

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

$$^t A = A \text{ and } A \text{ is symmetric. } \text{行対称}$$

$$|\lambda I_3 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda & -1 \\ \textcircled{1} & -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \textcircled{-} \\ \\ \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ \\ \leftarrow \end{matrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & \lambda \\ -1 & \lambda & -1 \\ \lambda & -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & \lambda - 1 \\ 0 & \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

2行 $\times$ 12
1行 $\times$ 21
3行 $\times$ 12
1行 $\times$ 21 $\times$ 2
7
 $\textcircled{-\lambda}$

$$\begin{array}{r} \lambda - 1 \quad 1 \\ - \quad \lambda - \lambda \quad \lambda^2 \\ \hline 0 \quad \lambda - 1 \quad 1 - \lambda^2 \end{array}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & \lambda - 1 \\ \lambda - 1 & 1 - \lambda^2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{matrix} (A - I) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 - \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\ = -(\lambda - 1)^2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda - 1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} &= -(\lambda - 1)^2 (-\lambda - 2) \\ &= (\lambda - 1)^2 (\lambda + 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$A \vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v} \text{ and } \vec{v} \neq \vec{0} \text{ exists. } \text{非自明解}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |A - \lambda I_3| = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 1 \text{ or } \lambda = -2$$

重根.

non-trivial solution.

$$\lambda = 1 \quad I_3 - A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{1r \times 1z \\ 2r \leftrightarrow 3r}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

① i 行 j 列 a_{ij} 交换. ($i \neq j$)

② ($\lambda \neq 0$) i 行 $\Sigma \lambda$ 倍.

③ i 行 λ 倍 Σj 行 $= 0$ 则 $\lambda = 0$.

$i \neq j$

row = 33.

column = 34.

$1r \times (-1) \Sigma$
 $2r \leftrightarrow 3r$

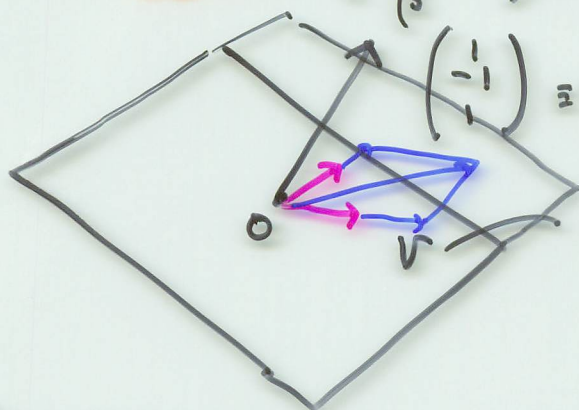
$$\vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$0x + 0y + 0z = 0$$

$$x - y + z = 0$$

$$y = \alpha, z = \beta$$

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



$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \text{basis vector}$$

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

$$\lambda = -2 \text{ at } z$$

$$-2I_3 - A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{1r \leftrightarrow 3r} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 & -1 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$z = \alpha \text{ and } x = \alpha$$

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

$$W = \left\{ \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$



$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 正交且 } \varepsilon \text{ 正定 } = (\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2, \vec{q}_3)$$

$$\det(Q) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - (-2) = 3 \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} AQ &= (A\vec{q}_1, A\vec{q}_2, A\vec{q}_3) \\ &= (\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2, -2\vec{q}_3) = (\vec{q}_1, \vec{q}_2, \vec{q}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\{\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3, \dots, \vec{v}_n\} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + c_n \vec{v}_n$$

$$AQ = Q \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = Q \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} Q^{-1} \text{ 可对角化.}$$

N.B. ① 重根的特征值可对角化... (不一定).

$$(11) \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ etc. } \dots$$

$(\lambda - 1)^2$ $(\lambda - 1)^3$

② 1) 固有方程式的单纯根 λ_i $\rightarrow$ 可对角化可能

2) A : 对称 且 λ_i $\rightarrow$ 可对角化可能.

$\rightarrow$ 实对称.

公式 (行列 A のとき)

$$A : m \times n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{a}_1 & \dots & \vec{a}_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{a}_j \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

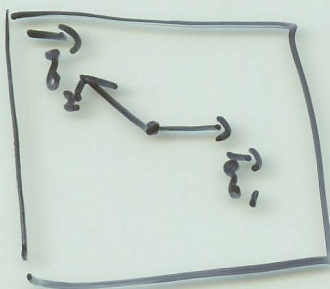
$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \vec{a}_1 + x_2 \vec{a}_2 + \dots + x_n \vec{a}_n \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$(A \vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (\vec{x}, {}^t A \vec{y})$$

$\vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ $\mathbb{R}^m$ の内積 $\mathbb{R}^n$ の内積

$${}^t A : n \times m \quad {}^t A \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$\checkmark$ 例: $\mathbb{R}^2$ の基底 $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2$



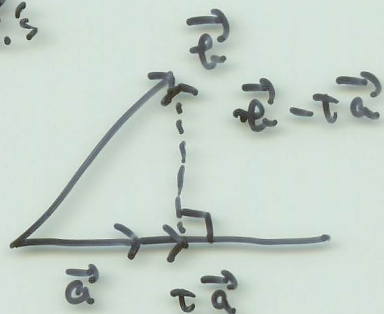
$$\vec{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\forall \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ $\vec{v} = \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2$

$$(\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2) = 0, \quad \|\vec{p}_1\| = \|\vec{p}_2\| = 1$$

正交分解可能. $\rightarrow$ 一般化

正射影:



$$\vec{e} - t\vec{a} \perp \vec{a}$$

$\vec{e} + t_2 \vec{a}$ にも t を求める

$$0 = (\vec{e} - t\vec{a}, \vec{a}) = (\vec{e}, \vec{a}) - t(\vec{a}, \vec{a})$$

$$t = \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{a})}{\|\vec{a}\|^2}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{(\vec{e}, \vec{a})}{\|\vec{a}\|^2} \vec{a}$$

$\vec{e}$ を $\vec{a}$ への正射影

正射影:
(直線の正射影)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \text{ એ જટિલ છે.}$$

(1) $|\lambda I_3 - A| = 0$ એ સત્ય છે λ એ જટિલ છે.

(2) (i) λ એ જટિલ છે
 $(\lambda I_3 - A)\vec{v} = \vec{0}$ એ સત્ય છે $\vec{v}$ એ જટિલ છે.

(3) જટિલ છે.
