

(61)更多的矩陣例題

(1) 已知 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & y \\ x & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u & 5 \\ 3 & r \end{bmatrix}$, 求 x, y, u, r

x=3

y=5

u=1

r=2

(2) 已知 $\begin{bmatrix} a & d+a \\ c & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ b+3 & b \end{bmatrix}$, 求 a, b, c, d

a=1

b=2

c=b+3=2+3=5

d+a=7

$\therefore d=7-a=7-1=6$

(3) 已知 $\begin{bmatrix} a & a+b \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b & c \\ 2 & c-b-1 \end{bmatrix}$, 求 a, b, c, d

b=2

a=b=2

c=a+b=2+2=4

d=c-b-1=4-2-1=1

(4) 已知 $\begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ c+a & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b+c & 5 \\ 3 & b+d \end{bmatrix}$, 求 a, b, c, d

c=5

c+a=3

$\therefore a=3-5=-2$

a=b+c

-2=b+5

$\therefore b=-7$

6=b+d

$\therefore d=6-(-7)=6+7=13$

(5) 已知 $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 3 & d-c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b+c & 2 \\ c & a \end{bmatrix}$, 求 a, b, c, d

b=2

c=3

a=b+c=2+3=5

d-c=a

d=a+c=5+3=8

(6) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $A+X=B$, 求 X

$\therefore A+X=B$

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

(7) 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, $2(X-A)=B+X$, 求 X

$2X-2A=B+X$

$\therefore X=B+2A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+2 & 1+0 \\ -1+4 & 2+6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$

(8) 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $X-A=2(X+B)$, 求 X

$X-A=2X+2B$

$\therefore X=-2B-A=-(2B+A)$

$2B+A=2 \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 1 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(9) $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 求 x, y

$5x+2y=9 \dots \dots (1)$

$$3x-y=1\cdots\cdots(2)$$

$$(1) + (2) \times 2 \quad 11x=11, \quad x=1\cdots\cdots(3)$$

$$\text{代(3)入(1)} \quad 5+2y=9$$

$$2y=4, \quad y=2$$

$$\therefore x=1, \quad y=2$$

$$(10) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x & u \\ y & r \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 求 } x, y, u, r$$

先求 x 和 y

$$x+y=3$$

$$x-y=1$$

$$\text{可得 } x=2, \quad y=1$$

再求 u 和 r

$$u+r=3$$

$$u-r=5$$

$$\text{可得 } u=4, \quad r=-1$$

$$(11) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad BX=AB, \text{ 求 } X$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 0 + 2 \times 3 & 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 \\ -2 \times 0 + 3 \times 3 & -2 \times 2 + 3 \times 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 9 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{令 } X = \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BX = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_{21} & 2x_{22} \\ 3x_{11} + x_{21} & 3x_{12} + x_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 9 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 2x_{21} = 6, x_{21} = 3$$

$$2x_{22} = 4, x_{22} = 2$$

$$3x_{11} + x_{21} = 9$$

$$3x_{11} + 3 = 9$$

$$3x_{11} = 6, x_{11} = 2$$

$$3x_{12} + x_{22} = -1$$

$$3x_{12} + 2 = -1$$

$$3x_{12} = -3, x_{12} = -1$$

$$\therefore X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(12) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{求} A^4$$

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

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

$$(13) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{求} A^4$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

$$A^3 = A^2 \times A = IA = A$$

$$A^4 = A^3 \times A = A^2 = I$$

$$(14) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 求 } A^2$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

$$(15) A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 求 } A^4$$

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

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

$$(16) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

已知 $A^2 = aA + bI$, 求 a 和 b

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$aA = \begin{bmatrix} a & 2a \\ 2a & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$aA + bI = \begin{bmatrix} a+b & 2a \\ 2a & a+b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} a+b & 2a \\ 2a & a+b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore a+b=5$$

