

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

对称矩阵

$$^t A = A$$

$$A = (a_{ij}) \text{ 且 } i, j \in$$

$$a_{ij} = a_{ji}$$

固有方程式 λ 重.

$$\chi(\lambda) := |\lambda I_3 - A| = 0$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & 1 & 2 \\ \textcircled{1} \lambda-3 & -2 & \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda-6 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} \textcircled{1} \lambda-3 & -2 & \\ \lambda-3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda-6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \lambda-3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1-(\lambda-3)^2 & 2+(\lambda-3) \\ 0 & -2 & \lambda-6+4 \end{vmatrix}$$

2行+ = 1行 $\times (-\lambda+3)$

3行+ = 1行 $\times (-2)$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 \\ b \\ c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 \\ b + \lambda a_1 \\ c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & * & * \\ 0 & -\lambda^2+6\lambda-8 & 2\lambda-4 \\ 0 & 2\lambda-4 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} -(\lambda-2)(\lambda-4) & 2(\lambda-2) \\ -2(\lambda-2) & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$= (\lambda-2)^2 \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)^2 (\lambda-8)$$

固有値 $\lambda = 2, 8$
重数.

$$\lambda = 2$$

$$2I_3 - A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad 2$$

pivot $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\leftarrow \text{inv} = (-1)$

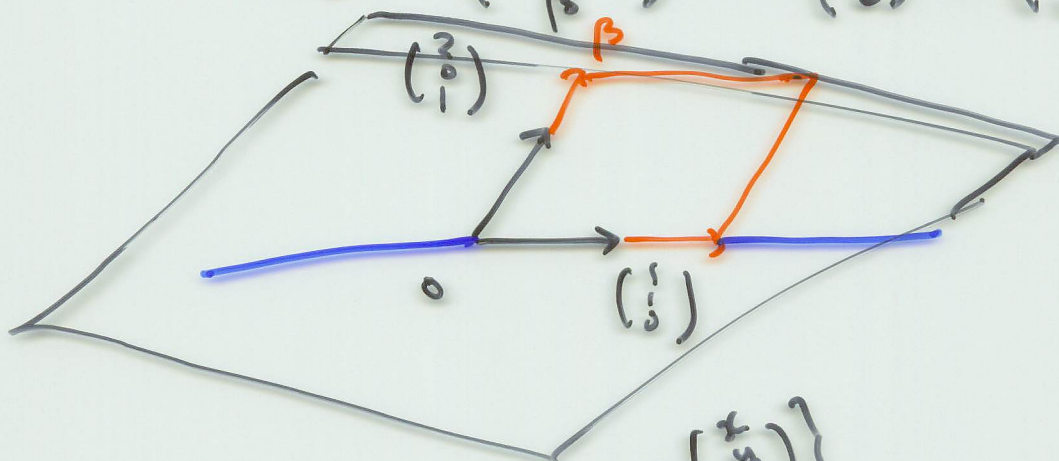
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \sim A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow (2I_3 - A) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - y - 2z = 0$$

pivot, free variables: y, z

$$y = \alpha, z = \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

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



$$V(2) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}; A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\underline{V(8)} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}; A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 8 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$8I_3 - A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row swap}} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row swap}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -12 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -12 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row 1} + 5 \times \text{row 2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -12 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -12 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row 3} + 12 \times \text{row 2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$12x = 24x \quad (-5)$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 8 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + \frac{1}{2}z = 0 \\ y - \frac{1}{2}z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$z = 2\alpha \text{ 且 } x = -\alpha$$

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

$$\vec{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{p}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2 \vec{p}_3| \neq 0 \leadsto P = (\vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2 \vec{p}_3) \text{ (正交矩阵)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AP &= A(\vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2 \vec{p}_3) = (A\vec{p}_1 \ A\vec{p}_2 \ A\vec{p}_3) \\ &= (2\vec{p}_1 \ 2\vec{p}_2 \ 8\vec{p}_3) \\ &= (\vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2 \vec{p}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} P^T \quad \text{特征值分解}$$

$A: n \times n$ 行列.

定理

$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k$ 固有値.

$$\vec{v}_i: A\vec{v}_i = \alpha_i \vec{v}_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, k)$$

$$\alpha_i \neq \alpha_j \quad (i \neq j)$$

$$\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 + \dots + \vec{v}_k = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2 = \dots = \vec{v}_k = \vec{0}$$

(k の固有値は $2, 8$)

$2, 8$ は

A の固有値.

と仮定する.

$2 \neq 8$

$$(c_1 \vec{p}_1 + c_2 \vec{p}_2) + c_3 \vec{p}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(c_1 \vec{p}_1 + c_2 \vec{p}_2) &= c_1 A\vec{p}_1 + c_2 A\vec{p}_2 \\ &= c_1 \cdot 2\vec{p}_1 + c_2 \cdot 2\vec{p}_2 \\ &= 2(c_1 \vec{p}_1 + c_2 \vec{p}_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(c_3 \vec{p}_3) &= c_3 A\vec{p}_3 \\ &= 8c_3 \vec{p}_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{c_1 \vec{p}_1 + c_2 \vec{p}_2}_{\neq \vec{0}} = \vec{0}, \quad c_3 \vec{p}_3 = \vec{0} \rightarrow c_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} * \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_1 = c_2 = 0.$$

固有値は $2, 8$ である.

