

電気電子情報数学及び演習 1 演習問題 5

注意事項:

- 解答用エクセルファイルに, 解答を記入したファイル名を学籍番号 (半角数字).xlsx として次週の 13 時までに提出すること
- 本演習に関して質問がある場合には, 授業時間内に演習担当者もしくは kazumasa@vos.nagaokaut.ac.jp(高橋) 宛にメールすること.

1. 次の 2 つのベクトルの長さおよびなす角を求めよ.

(1) $\mathbf{a} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\|\mathbf{a}\| = \textcircled{1}, \|\mathbf{b}\| = \textcircled{2}, \theta = \textcircled{3}$

(2) $\mathbf{a} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\|\mathbf{a}\| = \textcircled{4}, \|\mathbf{b}\| = \textcircled{5}, \theta = \textcircled{6}$

2. (1) $\mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ から \mathbf{R}^3 の正規直交基底を作れ.

$\{ \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{7} & \textcircled{8} & \textcircled{9} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{10} & \textcircled{11} & \textcircled{12} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{13} & \textcircled{14} & \textcircled{15} \end{bmatrix} \}$

(2) $\mathbf{a}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ から \mathbf{R}^4 の正規直交基底を作れ.

$\{ \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{16} & \textcircled{17} & \textcircled{18} & \textcircled{19} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{20} & \textcircled{21} & \textcircled{22} & \textcircled{23} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{24} & \textcircled{25} & \textcircled{26} & \textcircled{27} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{28} & \textcircled{29} & \textcircled{30} & \textcircled{31} \end{bmatrix} \}$

3. \mathbf{R}^3 で,(1) ベクトル $\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ を含む正規直交基底をつくれ.

残り 2 つのベクトル: $\begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{32} \\ \textcircled{33} \\ \textcircled{34} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{35} \\ \textcircled{36} \\ \textcircled{37} \end{bmatrix}$

(2) ベクトル $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ を含む正規直交基底をつくれ.

残り 1 つのベクトル: $\begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{38} \\ \textcircled{39} \\ \textcircled{40} \end{bmatrix}$

4. \mathbf{R}^3 において,(1) $W = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$ とするとき, W の直交補空間 W^\perp を求めよ.

$W^\perp = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{41} \\ \textcircled{42} \\ \textcircled{43} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$

(2) $W = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$ とするとき, W の直交補空間 W^\perp を求めよ.

$W^\perp = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{44} \\ \textcircled{45} \\ \textcircled{46} \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$

5. \mathbf{R}^3 において $W = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle, \mathbf{a} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ とするとき, \mathbf{a} の W への正射影および W の直交補空間 W^\perp への

正射影を求めよ.

\mathbf{a} の W への正射影は $\begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{47} \\ \textcircled{48} \\ \textcircled{49} \end{bmatrix}, \mathbf{a}$ の W^\perp への正射影は $\begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{50} \\ \textcircled{51} \\ \textcircled{52} \end{bmatrix}$

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1. (1) $a = [1 \ 1 \ 2]$, $b = [1 \ 0 \ -1]$

$$\|a\| = \sqrt{1+1+4} = \sqrt{6}, \quad \|b\| = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{(a, b)}{\|a\| \cdot \|b\|} = \frac{-3}{\sqrt{12}} = -\frac{3}{2\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \therefore \theta = \frac{5}{6}\pi$$

(2) $a = [2 \ 1 \ -1 \ 0]$, $b = [1 \ 1 \ -3 \ -1]$

$$\|a\| = \sqrt{4+1+1} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$\|b\| = \sqrt{1+1+9+1} = \sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{(a, b)}{\|a\| \cdot \|b\|} = \frac{2+1+3}{2\sqrt{18}} = \frac{6}{6\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \therefore \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

2. $a_1 = [1 \ -1 \ 0]$, $a_2 = [0 \ 1 \ 1]$, $a_3 = [1 \ 1 \ 0]$ Orthogonalise

グラムシュミットの過程を記す。

$$b_1 = a_1 = [1 \ -1 \ 0]$$

$$b_2 = a_2 - \frac{(a_2, b_1)}{(b_1, b_1)} b_1 = [0 \ 1 \ 1] - \frac{1}{2} [1 \ -1 \ 0] = [\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ 1]$$

$$b_3 = a_3 - \frac{(a_3, b_1)}{(b_1, b_1)} b_1 - \frac{(a_3, b_2)}{(b_2, b_2)} b_2 = [1 \ 1 \ 0] - \frac{0}{2} [1 \ -1 \ 0] - \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 1} [\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ 1]$$

$$= [1 \ 1 \ 0] - \frac{1}{3} [\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ 1] = [1 \ 1 \ 0] - \frac{2}{3} [\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ 1] = [1 \ 1 \ 0] - [\frac{1}{3} \ \frac{1}{3} \ \frac{2}{3}]$$

$$= [\frac{2}{3} \ \frac{2}{3} \ -\frac{2}{3}]$$

$$c_1 = \frac{b_1}{\|b_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [1 \ -1 \ 0]$$

$$c_2 = \frac{b_2}{\|b_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} [\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ 1] = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} [\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ 1]$$

$$= [\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} [1 \ 1 \ 2]$$

$$c_3 = \frac{b_3}{\|b_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{9}(2+2+2)}} \cdot \frac{2}{3} [1 \ 1 \ -1] = \frac{2}{3 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} [1 \ 1 \ -1] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} [1 \ 1 \ -1] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} [2 \ 2 \ -2]$$