$$2a=4$$

$$\therefore a=2, b=3$$

(17) $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ ，假如 $A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} e & 0 \\ 0 & e \end{bmatrix}$ ，證明 $a=d$ ， $b=c=0$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^2 + bc & ab + bd \\ ac + dc & bc + d^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{因為 } A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} e & 0 \\ 0 & e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore a^2 + bc = bc + d^2$$

$$a=d \text{ 或 } a=-d$$

假設 $a=d$

$$\text{因為 } A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} e & 0 \\ 0 & e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ac + dc = 0$$

$$(a + d)c = 0$$

$$c=0$$

$$\text{因為 } A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} e & 0 \\ 0 & e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore ab + bd = 0$$

$$b(a+d) = 0$$

$$\therefore b = 0$$

可知，如 $a=b$ ，則 $b=c=0$

$$\text{例： } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 或 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

求證 $A^2 = I$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 0 & 1 \times 0 + 0 \times 1 \\ 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 & 0 \times 0 + 1 \times 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 0 & 1 \times 0 + 0 \times (-1) \\ 0 \times 1 + (-1) \times 0 & 0 \times 0 + (-1) \times (-1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

矩陣乘法的一些定律

如 r, s 為實數， A, B, C 都是矩陣，則以下之定律都成立：

- (1) $(AB)C = A(BC)$
- (2) $A(B+C) = AB+AC$
- (3) $(A+B)C = AC+BC$
- (4) $(rA)(sB) = (rs)(AB)$

以上的定律證明並不難，但是很長，我們在下面用例子來說明：

在以下的例子中，

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(18) 測驗 $(AB)C = A(BC)$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 1 \times (-1) & 1 \times 0 + 1 \times 1 \\ 0 \times 1 + (-1) \times (-1) & 0 \times 0 + (-1) \times 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 & 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 1 + (-1) \times 0 & 1 \times 1 + (-1) \times 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BC = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 0 & 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 1 \\ (-1) \times 1 + 1 \times 0 & (-1) \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(BC) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 1 \times (-1) & 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 \\ 0 \times 1 + (-1) \times (-1) & 0 \times 1 + (-1) \times 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

由上可知 $(AB)C=A(BC)$

(19)測驗 $A(B+C)=AB+AC$

$$\text{由(18)題, } AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B + C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(B + C) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 2 + 1 \times (-1) & 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 \\ 0 \times 2 + (-1) \times (-1) & 0 \times 1 + (-1) \times 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$AC = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 & 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \\ 0 \times 1 + (-1) \times 0 & 0 \times 1 + (-1) \times 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB + AC = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore A(B+C)=AB+AC$

(20)測驗 $(A+B)C=AC+BC$

$$A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A + B)C &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 & 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \\ (-1) \times 1 + 0 \times 0 & (-1) \times 1 + 0 \times 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由(19)可知 } AC = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

由(18)可知 $BC = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\therefore AC + BC = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (A+B)C = AC + BC$$

(21) 已知 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $AB = C$, 求 B

因為 $AB = C$

$$\therefore A^{-1}AB = A^{-1}C$$

$$\therefore B = A^{-1}C$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 \times 0 - 1(-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B = A^{-1}C &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \times (-1) + 1 \times 0 & 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \\ (-1) \times (-1) + 1 \times 0 & (-1) \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{驗證 } AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 0 + (-1) \times 1 & 1 \times 1 + (-1) \times 0 \\ 1 \times 0 + 0 \times 1 & 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = C$$

可見答案正確

(22)

已知 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $CA = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, 求 A

$$\therefore (B+C)A = BA + CA$$

$$\therefore (B+C)^{-1}(B+C)A = (B+C)^{-1}(BA + CA)$$

$$\therefore A = (B + C)^{-1}(BA + CA)$$

$$BA + CA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B + C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(B + C)^{-1} = \frac{1}{0 \times 0 - 1 \times (-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = (B + C)^{-1}(BA + CA) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{驗證}(B + C)A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = BA + CA$$

(23)證明 A, B 如為矩陣，則 $(A + B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$ 不成立

$$\text{證明：}(A + B)^2 = (A + B)(A + B) = A^2 + AB + BA + B^2$$

因為 $AB=BA$ 不成立，故 $(A + B)^2 = A^2 + 2AB + B^2$ 不成立……Q. E. D.

