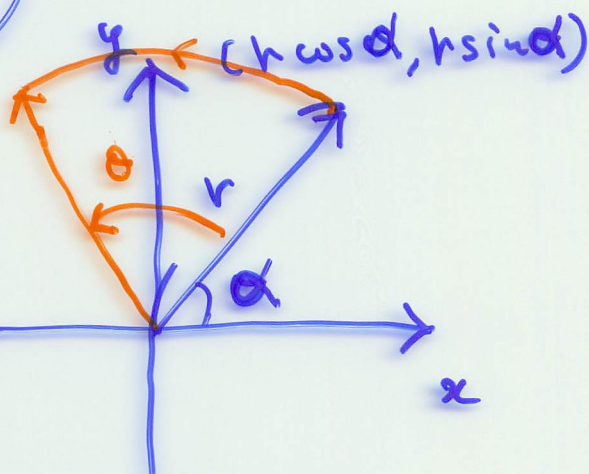


$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

極座標表示?



$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

極座標表示.

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \cos \alpha - \sin \theta \sin \alpha \\ \sin \theta \cos \alpha + \cos \theta \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} \text{ polar coordinates}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos (\theta + \alpha) \\ \sin (\theta + \alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

notation

(2) 極座標表示.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_1 & -\sin \theta_1 \\ \sin \theta_1 & \cos \theta_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta_2 & -\sin \theta_2 \\ \sin \theta_2 & \cos \theta_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos (\theta_1 + \theta_2) & -\sin (\theta_1 + \theta_2) \\ \sin (\theta_1 + \theta_2) & \cos (\theta_1 + \theta_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

↑  
check 極座標表示.

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

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

$$\det(A) = \cos \theta \cdot \cos \theta - \sin \theta (-\sin \theta) = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1 \neq 0$$

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

逆行列.

例 1/2

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

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc \neq 0$$

$a, b \in \mathbb{R}$

inverse

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

1. 正則性

$$B I_2 = I_2 B = B$$

$$B : 2 \times 2 \text{ 正則行列式}$$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A = A \cdot A^{-1} = I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(-\theta) & -\sin(-\theta) \\ \sin(-\theta) & \cos(-\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

例(-θ) の逆行列

$$\text{例 } I_2(-\theta) \text{ の逆行列}$$

補足

正則性

例 1/2

$$A : 2 \times 2 \text{ 正則行列式} \quad (n=2 \text{ 次元})$$

$$AX = XA = I_2$$

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

$$I_2 \cdot I_2 = I_2 \quad 2 \times 2 \text{ 正則行列式} \quad X \text{ の}$$

$$A : \text{正則行列式}$$

regular

$$B I_2 = I_2 B = B$$

$$(B : 2 \times 2 \text{ 正則行列式})$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad ad - bc \neq 0 \Rightarrow A : \text{正則行列式}$$

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



・逆行列は存在すれば唯一。

$A$ : 正則) とする。

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} AX = XA = I_2 \\ AY = YA = I_2 \end{array} \right\} \rightsquigarrow X = Y.$$

(証明)  $AX = I_2 \rightsquigarrow Y(AX) = Y \cdot I_2 = Y$

結合  
法則

正則

$\rightarrow //$

$$\underbrace{(YA)}_{I_2} X = I_2 X = X$$

・いゝ正則か？

定理  $A: 2 \times 2$  正則

$A\vec{0} = \vec{0}$   $\vec{0}$  は  $A\vec{v} = \vec{0}$  の  
自明解

$\left( \begin{array}{l} A\vec{v} = \vec{0} \text{ かつ } \vec{v} \neq \vec{0} \text{ が存在する} \end{array} \right) \iff \det(A) = 0$   
非自明解

$\left( A\vec{v} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \vec{0} \right) \iff \det(A) \neq 0.$

自明解しかない

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

$A$ : 正則) とする

$A\vec{v} = \vec{0} \rightsquigarrow A^{-1}A\vec{v} = A^{-1}\vec{0} = \vec{0}$

$\underbrace{A^{-1}A}_{I_2} \vec{v} = I_2 \vec{v} = \vec{v}$

$\vec{v} = \vec{0}$   
結論

$\left( A\vec{v} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \vec{0} \right) \iff \det(A) \neq 0.$

定理

$2 \times 2$  に限らず成立する。

$A$ : 正則  $\iff \det(A) \neq 0$



III

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5-\lambda & 2 \\ -3 & -\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} - \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} = C - \lambda I_2$$

$A \vec{v} = \vec{0}$  非平凡解を得るには  $\vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$  が必要

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} 5-\lambda & 2 \\ -3 & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (5-\lambda)(-\lambda) - (-3) \times 2$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6$$

$$= (\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 2) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lambda = 2, 3.$$

$C$  の固有値  $\lambda$  eigen-value

$$A \vec{v} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow (C - \lambda I_2) \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

