应用数学演習問題 (Practice_Mathematics Q)

$$|A| = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 第1章 ベケルと行列の演算 I

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

応用数学演習問題

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

$$(1,1,3) \quad \overrightarrow{7} \overrightarrow{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 42 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$\bigcap 2.1 \quad A + B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad V$$

2/4

$$\begin{array}{ll}
2.1,2) & B\overrightarrow{v} = \begin{pmatrix} 103\\ 025 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1\\ 0\\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 10\\ 15 \end{pmatrix}
\end{array}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 3 \\ 02 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 9 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 10 & 6 & 10 \\ 25 & 23 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{-8} \left(\frac{1}{-3} \right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -1/8 & 3/8 \\ 3/8 & -1/8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{array}\right) \mathcal{B}^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 4 \\ 18 & 11 \end{pmatrix} B^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 4 \\ 10 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1/p & 3/g \\ 3/p & -1/p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2/8 & 38/9 \\ 2/8 & 26/6 \end{pmatrix}$$