

3変1式, 2変1式.

75 x-11.

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

$$|A| = ad - bc$$

75 $\frac{1}{|A|} = \frac{1}{ad-bc}$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

non-homogeneous term

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

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \alpha & b \\ \beta & d \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & \alpha \\ c & \beta \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}$$

75 x-11 の
2式.

3変2式 $a \pm \frac{1}{10} \frac{1}{10}$.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z = \alpha_1 & \dots ① \\ a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z = \alpha_2 & \dots ② \\ a_3 x + b_3 y + c_3 z = \alpha_3 & \dots ③ \end{cases}$$

$$① \times c_2 - ② \times c_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & a_1 c_2 x + b_1 c_2 y + c_1 c_2 z = \alpha_1 c_2 \\ - & a_2 c_1 x + b_2 c_1 y + c_1 c_2 z = \alpha_2 c_1 \\ \hline \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} x + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} y + 0 = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & c_1 \\ \alpha_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} x + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} y = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & c_1 \\ \alpha_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} \quad \dots (3)$$

① $\times c_3 -$ ③ $\times c_1$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} x + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & c_1 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} y = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & c_1 \\ \alpha_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \dots (2)$$

② $\times c_3 -$ ③ $\times c_2$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} x + \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} y = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_2 & c_2 \\ \alpha_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad \dots (1)$$

$$① \times b_1 - ② \times b_2 + ③ \times b_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & a_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} x + \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} y = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & \alpha_1 & c_1 \\ b_2 & \alpha_2 & c_2 \\ b_3 & \alpha_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= b_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - b_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + b_3 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\neq 0 \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} x = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ \alpha_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ \alpha_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$\det(A) \neq 0$
 $\therefore$ 可逆.

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ \alpha_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ \alpha_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}}{\det(A)}$$

$\therefore x = \dots$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & \gamma_1 \\ \alpha_2 & \beta_2 & \gamma_2 \\ \alpha_3 & \beta_3 & \gamma_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \alpha_1 \begin{vmatrix} \beta_2 & \gamma_2 \\ \beta_3 & \gamma_3 \end{vmatrix} - \alpha_2 \begin{vmatrix} \beta_1 & \gamma_1 \\ \beta_3 & \gamma_3 \end{vmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{vmatrix} \beta_1 & \gamma_1 \\ \beta_2 & \gamma_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

1519 余因子展開.

相同だから 2+y の等しい = 0

$$|\vec{a} \vec{a} \vec{c}| = 0$$

$$A = (\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c}) \quad 3 \times 3 \text{ 矩阵}$$

线性无关

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

求解 x, y, z

$$\det(A) \neq 0 \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$x = \frac{|\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c}|}{\det(A)}, \quad y = \frac{|\vec{a} \ \vec{a} \ \vec{c}|}{\det(A)}$$

$$z = \frac{|\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{a}|}{\det(A)}$$

行列式不为0

① $\vec{a} = \vec{0} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^3. \quad (\det(A) \neq 0 \text{ 且 } \vec{a} \in \mathbb{R}^3)$

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

② $y = \frac{|\vec{a} \ \vec{0} \ \vec{c}|}{\det(A)} = 0$

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

定理

$\det(A) = 0 \quad a \in \mathbb{R}^3.$

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

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

$\Leftrightarrow A: \text{rank } 3$

$\Leftrightarrow A: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$\Leftrightarrow \ker(A) = \{\vec{0}\} \Leftrightarrow \text{Im } A = \mathbb{R}^3$

行列変形

① $i \neq j$ i 行と j 行を交換.

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

P : 行列 A の i 行と j 行を交換.

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

$$\det(A) = 0 \iff \det(PA) = 0$$

② i 行 $\times \lambda$ ($\lambda \neq 0$)

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

$$|PA| = \lambda |A| \text{ となる.}$$

$$\det(A) = 0 \iff \det(PA) = 0$$

③ $i \neq j$ i 行 $+ \lambda$ 行 j ($\lambda \neq 0$)

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

$$|PA| = |A|$$

非 0 $P: \text{行变换}$

$$\det(PA) = 0 \iff \det(A) = 0$$

$\neq 0 \qquad \qquad \qquad \neq 0$

rank(A) = 3 $A: 3 \times 3.$

行变换

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

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

$$\det(I_3) = 1 \neq 0$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \iff I_3 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \iff \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

• $(A\vec{x} = \vec{0})$ 只有零解

rank(A) = 2.

