

## Chapter 6 Linear Algebra

### Matrices(矩陣)、Vectors(向量)、Determinants(行列式) and System of Linear Equations 線性系統方程式。

6-1 矩陣：將一群數有規則排列成長方形陣式，並以 ( ) 或 [ ] 包圍之。

例如： $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 6 & -5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} b \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $[a_1, a_2, a_3]$ ,  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & i \\ -i & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

應用於 線性系統矩陣方程式

例如：
$$\begin{cases} x + 2y - z + 4w = 0 \\ 3x - 4y = 2z - 6w = 0 \\ x - 3y - 2z + w = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & -4 & 2 & -6 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$m \times n$  矩陣 ( $m$  列、 $n$  行)之定義：

$$A = [a_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n}$$

$a_{ij}$  代表位於第  $i$  列第  $j$  行之數  
稱為  $A$  之元素(element)

#### 1. Column matrix(行矩陣)

(vector)

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 2. Row matrix(列矩陣)

(vector)

$$a = [a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n]$$

#### 3. Square matrix (方陣) $m = n$

#### 4. Triangular matrix(三角矩陣)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 1 & 0 \\ 9 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{下三角矩陣} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{上三角矩陣}$$

#### 5. Diagonal matrix(對角矩陣)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{mm} \end{bmatrix}$$

### 6. Unit matrix(單位矩陣)

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

### 7. Transpose matrix(轉置矩陣)

$m \times n$  之行列互換為  $n \times m$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 4 & 7 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 7 \\ 5 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

### 8. Symmetric matrix(對稱矩陣)

$$A^T = A \quad \text{或} \quad A = A^T$$

$$(a_{ji} = a_{ij})$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 7 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

### 9. Skew-symmetric matrix(反對稱矩陣)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ -1 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} A^T = -A \\ a_{ji} = -a_{ij} \\ \text{若 } i=j, a_{ii} = -a_{ii} \Rightarrow 2a_{ii} = 0 \Rightarrow a_{ii} = 0 \end{array}$$

矩陣之相等性  $A=B$  ( $a_{jk} = b_{jk}$ )

$$a_{11} = b_{11}, a_{22} = b_{22} \quad a_{mn} = b_{mn}$$

矩陣之加法(同為  $n \times m$  矩陣)

$$A+B = [a_{ij} + b_{ij}] \quad \text{例: } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & -4 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 10 & -1 \\ 5 & 8 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & -6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 8 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \text{不存在}$$

純量相乘:  $\alpha$  為純量  $\alpha A = [\alpha a_{ij}]$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 10 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{A}{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

6-2matrix multiplication 矩陣相乘

矩陣相乘的先決條件為  $A$  之行數 =  $B$  之列數

$$A = [a_{jk}]_{m \times n} \text{ 矩陣} \quad B = [b_{jk}]_{r \times p} \text{ 矩陣}$$

$n=r$  成立，方可相乘

$$AB=C \quad C_{jk} = \sum_{l=1}^n a_{jl} b_{lk} = a_{j1} b_{1k} + a_{j2} b_{2k} + \cdots + a_{jn} b_{nk}$$

\* 矩陣相乘

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 \\ 2 \times 1 + 0 \times 2 + 1 \times 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$$

$B_{3 \times 1} A_{2 \times 3}$  不存在(沒有定義)

AB BA

AB=0 不代表 A=0 或 B=0

$$\text{Ex: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

AB=AC  $\Rightarrow$  B=C (不成立)

\* Linear Transformation (線性轉換)

$$Y = AX \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad Y=AX=A(BW)=(AB)W=CW$$

(C=AB)

$$X = BW \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix determinants(矩陣行列式)

由矩陣 A 之元素所形成之行列式

**Determinants 行列式值**

$D = \det A = |A| \quad A = [a_{jk}]_{m \times n}$  矩陣

$$\text{二階行列式 (2} \times \text{2矩陣) } D = \det A = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} a_{22} - a_{12} a_{21}$$

三階行列式 (3  $\times$  3矩陣)

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

四階行列式 (4  $\times$  4矩陣)

$D = \det A$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{44} \end{vmatrix} - a_{14} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} \end{vmatrix}$$

行列式之一性值：

- (i) 行列式可換行或換列，其行列式絕對值不變。
- (ii) 若有二行或三行元素成比例，其行列式值為零。

Ex:

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ = 12 - 3(4 + 4) + 0(0 + 6) = -12$$

