

逆行列 問題1 解答

以下の行列 A の余因子行列 \tilde{A} および逆行列 A^{-1} を求めよ.

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

[解]: 余因子を求めると,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_{11} &= (-1)^{1+1}a_{22} = 1, & \tilde{a}_{12} &= (-1)^{1+2}a_{21} = -1, \\ \tilde{a}_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1}a_{12} = 0, & \tilde{a}_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2}a_{11} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{したがって, 余因子行列は } \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_{11} & \tilde{a}_{12} \\ \tilde{a}_{21} & \tilde{a}_{22} \end{pmatrix}^{\top} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

また, A の行列式は $|A| = 1$ であるので, 逆行列 A^{-1} は

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

$$(2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

[解]: 余因子を求めると,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_{11} &= (-1)^{1+1}a_{22} = 8, & \tilde{a}_{12} &= (-1)^{1+2}a_{21} = -6, \\ \tilde{a}_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1}a_{12} = -1, & \tilde{a}_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2}a_{11} = 3, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{したがって, 余因子行列は } \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_{11} & \tilde{a}_{12} \\ \tilde{a}_{21} & \tilde{a}_{22} \end{pmatrix}^{\top} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ -6 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

また, A の行列式は $|A| = 18$ であるので, 逆行列 A^{-1} は

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{9} & -\frac{1}{18} \\ -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(3) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

[解]: 余因子を求めると,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_{11} &= (-1)^{1+1}a_{22} = 7, & \tilde{a}_{12} &= (-1)^{1+2}a_{21} = -5, \\ \tilde{a}_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1}a_{12} = -3, & \tilde{a}_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2}a_{11} = 2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{したがって, 余因子行列は } \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_{11} & \tilde{a}_{12} \\ \tilde{a}_{21} & \tilde{a}_{22} \end{pmatrix}^{\top} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

また, A の行列式は $|A| = -1$ であるので, 逆行列 A^{-1} は

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -7 & 3 \\ 5 & -2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(4) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

[解]: 余因子を求めると,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_{11} &= (-1)^{1+1}a_{22} = 0, & \tilde{a}_{12} &= (-1)^{1+2}a_{21} = 3, \\ \tilde{a}_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1}a_{12} = 1, & \tilde{a}_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2}a_{11} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

したがって, 余因子行列は $\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_{11} & \tilde{a}_{12} \\ \tilde{a}_{21} & \tilde{a}_{22} \end{pmatrix}^\top = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

また, A の行列式は $|A| = -3$ であるので, 逆行列 A^{-1} は

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \\ -1 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(5) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

[解]: 余因子を求めると,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_{11} &= (-1)^{1+1}a_{22} = -1, & \tilde{a}_{12} &= (-1)^{1+2}a_{21} = -2, \\ \tilde{a}_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1}a_{12} = -5, & \tilde{a}_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2}a_{11} = 2, \end{aligned}$$

したがって, 余因子行列は $\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_{11} & \tilde{a}_{12} \\ \tilde{a}_{21} & \tilde{a}_{22} \end{pmatrix}^\top = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -5 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

また, A の行列式は $|A| = -12$ であるので, 逆行列 A^{-1} は

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{12} & \frac{5}{12} \\ \frac{1}{6} & -\frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(6) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

[解]: 余因子を求めると,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_{11} &= (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, & \tilde{a}_{12} &= (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, & \tilde{a}_{13} &= (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \\ \tilde{a}_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2, & \tilde{a}_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, & \tilde{a}_{23} &= (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \\ \tilde{a}_{31} &= (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 1, & \tilde{a}_{32} &= (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -3, & \tilde{a}_{33} &= (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

したがって, 余因子行列は $\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_{11} & \tilde{a}_{12} & \tilde{a}_{13} \\ \tilde{a}_{21} & \tilde{a}_{22} & \tilde{a}_{23} \\ \tilde{a}_{31} & \tilde{a}_{32} & \tilde{a}_{33} \end{pmatrix}^\top = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

また, A の行列式は $|A| = 1$ であるので, 逆行列 A^{-1} は

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|}\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(7) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

[解]: 余因子を求めると,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_{11} &= (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 16, & \tilde{a}_{12} &= (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = -4, & \tilde{a}_{13} &= (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -3, \\ \tilde{a}_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 6 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = -18, & \tilde{a}_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 5, & \tilde{a}_{23} &= (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 3, \\ \tilde{a}_{31} &= (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 7, & \tilde{a}_{32} &= (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2, & \tilde{a}_{33} &= (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \end{aligned}$$

