

3章 行列式

2節 行列式の応用

A 問題

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$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & 7 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \times (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -2(10-21) = 22 \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{正則である。}$$

$$\tilde{a}_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 6, \quad \tilde{a}_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -10, \quad \tilde{a}_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 14$$

$$\tilde{a}_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 5, \quad \tilde{a}_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -12, \quad \tilde{a}_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

$$\tilde{a}_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 3, \quad \tilde{a}_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 6, \quad \tilde{a}_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

$$\text{したがって, } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{22} \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 5 & 3 \\ -10 & -12 & 6 \\ 14 & 8 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 & 7 \\ 1 & -3 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 16 & -8 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 10 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 16 & -8 \\ 10 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \begin{vmatrix} 16 & 1 \\ 10 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 48 \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{正則である。}$$

$$\tilde{a}_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -6, \quad \tilde{a}_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 8, \quad \tilde{a}_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 10$$

$$\tilde{a}_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 6, \quad \tilde{a}_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -16, \quad \tilde{a}_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$\tilde{a}_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ -3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 24, \quad \tilde{a}_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -8, \quad \tilde{a}_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -16$$

$$\text{したがって, } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{48} \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 6 & 24 \\ 8 & -16 & -8 \\ 10 & -2 & -16 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{24} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 3 & 12 \\ 4 & -8 & -4 \\ 5 & -1 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 3 & 10 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 10 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 25 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -25 \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{正則である。}$$

$$\tilde{a}_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -10, \quad \tilde{a}_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 5, \quad \tilde{a}_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

$$\tilde{a}_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 7 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -15, \quad \tilde{a}_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 5, \quad \tilde{a}_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -10$$

$$\tilde{a}_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 5, \quad \tilde{a}_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -5, \quad \tilde{a}_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 5$$

$$\text{したがって, } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-25} \begin{pmatrix} -10 & -15 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & -5 \\ 5 & -10 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1) \quad |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(2) \quad |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 6 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -64$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{-64} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-28}{-64} = \frac{7}{16}, \quad x_2 = \frac{1}{-64} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{6}{-64} = -\frac{3}{32}$$

$$(3) \quad |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & -1 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 8 \\ -1 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -48$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{-48} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{48} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -5 & -11 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{48} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -5 & -11 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{12}{48} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{-48} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{48} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{48} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 2 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{51}{48} = \frac{17}{16}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{-48} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{48} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 8 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{48} \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{21}{48} = -\frac{7}{16}$$

$$(4) \quad |A| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -7 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ -7 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -18$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{-18} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{18} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{18} \begin{vmatrix} -4 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{18}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{-18} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{18} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{18} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{13}{18}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{-18} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{18} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & -7 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{18} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ -7 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{11}{18}$$

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$$(1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 & k \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 & t+6 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & k+6 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -6-k-6 = -12-k = 0 \quad \therefore k = -12$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 1 & -12 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & -12 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 & 0 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\therefore \begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 &= 0 \\ x_2 + 3x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

したがって $x_3 = t$ ($t \neq 0$) とおくと, $x_1 = 5t$, $x_2 = -3t$, $x_3 = t$ (t は 0 でない任意の数)

$$(2) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2k & 1 & k \\ 2 & 2k & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2k & 1-2k & k \\ 2 & 2k-2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1-2k) - k(2k-2) = 1-2k-2k^2+2k = -2k^2+1 = 0$$

$$\therefore k = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \pm\sqrt{2} & 1 & \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 2 & \pm\sqrt{2} & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \mp \sqrt{2} & \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & -2 \pm \sqrt{2} & 1 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \mp \sqrt{2} & \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad (\text{複号同順})$$

$$\therefore \begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 &= 0 \\ (1 \mp \sqrt{2})x_2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}x_3 &= 0 \quad (\text{複号同順}) \quad \text{つまり } \pm x_3 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}}(-1 \pm \sqrt{2})x_2 = (-\sqrt{2} \pm 2)x_2 \end{aligned}$$

したがって $x_2 = t$ ($t \neq 0$) とおくと,

$$k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ のとき } x_1 = -t, \quad x_2 = t, \quad x_3 = (2 - \sqrt{2})t$$

$$k = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ のとき } x_1 = -t, \quad x_2 = t, \quad x_3 = (2 + \sqrt{2})t \quad (t \text{ は } 0 \text{ でない任意の数})$$

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$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

したがって $\triangle ABC$ の面積は $\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 9 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$ の絶対値で $\frac{15}{2}$

$$\overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

したがって $\triangle ACD$ の面積は $\frac{1}{2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 8 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$ の絶対値で 3

以上より 四角形 ABCD の面積は $\frac{21}{2}$

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$$(1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -3 & 2 & -1 \\ 4 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -6 - 15 = -21 \quad \text{したがって} \quad |-21| = 21$$

