

# 数学作业纸

(科目: Linear Algebra)

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Problem 2.5.6

Sol (a). We can multiple  $AB=AC$  by  $A^{-1}$ , then we have  $A^{-1}A \cdot B = A^{-1}A \cdot C \Rightarrow IB=IC \Rightarrow B=C$ .

(b). Let  $B = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$  and  $C = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ , so  $AB = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}+b_{21} & b_{12}+b_{22} \\ b_{11}+b_{21} & b_{12}+b_{22} \end{bmatrix}$  and

$AC = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11}+c_{21} & c_{12}+c_{22} \\ c_{11}+c_{21} & c_{12}+c_{22} \end{bmatrix}$ , If  $AB=AC$ , we have  $\begin{cases} b_{11}+b_{21} = c_{11}+c_{21} \\ b_{12}+b_{22} = c_{12}+c_{22} \end{cases}$

thus, we can let  $b_{11}-c_{11}=x$  and  $b_{12}-c_{12}=y$ , then  $b_{21}-c_{21}=-x$  and  $b_{22}-c_{22}=-y$

which means  $B-C = \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ -x & -y \end{bmatrix}$  produces  $AB=AC$ .

Problem 2.5.7.

Sol. (a)  $\text{eqn.1} + \text{eqn.2} - \text{eqn.3} = 0$  but right side  $0+0-1 = -1 \neq 0$ , so  $Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  could not have a solution.

(b). Because of  $\text{eqn.1} + \text{eqn.2} - \text{eqn.3} = 0$ , so  $b_1+b_2-b_3$  must equal to zero.

(c) Row 3 becomes zero row and does not have third pivot.

Problem 2.5.11.

Sol (a)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  gives  $A+B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  has no inverse.

(b)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  gives  $A+B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$  is invertible.

Problem 2.5.21

Sol.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  are the 6 matrices that is invertible.

Problem 2.5.25.

Sol  $[A \ I] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{4}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right]$

$\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{3}{8} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{3}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{4} & -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \end{array} \right] = [I \ A^{-1}]$

so  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

We have  $\det B = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8 - 1 - 1 + 2 + 2 + 2 = 0$ , so  $B$  has no inverse.

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Problem 2.5.28

Sol.  $[A|I] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = [I|A^{-1}]$ ,  $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Problem 2.5.31

Sol

$$[A|I] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] = [I|A^{-1}]$$

so  $x = A^{-1} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Problem 2.5.39

Sol.

$$[A|I] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -a & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -b & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -ab & 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -b & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & -ab & 0 & 1 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -b & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & a & ab \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] = [I|A^{-1}], \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & ab \\ 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 2.6.6

Sol.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix} = U$

$$E_{32}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_{21}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad E_{21}^{-1} \cdot E_{32}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} U$$

Problem 2.6.8

Sol

$$E = E_{32} \cdot E_{31} \cdot E_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -c & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -b & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ ac-b & c & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = E_{21}^{-1} E_{31}^{-1} E_{32}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ b & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & 1 & 0 \\ b & c & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



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Problem. 2.6.13.

Sol.  $A = LU = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & a & a & a \\ 0 & b-a & b-a & b-a \\ 0 & 0 & c-b & c-b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & d-c \end{bmatrix}$ , so  $a \neq 0$ ,  $b \neq a$ ,  $c \neq b$  and  $d \neq c$  is the condition.

Problem 2.6.15

Sol.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  gives  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$  gives  $X = \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$LU = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 8 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$  so  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 8 & 17 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = C$ .

Problem 2.6.16

Sol.  $Lc = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} C = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  gives  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $UX = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  gives  $X = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$A = LU = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Problem 1.

Sol.

$$[AI] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] = [I A^{-1}]$$

So,  $X = A^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Problem 2.

Sol

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2-r_1]{r_4-r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_3-r_2]{r_3-r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_4+r_3]{r_4+r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$ , so  $U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

$L = \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$  gives  $Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$  gives  $X = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$