

2×2 'सि'.

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

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} b \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} xa \\ xc \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} yb \\ yd \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} xa + yb \\ xc + yd \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I(1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a + \lambda c & b + \lambda d \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$2\text{सि} \times 1 \Sigma 1\text{सि} = +$.

$$(2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ \lambda a + c & \lambda b + d \end{pmatrix}$$

$1\text{सि} \times 1 \Sigma 2\text{सि} = +$.

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda a & \lambda b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$1\text{सि} \Sigma \lambda \text{सि}$.

$$(4) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c & d \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}$$

$1\text{सि} \text{ \& } 2\text{सि} \Sigma \text{स्वस्थ}$

सि स्वस्थ .

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

$$A^2 - (a+d)A$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a^2 + bc & ab + bd \\ ac + dc & bc + d^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} bc - ad & 0 \\ 0 & bc - ad \end{pmatrix}$$

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

單位矩陣.

$$= (bc - ad) I_2$$

$$\leadsto A^2 - (a+d)A = (bc - ad) I_2$$

"det(A)"

$$A^2 - (a+d)A + (ad - bc)I_2 = O_2$$

$$O_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

零矩陣

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

"det(A)"

A 的行列式

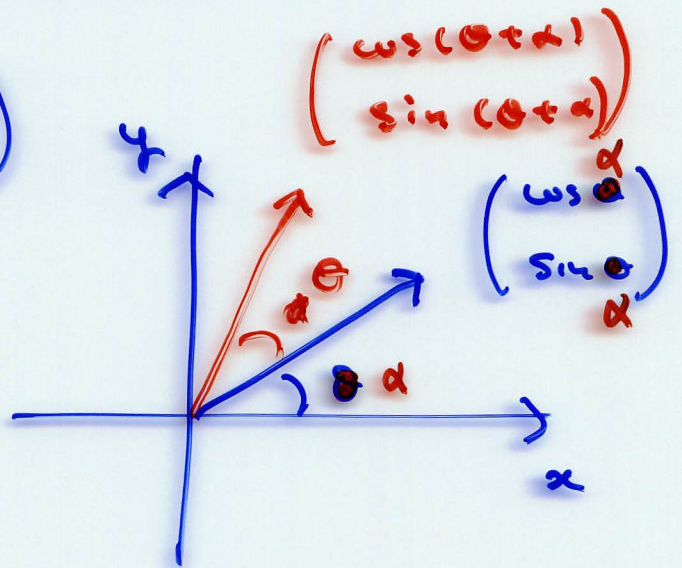
III

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rotation}$$

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

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \cdot \cos \alpha - \sin \theta \cdot \sin \alpha \\ \sin \theta \cos \alpha + \cos \theta \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

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



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, \quad \det(A) = ad - bc.$$

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

A ન ઈન્વર્સ ઇઝ.

$$\begin{cases} ax + by = \alpha \quad \dots (1) \\ cx + dy = \beta \quad \dots (2) \end{cases} \quad \text{સાધવાનું છે.}$$

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

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

$$(1) \times d - (2) \times b$$

$$(1) \times c - (2) \times a$$

$$adx + bdy = \alpha d$$

$$-) \quad bcx + bdy = \beta b$$

$$(ad - bc)x = \alpha d - \beta b$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} x = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & b \\ \beta & d \end{vmatrix}$$

$$ad - bc \neq 0 \quad a \neq 0$$

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

જેમની સાથે અંક છે. CT 206 page.

$$\forall \vec{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

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

$$|A| = ad - bc \neq 0 \quad a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & b \\ 0 & d \end{vmatrix}}{|A|} = 0$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ c & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{|A|} = 0.$$

• 定理

$$|A| \neq 0 \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left[A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \right]$$

定理

$$|A| = 0 \quad a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \quad \text{かつ} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \\ \exists \text{ } x \text{ } \exists \text{ } y \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \text{かつ} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \end{array} \right).$$

$$ad - bc = 0. \text{ と } \exists \vec{v}.$$

$$\begin{cases} ax + by = 0 \\ cx + dy = 0 \end{cases} \dots \textcircled{\#}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d \\ -c \end{pmatrix} \text{ は } \textcircled{\#} \text{ の解.}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ -a \end{pmatrix} \text{ は } \textcircled{\#} \text{ の解.}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{I}} (c \neq 0 \text{ OR } d \neq 0) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} d \\ -c \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}.$$

$$\textcircled{\text{II}} (a \neq 0 \text{ OR } b \neq 0) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b \\ -a \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}.$$

$$\textcircled{\text{III}} \text{ not } \textcircled{\text{I}} \text{ or not } \textcircled{\text{II}}. \text{ a.e. } \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ へ.}$$

$$a = b = c = d = 0$$

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

$$\begin{cases} 0x + 0y = 0 \\ 0x + 0y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \text{ 全 } \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ へ.}$$

定理

$$|A| = 0 \iff \begin{cases} A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \text{ かつ } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \\ \exists \text{ 無限多 } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \text{ の存在.} \end{cases}$$

→ 固有値 A の計算は簡単.

218 page C-Ha 定理.

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{t=nT} A \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{n+1} \\ y_{n+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$t=nT \qquad t=(n+1)T$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix} = A^n \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= A \cdot A \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} = A^2 \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{C-Ha 定理}$$

$$A^2 - 4A + (-5)I_2 = O_2.$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 5 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 5) (\lambda + 1)$$

$$A^2 - (5 + (-1))A$$

$$A I_2 = I_2 A = A$$

$$+ 5 \cdot (-1) I_2 = O_2$$

$$A^2 - 5A = (-1)A - 5(-1)I_2$$

$$A(A - 5I_2) = (-1)(A - 5I_2)$$

$$A^2 + A = A + I_2$$

$$A(A + I_2) = A + I_2$$

$-5 + 1 = -4$
$(-5) \cdot 1 = -5$
$5 - 1 = 4$
$5 \cdot (-1) = -5$

$$A^2 - 4A - 5I_2 = O_2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A(A - 5I_2) = (-1)(A - 5I_2) \\ A(A + I_2) = 5(A + I_2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$A^2(A - 5I_2) = A \cdot A(A - 5I_2)$$

$$= (-1)A(A - 5I_2)$$

$$= (-1)^2(A - 5I_2)$$

$$\rightarrow A^n(A - 5I_2) = (-1)^n(A - 5I_2)$$

$$A^n(A + I_2) = 5^n(A + I_2)$$

$$2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A^{n+1} - 5A^n = (-1)^n(A - 5I_2) \\ A^{n+1} + A^n = 5^n(A + I_2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$-6A^n = (-1)^n(A - 5I_2)$$

$$-5^n(A + I_2)$$

$$\leadsto A^n = \frac{1}{6} 5^n(A + I_2) - \frac{1}{6} (-1)^n(A - 5I_2)$$

$$a_{n+2} - 4a_{n+1} - 5a_n = 0$$

6170.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad 12 \text{ 3 1 2}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$
