

問題

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & -5 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & -5 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{a}_1, \dots, \vec{a}_4)$$

3行4列の表示.

$$Im(A) = \{ A\vec{x}; \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^4 \}$$

$$\cap \mathbb{R}^3 = \{ x_1\vec{a}_1 + \dots + x_4\vec{a}_4; x_1, \dots, x_4 \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$A \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 1\ 4\ -5\ 1 \\ 1\ 2\ -1\ 3 \\ 0\ 2\ -4\ -2 \end{array}$
 $2r+ = 1r \times (-1)$
 $3r+ = 1r \times (-3)$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
 $2r \times = \frac{1}{2}$
 $3r+ = 2r \times (-1)$

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

$\begin{array}{l} 1\ 4\ -5\ 1 \\ 1\ 2\ -1\ 3 \\ 0\ 2\ -4\ -2 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 3\ 7\ -5\ 8 \\ 3\ 6\ -3\ 9 \\ 0\ 1\ -2\ -1 \end{array}$
 3行3列の表示.

$\begin{array}{l} 1\ 2\ -1\ 3 \\ 0\ 2\ -4\ -2 \\ 1\ 0\ 3\ 5 \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 1\ 2\ -1\ 3 \\ 0\ 2\ -4\ -2 \\ 1\ 0\ 3\ 5 \end{array}$

- 行基本変形 \leftrightarrow 列基本変形

 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$
- 行基本変形は正則行列 P^{-1} あり.

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

• $i \neq j$ i 行に j 行を加える

• $\lambda \neq 0$ i 行 λ 倍

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \lambda\gamma \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{3 行 } \lambda \text{ 倍}$$

• $i \neq j$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha + \lambda\gamma \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

3 行 λ 倍 \rightarrow 1 行に +

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \lambda \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1/\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\lambda \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow B = (\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_4)$$

行最简形 =
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

行最简形
↑ ↓

$$\vec{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 3\vec{e}_1 - 2\vec{e}_2$$

$$\vec{e}_4 = 5\vec{e}_1 - \vec{e}_2$$

$\vec{a}_3, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_1$ 线性无关
∴ 自同同义 1-2 同义. 互)

$$\begin{cases} \vec{a}_3 = 3\vec{a}_1 - 2\vec{a}_2 \\ \vec{a}_4 = 5\vec{a}_1 - \vec{a}_2 \end{cases}$$

$0\vec{a}_1 + 0\vec{a}_2 + 0\vec{a}_3 = \vec{0}$
自同同义 1-2 同义.

Pourquoi?

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} P_1 & \dots & P_2 & P_1 \end{pmatrix} A = B$$

P 可逆.

$$P(\vec{a}_1 \vec{a}_2 \vec{a}_3 \vec{a}_4) = (\vec{e}_1 \dots \vec{e}_4)$$

$$= (P\vec{a}_1 \dots P\vec{a}_4)$$

$$\begin{cases} P\vec{a}_i = \vec{e}_i \\ \vec{a}_i = P^{-1}\vec{e}_i \end{cases}$$

C, D : 矩阵
 $\Rightarrow C, D$: 矩阵
 $(CD)^{-1} = D^{-1}C^{-1}$
 2) C^{-1} : 矩阵
 $(C^{-1})^{-1} = C$

Par exemple,

$$\vec{e}_3 = 3\vec{e}_1 - 2\vec{e}_2$$

$$3P^{-1}\vec{e}_1 - 2P^{-1}\vec{e}_2 = \vec{a}_3$$

同义: P^{-1} 同义.