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -5 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 2\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad 3\mathbf{c} - \mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{より}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 7 \\ -5 & 5 & 0 \\ 5 & -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 7 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 7 \\ 3 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = -105$$

したがって $|-105| = 105$

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$$(1) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 6 \\ -2 & 5 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0 \quad \text{したがって} \quad 1 \text{ 次独立}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \text{したがって} \quad 1 \text{ 次従属}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a & b & c \\ a^2 & b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b-a & c-a \\ a^2 & b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} b-a & c-a \\ b^2-a^2 & c^2-a^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b-a)(c-a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ b+a & c+a \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (a-b)(b-c)(c-a) \\
 & \tilde{a}_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} b & c \\ b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = bc(c-b), \quad \tilde{a}_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} a & c \\ a^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = ac(a-c), \quad \tilde{a}_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ a^2 & b^2 \end{vmatrix} = ab(b-a) \\
 & \tilde{a}_{21} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ b^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (b+c)(b-c), \quad \tilde{a}_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (c+a)(c-a), \quad \tilde{a}_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a^2 & b^2 \end{vmatrix} = (a+b)(a-b) \\
 & \tilde{a}_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ b & c \end{vmatrix} = c-b, \quad \tilde{a}_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a & c \end{vmatrix} = a-c, \quad \tilde{a}_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a & b \end{vmatrix} = b-a
 \end{aligned}$$

したがって

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{(a-b)(b-c)(c-a)} \begin{pmatrix} bc(c-b) & (b+c)(b-c) & c-b \\ ac(a-c) & (c+a)(c-a) & a-c \\ ab(b-a) & (a+b)(a-b) & b-a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad & \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & -b \\ -b & 0 & a \\ a & -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a-b & a & -b \\ a-b & 0 & a \\ a-b & -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (a-b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & -b \\ 1 & 0 & a \\ 1 & -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (a-b) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & -b \\ 0 & -a & a+b \\ 0 & -b-a & b \end{vmatrix} = (a-b) \begin{vmatrix} -a & a+b \\ -(a+b) & b \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (a-b)(-ab + (a+b)^2) = (a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tilde{a}_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a \\ -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = ab, \quad \tilde{a}_{12} = -\begin{vmatrix} -b & a \\ a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = a^2, \quad \tilde{a}_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} -b & 0 \\ a & -b \end{vmatrix} = b^2 \\
 & \tilde{a}_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} a & -b \\ -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = b^2, \quad \tilde{a}_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -b \\ a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = ab, \quad \tilde{a}_{23} = -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a \\ a & -b \end{vmatrix} = a^2 \\
 & \tilde{a}_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} a & -b \\ 0 & a \end{vmatrix} = a^2, \quad \tilde{a}_{32} = -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -b \\ -b & a \end{vmatrix} = b^2, \quad \tilde{a}_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & a \\ -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} = ab
 \end{aligned}$$

したがって

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{(a-b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)} \begin{pmatrix} ab & b^2 & a^2 \\ a^2 & ab & b^2 \\ b^2 & a^2 & ab \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\tilde{a}_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \tilde{a}_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$\tilde{a}_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \tilde{a}_{14} = (-1)^{1+4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1,$$

$$\tilde{a}_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \tilde{a}_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$\tilde{a}_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \quad \tilde{a}_{24} = (-1)^{2+4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$\tilde{a}_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \tilde{a}_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$\tilde{a}_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \tilde{a}_{34} = (-1)^{3+4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\tilde{a}_{41} = (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \quad \tilde{a}_{42} = (-1)^{4+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\tilde{a}_{43} = (-1)^{4+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \tilde{a}_{44} = (-1)^{4+4} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

よって

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\tilde{a}_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \quad \tilde{a}_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\tilde{a}_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} \cdot 0 = 0, \quad \tilde{a}_{14} = (-1)^{1+4} \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\tilde{a}_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \quad \tilde{a}_{22} = (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\tilde{a}_{23} = (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \tilde{a}_{24} = (-1)^{2+4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\tilde{a}_{31} = (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \quad \tilde{a}_{32} = (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

$$\tilde{a}_{33} = (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \quad \tilde{a}_{34} = (-1)^{3+4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\tilde{a}_{41} = (-1)^{4+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \quad \tilde{a}_{42} = (-1)^{4+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\tilde{a}_{43} = (-1)^{4+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \quad \tilde{a}_{44} = (-1)^{4+4} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

よって

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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必要 : A^{-1} の成分がすべて整数とすると $|A^{-1}|$ は整数

$$1 = |E| = |A^{-1}A| = |A^{-1}| |A| \text{ より}$$

$$|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{ が整数であるので } |A| = \pm 1$$

十分 : $|A| = \pm 1$ ならば $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \tilde{A} = \pm \tilde{A}$ であり

