 0 & r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} (rI)$

(b) Sol: $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a \\ 0 & c \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Let $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & a \\ 0 & c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c & d \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, we have $c=0$ and $a=d$, so $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix}$ is the answer.

$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b & 0 \\ d & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ a & b \end{bmatrix}$

Let $\begin{bmatrix} b & 0 \\ d & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ a & b \end{bmatrix}$, we have $b=0$ and $a=d$ so $\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ c & a \end{bmatrix}$ is the answer.

For both case, we can let $\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ c & a \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix}$, which means $b=c=0$, and the matrix commute with both matrix is $\begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{bmatrix}$.

Problem 2.

Sol. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 9 & 16 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -4 & 6 \\ -14 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$