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

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$C \vec{v} - \lambda I_2 \vec{v} = C \vec{v} - \lambda \vec{v}$$

$$\boxed{C \vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v}}$$

$$\lambda = 2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -3 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow 3x + 2y = 0$$

$$x = -\frac{2}{3}y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3}y \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{y}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow C \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ とおく.}$$

~~~~~

$C$  の  $\lambda = 2$  に対する

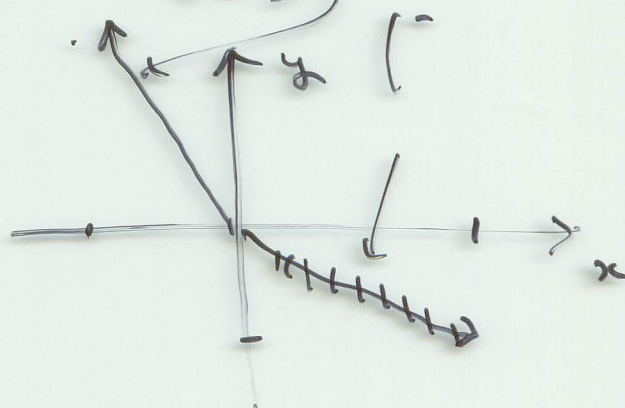
固有ベクトル

eigen-vector

~~~~~

つまり、

eigentlich = original  
propere.





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

$$x = -y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -y \\ y \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = (\vec{p}_1 \ \vec{p}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad |P| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -3 - (-2) = -1 \neq 0.$$

→ P 是正交阵.

$$P: \mathbb{R}^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \Leftrightarrow \det(P) \neq 0$$

$$\boxed{C \vec{p}_1 = 2 \vec{p}_1, \quad C \vec{p}_2 = 3 \vec{p}_2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} CP &= C(\vec{p}_1 \ \vec{p}_2) = (C \vec{p}_1 \ C \vec{p}_2) \\ &= (2 \vec{p}_1 \ 3 \vec{p}_2) = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \vec{p}_1 & \vec{p}_2 \end{pmatrix}}_{\substack{\text{列向量} \\ P}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{C \begin{pmatrix} \vec{p}_1 & \dots & \vec{p}_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \vec{p}_1 + c_2 \vec{p}_2 + \dots + c_n \vec{p}_n}$$

$$C = C P P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$\underbrace{C}_{\mathbb{R}^2} = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a & 0 \\ 0 & \beta b \end{pmatrix}}$$

Cauchy's theorem  
diagonalization

$$C^2 = C \cdot C = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \underbrace{P^{-1} P}_{= I_2} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} = P \begin{pmatrix} 2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3^2 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

$$-A \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} d = 50$$

11

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

$$(p+q)r =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (p+1)p & (p+1) \\ (p+1) & (p+1)p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_2 + 2p & p_2 + p \\ p_2 + p & p_2 + 2p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_2 + p & p_2 + p \\ p_2 + p & p_2 + p \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_2 (ad - ad) = \begin{pmatrix} ad - ad \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

•  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

$$A^2 - (a+d)A + \det(A)I_2 = 0$$

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

$$Q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



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

$$A \cdot A - (a+d)A$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a(a+d) & b(a+d) \\ c(a+d) & d(a+d) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a^2+bc & ab+bd \\ ac+dc & d^2+dc \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} a(a+d) & b(a+d) \\ c(a+d) & d(a+d) \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$(a, a_2) \begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \end{pmatrix} = a_1 t_1 + a_2 t_2$$

$$A^2 - (a+d)A + \det(A)I_2 = 0_2$$

$$ad-bc$$

$$0_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$C^2 - 5C + 6I_2 = 0_2$$

$$C'' = 3''(C - 2I_2) - 2''(C - 3I_2)$$

$$-3''(C - 2I_2)$$

$$-C'' = 2''(C - 3I_2)$$

$$\begin{cases} C''(C - 2I_2) = 3''(C - 2I_2) \\ C''(C - 3I_2) = 2''(C - 3I_2) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C \cdot C(C - 3I_2) &= 2 \cdot C(C - 3I_2) \\ &= 2^2(C - 3I_2) \\ &= 2(C - 3I_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C^2 - 5C + 6I_2 &= O_2 \\ C^2 - 3C &= 2C - 6I_2 \\ C(C - 3I_2) &= 2(C - 3I_2) \\ C(C - 2I_2) &= 3(C - 2I_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$-3''(a_1 - 2a_0)$$

$$-a'' = 2''(a_1 - 3a_0)$$

$$a_{n+1} - 2a_n = 3''(a_1 - 2a_0)$$

$$a_{n+1} - 3a_n = 2''(a_1 - 3a_0)$$

$$\begin{cases} a_{n+2} - 2a_{n+1} = 3(a_{n+1} - 2a_n) \\ a_{n+2} - 3a_{n+1} = 2(a_{n+1} - 3a_n) \end{cases}$$

$$a_{n+2} - 5a_{n+1} + 6a_n = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 6 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 2, 3$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda\beta \end{pmatrix}$$

↑ similarity

$$C_1 \begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 2 \\ 1-\lambda & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1-\lambda & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 3 = 0$$

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \beta \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \in \mathbb{C}.$$

$$A'' \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 1$$

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

$$(1) \quad |A - \lambda I_2| = 0 \text{ ज्ञात करें.}$$

$$(2) \quad \text{चुने हुए } \lambda \text{ के लिए } A - \lambda I_2$$

$$A - \lambda I_2 = 0 \text{ ज्ञात करें.}$$

$$(3) \quad A^{-1} \text{ ज्ञात करें.}$$

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & \beta \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \text{ ज्ञात करें.}$$