9.

$$(2) a_1 = [1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0] \quad a_2 = [0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0], \quad a_3 = [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1], \quad a_4 = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]$$

$$b_1 = a_1 = [1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0]$$

$$b_2 = a_2 - \frac{(a_2, b_1)}{(b_1, b_1)} b_1 = [0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0] - \frac{1}{2} [1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0] = [-\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ 1 \ 0]$$

$$b_3 = a_3 - \frac{(a_3, b_1)}{(b_1, b_1)} b_1 - \frac{(a_3, b_2)}{(b_2, b_2)} b_2 = [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1] - 0 - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} [-\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ 1 \ 0]$$

$$= [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1] - \frac{2}{3} [-\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ 1 \ 0] = [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1] - [-\frac{1}{3} \ \frac{1}{3} \ \frac{2}{3} \ 0]$$

$$= [\frac{1}{3} \ -\frac{1}{3} \ \frac{1}{3} \ 1]$$

$$b_4 = a_4 - \frac{(a_4, b_1)}{(b_1, b_1)} b_1 - \frac{(a_4, b_2)}{(b_2, b_2)} b_2 - \frac{(a_4, b_3)}{(b_3, b_3)} b_3$$

$$= [1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1] - \frac{2}{2} [1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0] - \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} [-\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ 1 \ 0] - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}} [\frac{1}{3} \ -\frac{1}{3} \ \frac{1}{3} \ 1]$$

$$= [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1] - \frac{3}{4} [\frac{1}{3} \ -\frac{1}{3} \ \frac{1}{3} \ 1]$$

$$= [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1] - [\frac{1}{4} \ -\frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4} \ \frac{3}{4}] = [-\frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4} \ -\frac{1}{4} \ \frac{1}{4}]$$

$$c_1 = \frac{a_1}{\|a_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0]$$

$$c_2 = \frac{a_2}{\|a_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + 1}} [-\frac{1}{2} \ \frac{1}{2} \ 1 \ 0] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} [-1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 0] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} [-1 \ 1 \ 2 \ 0]$$

$$c_3 = \frac{a_3}{\|a_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{9} + 1}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} [1 \ -1 \ 1 \ 3] = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} [1 \ -1 \ 1 \ 3]$$

$$c_4 = \frac{a_4}{\|a_4\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{16}}} \cdot \frac{1}{4} [-1 \ 1 \ -1 \ 1] = \frac{1}{2} [-1 \ 1 \ -1 \ 1]$$

3.

$$(1) \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, a_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ここグラムシュミットの正規化法を用いる}$$

$$b_1 = a_1 = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = a_2 - \frac{(a_2, b_1)}{(b_1, b_1)} b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{1+4+4}{9}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_3 = a_3 - \frac{(a_3, b_1)}{(b_1, b_1)} b_1 - \frac{(a_3, b_2)}{(b_2, b_2)} b_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{-\frac{2}{9}}{\frac{8}{9}} \cdot \frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{2}{9} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{2}{9} \\ \frac{7}{9} \\ -\frac{2}{9} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & +4 \\ -6 & -1 \\ -8 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -7 \\ -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore c_2 = \frac{b_2}{\|b_2\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{64+4+4}{81}}} \cdot \frac{2}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3.

$$(2) \quad a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad a_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad a_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ とグラムシュミットの直交法を用いる}$$

$$b_1 = a_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = a_2 - \frac{(a_2, b_1)}{(b_1, b_1)} b_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{0}{\frac{1}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_3 &= a_3 - \frac{(a_3, b_1)}{(b_1, b_1)} b_1 - \frac{(a_3, b_2)}{(b_2, b_2)} b_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{0}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore c_3 = \frac{b_3}{\|b_3\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{4+1+1}{9}}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

4.

$$(1) W = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

W の直交補空間 W^\perp の任意のベクトルを $a = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$ と定める.

直交条件より

$$(a, a_1) = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - 2z = 0 \\ y - 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$(a, a_2) = \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0$$

$z = \lambda$ とおいて

$$\begin{cases} x - 2\lambda = 0 \\ y - 2\lambda = 0 \\ z = \lambda \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 2\lambda \\ y = 2\lambda \\ z = \lambda \end{cases} \rightarrow a = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore W^\perp = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$(2) W = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\begin{cases} (a, a_1) = -x + z = 0 \\ (a, a_2) = x - y + 2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$z = \lambda$ とおいて

$$-x + \lambda = 0 \rightarrow x = \lambda$$

$$\lambda - y + 2\lambda = 0 \rightarrow -y + 3\lambda = 0 \rightarrow y = 3\lambda$$

$$a = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore W^\perp = \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\rangle$$

5. グラムシュミットの方法より, W の正規直交基底を得る.

$$a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_1 = a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_2 = a_2 - \frac{(a_2, b_1)}{(b_1, b_1)} b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore c_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad c_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

よって a の W への正射影 d は

$$d = (a, c_1) c_1 + (a, c_2) c_2 = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 3 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2 \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{5}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{5}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{5} \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} //$$

W^\perp は

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ x+y+z=0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{代入}} \begin{matrix} \lambda=z \\ y+\lambda=0 \end{matrix} \Rightarrow y=-\lambda \Rightarrow e=\lambda \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \therefore W^\perp = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

a の W^\perp への正射影 f は

$$f = \frac{(w^\perp, a)}{\|w^\perp\|^2} w^\perp = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} //$$