

"A

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -3 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 6 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -9 & 5 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -6 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$2r \leftarrow 1r \times (1)$$

$$3r \leftarrow 1r \times (-3)$$

$$4r \leftarrow 1r \times (-2)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -3 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 3 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

行基本变换

可逆变换

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -3 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$1r \leftarrow 2r \times (-2) \quad \downarrow \quad \text{pivot} = 1$$

$$\text{pivot} \neq 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & -3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

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

$$\begin{cases} x - 3y + w = 0 \\ z - w = 0 \end{cases}$$

自由变元为 y, z 及 w 。

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

$$\begin{cases} x = 3\alpha - \beta \\ y = \alpha \\ z = \beta \\ w = \beta \end{cases}$$

$$V = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix}; A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \right\}$$

5 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

$$= \ker(A)$$

A の核
(kernel.)
le noyau

$A\vec{v} = \vec{0}$ 斉次方程式
(homogeneous)

$A\vec{v} = \vec{b} \neq \vec{0}$
非斉次

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V &\Rightarrow A\vec{v}_1 = \vec{0} \\ &A\vec{v}_2 = \vec{0} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(\lambda \vec{v}_1 + \mu \vec{v}_2) &= \lambda A\vec{v}_1 + \mu A\vec{v}_2 \\ &= \lambda \vec{0} + \mu \vec{0} = \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\leadsto \lambda \vec{v}_1 + \mu \vec{v}_2 \in V$$

V は $+$, $\cdot$ により $\mathbb{R}$ 上の線形空間.

$\leadsto$ 基底空間.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{ad-bc}$$

$$A^2 - (a+d)A + \det(A) I_2 = O_2$$

$$(1-1) = \dots \text{result} = \dots$$

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

$$C^2 - 5C + 6I_2 = O_2$$

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0 \quad \text{C 的特征方程}$$

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

$$\lambda = 2, 3 \quad \text{特征值. (eigenvalues of } C \text{)}$$

$$\lambda^n = g(\lambda) (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6) + a\lambda + b$$

商 quotient

余 residue.

$$= g(\lambda) (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) + a\lambda + b$$

$$\lambda = 2 \implies 2^n = 2a + b$$

$$\lambda = 3 \implies 3^n = 3a + b$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2^n &= 2a + b \\ 3^n &= 3a + b \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 3^n - 2^n, \quad b = 3^n - 3(3^n - 2^n) \\ &= 3 \cdot 2^n - 2 \cdot 3^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda^n = g(\lambda) (\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6) + (3^n - 2^n)\lambda + (3 \cdot 2^n - 2 \cdot 3^n)$$

$$\leadsto C^n = (3^n - 2^n) C + (3 \cdot 2^n - 2 \cdot 3^n) I_2$$

$$f(\lambda) = a_n \lambda^n + a_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 \lambda + \underline{a_0}$$

$$f(C) = a_n C^n + a_{n-1} C^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 C + a_0 I_2$$

例 f_1, f_2 : 99 互质式.

$$(f_1 \cdot f_2)(C) = f_1(C) \cdot f_2(C)$$

$\hookrightarrow$ 99 互质式' 互质.

$\hookrightarrow$ 互质式' 互质.

$$(f_1 \pm f_2)(C) = f_1(C) \pm f_2(C)$$

$$C^n = f(C) \boxed{(C^2 - 5C + 6I_2)} \leftarrow O_2$$

$$+ aC + bI_2$$

$$= aC + bI_2$$

(1311)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^2 - 4A + 4I_2 = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow (A - 2I)^2 = O_2$$

$$(\lambda - 2)^2 = 0 \quad \text{“固有 99 互质式”}$$

$$x^n = g(\lambda)(\lambda-2)^2 + a\lambda + b$$

$$\lambda = 2 \text{ ist } \lambda$$

$$2^n = 2a + b \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$n\lambda^{n-1} = g'(\lambda)(\lambda-2)^2 + g(\lambda) \cdot 2(\lambda-2) + a$$

$$\lambda = 2 \text{ ist } \lambda$$

$$n2^{n-1} = a.$$

$$\leadsto a = n2^{n-1}$$

$$b = 2^n - 2 \cdot a$$

$$= 2^n - n \cdot 2^n = 2^n(1-n)$$

$$A^n = n2^{n-1}A + 2^n(1-n)I_2.$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{n+2} - 4a_{n+1} + 4a_n = 0 & \text{für } 2^n \\ \{a_{n+1} - 2a_n\} & \text{für } 2^n \end{cases}$$

$$a_{n+2} - 2a_{n+1} = 2(a_{n+1} - 2a_n)$$

$$a_{n+1} - 2a_n = 2^n(a_1 - 2a_0) \rightarrow \dots$$

$$2^{n+1} - 2^n = 2^n$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}(a_{n+2} - 2a_{n+1}) = \frac{1}{2^n}(a_{n+1} - 2a_n)$$

$$a_{n+1} - 2a_n = 2^n (a_1 - 2a_0)$$

↪ $\text{இது } 2^{n+1} \text{ உட்கூறு.}$

$$\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} a_{n+1} - \frac{1}{2^n} a_n = \frac{1}{2} (a_1 - 2a_0)$$

$$b_n = \frac{a_n}{2^n} \text{ என்க.}$$

$$b_{n+1} - b_n = \frac{1}{2} (a_1 - 2a_0)$$

மேல் கூறு
 மாறு

$$b_n = \frac{n}{2} (a_1 - 2a_0) + b_0$$

$$\frac{a_n}{2^n} = \frac{n}{2} (a_1 - 2a_0) + a_0$$

$$a_n = 2^{n-1} \cdot n (a_1 - 2a_0) + a_0 \cdot 2^n$$

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

(1) $|\lambda I_2 - A| = 0$ である λ を求める。

(2) (1) の λ に対して $A\vec{v} = \lambda\vec{v}$ である $\vec{v}$ を求める。
 $(\lambda I_2 - A) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$

(3) 基底 $\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2$ に対して

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

と書くと A^n は計算できる。

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

II I の A は対称で、 $\lambda_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = -3$ である。
 A^n は計算できる。