$$\vec{a}_3 = P^{-1}\vec{e}_3 = P^{-1}(3\vec{e}_1 - 2\vec{e}_2)$$

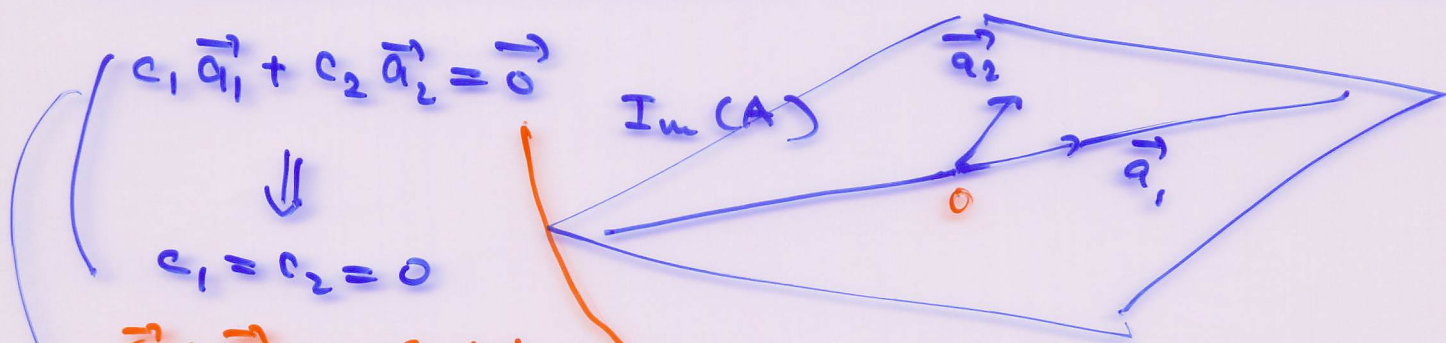
$$\vec{a}_3 = 3\vec{a}_1 - 2\vec{a}_2$$

$$I_n(A) \ni x_1 \vec{a}_1 + x_2 \vec{a}_2 + x_3 \vec{a}_3 + x_4 \vec{a}_4$$

$$\stackrel{=}{=} 3\vec{a}_1 - 2\vec{a}_2 + 5\vec{a}_1 - \vec{a}_2$$

$$\stackrel{=}{=} (x_1 + 3x_3 + 5x_4) \vec{a}_1 + (x_2 - 2x_3 - x_4) \vec{a}_2$$

$I_n(A)$ は \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2 を \mathbb{R} 上 \mathbb{R}^3 を span する generate する。



$$c_1 \vec{a}_1 + c_2 \vec{a}_2 = \vec{0}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$c_1 = c_2 = 0$$

\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2 は \mathbb{R} 上 独立

$c_1 \neq 0$ とする

$$\vec{a}_1 = -\frac{c_2}{c_1} \vec{a}_2$$

\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2 は \mathbb{R} 上 独立 \Rightarrow $c_1 = c_2 = 0$

$$P \vec{a}_j = \vec{e}_j$$

$$P(c_1 \vec{a}_1 + c_2 \vec{a}_2) = P \vec{0} = \vec{0}$$

$$\stackrel{=}{=} c_1 \vec{e}_1 + c_2 \vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = 0$$

(I) $I_n(A)$ は \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2 を \mathbb{R} 上 \mathbb{R}^3 を span する。

(II) \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2 は \mathbb{R} 上 独立

$\Rightarrow I_n(A)$ は \mathbb{R} 上 \mathbb{R}^3 を span する \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2 を \mathbb{R} 上 独立

$$2 = \vec{e}_2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{行列式} \\ \vec{e}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \vec{e}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 \rightarrow 2 \\ \text{行列式} \\ 2 \rightarrow 1 \end{array}$$

行列式 = c

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \bullet \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} + \vec{b} & \vec{c} \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{c} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \vec{b} & \vec{c} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 + b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (a_1 + b_1)c_2 - (a_2 + b_2)c_1 \\ &= (a_1 c_2 - a_2 c_1) + (b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1) \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{c} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \vec{b} & \vec{c} \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{b} + \vec{c} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{b} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{c} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \begin{vmatrix} \lambda \vec{a} & \vec{b} \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda a_1 & b_1 \\ \lambda a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \lambda a_1 b_2 - \lambda a_2 b_1 \\ &= \lambda (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{b} \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{b} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{b} \end{vmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bullet \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \lambda \vec{b} \end{vmatrix} = \lambda \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{b} \end{vmatrix}$$

行列式の線形性

$$\textcircled{3} \quad |\vec{a} \vec{a}| = 0$$

↗ 代性

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

$$\textcircled{4} \leftarrow (\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3}) \quad \text{↗ 代性}$$

$$|\vec{a} \vec{e}| = -|\vec{e} \vec{a}|$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{by } \textcircled{3} \\ & \underline{\underline{= 0}} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{e} \quad \vec{a} + \vec{e}|$$

$$= |\vec{a} \vec{a} + \vec{e}| + |\vec{e} \vec{a} + \vec{e}|$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \overset{=0}{=} \underbrace{|\vec{a} \vec{a}|}_{=0} + |\vec{a} \vec{e}| + |\vec{e} \vec{a}| + \underbrace{|\vec{e} \vec{e}|}_{=0} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow |\vec{a} \vec{e}| = -|\vec{e} \vec{a}|$$

⑤

$$\left| {}^t \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & t_1 \\ a_2 & t_2 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ t_1 & t_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 t_2 - t_1 a_2$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & t_1 \\ a_2 & t_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|{}^t A| = |A|$$

5

$$A: 2 \times 2 \text{ 实数阵}$$

$$|{}^t A| = |A|$$

$$\left| \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{pmatrix} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 b_2 - b_1 a_2 = a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$${}^t \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\begin{matrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{matrix}} & \begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{matrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\begin{matrix} \alpha & \beta & \gamma \end{matrix}} \\ \begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{matrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