(24)證明 A, B 如為矩陣，則 $(A + B)(A - B) = A^2 - B^2$ 不成立

$$\text{證明：}(A + B)(A - B) = A^2 - AB + BA - B^2$$

但 $AB=BA$ 不成立，因此 $-AB+BA=0$ 不成立，因此 $(A + B)(A - B) = A^2 - B^2$ 不成立

(25)已知 $A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ， $A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ ，求 A

$$A^2A = A^3$$

$$(A^2)^{-1}A^2A = (A^2)^{-1}A^3$$

$$\therefore A = (A^2)^{-1}A^3$$

$$(A^2)^{-1} = \frac{1}{0 \times (-1) - 1 \times (-1)} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = (A^2)^{-1}A^3 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

同學們可以驗證答案的正確性

(26) 已知 $A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$, $A \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, 求 A

$$\text{令 } A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a+3b=5 \cdots \cdots (1)$$

$$c+3d=-2 \cdots \cdots (2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3a+2b=8 \cdots \cdots (3)$$

$$3c+2d=1 \cdots \cdots (4)$$

從(1)和(3)

$$a+3b=5 \cdots \cdots (1)$$

$$3a+2b=8 \cdots \cdots (3)$$

可得 $a=2$, $b=1$

從(2)和(4)

$$c+3d=-2 \cdots \cdots (2)$$

$$3c+2d=1 \cdots \cdots (4)$$

可得 $c=1$, $d=-1$

$$\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

同學可以自行驗證答案正確與否

(27) 已知 $[1 \ 2]A = [5 \ 5]$, $[2 \ 1]A = [4 \ 1]$, 求 A

$$\text{令 } A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[1 \ 2] \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = [5 \ 5]$$

$$a+2c=5 \cdots \cdots (1)$$

$$b+2d=5 \cdots \cdots (2)$$

$$[2 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = [4 \ 1]$$

$$2a+c=4 \cdots \cdots (3)$$

$$2b+d=1 \cdots \cdots (4)$$

從(1)和(3)

$$a+2c=5 \cdots \cdots (1)$$

$$2a+c=4 \cdots \cdots (3)$$

可得 $a=1$, $c=2$

從(2)和(4)

$$b+2d=5 \cdots \cdots (2)$$

$$2b+d=1 \cdots \cdots (4)$$

可得 $b=-1$, $d=3$

$$\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(28) 已知 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ，求 A

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 \times 1 - 0 \times 1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

(29) 試證，對任何矩陣 AB， $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$

$$\text{證明 } (AB)(B^{-1}A^{-1}) = ABB^{-1}A^{-1} = AIA^{-1} = AA^{-1} = I$$

$$\therefore (AB)(AB)^{-1} = I$$

$$\therefore (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

(30) 假設 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ， $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ ，證明 $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (AB)^{-1} = \frac{1}{3 \times 3 - 2 \times 4} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 \times 2 - 1 \times 1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2 \times 1 - 1 \times 1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1}A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 1 + (-1) \times (-1) & 2 \times (-1) + (-1) \times 2 \\ (-1) \times 1 + 1 \times (-1) & (-1) \times (-1) + 1 \times 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

$$(31) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ a & b \end{bmatrix}, \quad AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{求 } a \text{ 和 } b$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ a & b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 2 + 1 \times a & 1 \times 1 + 1 \times b \\ 2 \times 2 + (-1) \times a & 2 \times 1 + (-1) \times b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + a & 1 + b \\ 4 - a & 2 - b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 2+a=1, \quad a=-1$$

$$1+b=1, \quad b=0$$

$$\therefore B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(32) \quad \text{已知 } B^{-1}A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{求 } A$$

$$\text{因為 } BB^{-1}A = A$$

$$\therefore A = B(B^{-1}A) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

驗證：

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 \times 1 - 1 \times 0} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1}A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