$\tilde{A}$ の各成分は整数成分からなる行列 A の余因子である。よって A^{-1} の成分も整数

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$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 1 & a^2 & b^2 \\ 1 & a^3 & b^3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & b \\ 0 & a^2 - a & b^2 - b \\ 0 & a^3 - a & b^3 - b \end{vmatrix} = ab \begin{vmatrix} a-1 & b-1 \\ a^2-1 & b^2-1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= ab(a-1)(b-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ a+1 & b+1 \end{vmatrix} = ab(a-1)(b-1)(b-a) \end{aligned}$$

ただ 1 つの解をもつための必要十分条件は $|A| \neq 0$ であるので

$a \neq 1$ かつ $b \neq 1$ かつ $a \neq b$

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$$\overrightarrow{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix}, \overrightarrow{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, \overrightarrow{AD} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{AD}$ が定める平行六面体の体積は

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 & 3 \\ -5 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 7 & -2 \\ -5 & -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ -7 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = (-7) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -28 \text{ の絶対値であるので } 28$$

ABCD を頂点とする四面体の体積はその $\frac{1}{6}$ したがって $\frac{28}{6} = \frac{14}{3}$

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 3(-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 9 \neq 0 \quad \text{したがって } \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} \text{ は 1 次独立。}$$

(2) $l\mathbf{a} + m\mathbf{b} + n\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{x}$ とおく

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} l \\ m \\ n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 13 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{クラメル公式より,}$$

$$l = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 2 & 1 \\ 13 & 5 & 2 \\ -3 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} 9 & -7 & 1 \\ 16 & -8 & 2 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-3}{9}(-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} -7 & 1 \\ -8 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-1}{3}(-14+8) = 2$$

$$m = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 9 & 1 \\ -2 & 13 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 10 & 1 \\ -2 & 11 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3}{9}(-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 10 & 1 \\ 11 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{3}(20-11) = 3$$

$$n = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 9 \\ -2 & 5 & 13 \\ 3 & -3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 10 \\ -2 & 3 & 11 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3}{9}(-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 10 \\ 3 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 10 \\ 7 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

したがって $\mathbf{x} = 2\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}$

135 $l\mathbf{x} + m\mathbf{y} + n\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{O}$ とおくとき $l=m=n=0$ であることを示せばよい。

$$l(\mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}) + m(-\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}) + n(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{O}$$

$$(l-m+n)\mathbf{a} + (2l-m+n)\mathbf{b} + (-l-m)\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{O}$$

$\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ が 1 次独立であるので

$$\begin{cases} l-m+n=0 \\ 2l-m+n=0 \\ -l-m=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 1-2+1-1 = -1 \neq 0$$

より⑦は唯一組の解をもち、その解は $l=m=n=0$ となるので

$\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}$ は 1 次独立。

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$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & 1 & 2 \\ a & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & a \\ 2 & 1 & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} &= (3+a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & a \\ 1 & 1 & a & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (3+a) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -a & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2-a & -1 & a-2 \\ 0 & 1-a & a-1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= (3+a) \begin{vmatrix} -a & 1 & -1 \\ 2-a & -1 & a-2 \\ 1-a & a-1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = (3+a) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2-2a & -1 & a-3 \\ 1-2a+a^2 & a-1 & a-3 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= -(3+a) \begin{vmatrix} 2(1-a) & a-3 \\ (1-a)^2 & a-3 \end{vmatrix} = -(3+a)(1-a)(a-3) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1-a & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= -(3+a)(1-a)(a-3)(1+a) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

したがって $a = \pm 3, \pm 1$

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$$\textcircled{7} \quad \begin{cases} (3-\lambda)x - 2y = 0 \\ 2x + (-2-\lambda)y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{が} \quad x=y=0 \quad \text{以外の解をもつには}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3-\lambda & -2 \\ 2 & -2-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - \lambda - 2 = (\lambda-2)(\lambda+1) = 0 \quad \text{よって} \quad \lambda = 2, -1$$

$$(i) \quad \lambda = 2 \quad \text{のとき} \textcircled{7} \text{は} \quad \begin{cases} x - 2y = 0 \\ 2x - 4y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{なので解は} \quad \begin{cases} x = 2t \\ y = t \end{cases} \quad (t \text{ は } 0 \text{ 以外の任意数})$$

$$(ii) \quad \lambda = -1 \quad \text{のとき} \textcircled{7} \text{は} \quad \begin{cases} 4x - 2y = 0 \\ 2x - y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{なので解は} \quad \begin{cases} x = s \\ y = 2s \end{cases} \quad (s \text{ は } 0 \text{ 以外の任意数})$$

