

解答

1. (1)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$                       (2) 0                      (3)  $-\frac{1}{2}$                       (4) -1

2. (1)  $T\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$                       (2)  $T\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$                       (3)  $T\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

3. (2, 0)

4.  $A_2$

解説

1.  $180^\circ = \pi$  (rad) に注意する.

(1) 与式 =  $\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$                       (2) 与式 =  $\cos 90^\circ = 0$

(3) 与式 =  $\cos 120^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$                       (4) 与式 =  $\sin 270^\circ = -1$

2. (1)  $T\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} & -\sin \frac{\pi}{6} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{6} & \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

(2)  $T\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi & -\sin \frac{2}{3}\pi \\ \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi & \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

(3)  $T\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{3}{4}\pi & -\sin \frac{3}{4}\pi \\ \sin \frac{3}{4}\pi & \cos \frac{3}{4}\pi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

3. 座標平面上の点を原点のまわりに  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  だけ回転させる線形変換を表す行列は  $\begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} & -\sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{4} & \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

で与えられる. したがって,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ -\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

より点  $P'$  の座標は (2, 0) となる.

4. 例題のように, 行列を構成している列を列ベクトルと見て, すべての列ベクトルの大きさが1かつ相異なる列ベクトルがすべて互いに直交している行列を探す.