

$B: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ は 3x3 行列

$B: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ $\iff \det(B) \neq 0$

$$v_1 = v_2 = v_3 = 0$$

$$B = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) \iff (B \vec{v} = \vec{0} \implies \vec{v} = \vec{0})$$

$$= v_1 \vec{e}_1 + v_2 \vec{e}_2 + v_3 \vec{e}_3$$

$$\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$c \vec{v} = \vec{0} \implies c = 0.$$

$$\exists i: \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} * \\ v_i \\ * \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}$$

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$$c \vec{v} = \begin{pmatrix} * \\ c v_i \\ * \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * \\ 0 \\ * \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow c v_i = 0$$

$$\downarrow v_i \neq 0$$

$$c = 0$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{row} \rightarrow A \vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v} \\ & B \vec{v} = \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

$$B = \lambda I_3 - A \quad \text{or} \quad \det(B) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = -1, 1, 4.$$

$$|\lambda I_3 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & \lambda - 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$3 \text{rd row} \leftarrow 2 \text{nd row} \times (-1)$$

$$1 \text{st row} \leftarrow 2 \text{nd row} \times (2 - \lambda)$$

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

$$= (\lambda + 1)(\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 4)$$

$$= (\lambda + 1)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 4)$$

$$\lambda = -1$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\lambda = 4$$

$$\vec{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{p}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \vec{p}_1 = -\vec{p}_1, \quad A \vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}_2, \quad A \vec{p}_3 = 4 \vec{p}_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(\vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2 \vec{p}_3) &= (A \vec{p}_1 \ A \vec{p}_2 \ A \vec{p}_3) = (\vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2 \vec{p}_3) \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (-\vec{p}_1 \ \vec{p}_2 \ 4 \vec{p}_3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\lambda = -1} \quad -I_3 - A = \begin{pmatrix} & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -5 & -5 \\ 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow[r+2]{2r \times 2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow[2r \times (-\frac{1}{5})]{\downarrow} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -5 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(-I_3 - A) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y + z = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{固有値 } (-1) \text{ に対応する} \\ \text{固有ベクトル} \end{array}$$

$$\underline{\lambda = 1} \quad I_3 - A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x - 2z = 0 \\ y - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\downarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\lambda = 4} \quad 4I_3 - A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -5 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + z = 0 \\ y - z = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{r} 1 \ 3 \ -2 \\ 0 \ 3 \ -3 \\ \hline 1 \ 0 \ 1 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xleftarrow{\downarrow} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AP = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad P = (P_1 \ P_2 \ P_3)$$

$$P: \text{invertible} \quad A = P \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

CT 309 p. $\alpha \neq \beta, \beta \neq \gamma, \gamma \neq \alpha$
 (iii) Find α, β, γ
 $A: 3 \times 3$ invertible
 $\Phi_A(t) = t^3 + \dots$
 $3 = \sum \alpha_i$

$$Av_1 = \alpha v_1, Av_2 = \beta v_2, Av_3 = \gamma v_3$$

$$v_i \neq 0 \quad (i=1,2,3)$$

$$\Rightarrow P = (v_1 \ v_2 \ v_3) \text{ is invertible}$$

Step 1

$$\begin{aligned} & (c_1 v_1 + c_2 v_2 + c_3 v_3) = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x.f. \quad A(c_1 v_1 + c_2 v_2 + c_3 v_3)$$

$$A \cdot (c_1 v_1 + c_2 v_2 + c_3 v_3) = 0$$

$$r. \quad (c_1 r v_1 + c_2 r v_2 + c_3 r v_3) = 0$$

$$c_2(\beta - \gamma) v_2 = 0 \quad \xrightarrow{\# v_2} c_2(\beta - \gamma) = 0$$

$$\boxed{c_2 = 0}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\# v_3} c_3 = 0 \quad \boxed{c_3 = 0}$$

step 2

$$c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 + c_3 \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0} \quad (*)$$

$$A. \quad c_1 \alpha \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \beta \vec{v}_2 + c_3 \gamma \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$\alpha. \quad -) \quad c_1 \alpha \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \alpha \vec{v}_2 + c_3 \alpha \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$c_2 (\beta - \alpha) \vec{v}_2 + c_3 (\gamma - \alpha) \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$$\leadsto \quad c_2 (\underbrace{\beta - \alpha}_{\neq 0}) = c_3 (\underbrace{\gamma - \alpha}_{\neq 0}) = 0$$

Step 1

$$\longrightarrow \quad c_2 = c_3 = 0$$

$$\longrightarrow \quad c_1 \vec{v}_1 = \vec{0} \longrightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$\vec{v}_1 \neq \vec{0}$

$$A(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) = (\alpha \vec{v}_1, \beta \vec{v}_2, \gamma \vec{v}_3)$$

$$= (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & & \\ & \beta & \\ & & \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) \text{ は正則, } \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \neq \beta \\ \beta \neq \gamma \\ \gamma \neq \alpha \end{pmatrix} \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & & \\ & \beta & \\ & & \gamma \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \text{ は対角化できる}$$

- $\chi_A(\lambda)$ の異なる特性値 $\Rightarrow A$: 対角化できる.
- 重複度の異なる異なる特性値 $\Rightarrow$ 対角化できる場合.
- ではない.

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ は対角化できない.}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad {}^t A = A. \quad \text{実対称行列.}$$

• A 実対称. $\Rightarrow A$ の固有値は全て実.

$$\lambda = -1$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\lambda = 4$$

$$\vec{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{p}_3$$

$$\bullet (\vec{p}_i, \vec{p}_j) = 0 \quad (i \neq j)$$

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A : 実対称. $\alpha \neq \beta$ とする.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A \vec{u}_1 = \alpha \vec{u}_1 \\ A \vec{u}_2 = \beta \vec{u}_2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2) = 0$$

$$\underbrace{(A \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2)}_{\alpha (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2)} = (\vec{u}_1, \underbrace{{}^t A \vec{u}_2}_{\beta \vec{u}_2}) = (\vec{u}_1, A \vec{u}_2)$$

$$\rightarrow \alpha (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2) = \beta (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2)$$

$$\rightarrow \underbrace{(\alpha - \beta)}_{\neq 0} (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2) = 0 \rightarrow (\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2) = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3.$$

$$(1) \quad \Phi_A(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I_3 - A) = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{\lambda^3}{10} - 7\lambda + 2 \in \mathbb{R}[\lambda].$$

$$(2) \quad \Phi_A(\lambda) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\lambda^3}{10} - 7\lambda + 2 \in \mathbb{R}[\lambda]$$

$$(\lambda I_3 - A) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \quad \Leftrightarrow \text{find } \dots$$