### 6-3 Linear Systems of Equations Gauss Elimination 高斯消去法

Linear System

$$\boxed{Ax=b}$$

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2$$

$$\vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots \quad \quad \quad \vdots$$

$$a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}_{n \times 1} \quad \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}_{m \times 1}$$

\* 矩陣列運算等同於消去法

矩陣列運算(reduced matrix)簡化矩陣基本列運算，對 A 之諸列向量之處理有三種基本運算

- (i) 列調運算  $r_{ij}$  (表示 i 列和 j 列互調)
- (ii) 倍乘運算  $r_i^k$  (表示 i 列  $\times k$  倍)
- (iii) 加入運算  $r_i^k$  ( $k \neq 0$ )  
(i 列  $\times k$  倍加入 j 列)

Ex:

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 4x_2 = 7 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{化為單位矩陣} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_1 \cdot \frac{2}{3}} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{11}{3} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_2 \cdot 3} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & -11 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_1 - 4r_2} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 0 & 51 \\ 0 & 1 & -11 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_1 \cdot \frac{1}{3}} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 17 \\ 0 & 1 & -11 \end{array} \right]$$

$$X_1 = 17$$

$$X_2 = -11$$

\* Linear Independence and Dependence of Vectors 線性獨立和相依之向量

有一  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$  之向量組合，若  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m$  為不全為零的數

且方程式  $c_1 a_1 + c_2 a_2 + \dots + c_m a_m = 0$

則稱  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m)$  為一 線性相依 組合

若  $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m)$  中沒有向量可由其他向量組合而成，則為 線性獨立。

Ex1:  $i, j, k, -i+4j-3k$

$$C_1 i + C_2 j + C_3 k + C_4 (-i+4j-3k) = 0$$

$$C_1 = 1$$

$$C_2 = -4$$

$$C_3 = 3$$

$$C_4 = 1$$

\*  $-i+4j-3k$  可由其他向量所組合而成

故此向量組為 線性相依

亦可用行列式判斷是否為線性相依或線性獨立

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ 故為線性相依}$$

0 則為線性獨立

$$\text{Ex2: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_1 A + c_2 B + c_3 C = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 2A - B - C = 0$$

故為線性相依

可用行列式值判斷

$$[A, B, C] = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 - 6 + 8 \Rightarrow \text{線性相依}$$

任一實數方陣 A 可變成一對稱矩陣 R 和一反對稱矩陣 S 之和。

$$R = \frac{1}{2}(A + A^T) \quad S = \frac{1}{2}(A - A^T) \quad \Rightarrow R + S = A$$

Rank a Matrix(矩陣之秩)

矩陣  $A = [a_{jk}]$  之最大獨立列向量之個數

即為秩(Rank)或因次(Dimension)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{列運算}(r_{13}^{-1})} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}, \text{故 Rank 為 } 2$$

Rank of a Matrix (矩陣之秩)

\* 於一 $(m \times n)$ 矩陣 A 中有一 $(r \times r)$  [ $r \leq m$ 及 $n$ ] 之矩陣之行列式值不為零，而所有 $(r+1) \times (r+1)$ 之部分矩陣行列式均為零，則矩陣之 Rank 為  $r$ 。

Ex:

$$1. A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{13}^{-1}, r_{23}^{-1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{12}^{-2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{21}^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

有兩個獨立之列向量，故 RankA=2

$$2. A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix}_{3 \times 3} = 0 \quad 2 \times 2 \text{ 的部份矩陣 } \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \neq 0$$

故 RankA=2

Ex:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 4} \quad \text{求 RankA}$$

所有  $3 \times 3$  矩陣

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

之行列式值均為零

$$\text{任一 } 2 \times 2 \text{ 矩陣 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = 4 - 6 = -2 \neq 0$$

故 RankA=2

## Linear System of Equation

$$AX=B, \Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

定義：Augmented matrix  $\tilde{A} = [A|b]$

$$\tilde{A} = \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{array} \right]_{m \times (n+1)}$$

若  $\text{Rank}A = \text{Rank}(\tilde{A})$  有解

1. 若  $A$  為  $n \times n$  矩陣， $\text{Rank}(A) = \text{Rank}(\tilde{A}) = n$

則有單一解( $n = r$ ) 設  $r$  為獨立列向量個數

2. 若  $n > r$  則有無限多組解 ( $m \times n$  矩陣)

