

• 行列の計算

• 2×2 の逆行列 etc.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{1} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{0} & \boxed{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z \\ 0 \cdot x + 1 \cdot y + 0 \cdot z \\ 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot y + 1 \cdot z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$m \times n$ 行列

a_{ij} 行列

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \cdots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

2行

1列

$$= (\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \dots, \vec{a}_n) \quad \text{列ベクトル表示}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{12} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{行ベクトル表示}$$

$a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots$

Black Board

Boldface

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

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

3D vector representation.

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z \\ a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z \\ a_3 x + b_3 y + c_3 z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_1 x + b_1 y \\ a_2 x + b_2 y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= x \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c}) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = x \vec{a} + y \vec{b} + z \vec{c}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{a} \ \vec{b} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = x \vec{a} + y \vec{b}$$

1D

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

2D. a_{ij} is i th row j th column

$m \times n$ matrix

m rows, n columns

$$= (\vec{a}_1 \ \vec{a}_2 \ \dots \ \vec{a}_n)$$

3D vector representation.

$\vec{a}_j$ means j th column

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{12} \\ \vdots \\ a_{1m} \end{pmatrix}$$

3D vector representation.

Black Board Boldface
 $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbf{d} \in \dots$

$m \times n$ 行列

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{a}_1 & \vec{a}_2 & \dots & \vec{a}_n \\ 1\text{列} & 2\text{列} & & n\text{列} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \vec{a}_1 + x_2 \vec{a}_2 + \dots + x_n \vec{a}_n$$

$m \times 1$ 列ベクトル

$m \times n$ 行列

times

$$\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \dots, \vec{a}_n \in \mathbb{R}^m \xrightarrow{\text{第 } i \text{ 行}} \textcircled{i} \left(a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 + \dots + a_{in}x_n \right)$$

$\neq i$ 行

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \dots & a_{in} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^m \ni \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}$$

m 次元空間 $\mathbb{R}^m$ の基底の集合.

// $(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) = A$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$3 \times \textcircled{3}$

$\textcircled{3} \times 2$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A \vec{x} & \boxed{A \vec{y}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(x_1 \vec{a}_1 + x_2 \vec{b}_1 + x_3 \vec{c}_1 \right.$$

$$\left. y_1 \vec{a}_1 + y_2 \vec{b}_1 + y_3 \vec{c}_1 \right)$$

$\uparrow$
 $\neq 1\text{列}$

$\uparrow$
 $\neq 2\text{列}$

$$(\vec{a}_1 \vec{a}_2 \dots \vec{a}_n) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$m \times n$

$$n \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \vec{a}_1 & \dots & \vec{a}_{n-1} & \vec{a}_n \end{array} \right]$$

n

$$= x_1 \vec{a}_1 + x_2 \vec{a}_2 + \dots + x_n \vec{a}_n \quad \vec{a}_j \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$\uparrow$
 $\mathbb{R}^m$

$m=3, 4, \dots$ の
集合の集合

$$= x_1 \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} \\ \vdots \\ a_{in} \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} a_{i2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{in} \end{pmatrix} + \dots + x_n \begin{pmatrix} a_{in} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} x_1 a_{i1} + x_2 a_{i2} + \dots + x_n a_{in} \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} x_i \\ a_{in} \end{matrix}$$

$= \sum_{j=1}^n x_j a_{ij}$

$$(a_{i1} a_{i2} \dots a_{in}) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$\uparrow$
 $A_{i \text{ 行 } j \text{ 列}}$

3784 x 3784

$$A = (\vec{a}_1 \vec{a}_2 \vec{a}_3 \dots \vec{a}_n) \quad m \times n \quad \vec{a}_1, \dots \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

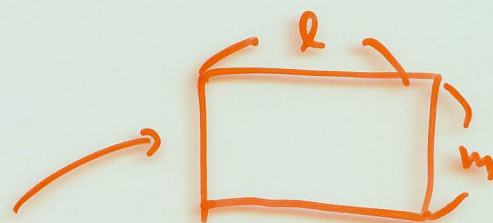
$$B = (\vec{b}_1 \vec{b}_2 \dots \vec{b}_l) \quad n \times l \quad \vec{b}_1, \dots \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$m \times n$

