

特別教養 (18) 模擬試験 略解

$$\textcircled{1} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 5 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 & 2 & 4 & 6 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{2}-\textcircled{1}\times 3 \\ \textcircled{3}-\textcircled{1}\times 2 \\ \textcircled{4}-\textcircled{1}\times 4}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -7 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -8 & -10 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2}\times(-1)} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 7 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -8 & -10 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{3}-\textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{4}+\textcircled{2}\times 2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 7 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -8 & -16 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 12 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}\times(-\frac{1}{8})} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 12 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\textcircled{4}-\textcircled{3}\times 6} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 7 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{1}-\textcircled{4}\times 3 \\ \textcircled{2}-\textcircled{4}\times 7}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1}-\textcircled{2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{cases} y = t \text{ とおくと} \\ x = -2t + 1 \\ y = t \\ z = -3 \\ w = 2 \end{cases}$$

② a) 基本変形の部分で、一番右の列を無視して、右側の行列を見ることにより

$$w = t \text{ とおくと, } x = t, y = t, z = t, w = t \text{ とおける}$$

b) 基本変形後の行列の一番下の行は $0 = d + b$ と読める。LTが"0"で

$$d = -b \text{ で"なければ"ならない。このとき } w = t \text{ とおくと } \begin{cases} x = t + a - c \\ y = t - b - c \\ z = t + a - b \\ w = t \end{cases}$$

c) A^{-1} が存在したとあると $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ の解は

$$A^{-1}A\vec{x} = A^{-1}\vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

しかし、a) より、 $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ の解は無数にあり矛盾。ゆえに A^{-1} は存在しない。

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ a) } \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{2}+\textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{3}+\textcircled{1}\times 2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 5 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{1}+\textcircled{2} \\ \textcircled{3}+\textcircled{2}\times 3}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 5 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\textcircled{3}\times\frac{1}{2}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{\textcircled{1}-\textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{2}+\textcircled{3}}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{7}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \quad \therefore \text{逆行列} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{7}{2} & \frac{5}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{5}{2} & \frac{3}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 7 & 5 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

b) 問題の連立1次方程式は $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ と書ける

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 7 & 5 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore x = -1, y = 2, z = 1$$

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$$PQ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 7 & -5 & -4 \\ -5 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad QP = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

5) a) $A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 90^\circ & -\sin 90^\circ \\ \sin 90^\circ & \cos 90^\circ \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

b) $\vec{OQ} = A\vec{OP} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore Q(-\sqrt{3}, 1)$

$$\vec{OR} = -\vec{OP} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} (= A\vec{OQ}) \quad \therefore R(-1, -\sqrt{3})$$

$$\vec{OS} = -\vec{OQ} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (= A\vec{OR}) \quad \therefore S(\sqrt{3}, -1)$$

c) 原点のまわりの 90° 回転 = 引き廻き y 軸に関する対称移動を行なうという変換を

行列で表わすと $\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = BA \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

これは $(x, y) \mapsto (x', y') = (y, x)$ を意味し、これは $y = x$ に関する対称移動に他ならない

6) a)
$$\begin{cases} p_{n+1} = \frac{2}{3} s_n + \frac{2}{3} g_n \\ s_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} p_n + \frac{1}{3} g_n \\ g_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} p_n + \frac{1}{3} s_n \end{cases} \quad \text{行列で} \quad \begin{pmatrix} p_{n+1} \\ s_{n+1} \\ g_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p_n \\ s_n \\ g_n \end{pmatrix}$$

b) 定常状態を表すベクトルを $\begin{pmatrix} p \\ s \\ g \end{pmatrix}$ とすると

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p \\ s \\ g \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ s \\ g \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p \\ s \\ g \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{左辺=右}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{1} \times (-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \textcircled{2} -\textcircled{1} \times \frac{1}{2} \\ \textcircled{3} -\textcircled{1} \times \frac{1}{2} \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\textcircled{2} \times (-\frac{3}{2})}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \textcircled{1} +\textcircled{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \\ \textcircled{3} -\textcircled{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \end{matrix}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{4}{3} \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g = t \text{ とおくと } \begin{cases} p = \frac{4}{3}t \\ s = t \\ g = t \end{cases}$$

$p + s + g = 1$ (=100%) とおきように t を決めると $t = \frac{3}{10}$ とおける

$$p = \frac{4}{10} \quad s = \frac{3}{10} \quad g = \frac{3}{10}$$

おぼろ 70% → 40%, セサミ 30%, カレー 30%