したがって, 余因子行列は $\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_{11} & \tilde{a}_{12} & \tilde{a}_{13} \\ \tilde{a}_{21} & \tilde{a}_{22} & \tilde{a}_{23} \\ \tilde{a}_{31} & \tilde{a}_{32} & \tilde{a}_{33} \end{pmatrix}^{\top} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & -18 & 7 \\ -4 & 5 & -2 \\ -3 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

また, A の行列式は $|A| = 1$ であるので, 逆行列 A^{-1} は

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 16 & -18 & 7 \\ -4 & 5 & -2 \\ -3 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(8) A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

[解]: 余因子を求めると,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_{11} &= (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1, & \tilde{a}_{12} &= (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2, & \tilde{a}_{13} &= (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \\ \tilde{a}_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2, & \tilde{a}_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4, & \tilde{a}_{23} &= (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2, \\ \tilde{a}_{31} &= (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1, & \tilde{a}_{32} &= (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2, & \tilde{a}_{33} &= (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \end{aligned}$$

したがって, 余因子行列は $\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_{11} & \tilde{a}_{12} & \tilde{a}_{13} \\ \tilde{a}_{21} & \tilde{a}_{22} & \tilde{a}_{23} \\ \tilde{a}_{31} & \tilde{a}_{32} & \tilde{a}_{33} \end{pmatrix}^{\top} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

また, A の行列式は $|A| = 4$ であるので, 逆行列 A^{-1} は

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(9) A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

[解]: 余因子を求めると,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_{11} &= (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 5, & \tilde{a}_{12} &= (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6, & \tilde{a}_{13} &= (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4, \\ \tilde{a}_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6, & \tilde{a}_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 9, & \tilde{a}_{23} &= (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 6, \\ \tilde{a}_{31} &= (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4, & \tilde{a}_{32} &= (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 6, & \tilde{a}_{33} &= (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 5, \end{aligned}$$

したがって, 余因子行列は $\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_{11} & \tilde{a}_{12} & \tilde{a}_{13} \\ \tilde{a}_{21} & \tilde{a}_{22} & \tilde{a}_{23} \\ \tilde{a}_{31} & \tilde{a}_{32} & \tilde{a}_{33} \end{pmatrix}^{\top} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 & 4 \\ 6 & 9 & 6 \\ 4 & 6 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$.

また, A の行列式は $|A| = 3$ であるので, 逆行列 A^{-1} は

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3} & 2 & \frac{4}{3} \\ 2 & 3 & 2 \\ \frac{4}{3} & 2 & \frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

(10) $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 5 & 7 & 11 \\ 7 & 11 & -13 \end{pmatrix}$

[解]: 余因子を求めると,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{a}_{11} &= (-1)^{1+1} \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 11 \\ 11 & -13 \end{vmatrix} = -212, & \tilde{a}_{12} &= (-1)^{1+2} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 11 \\ 7 & -13 \end{vmatrix} = 142, & \tilde{a}_{13} &= (-1)^{1+3} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 7 \\ 7 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = 6, \\ \tilde{a}_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 11 & -13 \end{vmatrix} = 94, & \tilde{a}_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 7 & -13 \end{vmatrix} = -61, & \tilde{a}_{23} &= (-1)^{2+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \\ \tilde{a}_{31} &= (-1)^{3+1} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = -2, & \tilde{a}_{32} &= (-1)^{3+2} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 5 & 11 \end{vmatrix} = 3, & \tilde{a}_{33} &= (-1)^{3+3} \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = -1, \end{aligned}$$

したがって, 余因子行列は $\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_{11} & \tilde{a}_{12} & \tilde{a}_{13} \\ \tilde{a}_{21} & \tilde{a}_{22} & \tilde{a}_{23} \\ \tilde{a}_{31} & \tilde{a}_{32} & \tilde{a}_{33} \end{pmatrix}^{\top} = \begin{pmatrix} -212 & 94 & -2 \\ 142 & -61 & 3 \\ 6 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$.

また, A の行列式は $|A| = 32$ であるので, 逆行列 A^{-1} は

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{53}{8} & \frac{47}{16} & -\frac{1}{16} \\ \frac{71}{16} & -\frac{61}{32} & \frac{3}{32} \\ \frac{3}{16} & -\frac{1}{32} & -\frac{1}{32} \end{pmatrix}.$$