$\det(A) = 0$

$$A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$$

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

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

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

$$\det(*) = 0$$

noter bien

N.B.

$$\Gamma \equiv \beta$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & * & * \\ 0 & \beta & * \\ 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \beta \gamma$$

$$\dim \ker(A) = 1$$

$$\approx \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ -\beta \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\square \quad \alpha \neq 0$$

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \iff \begin{cases} x + \alpha z = 0 \\ y + \beta z = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha z \\ -\beta z \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ -\beta \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \quad \text{非零解}$$

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

$(\vec{a} \ \vec{e} \ \vec{c})$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \iff \begin{cases} x + \alpha z = 0 \\ y + \beta z = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$\begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ -\beta \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}$ $\therefore$ $\left[\begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ -\beta \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]$ is a basis for $\ker(A)$.
 $\ker(A) \neq \{ \vec{0} \}$
 $A \vec{v} = \vec{0}$ has non-trivial solutions.

$$\dim \ker(A) = 1.$$

$$\dim \operatorname{Im}(A) = 2$$

$$A = (\vec{a} \ \vec{e} \ \vec{c})$$

$$\vec{a}, \vec{e}, \vec{c} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\vec{a}, \vec{e} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\operatorname{rank}(A) = 2$$

$$\det(A) = 0$$

$$A \vec{v} = \vec{0} \quad \text{has non-trivial solutions}$$

$$\dim \ker(A) = 1$$

$$\dim \operatorname{Im}(A) = 2$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 1$$

$A \rightarrow$
 $\nearrow$
 $\det(A) = 0$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(*) = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

の $\frac{2}{10}$ 合.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow x + \alpha y + \beta z = 0$$

$$A = (\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c}) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2x - 3z \\ 5x \\ 4x \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$I_m(A) := \sum \varepsilon_i$$

ਉਤਰ ਦਾ $\vec{a}$ $\vec{b}$ ਤੇ $\vec{c}$

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

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \text{Pier}(A)'$ ਅਤੇ $T'G$
 ਇਹ ਨਿਯਮ (ਧ) ਨੂੰ ਧਿਆਨ ਦੇਵੋ).

$$\text{ker}(A) = 2 + 2\pi.$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 0$$

$$A = \bigcirc_3$$

$\ker(A) = \mathbb{R}^3$

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

$$\text{rank}(A) = \textcircled{1}$$

$$\det(A) = 0$$

$$\dim \ker(A) = 2 = 3 - 1$$

$$\dim \text{Im}(A) = 1$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 0 \quad A = O_3.$$

$$\forall \begin{matrix} \vec{x} \\ \text{z.B. } \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} \quad \det(O_3) = 0$$

$$A \vec{x} = O_3 \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$\leadsto \ker(O_3) = \mathbb{R}^3 = \mathbb{R} \cdot 3.$$

$$\text{Im}(O_3) = \{\vec{0}\} = \mathbb{R} \cdot 0$$

En résumé

$A: 3 \times 3.$

• $\text{rank}(A) = 3.$

$A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow I_3.$

$\det(A) \neq 0$

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

• $\text{rank}(A) < 3$

$\det(A) = 0$

$\exists \vec{x} \neq \vec{0} \text{ such that } A\vec{x} = \vec{0}.$

正則でない

正則化

$A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow I_3$
行基本変形

$P =$

$\boxed{P_2 \dots P_2 P_1} \cdot A = I_3$

↑
正則

P : 変換行列: 正則

正則 $\times$ 正則 = 正則

$(\text{正則})^{-1} = \text{正則}.$

$(A^{-1})^{-1} = A.$

正則

$\leadsto \textcircled{P} A = I_3$

$I_3 = \downarrow P^{-1}.$

$\textcircled{P^{-1} P} A = P^{-1} I_3$

$\downarrow$
 $A = \textcircled{P^{-1}}.$

↑
 A : 正則

$A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ と } \exists \vec{x} \neq \vec{0} \leadsto$

$A^{-1} A \vec{x} = A^{-1} \vec{0}$

A : 正則 と $\exists \vec{x}$

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

正交性

① $\text{rank}(A) = 3 \Rightarrow A: \text{正交}$

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

行基变换

P

$$P_2 \dots P_2 P_1 A = I_3 \Rightarrow$$

$P_j: \text{行基变换}$

$\downarrow$
正交

正交 $\cdot$ 正交 = 正交

$(\text{正交})^{-1} = \text{正交}$

$\downarrow \text{正交}$

$$(P) A = I_3$$

$\downarrow P^{-1}$

$$P^{-1} P A = P^{-1} I_3$$

$$A = P^{-1}$$

$\Rightarrow A: \text{正交}$

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

$$A \vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow A^{-1} A \vec{x} = A^{-1} \vec{0}$$

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

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

$$\lambda I_3 - A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda - 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda - 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

① $\det(\lambda I_3 - A)$ を計算する。

② $\det(\lambda I_3 - A) = 0$ となる λ は $\lambda = 3, 1, 2$

$\ker(\lambda I_3 - A)$ の基底を求めよう。