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$$(1) \quad {}^tAA = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} (a \ b \ c) = \begin{pmatrix} a \cdot a & a \cdot b & a \cdot c \\ b \cdot a & b \cdot b & b \cdot c \\ c \cdot a & c \cdot b & c \cdot c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} |a|^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & |b|^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & |c|^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|{}^tAA| = |a|^2 |b|^2 |c|^2, \quad |{}^tAA| = |{}^tA| |A| = |A|^2 \quad \text{より} \quad |A| = \pm |a| |b| |c|$$

$$(2) \quad (1) \text{より} \quad |A| = \pm |a| |b| |c| \text{であるが, } a \neq 0, b \neq 0, c \neq 0 \text{ より } |A| \neq 0,$$

 $\therefore a, b, c$ は 1 次独立。

$$(3) \quad x = la + mb + nc \quad \text{と} \quad a \quad \text{との内積をとると,}$$

$$a \cdot x = la \cdot a + ma \cdot b + na \cdot c = l |a|^2$$

$$\therefore l = \frac{a \cdot x}{|a|^2}, \quad \text{同様に} \quad m = \frac{b \cdot x}{|b|^2}, \quad n = \frac{c \cdot x}{|c|^2}$$

$$(1) \quad (i) \quad |A| \neq 0 \text{ のとき } A^{-1} \frac{\tilde{A}}{|A|} \text{ より } AA^{-1} = A \frac{\tilde{A}}{|A|} = E \quad \text{よって } A\tilde{A} = |A|E \quad \cdots \textcircled{7}$$

つまり $A\tilde{A}$ は n 次の対角行列で成分はすべて $|A|$

$$\text{よって } |A\tilde{A}| = |A|^n$$

$$\therefore |A||\tilde{A}| = |A|^n \quad \text{より} \quad |\tilde{A}| = |A|^{n-1} \quad \cdots \textcircled{8}$$

$$(ii) \quad |A| = 0 \text{ のとき } A\tilde{A} = |A|E = O \text{ (零行列) である。}$$

$$\text{よって } A \text{ の所に } \tilde{A} \text{ を代入すると } \tilde{A}\tilde{\tilde{A}} = |\tilde{A}|E = O$$

$$\text{従って } A\tilde{A}\tilde{\tilde{A}} = A|\tilde{A}|E = O \quad \text{ここで } |\tilde{A}| \neq 0 \text{ ならば } A = O \text{ であり}$$

$$\tilde{A} = O \text{ となって矛盾。よって } |\tilde{A}| = 0 \text{ である。}$$

$$\text{従って } |\tilde{A}| = 0 = |A|^{n-1} \text{ が成立。}$$

$$(2) \quad \textcircled{7} \text{ の } A \text{ を } \tilde{A} \text{ とすると } \tilde{A}\tilde{\tilde{A}} = |\tilde{A}|E \text{ であるから}$$

$$A\tilde{A}\tilde{\tilde{A}} = A|\tilde{A}|E \text{ である。} \textcircled{7}, \textcircled{8} \text{ より } |A|E\tilde{\tilde{A}} = A|A|^{n-1}E \text{ であるから } \tilde{\tilde{A}} = A|A|^{n-2}。$$

$$\text{つまり } \tilde{\tilde{A}} = |A|^{n-2} A$$

$$\begin{aligned}
|A| A_r &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} & a_{1(r+1)} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} & a_{r(r+1)} & \cdots & a_{rn} \\ a_{(r+1)1} & \cdots & a_{(r+1)r} & a_{(r+1)(r+1)} & \cdots & a_{(r+1)n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nr} & a_{n(r+1)} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \boxed{1} & & & \tilde{a}_{(r+1)1} & \cdots & \tilde{a}_{n1} \\ & \ddots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ & & \boxed{1} & \tilde{a}_{(r+1)r} & \cdots & \tilde{a}_{nr} \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \tilde{a}_{(r+1)(r+1)} & \cdots & \tilde{a}_{n(r+1)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & \tilde{a}_{(r+1)n} & \cdots & \tilde{a}_{nn} \end{vmatrix} \left(\boxed{} \text{は } r \text{ 次の単位行列。} \right) \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ a_{(r+1)1} & \cdots & a_{(r+1)r} & \boxed{|A|} & & \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \ddots & \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nr} & & & \boxed{|A|} \end{vmatrix} = |A|^{n-r} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix} \left(\begin{aligned} &a_{1l} \tilde{a}_{k1} + a_{l2} \tilde{a}_{k2} + \cdots + a_{ln} \tilde{a}_{kn} \\ &= \begin{cases} |A| & (l=k \text{ のとき}) \\ 0 & (l \neq k \text{ のとき}) \end{cases} \\ &\boxed{} \text{はすべての対角成分が} \\ &|A| \text{であるような} \\ &(n-r) \text{ 次の対角行列。} \end{aligned} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

より $A_r = |A|^{n-r-1} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rr} \end{vmatrix}$