

- 正定行列の基本定理 $n=3$.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c})$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z = 0 \\ a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z = 0 \\ a_3 x + b_3 y + c_3 z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \quad \exists x, y, z.$$

$$A \vec{0} = \vec{0}$$

$\vec{0}$ は 自明解

$$|A| = 0 \iff A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \quad \exists x, y, z \neq 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \quad \text{が 存在.}$$

$$|A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow (A \vec{v} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \vec{0})$$

例 1

$$x = \frac{1}{|A|} |\vec{b} \ \vec{c} \ \vec{d}| \neq 0, \quad y = z = 0$$

$$A \vec{v} = \vec{b}$$

$$x = \frac{|\vec{b} \ \vec{c} \ \vec{d}|}{|A|}$$

$$|A| \neq 0.$$

$$|A| = 0 \Rightarrow \exists \text{ 非自明解あり.}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \vec{e}_1 & \vec{c}_1 \\ a_2 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{c}_2 \\ a_3 & \vec{e}_3 & \vec{c}_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{假定 } |A| = 0$$

① $\vec{a} = \vec{0}$
 $a_1 = 0$

$$(\vec{0} \ \vec{e}_2 \ \vec{c}_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \cdot \vec{0} + 0 \cdot \vec{e}_2 + 0 \cdot \vec{c}_2 = \vec{0}$$

② $a_1 \neq 0$ or $a_2 \neq 0$ or $a_3 \neq 0$ 非全为0.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \vec{e}_1 & \vec{c}_1 \\ a_2 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{c}_2 \\ a_3 & \vec{e}_3 & \vec{c}_3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{13} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \vec{e}_1 & \vec{c}_1 \\ a_2 \neq 0 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{c}_2 \\ a_3 & \vec{e}_3 & \vec{c}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

1行与2行交换
 3行与4行交换 $\rightarrow (-1)^2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_2 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{c}_2 \\ 0 & \vec{e}_1 & \vec{c}_1 \\ a_3 & \vec{e}_3 & \vec{c}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$13 \times (-\frac{a_3}{a_2})$
 $-|\vec{a} \ \vec{e} \ \vec{c}| = 0$

$\parallel$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_2 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{c}_2 \\ 0 & 0 & \vec{e}_1 & \vec{c}_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \vec{e}_3 & \vec{c}_3 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{13 \times (-\frac{a_3}{a_2})} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_2 & \vec{e}_2 & \vec{c}_2 \\ 0 & 0 & \vec{e}_1 & \vec{c}_1 \\ 0 & 0 & \vec{e}_3 & \vec{c}_3 \end{pmatrix} = D$$

$\parallel \leftarrow 1342$ 排列.

$a_2 \neq 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_1 & \vec{e}_2 \\ * & * \end{vmatrix}$$

$\parallel$
 0

$B \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 无解
 $\begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 解).

$B: 2 \times 2.$
 $|B| = 0 \Leftrightarrow$
 $B \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 无解
 非全为0解).

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|cc} a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ \hline 0 & & \\ 0 & & \end{array} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{a_2} (b_2 y + c_2 z)$$

また A : 3次元空間

$$|A| \neq 0 \iff (A\vec{v} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \vec{0})$$

$$|A| = 0 \iff (A\vec{v} = \vec{0} \text{ かつ } \vec{v} \neq \vec{0} \text{ なる } \vec{v} \text{ がある})$$

$$\iff A: \text{正則}$$

$$I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX = XA = I_3 \text{ かつ } 3 \times 3 \text{ 行列 } X \text{ がある}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} AX = XA = I_3 \\ AY = YA = I_3 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow Y(AX) = YI_3 = Y$$

← 結局

$$X = I_3 X = (YA)X$$

$$\leadsto X = Y$$

逆行列は存在すると
唯一

1.5.1.2 a) 1.5.1.2

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

$$\|\vec{x}\|^2 = (\vec{x}, \vec{x}) \quad \vec{x} \text{ a norm.}$$

- $(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (\vec{y}, \vec{x})$
- $(\lambda \vec{x} + \mu \vec{y}, \vec{z}) = \lambda (\vec{x}, \vec{z}) + \mu (\vec{y}, \vec{z})$
- $(\vec{x}, \lambda \vec{y} + \mu \vec{z}) = \lambda (\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + \mu (\vec{x}, \vec{z})$

$$\|\vec{x} \pm \vec{y}\|^2 = \|\vec{x}\|^2 \pm 2(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + \|\vec{y}\|^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow = (\vec{x} \pm \vec{y}, \vec{x} \pm \vec{y}) = \dots$$

