

연습 문제 7.1 Part 3.6

(1)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

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

(2) :  $\lambda = 2$   
 $\text{eigenvector} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(1)  $\lambda = 0$  :  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\lambda = 5$  :  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda = 2$ ,  $\text{eigenvector} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda = 3$ ,  $\text{eigenvector} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda = 1$ ,  $\text{eigenvector} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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

$\lambda = -3, 0, 3$  and  $\det(A - \lambda I) = 9\lambda - \lambda^3$  so  $a=0$

$a=0$

$b=9$

$c=0$

연습 문제 7.2 Part 3.4

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

상대삼각행렬이므로 ~  $\lambda$ 의 값

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$A$ 가  $2 \times 2$  행렬이고,  $\text{trace}(A) = 8$   $\det(A) = 12$   $A$ 의  $\lambda$ 의 값.

$A+B=8$  이므로,  $\lambda = 6, 2$   
 $AB=12$

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$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 \\ -3 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

상대삼각행렬

12.15

7

$\lambda = 4, 2$



(1)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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

$\lambda = 2$ ,  $\text{eigenvector} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda = 1$ ,  $\text{eigenvector} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\lambda = 1$ ,  $\text{eigenvector} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$