

Chapter 7 Linear Algebra

Matrices(矩陣)、Vectors(向量)、Determinants(行列式) and Linear Equations 線性方程式。

7-1 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：

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

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

常見矩陣之種類：

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) $m = n$ (行數等於列數)**

4. **Triangular matrix(三角矩陣)**

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

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

5. **Diagonal matrix(對角矩陣)**

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

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)

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

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。

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

矩陣之相等性 $A=B$ ($a_{jk} = b_{jk}$)

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

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: α 為純量 $\alpha A = [\alpha a_{ij}]$

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

7-2 矩陣相乘(matrix multiplication)

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

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

* 矩陣相乘

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

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

$AB \neq BA$

$AB = 0$ 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)

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

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

Matrix determinants(矩陣行列式): 由方陣 A 之元素所形成之行列式

行列式值 (Determinants)

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

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

3x3 矩陣(三階行列式值)

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

四階行列式(4x4矩陣)

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

$D = \det A$

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) 若有二列或二行元素成比例，其行列式值為零。

Ex:

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

7-3 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(row operation)等同於消去法

矩陣列運算簡化矩陣(reduced matrix)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 $r_i^k_j$ ($k \neq 0$)
(i 列 $\times k$ 倍加入 j 列)

Ex:

$$3x_1 + 4x_2 = 7$$

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

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_1 \cdot \frac{1}{3}} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{11}{3} \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_2 \cdot 3} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{7}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -11 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{21} \cdot (-\frac{4}{3})} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 51 \\ 0 & 1 & -11 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_1 \cdot \frac{1}{3}} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 17 \\ 0 & 1 & -11 \end{array} \right]$$

$$X_1=17$$

$$X_2=-11$$

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

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

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

則稱 $(a_1, a_2 \cdots a_m)$ 為一 線性相依 組合

若 $(a_1, a_2 \cdots a_m)$ 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

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

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

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

故為 線性相依

亦可用行列式判斷是否為 線性相依 或 線性獨立

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \text{ 故為 } \span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">\text{線性相依}$$

$$\neq 0 \text{ 則為 } \span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">\text{線性獨立}$$

用行列式值判斷

$$[A, B, C] = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 - 6 + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow \span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">\text{線性相依}$$

7-4 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 $(r \times r)$ $[r \leq m \text{ 及 } n]$ 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 Rank $A = 2$

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

故 Rank $A = 2$

Ex:

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

所有 3×3 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 Rank $A = 2$

7-5 Solutions of Linear Systems Existence, Uniqueness

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

$$AX=B, \Rightarrow A =$$

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 $n > r$, $\text{Rank}(\tilde{A}) = \text{Rank}(A) = r$ 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:

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

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

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

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:

$$\begin{cases} 3X_1 + 4X_2 = 7 \\ 2.25X_1 + 3X_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$\text{Rank}(\tilde{A}) = 2 > \text{Rank}(A) = 1$ 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

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

Ex1-4

$$\begin{cases} 4X_1 + 5X_2 = 2 \\ X_1 - 2X_2 = 7 \end{cases}$$

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

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

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & 7 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\text{列運算}} \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow X_1 = 3, X_2 = -2$$

Ex1-5

$$\begin{cases} 1x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 + 4x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\text{Rank}(A) = \text{Rank}(\tilde{A}) = 2, n > r$ 無限多組解

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{12}^{-2}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{21}^{-2}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 7 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow x = \begin{bmatrix} 7x_3 \\ -2x_3 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{let } x_3 = t, \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} 7t \\ -2t \\ t \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$Ax = b$ 且有單一組解

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

$$\text{則 } X_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_m & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}$$

$$X_2 = \cdots$$

$$X_n = ?$$

(i) Gauss elimination (高斯消去法)

Ex1: $\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 5x_2 = 2 \\ 4x_1 + 3x_2 = 18 \end{cases}$ 利用列運算方式求解

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

$x_1 = 6, \quad x_2 = -2$

Ex2: $\begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 0 \\ 10x_2 + 25x_3 = 90 \\ 20x_1 + 10x_2 = 80 \end{cases}$

$Ax=b$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A} = [A|b] &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 25 & 90 & 90 \\ 20 & 10 & 0 & 80 & 80 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{12}^1} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 25 & 90 & 90 \\ 20 & 10 & 0 & 80 & 80 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{14}^{-20}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 25 & 90 & 90 \\ 0 & 30 & -20 & 80 & 80 \end{array} \right] \\ &\xrightarrow{r_{24} \cdot r_{23}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 25 & 90 & 90 \\ 0 & 30 & -20 & 80 & 80 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{23}^{-3}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 25 & 90 & 90 \\ 0 & 0 & -95 & -190 & -190 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_3^{-\frac{1}{95}}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 25 & 90 & 90 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \\ &\xrightarrow{r_{32}^{-25}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 & 40 & 40 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 - x_2 + x_3 &= 0 \\ 10x_2 &= 40 \\ x_3 &= 2 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} x_2 &= 4 \\ x_1 &= 2 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex3: $Ax=b$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A} &= \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 2 & 2 & -5 & 8 \\ 0.6 & 1.5 & 1.5 & -5.4 & 2.7 \\ 1.2 & -0.3 & -0.3 & 2.4 & 2.1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{12}^{-\frac{1}{3}}, r_{13}^{-\frac{2}{3}}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 2 & 2 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 1.1 & 1.1 & -4.4 & 1.1 \\ 0 & -1.1 & -1.1 & 4.4 & -1.1 \end{array} \right] \\ &\xrightarrow{r_{23}^1} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 2 & 2 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 1.1 & 1.1 & -4.4 & 1.1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{21}^{\frac{1}{1.1}}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 2 & 2 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{r_{21}^{-2}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \\ &\xrightarrow{r_1^{\frac{1}{3}}} \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

