線形代数1, 第10回の内容の理解度チェック(解答) 2024/6/27 担当: 那須

① 行列
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 \\ -3 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 の (i,j) 余因子 Δ_{ij} $(1 \le i, j \le 3)$ を全て求めよ. $(9 点)$

$$\Delta_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 8, \quad \Delta_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \quad \Delta_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 12,$$

$$\Delta_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -6, \quad \Delta_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4, \quad \Delta_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -9,$$

$$\Delta_{31} = + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 3, \quad \Delta_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2, \quad \Delta_{33} = + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 11.$$
よって

$$(\Delta_{ij}) = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -1 & 12 \\ -6 & 4 & -9 \\ 3 & -2 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

② 次の行列式を計算せよ. (各2点)

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{ \boxed{1 \text{ Tr}}_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{H}}}_{(-3)\Delta_{41}} (-3) \times \begin{pmatrix} -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{ \boxed{3 \text{ Tr}}_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{H}}}_{3 \times 3} (-\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}) = -9 \times (1 \times (-1) - (-3) \times 2) = -45.$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{1} \leftrightarrow 2}}_{=} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{3} - 2 \times 1}_{=}}_{=} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -(-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \underbrace{\underbrace{2} - \underbrace{1}}_{3 + 1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 - 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \times 1 = 4$$