答案是對的

$$(33) \text{ 已知 } B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 求 } (AB)^{-1}$$

$$ABB^{-1}A^{-1} = I$$

$$\therefore (AB)(B^{-1}A^{-1}) = I$$

$$\therefore (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

驗證：

$$B^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \therefore B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (AB)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

答案是對的。

$$(34) \text{ 已知 } A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, 3x - A = 2x + B, \text{ 求 } x$$

$$3x - 2x = A + B$$

$$\therefore x = A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(35) \text{ 已知 } B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, AB + 2AC = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 求 } A$$

$$A(B+2C)=AB+2AC$$

$$A(B+2C)(B+2C)^{-1}=(AB+2AC)(B+2C)^{-1}$$

$$A=(AB+2AC)(B+2C)^{-1}$$

$$B+2C=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (B+2C)^{-1}=\frac{1}{3 \times (-3) - 0 \times (-1)}\begin{bmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A=(AB+2AC)(B+2C)^{-1}=\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} 3 \times \frac{1}{3} + (-2) \times 0 & 3 \times \frac{1}{9} + (-2) \times (-\frac{1}{3}) \\ 3 \times \frac{1}{3} + 1 \times 0 & 3 \times \frac{1}{9} + 1 \times (-\frac{1}{3}) \end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

驗證 $A(B+2C)=AB+2AC$

$$A(B+2C)=\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{已知 } AB+2AC=\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A(B+2C)=AB+2AC$$

答案是對的

$$(36) \text{ 已知 } C^{-1}B^{-1}A^{-1}=\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 求 } ABC$$

$$\text{因 } ABC(C^{-1}B^{-1}A^{-1}) = I$$

$$\therefore (C^{-1}B^{-1}A^{-1}) = (ABC)^{-1}$$

$$\therefore ABC = (C^{-1}B^{-1}A^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{1}{(-1) \times 1 - 0 \times 2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(37) $A = C^{-1}BC$ ，已知 BC ，求 CA

$$A = C^{-1}BC$$

$$\therefore CA = CC^{-1}BC = BC$$

$$\therefore CA = BC$$

(38) 證明 $A = C^{-1}BC$ ，則 $A^2 = C^{-1}B^2C$

$$A = C^{-1}BC$$

$$A^2 = (C^{-1}BC)(C^{-1}BC) = C^{-1}BBC = C^{-1}B^2C$$

(39) 試證 $(A + I)^2 = A^2 + 2IA + I^2$

$$(A + I)^2 = (A + I)(A + I) = A^2 + AI + IA + I^2$$

因為 $AI = IA$

$$\therefore (A + I)^2 = A^2 + 2IA + I^2$$

(40) 舉一例，驗證 $(A + I)^2 = A^2 + 2IA + I^2$

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

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

$$(A + I)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 & 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \\ 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 & 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 1 & 1 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 \\ 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 1 & 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$I^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A^2 + 2IA + I^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + 2 + 1 & 1 + 2 + 0 \\ 1 + 2 + 0 & 1 + 0 + 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (A + I)^2 = A^2 + 2IA + I^2$$

(41) 試證 $(A + I)(A - I) = A^2 - I^2$

$$(A + I)(A - I) = A^2 - AI + IA - I^2$$

因為 $AI = IA$

$$\therefore (A + I)(A - I) = A^2 - I^2$$

(42) 舉一例，驗證 $(A + I)(A - I) = A^2 - I^2$

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

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

$$A - I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$I^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^2 - I^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (A + I)(A - I) = A^2 - I^2$$