まとめ

$$(c_1 \vec{p}_1 \quad c_2 \vec{p}_2 \quad c_3 \vec{p}_3) \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (c_1 \vec{p}_1 \quad c_2 \vec{p}_2 \quad c_3 \vec{p}_3) = \text{正則行列} \Leftrightarrow \det(P) \neq 0$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda I_2 - C| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & -2 \\ 3 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 5)\lambda + 6 \\ = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = (\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 2)$$

$$\underline{\lambda = 3} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{P}_1$$

$$\underline{\lambda = 2} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{P}_2$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ ist invertierbar.}$$

$$c_1 \vec{P}_1 + c_2 \vec{P}_2 = \vec{0} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} c_1 \vec{P}_1 = \vec{0} \\ c_2 \vec{P}_2 = \vec{0} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \neq \vec{0} \\ \neq \vec{0} \end{matrix} \\ C(\vec{P}_1, \vec{P}_2) \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} \leadsto c_1 = c_2 = 0$$

$$A: 3 \times 3 \text{ über } \mathbb{R} \text{ invertierbar.}$$

$$\chi_A(\lambda) = |\lambda I_3 - A| = (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - \beta)(\lambda - \gamma)$$

$$\alpha \neq \beta, \beta \neq \gamma, \gamma \neq \alpha$$

$$\begin{cases} A \vec{v}_1 = \alpha \vec{v}_1 \\ A \vec{v}_2 = \beta \vec{v}_2 \\ A \vec{v}_3 = \gamma \vec{v}_3 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} \vec{v}_1 \neq \vec{0} \\ \vec{v}_2 \neq \vec{0} \\ \vec{v}_3 \neq \vec{0} \end{matrix} \Bigg) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$P = (\vec{v}_1 \vec{v}_2 \vec{v}_3) \text{ ist invertierbar und } P^{-1}AP = D.$$

$$P \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + c_3 \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$\leadsto \begin{matrix} \text{定数} \\ c_1 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \vec{v}_1 \\ \neq \vec{0} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} c_2 \\ \neq 0 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \vec{v}_2 \\ \neq \vec{0} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} c_3 \\ \neq 0 \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \vec{v}_3 \\ \neq \vec{0} \end{matrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$\leadsto c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 0$$

P : 正則.

$$\begin{aligned} AP &= A(\vec{P}_1 \vec{P}_2 \vec{P}_3) = (\alpha \vec{P}_1 \beta \vec{P}_2 \gamma \vec{P}_3) \\ &= (\vec{P}_1 \vec{P}_2 \vec{P}_3) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\leadsto A = P \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \quad \text{対角化可能}$$

定理 A : 3×3 実行列

$$\chi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \alpha)(\lambda - \beta)(\lambda - \gamma)$$

$$\alpha \neq \beta, \beta \neq \gamma, \gamma \neq \alpha$$

$\rightarrow A$ は対角化可能

+ α

A : 実対称行列

A は対角化可能.

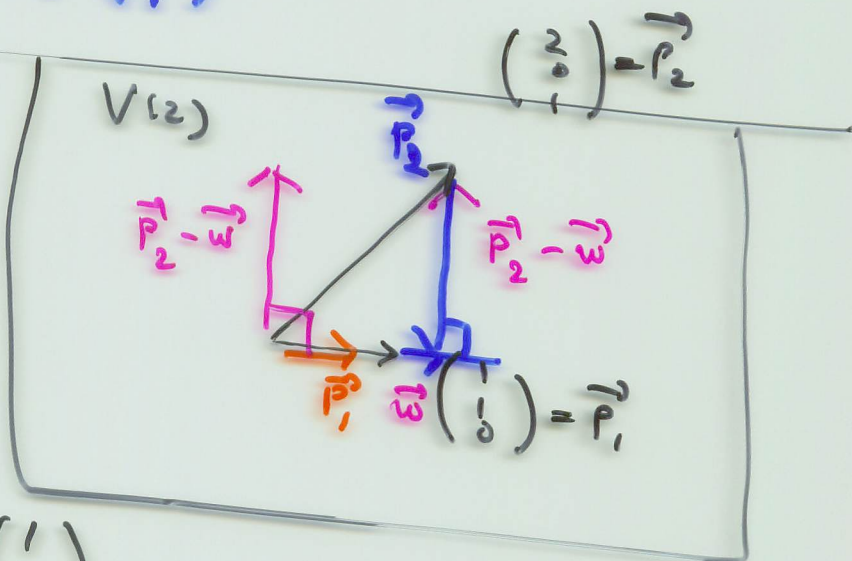
(P : 直交行列 2 -対角化可能)

$$V(2) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} : x - y - 2z = 0 \right\} \ni \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right); A \left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right) = 2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix};$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{g}_1, \vec{g}_2 &\in V(2) \\ \|\vec{g}_1\| &= \|\vec{g}_2\| = 1 \\ (\vec{g}_1, \vec{g}_2) &= 0 \\ \exists \{ \vec{g}_i \}. \end{aligned}$$



$$\vec{g}_1 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{p}_1\|} \vec{p}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \in V(2)$$

$$\vec{u}_3 = \frac{(\vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_1)}{\|\vec{p}_1\|^2} \vec{p}_1 = \frac{2}{2} \cdot \vec{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{p}_2 - \vec{u}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in V(2)$$

$$\vec{g}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in V(2)$$

$$\vec{g}_1, \vec{g}_2 \in V(2)$$

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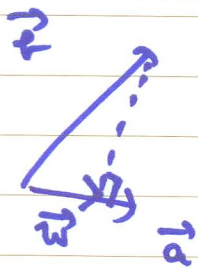
$$V = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}; x + 3y - 2z = 0 \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3y + 2z \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ 基底

$$V \ni \vec{g}_1, \vec{g}_2$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \|\vec{g}_1\| = \|\vec{g}_2\| = 1 \\ (\vec{g}_1, \vec{g}_2) = 0 \end{array} \right) \text{ 成立.}$$



$\vec{w}$ が $\vec{a}$ への正射影

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

$$(\vec{a} - \vec{w}) \perp \vec{a}$$