3. 若  $\text{Rank}(A) < \text{Rank}(\tilde{A})$  無解

Ex1-1:

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 4x_2 = 7 \\ 2.25x_1 + 3x_2 = 5.25 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2.25 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Rank}(A) = 0$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 2.25 & 3 & 5.25 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_{12}^{-0.75}} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Rank}(\tilde{A}) = 1$$

因  $\text{Rank}(A) = \text{Rank}(\tilde{A})$ , 故有解

但  $r = 1$  (獨立列向量個數)  $< n = 2$  (未知數個數) 為無限多組解

Ex1-2:

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 4x_2 = 7 \\ 2.25x_1 + 3x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2.25 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Rank}A = 1$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 2.25 & 3 & 5.25 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_{12}^{-0.75}} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & -4.25 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\text{Rank}(\tilde{A}) = 2 > \text{Rank}(A) = 1$  無解(矛盾方程式)

Ex1-3:

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 4x_2 = 7 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\text{Rank}(A) = \text{Rank}(\tilde{A}) = 2$ , 單一組解

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{列運算}} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 17 \\ 0 & 1 & -11 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow x_1 = 17, x_2 = -11$$

Solve System of Linear System(解出線性系統方程式)

- (i) Gauss elimination (高斯消去法)  
 (ii) Cramer rule (n 個方程, n 個未知數)

$Ax = b$  且有單一組解

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

則  $x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_m & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}$

$x_2 = \cdots$   
 $x_n = ?$

(i) Gauss elimination (高斯消去法)

Ex2:  $\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 5x_2 = 2 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 = 18 \end{cases}$  利用列運算方式求解

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 18 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{V_{12}^{-2}} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 & 14 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_2^{-\frac{1}{7}}} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{21}^{-5}} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 2 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_1^{\frac{1}{2}}} \left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right]$$

$x_1 = 6, x_2 = -2$

Ex3:  $Ax=b$



$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A} &= \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 2 & 2 & -5 & 8 \\ 0.6 & 1.5 & 1.5 & -5.4 & 2.7 \\ 1.2 & -0.3 & -0.3 & 2.4 & 2.1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{12}^{-\frac{1}{5}}, r_{13}^{-\frac{2}{5}}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 2 & 2 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 1.1 & 1.1 & -4.4 & 1.1 \\ 0 & -1.1 & -1.1 & 4.4 & -1.1 \end{array} \right] \\ &\xrightarrow{r_{23}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 2 & 2 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 1.1 & 1.1 & -4.4 & 1.1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{21}^{-1}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 2 & 2 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{21}^{-2}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \\ &\xrightarrow{r_{13}^{-1}} \left[ \begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

故  $x_1 + x_4 = 2 \Rightarrow x_1 = 2 - x_4$

$$x_2 + x_3 - 4x_4 = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = 1 - x_3 + 4x_4$$

無限多組解 ( $x_3, x_4$  確定,  $x_1, x_2$  為唯一解)

Ex4:(HW)

$$\begin{cases} -x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 2 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 6 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 4 \end{cases} \quad \tilde{A} = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} -1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 6 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 & 4 \end{array} \right] \quad \text{Ans : } x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = -1 \quad x_3 = 2$$

Ex5:

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 6x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \\ \Rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{12}^{-\frac{2}{3}}, r_{13}^{-2}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{23}^{-6}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 \end{array} \right]$$

矛盾方程式 (無解)

$$\text{Rank}(A) = 2$$

$$\text{Rank}(\tilde{A}) = 3$$

$$\text{Rank}(\tilde{A}) > \text{Rank}(A) \rightarrow \text{無解}$$

Vector-space(向量空間) Dimension (因次) Basis (基底)

Dimension (因次) : 最大線性獨立之向量個數

Basis : 一線性獨立之組 V 包含最大可能向量之數目

$$\text{Ex1: 所有向量為 } \mathbb{R}^3, \text{ 使得 } 2V_1 + 3V_3 = 0, V_3 = -\frac{2}{3}V_1$$

$$(\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3) = \left( \mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, -\frac{2}{3}\mathbf{v}_3 \right) = \mathbf{v}_1 \left( 1, 0, -\frac{2}{3} \right) + \mathbf{v}_2 (0, 1, 0)$$