$$\|\vec{x} - t\vec{y}\|^2$$

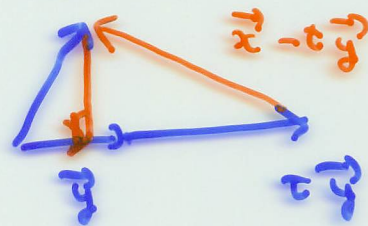
$$= \|\vec{y}\|^2 t^2 - 2(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) t + \|\vec{x}\|^2$$

$$= \|\vec{y}\|^2 \left(t - \frac{(\vec{x}, \vec{y})}{\|\vec{y}\|^2} \right)^2$$

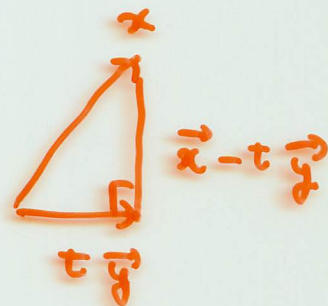
$$- \frac{(\vec{x}, \vec{y})^2}{\|\vec{y}\|^2} + \|\vec{x}\|^2$$

$$t = \frac{(\vec{x}, \vec{y})}{\|\vec{y}\|^2} \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \vec{y} \neq \vec{0}$$

नियति $\vec{y} \neq \vec{0}$



‘अर्थ’
 $\|t\vec{y}\| = |t| \|\vec{y}\|$



$$(\vec{x} - t\vec{y}, \vec{y}) = 0$$

$$(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) - t \underbrace{\|\vec{y}\|^2}_{\neq 0} \rightarrow t = \frac{(\vec{x}, \vec{y})}{\|\vec{y}\|^2}$$

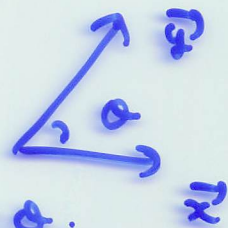
$$\frac{(\vec{x}, \vec{y})}{\|\vec{y}\|^2} \vec{y}$$

$\vec{x}$ का $\vec{y}$ के प्रति लंबा पराबल

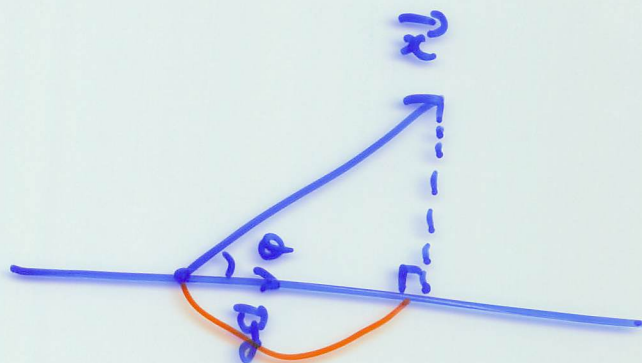
$\rightarrow$ बिन्दु $\vec{x}$ के $\vec{y}$ के प्रति लंबा पराबल

2>2 3>2 2

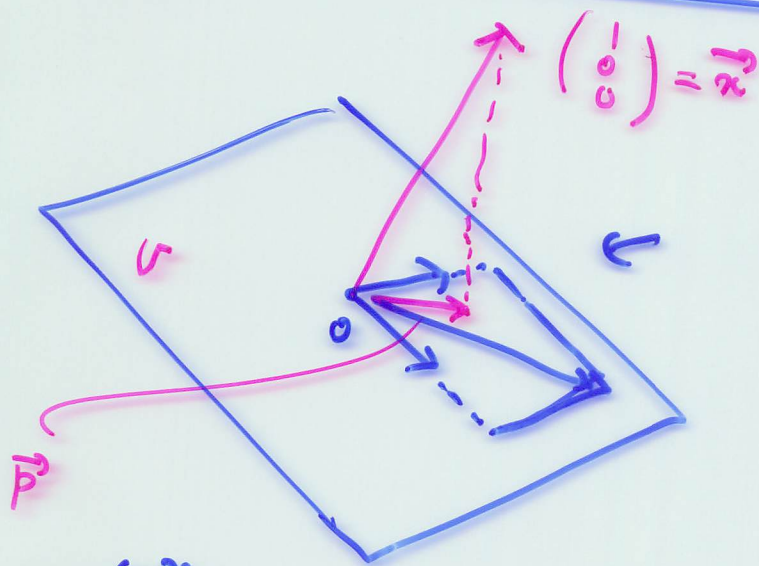
$$(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \|\vec{x}\| \cdot \|\vec{y}\| \cos \theta.$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(\vec{x}, \vec{y})}{\|\vec{y}\|} \cdot \frac{1}{\|\vec{y}\|} \vec{y} \\ &= \frac{(\vec{x}, \vec{y})}{\|\vec{y}\|^2} \vec{y}. \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{(\vec{x}, \vec{y})}{\|\vec{y}\|} \vec{y}.$$



