应用数学演習問題
(Practice\_Mathematics Q)

第1章: 線形代数

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  第1章 ベクトルと行列の演算 I

$$(1,1,1) \quad \overrightarrow{\alpha} + \overrightarrow{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 9 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

応用数学演習問題

$$(1,1,2) \vec{a} - \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$(1.1.3) \quad 7\vec{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 42 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1.1.4) \quad \mathcal{D}(\vec{a}' + \vec{b}') = \begin{pmatrix} 48 \\ 64 \\ 56 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\bigcap Z_1/A+B=\begin{pmatrix}3&5\\6&9\end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \overrightarrow{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 134 \\ 590 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$
 心用数学演習問題

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 13 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 103\\ 025 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\ 0\\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \binom{10}{15} \checkmark$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 103 \\ 025 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 134 \\ 590 \\ 312 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 6 & 10 \\ 25 & 23 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 7 & /3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2, 2, 2)$$
  $(2 | 1 | 1 | 0 )$   $(4 | 1 | 0 | 1)$ 

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & | & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & | & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & | & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 & | & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -0.5 & 0.5 \end{array}\right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & | -0.5 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 1 & | 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 & 0.5 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 / \\ 4 / \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} / 3 \\ 3 / \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(B)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \frac{1}{-8} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left[ \begin{pmatrix} -1/\vartheta & 3/\vartheta \\ 3/\vartheta & -1/\vartheta \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$BAB^{-1} = (BA)B^{-1}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{3})(\frac{2}{4})B^{-1}$$

$$= (\frac{14}{10})(\frac{4}{1})B^{-1}$$

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$$= (\frac{14}{10})(\frac{4}{1})(\frac{-\frac{1}{3}}{3})(\frac{3}{10})(\frac{4}{10})$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2/8 & 38/8 \\ 2/8 & 26/8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left( \begin{array}{ccc} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{19}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{13}{4} \end{array} \right)$$