1×2
 3×3
 1×3

$a_1 \quad b_1$

$${}^t \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{a_1} \\ \boxed{b_1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{{}^t a_1} & \boxed{{}^t b_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

5

$$\textcircled{2} \rightsquigarrow \textcircled{2}'$$

$$\textcircled{3} \rightsquigarrow \textcircled{3}'$$

$$\textcircled{4} \rightsquigarrow \textcircled{4}'$$

$$3 \times 4 \quad 3 \times 3$$

5) $\rightsquigarrow \dots \rightsquigarrow$

(2) $\left| \begin{array}{c} a_1 \\ b \end{array} \right| = a$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} a_1 + e, a_2 + b_2 a_1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right\} \mathbb{R}$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} a_1 + b \\ e \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{c} a_1 \\ e \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{c} b \\ e \end{array} \right|$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} a_1 \\ b + e \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{c} a_1 \\ b \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{c} a_1 \\ e \end{array} \right|$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} \lambda a_1 \\ b \end{array} \right| = \lambda \left| \begin{array}{c} a_1 \\ b \end{array} \right|$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{c} a_1 \\ \lambda b \end{array} \right| = \lambda \left| \begin{array}{c} a_1 \\ b \end{array} \right|$$

$\lambda b_1, \lambda b_2$

$$\left| t \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b \\ e \end{pmatrix} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{c} t a_1 + t b \\ t e \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{c} t a_1 \\ t e \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{c} t b \\ t e \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{c} a_1 \\ e \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{c} b \\ e \end{array} \right|$$

$$\textcircled{3}' \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_1 \\ a_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{5}' \quad = \begin{vmatrix} +a_1 & +a_1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{4}' \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_1 \\ b \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} b \\ a_1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$A, B : 2 \times \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow AB : 2 \times \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|AB| = |A| \cdot |B| \quad \text{平行的.}$$

\rightsquigarrow à la semaine prochaine.

3 = 2 の正負合.

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

$(1,1)$ $(2,1)$ $(-1)^2$ $(-1)^3$

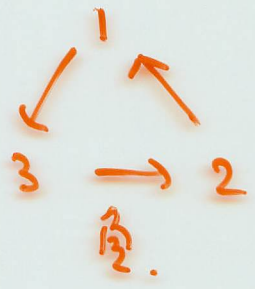
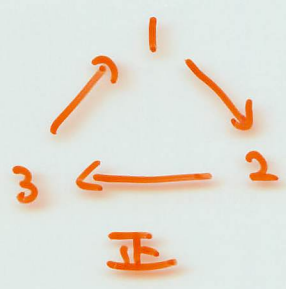
↑
1311 の余因子展開.

↑ ↑
 $(-1)^4$ $(3,1)$

$$= a_1 (b_2 c_3 - b_3 c_2) - a_2 (b_1 c_3 - b_3 c_1) + a_3 (b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1)$$

$$= a_1 b_2 c_3 + a_2 b_3 c_1 + a_3 b_1 c_2 - a_1 b_3 c_2 - a_2 b_1 c_3 - a_3 b_2 c_1$$

$3! = 6 = \bar{1}\bar{2}$. $1, 2, 3$ の並べ方 $\bar{1}\bar{2}$.



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

$(-1)^{2+1} (c_2, b_1)$
 $(-1)^{1+1}$
 $(-1)^{3+1}$
 $(3, 1)$

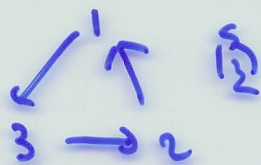
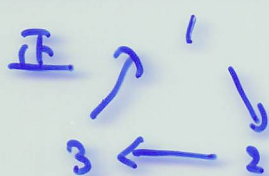
3! = 120 个 因子 排列

$$= a_1 (b_2 c_3 - b_3 c_2) - a_2 (b_1 c_3 - b_3 c_1) + a_3 (b_1 c_2 - b_2 c_1)$$

$$= a_1 b_2 c_3 + a_2 b_3 c_1 + a_3 b_1 c_2$$

$$- a_1 b_3 c_2 - a_2 b_1 c_3 - a_3 b_2 c_1$$

3! 个 因子 排列



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

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

प्रश्न 1 का उत्तर

(1)

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 \\ y & \beta & 0 \\ z & \alpha & \gamma \end{vmatrix}$$

(2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & d & e \\ a & b & f \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{vmatrix}$$

(3)

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & a & b \\ 0 & z & y \\ 0 & w & u \end{vmatrix}$$

(4)

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & a \end{vmatrix}$$

(5)

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & a \\ y & 0 & b \\ z & 1 & c \end{vmatrix}$$

(6)

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b & c \end{vmatrix}$$