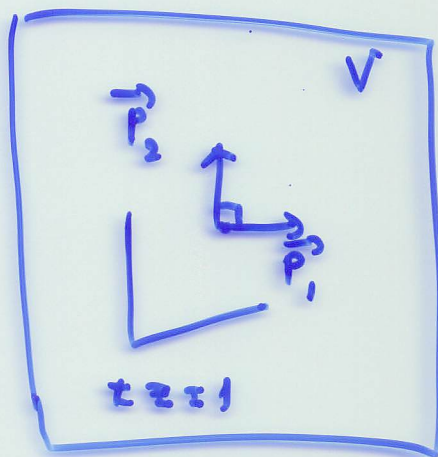
$$\begin{aligned} & x - y + z = 0 \\ & x = y - z \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ y - z \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = y - z \\ y = y \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

$\vec{p} : x \in V \cap \text{通交線},$
(非線性)

$$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{e} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

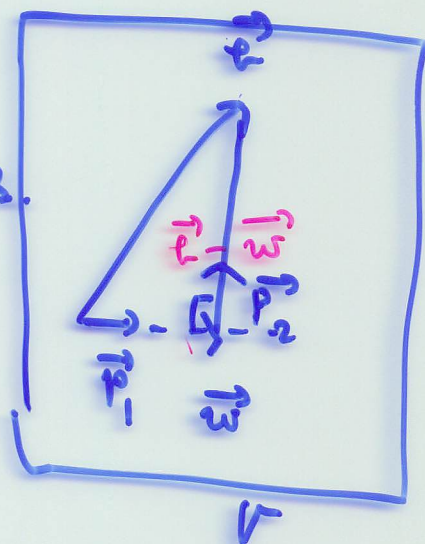


step 1

$\vec{a}$ 方向の単位ベクトル

$$\vec{p}_1 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{a}\|} \vec{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

step 2 $\vec{e}$ と $\vec{p}_1$ 方向の正射影を求めよう。



$$\vec{w}_1 = \frac{(\vec{p}_1, \vec{e})}{\|\vec{p}_1\|^2} \vec{p}_1$$

1

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$(\vec{e} - \vec{w}_1) \perp \vec{p}_1$$

$$\vec{e} - \vec{w}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\vec{e} - \vec{w}_1$ 方向の単位ベクトル

$$\vec{p}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

2次元空間の基底

$$\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2 \in V$$

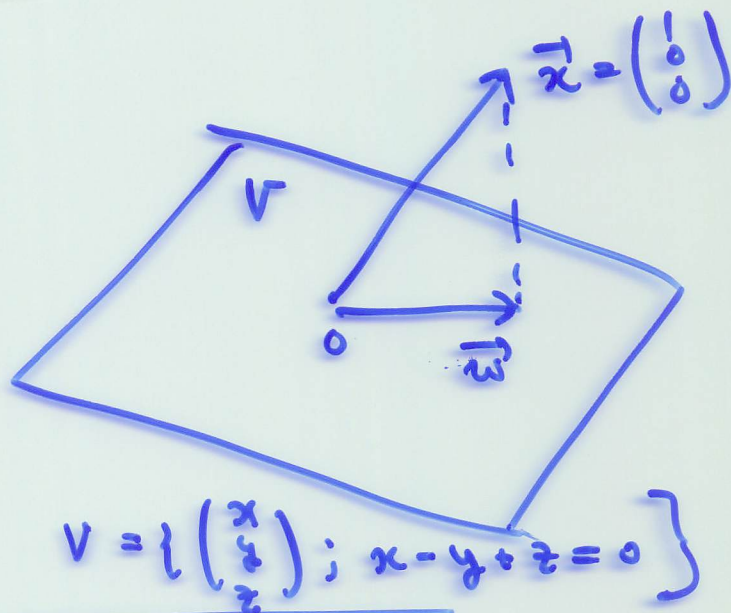
$$\|\vec{p}_1\| = \|\vec{p}_2\| = 1$$

$$(\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2) = 0$$

V の正規直交基底。

$$\vec{w} \in V$$

$$(\vec{x} - \vec{w}) \perp V$$



$$V = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}; x - y + z = 0 \right\}$$

$$\vec{w} = (\vec{x}, \vec{p}_1) \vec{p}_1 + (\vec{x}, \vec{p}_2) \vec{p}_2$$

$\vec{x}$ と $\vec{p}_1$ の内積
正射影

$\vec{x}$ と $\vec{p}_2$ の内積...

$$1) V = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}; x + 2y - z = 0 \right\}$$

の正規基底を求めよ。

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2y + z \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 4-\lambda & 6 & -6 \\ 3-\lambda & -2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & -3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$\lambda = 1, 2, 3$ となる。