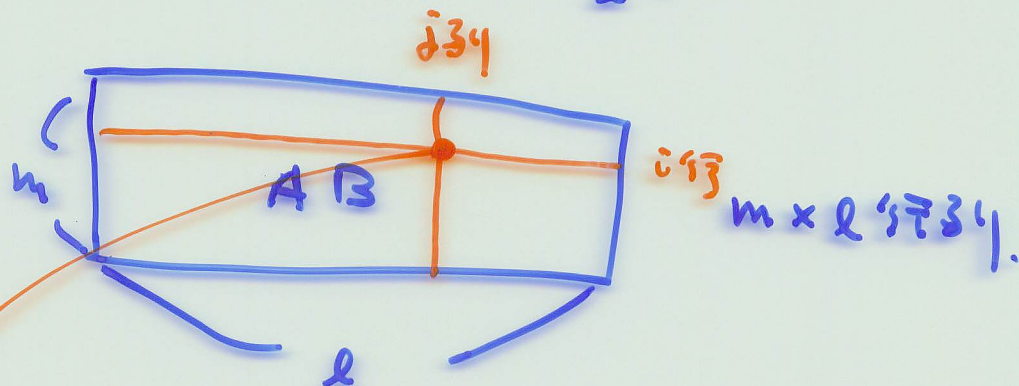


$(A) \vec{b}_k \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$n=2, 2, 1, 5, 11$



$$AB = (A\vec{b}_1 \ A\vec{b}_2 \ \dots \ A\vec{b}_l)$$



$$c_{ij} = (AB \text{ at } i3j \ j34)$$

$$= A\vec{b}_j \text{ at } i34$$

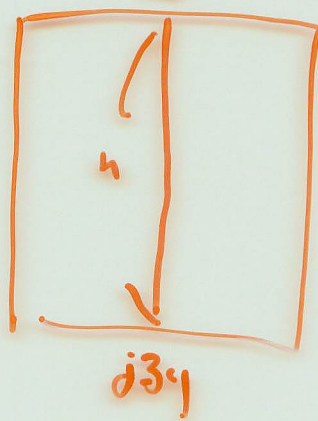
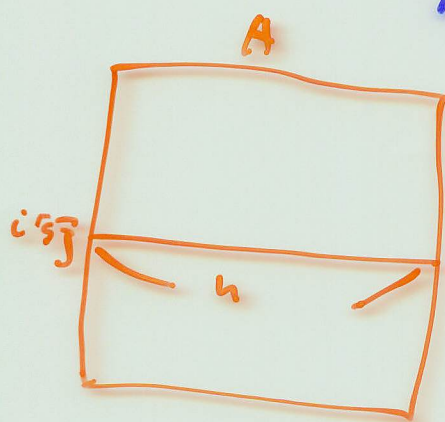
$$= \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj}$$

$$= (a_{i1} \ a_{i2} \ \dots \ a_{in})$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \quad \quad \uparrow$

$k \quad \quad \quad B$

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{nj} \end{pmatrix}$$



Ex 1

A $m \times n$

B $n \times l$

$$\begin{matrix} i \text{th} \\ \uparrow \\ 1, \dots, m \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hline a_{i1} \hline \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hline b_{1j} \hline \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} j \text{th} \\ \uparrow \\ 1, \dots, l \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \hline a_{i1} b_{1j} \hline \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} i \text{th} \\ \uparrow \\ 1, \dots, m \end{matrix}$$

AB is
 $m \times l$

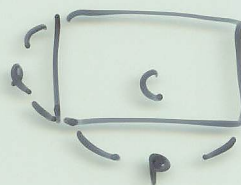
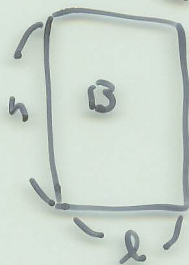
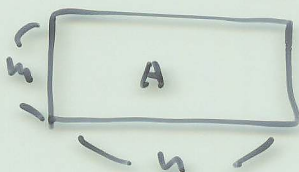
$$\begin{aligned} &= (a_{i1} \ a_{i2} \ \dots \ a_{in}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{nj} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik} b_{kj} \end{aligned}$$