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) 令 $x_3 = \alpha, x_4 = \beta$; 則 $x_1 = 2 - \beta, x_2 = 1 - \alpha + 4\beta$

$$\text{得解為, } \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 - \beta \\ 1 - \alpha + 4\beta \\ \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \beta \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex4: (HW)

$$\begin{cases} -x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 2 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 + x_3 = 6 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 4 \end{cases} \quad \tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 & 6 \\ -1 & 3 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Ans : } x_1 = 1 \quad x_2 = -1 \quad x_3 = 2$$

Ex5:

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 3 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 6x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

矛盾方程式 (無解)

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

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

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

7-6 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(基底): 一線性獨立之組 V 包含最大可能獨立向量之數目, 此獨立向量組稱為基底

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

$$(v_1, v_2, v_3) = \left(v_1, v_2, -\frac{2}{3}v_1 \right) = v_1 \left(1, 0, -\frac{2}{3} \right) + v_2 (0, 1, 0)$$

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

7-7 Determinants, Cramer's Rule (行列式值)

A 為方陣(square matrix)

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

↘ A 之行列式值

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

→ 不能做反矩陣。裡面的某些列向量不是線性獨立(某些列向量是線性相依)。

* 行列式之一般性質：

(i) 行列式可換行或換列, 其行列式絕對值不變

(ii) 若有二行或二列元素成正比, 其行列式值為零 (\because 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：

$$AB \neq BA$$

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

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

$$Ax = b$$

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

A 有反矩陣之條件：1. 需為方陣

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

2. $\det A \neq 0$

6-8 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)

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

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

↘從屬矩陣(adjoint matrix)

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

$\det A = 0$, 則 Rank $A \neq n$

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

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

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

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

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

linear system 之應用

$$Ax = b$$

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

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

$$[A|I] \xrightarrow{\text{乘 } A^{-1}} [A^{-1}A | A^{-1}I] \\ \rightarrow [I | A^{-1}]$$

利用 Gauss-Jordan Elimination 求 A^{-1}

Ex 2:

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

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

$$\xrightarrow{R_1^{-1}, R_2^{0.5}, R_3^{-0.2}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3.5 & 1.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0.8 & 0.2 & -0.2 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{R_{31}^2, R_{32}^{-3.5}} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0.6 & 0.4 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1.3 & -0.2 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0.8 & 0.2 & -0.2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\xrightarrow{R_{21}^1} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -0.7 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1.3 & -0.2 & 0.7 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0.8 & 0.2 & -0.2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{故得 } A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.7 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ -1.3 & -0.2 & 0.7 \\ 0.8 & 0.2 & -0.2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{check } AA^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

Application of matrix multiplication

Ex. Stochastic matrix, Markov process, 在 2004 年一面積為 60 平方哩的城市，其土地使用情形為

I 商用用地 25%

II 工業用地 20%

III 住宅用地 55%

假設五年期的轉移機率為

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0.9 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{由 I} \\ \text{由 II} \\ \text{由 III} \end{array}$$

求 2009, 2014, 2019 的土地使用情形。

解：由矩陣 A 及 2004 的情形可得 2009 的情形為

$$\text{I } 0.7 \cdot 25 + 0.1 \cdot 20 + 0 \cdot 55 = 19.5[\%]$$

$$\text{II } 0.2 \cdot 25 + 0.9 \cdot 20 + 0.2 \cdot 55 = 34.0[\%]$$

$$\text{III } 0.1 \cdot 25 + 0 \cdot 20 + 0.8 \cdot 55 = 46.5[\%]$$

令行向量表 x 表 2004 的情形，即 $x^T = [25 \ 20 \ 55]$ ，再以 y 表 2009 的情形，則

$$y^T = x^T A^T = [25 \ 20 \ 55] \begin{bmatrix} 0.7 & 0.1 & 0 \\ 0.2 & 0.9 & 0.2 \\ 0.1 & 0 & 0.8 \end{bmatrix}^T = [19.5 \ 34 \ 46.5]$$

同理，2014 年及 2019 年的情形分別為

$$z^T = y^T A^T = (x^T A)A = x^T A^2 = [17.05 \ 43.8 \ 39.15]$$

$$u^T = z^T A^T = (x^T A^2)A = x^T A^3 = [16.315 \ 50.660 \ 33.025]$$

答：

2009 年時商業用用地佔 19.5%	2014 年時商業用用地佔 17.05%	2019 年時商業用用地佔 16.315%
工業用地佔 34.0%	工業用地佔 43.8%	工業用地佔 50.660%
住宅用地佔 46.5%	住宅用地佔 39.15%	住宅用地佔 33.025%

Example for AHP

$$A \cdot X = \lambda X$$