

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

A : 正定行列式

$$A: \text{正定} \Leftrightarrow \det(A) \neq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (A\vec{x} = \vec{0}) \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow I_n$$

行変形

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \\ 5 & 8 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & -6 & -5 \\ 0 & -7 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -6 & -5 \\ -7 & -6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 36 - 35 = 1 \neq 0$$

$$\rightarrow A: \text{正定}$$

行変形

① $i \neq j$ i 行と j 行を交換

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{12} \\ a_{13} \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{11} \\ a_{13} \end{vmatrix}$$

P : 変換行列

$$|PA| = -|A|$$

$$\det(A) \neq 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\det(PA) = 0$$

② $i \neq j$ i 行の λ 倍を j 行に+

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{12} \\ a_{13} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} \\ \lambda a_{11} + a_{12} \\ a_{13} \end{vmatrix}$$

P : 変換行列

$$|PA| = |P|$$

③ $\exists \lambda \neq 0$ 使得

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} \\ \lambda a_{12} \\ a_{13} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{12} \\ a_{13} \end{vmatrix}$$

$P: \exists \lambda \neq 0$ 使得 $|PA| = \lambda |A|$

证明

$P: \exists \lambda \neq 0$ 使得 $\det(PA) \neq 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \det(A) = 0$$

$A: 3 \times 3$

$A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow ?$

rank 3

$A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\hookrightarrow \det(A) \neq 0$

$A \vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \det(A) = 1$

rank 2

$A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \det(A) = 0 \\ \textcircled{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \det(A) = 0 \end{array} \right.$

$\det(A) = 0$

$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$

$\textcircled{2} \quad y = z = 0$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}$

$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} x = -\alpha t \\ y = -\beta t \\ z = t \end{cases}$

$\begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ -\beta \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}$

rank 3.

$$\det(A) \neq 0$$

正則。

$$(A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0})$$

rank < 3

$$\det(A) = 0$$

正則じゃない



$$\exists \vec{x} \neq \vec{0} \text{ として } A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

① A : 正則) とする。

I_3
"

$$\begin{aligned} A\vec{x} = \vec{0} &\Rightarrow A^{-1}A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \\ &\Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} A: \text{正則} \Rightarrow (A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0})$$

$$A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow I_3$$

行基本変形

" P ."

$$P_2 \dots P_1 A = I_3$$

$$PA = I_3$$

$$A = P^{-1} \Rightarrow A: \text{正則}.$$

P_i : 基本行変形

正則

P : 正則

$$\text{正則} \times \text{正則} = \text{正則}.$$

$$(\text{正則})^T = \text{正則}$$

rank

$$A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textcircled{1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \textcircled{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \textcircled{3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right\} \det(\cdot) = 0$$

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

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x + \alpha y + \beta z = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -s\alpha - t\beta \\ s \\ t \end{pmatrix} = s \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -\beta \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \text{ or } \vec{0}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad x + \alpha z = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -\alpha t \\ t \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\alpha \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \text{ or } \vec{0}.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad z = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \text{ or } \vec{0}.$$

rank 0

$$A = O_3. \quad \det(A) = 0$$

$$O_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$(A | I_3) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left(I_3 \mid \begin{array}{ccc} 4 & -4 & -3 \\ -7 & -6 & 5 \\ 9 & 7 & -6 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\leadsto A \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$$

$$\text{II} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & x \\ 1 & x & x \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{2r \leftrightarrow 1r \times (-1) \\ 3r \leftrightarrow 1r \times (-1)}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & x-1 \\ 0 & x-1 & x-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow 2r \leftrightarrow 3r$$

$$x = 1 \mid a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ rank } 1.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x-1 & x-1 \\ 0 & 0 & x-1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\dim I_n(A) = \text{rank}(A)}$$

$$A: -\text{Matrix } a \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$$

$$\dim I_n(A) = 1 \quad \text{ist } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x \neq 1$$

$$2r \leftrightarrow 1r \times \frac{1}{x-1}, \quad 3r \leftrightarrow 1r \times \frac{1}{x-1}$$

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

$$\dim I_n(A) = \text{rank}(A) = 3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ x \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ x \end{pmatrix} \text{ ist } \underline{\underline{\text{Basis}}}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \\
 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ - & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ \hline 0 & -1 & -2 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ - & 3 & 6 & 9 \\ \hline 0 & -2 & -4 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$= 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$2(0 \ -1 \ -2)$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & c \\ -a & 1 & b \\ -c & -b & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & a & c \\ 0 & a^2+1 & b+ac \\ 0 & ac-b & 1+c^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 -a \ 1 \ b \\
 + \ 2 \ a \ a^2 \ ac \\
 \hline
 0 \ a^2+1 \ b+ac
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{r}
 -c \ -b \ 1 \\
 + \ c \ ac \ c^2 \\
 \hline
 0 \ ac-b \ 1+c^2
 \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a^2+1 & ac+b \\ ac-b & c^2+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (a^2+1)(c^2+1) - (a^2c^2 - b^2) \\
 = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 1$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 & 2a & 5 \\ a & 1 & 5 & 4a \end{pmatrix}$$

$\text{Im}(A)$ as R.T.

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \ 5 \ \boxed{2a} \ 5 \\ - \ 3 \ 6 \ \quad 3 \ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$0 \ -1 \ 2a-3 \ 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} a \ 1 \ 5 \ 4a \\ - \ a \ 2a \ a \ a \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$0 \ 1-2a \ 5-a \ 3a$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2a-3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1-2a & 5-a & 3a \end{pmatrix}$$

↓

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 3-2a-2 & \\ 0 & 1-2a & 5-a & 3a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} (1-2a) \ 5-a \ 3a \\ - \ 1-2a \ (3-2a) \ -2(1-2a) \\ \quad \times (1-2a) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

0

$*_1$

$*_2$

$$(5-a) - (3-2a)(1-2a)$$

$$= -4a^2 + \cancel{10a} + 2.$$

$$7a$$

$$= -(4a^2 - 17a - 2)$$

$$= -(4a+1)(a-2)$$

$$4 \ 1$$

$$1 \ -2$$

$$= 3a + 2(1-2a)$$

$$= -a + 2.$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3-2a & -2 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & *_1 & *_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$*_1 = *_2 = 0$$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$a = 2$$

金矢金y:

A: 9234

$$\dim \operatorname{Im}(A) = \operatorname{rank}(A)$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 & 4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} \in \operatorname{Im}(A) \text{ である } \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \text{ である.}$$

$$A \vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} \text{ である } \vec{u} \text{ である.}$$
$$= \vec{v}$$

$$(A | \vec{v}) \rightarrow \rightarrow \text{解があるかどうか.}$$

$$(\vec{a}_1 \dots \vec{a}_5 | \vec{v}) \xLeftrightarrow (P\vec{a}_1 \dots P\vec{a}_5 | P\vec{v})$$

$$x_1 \vec{a}_1 + \dots + x_5 \vec{a}_5 = \vec{v}$$



$$x_1 P\vec{a}_1 + \dots + x_5 P\vec{a}_5 = P\vec{v}$$