系集合図

A : $m \times n$

13 : 5 x 2

$$C \equiv O \equiv P$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} (AB) & C & \rightsquigarrow m \times p \\ m \times l & l \times p & \\ = & = & \end{array}$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \rightarrow m \times p$$

$$m \times \underbrace{h}_{\sim} \quad \underbrace{h}_{\sim} \times p$$

建興

$$(AB)C = A(BC)$$

A B C

→ と書く。びきり

954

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad |A| = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = ad - bc$$

A_{957342} (determinant)

$$1. \quad \begin{cases} ax + by = \alpha \\ cx + dy = \beta \end{cases} \quad \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

③ $\frac{1}{\Delta}$

$\frac{ad-bc \neq 0}{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ax+by \\ cx+dy \end{pmatrix}}$

$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}, y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}}$

2° non-trivial solution $\Rightarrow x=0$ is a 'bad'

$$|A| = 0 \iff A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}$$

ଅନୁମାନ $x \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ ର ଅସ୍ତିତ୍ବ

$$\begin{cases} (1-\lambda)x + 2y = 0 \\ 4x + (3-\lambda)y = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{解} \quad \text{非自解} \quad \text{非自解}$$

行列式

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 4 & 3-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 4 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(3-\lambda) - 8 \\ = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 5 \\ = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 5 \\ = (\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 1)$$

$$\lambda = -1 \text{ 或 } 5$$

非自解

$\lambda = 5$

$$\begin{cases} -4x + 2y = 0 \\ 4x - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow y = 2x$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 2x \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$\rightarrow$ 非自解

$\lambda = -1$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y = 0 \\ 4x + 4y = 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} x = -y \\ x + y = 0 \\ y = -x \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -x \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (x \neq 0)$$

単位行列

$$I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_3 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$I_2, I_3, \dots$ 単位行列.

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ 4 & 3-\lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{"} \\ & \boxed{A - \lambda I_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \\ & = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} \quad \text{"} I_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(A - \lambda I_2) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$\leadsto \boxed{A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}}$$

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

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} - \lambda \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \quad \text{"} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

ΣとI₂

非自明解

λ = 5, -1

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

$$\boxed{A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = 5 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = -1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

基底

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2)$$

$$AP = (A\vec{p}_1, A\vec{p}_2) = (5\vec{p}_1, -\vec{p}_2)$$

$$S \rightarrow = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2) \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AP = P \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

逆行列

guss-finder

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

$$A \tilde{A} = ?$$

$$\tilde{A} A = ?$$

$$A \tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ad - bc & 0 \\ 0 & ad - bc \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{A} A = \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ad - bc & 0 \\ 0 & ad - bc \end{pmatrix}$$

またゆき

$$|A| = (ad - bc) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \tilde{A} = \tilde{A} A = (ad - bc) I_2$$

$$ad - bc \neq 0 \text{ なら}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = I_2$$

$$A^{-1} : A \text{ の逆行列}$$

逆行列は必ず存在する。

$$AP = P \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$|P| = 1 \times (-1) - 2 \times 2 = -3 \neq 0$$

逆行列

$$P^{-1} = -\frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$PP^{-1} = P^{-1}P = I_2$$

$$(AP)P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$A(PP^{-1}) = AI_2 = A$$

inverse

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{a}_1 & \vec{a}_2 \end{pmatrix} = A$$

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

A は対角化可能.

$$A^2 = P \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} P \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

I_2

$$A^2 = P \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} 5^2 & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$A^3 = P \begin{pmatrix} 5^2 & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} P \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} 5^2 & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$= P \begin{pmatrix} 5^3 & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$A^n = P \begin{pmatrix} 5^n & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^n \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$\text{I} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & \alpha \\ y & \beta \\ z & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & \alpha \\ y & \beta \\ z & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & \alpha \\ y & \beta \\ z & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{II} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

⇒ 逆行列は A^{-1}
 存在する。

⊕

IV

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5-\lambda & 2 \\ -3 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{と} \quad \lambda$$

$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$ なる非自明な解を持つ
 λ は 固有値。