則  $[-3, 0, 2], [0, 1, 0]$  為基底，因次為 2

Ex2: 在  $\mathbb{R}^3$  之空間以  $i, j, k$  為基底。

Ex3: 所有向量為  $\mathbb{R}^3$  之空間，使得  $2x+3z=0$

$$z = -\frac{2}{3}x, \quad (x, y, z) = \left( x, y, -\frac{2}{3}x \right) = x \left( 1, 0, -\frac{2}{3} \right) + y(0, 1, 0)$$

則  $\left[ 1, 0, -\frac{2}{3} \right], [0, 1, 0]$  為基底

### 6-6 Determinants, Cramer's Rule (行列式值)

A 為方陣(square matrix)

$$D = \det A = |A|, \quad A = [a_{jk}]_{m \times n} \text{ 矩陣}$$

A 之行列式值

$$2 \times 2 \text{ 矩陣(二階行列式值)} \quad D = \det A = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

3x3 矩陣(三階行列式值)

$$D = \det A = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix}$$

\*  $D = \det A = 0$  (singular matrix) 奇異矩陣

→ 不能做反矩陣。裡面的某些列向量不是獨立，線性相依。

\* 行列式之一般性質：

(i) 行列式可換航或換列，其行列式絕對值不變

(ii) 若有二行或二列元素成正比，其行列式值為零 (線性相依)

\* 行列式不管經過幾次列運算，其值不變。

$$\text{Ex: } D = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 6 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 0 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 12 - 3(4 + 4) + 0 = -12$$

\* 常見行列式值之性質：

AB BA

$$(i) |AB| = |A||B| = |B||A| = |BA|$$

$$(ii) \det A^T = \det A \quad (A^T = A)$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$A^{-1}Ax = A^{-1}b$$

A 有反矩陣之條件：1.需為方陣

$$x = A^{-1}b$$

2.  $\det A \neq 0$

6-7 Inverse of a Matrix (反矩陣), Gauss-Jordan Elimination

若 A 為以  $n \times n$  矩陣, 且  $\det A \neq 0$  ( $\det A = 0$ , singular matrix)

$$AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I \quad (A^{-1} \text{ 為反矩陣})$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} [\text{adj } A]_{jk}^T$$

從屬矩陣(adjoint matrix)

(Rank A = n 或  $\det A \neq 0$  為必要條件)

$\det = 0$ , 則 Rank A < n

2x2 矩陣

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{bmatrix} |a_{22}| & -|a_{21}| \\ -|a_{12}| & |a_{11}| \end{bmatrix}^T = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{bmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & a_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

Diagonal matrix (對角矩陣)

$$A = D = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}, \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{a_{11}} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{a_{22}} & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \frac{1}{a_{nn}} \end{bmatrix}$$

3x3 matrix (矩陣)

Ex:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \det A = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 7$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} [\text{adj } A]^T = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 8 & 6 \\ 7 & -14 & -7 \\ -1 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[\text{adj } A]^T = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 7 & -1 \\ 8 & -14 & 5 \\ 6 & -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 8 & 6 \\ 7 & -14 & 7 \\ -1 & 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

\* 反矩陣之性質公式

$$(\mathbf{A}^{-1})^{-1} = \mathbf{A}$$

$$(\mathbf{AC})^{-1} = \mathbf{C}^{-1} \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{AC}(\mathbf{AC})^{-1} = \mathbf{I}$$

$$(\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1} = (\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T$$

linear system 之應用

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Ax} &= \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{Ax} &= \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b} \\ \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} &= \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} [\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{I}] &\xrightarrow{\text{乘}\mathbf{A}^{-1}} [\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{I}] \\ &\rightarrow [\mathbf{I} | \mathbf{A}^{-1}] \end{aligned}$$

利用 Gauss-Jordan Elimination 求  $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$

Ex 2:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \text{求 } \mathbf{A}^{-1}$$

$$[\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{I}] = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{3 \\ r_{12}, r_{13}}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{23}^{-1}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -1 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -4 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{-1 \\ r_1, r_2, r_3}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3.5 & 1.5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0.8 & 0.2 & -0.2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{2 \\ r_{31}, r_{32}}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0.6 & 0.4 & -0.4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1.3 & -0.2 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0.8 & 0.2 & -0.2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{r_{21}^{-1}} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -0.7 & 0.2 & -0.4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1.3 & -0.2 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0.8 & 0.2 & -0.2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{故得 } \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7 & 0.2 & -0.4 \\ -1.3 & -0.2 & 0.7 \\ 0.8 & 0.2 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{check } \mathbf{AA}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{I}$$