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→ 休講

8日 27日 12 webにLT. - 1 問題と
作。 → 提出は16日。

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

⑤ 有 99 个式

$$\Phi_A(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I_3 - A)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & \lambda-3 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda-6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & * & 2\lambda-4 \\ 1 & \lambda-3 & -2 \\ 0 & -2\lambda+4 & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{rrr} 2 & -2 & \lambda-6 \\ - & 2 & 2\lambda-6 & -4 \\ \hline 0 & -2\lambda+4 & \lambda-2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rrr} \lambda-3 & 1 & 2 \\ - & \lambda-3 & (\lambda-3)^2 & -2\lambda+6 \\ \hline 0 & 1-(\lambda-3)^2 & 2\lambda-4 \end{array}$$

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$$= (-1) \begin{vmatrix} * & 2(\lambda-2) \\ -2(\lambda-2) & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -\{(\lambda-3)+1\} \times \{(\lambda-3)-1\}$$

$$= (-1) \begin{vmatrix} -(\lambda-2)(\lambda-4) & 2(\lambda-2) \\ -2(\lambda-2) & \lambda-2 \end{vmatrix} = -(\lambda-2)(\lambda-4)$$

$$= (\lambda-2) \begin{pmatrix} -(\lambda-4) \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda-2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

$$(2I_3 - A) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow x - y - 2z = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y + 2z \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\lambda = 8} \quad 8I_3 - A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -2 & 4 & 12 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 & \\ 0 & -12 & 6 & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & -2 & \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 5 \quad -2 \\ 0 \quad 5 \quad -1 \\ \hline 1 \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$(8I_3 - A) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x + \frac{1}{2}z = 0 \\ y - \frac{1}{2}z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}z \\ \frac{1}{2}z \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}z \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$Q = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) \text{ is } \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$AQ = Q \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

is true.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & -2 & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

直交行列 $P = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3)$ は 3×3 実行列

P : 直交 $\Leftrightarrow \underline{t P P = P^t P = I_3}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow t P P = I_3 & \begin{cases} \Rightarrow \text{必要} \\ \Leftarrow \begin{aligned} & \det(I_3) = 1 \\ & \det(t P P) = 1 \\ & = \det(t P) \det(P) \\ & = (\det(P))^2 \\ & \det(P) = \pm 1 \neq 0 \\ & \leadsto P: \text{可逆} \end{aligned} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$t P P = I_3$
 $P: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$\xrightarrow{\cdot P^{-1}} t P = P^{-1}$

$\rightarrow t P P = P^{-1} \cdot P = I_3$



$$\begin{pmatrix} t \vec{p}_1 \\ t \vec{p}_2 \\ t \vec{p}_3 \end{pmatrix} (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} t \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_1 & t \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_2 & t \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_3 \\ t \vec{p}_2 \cdot \vec{p}_1 & t \vec{p}_2 \cdot \vec{p}_2 & t \vec{p}_2 \cdot \vec{p}_3 \\ t \vec{p}_3 \cdot \vec{p}_1 & t \vec{p}_3 \cdot \vec{p}_2 & t \vec{p}_3 \cdot \vec{p}_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$t \vec{p}_i \cdot \vec{p}_j$
 $= (\vec{p}_i, \vec{p}_j)$

$$(\vec{p}_i, \vec{p}_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & (i=j) \\ 0 & (i \neq j) \end{cases}$$



$$(P \vec{x}, P \vec{y}) = (\vec{x}, \vec{y})$$

全 $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

$$(P \vec{x}, P \vec{y}) = (t P P \vec{x}, \vec{y}) = (\vec{x}, \vec{y})$$

$t P P = I_3$

$t P P = I_3$

$t P P \vec{x} = \vec{x}$

$$\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\bullet \quad (\vec{a}, \vec{x}) = 0 \quad (\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \vec{x} = \vec{e}_i \text{ ist } \rightarrow (\vec{a}, \vec{e}_i) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \|\vec{a}\| = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{a} = \vec{0}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \quad (\vec{a}, \vec{e}_i) = a_i = 0 \quad \forall i$$

$$\bullet \quad A: m \times n \text{ Matrix}$$

$$A \vec{v} = \vec{0} \quad (\forall \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A = O_{m,n}$$

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

$$A = O$$

$$A \vec{e}_i = \vec{a}_i = \vec{0} \quad (\forall i)$$

$$V(2) = \mathbb{R} \vec{v}_1 + \mathbb{R} \vec{v}_2$$

$$\{ \vec{v}_1 \in \mathbb{R}^3; A\vec{v} = 2\vec{v} \}$$

$$V(8) = \mathbb{R} \vec{v}_3$$

$\lambda = 8$ 有实数.

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

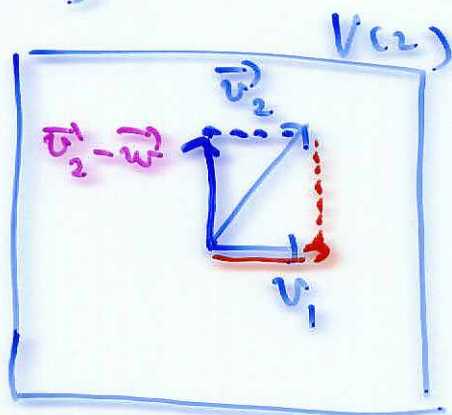
$$\vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

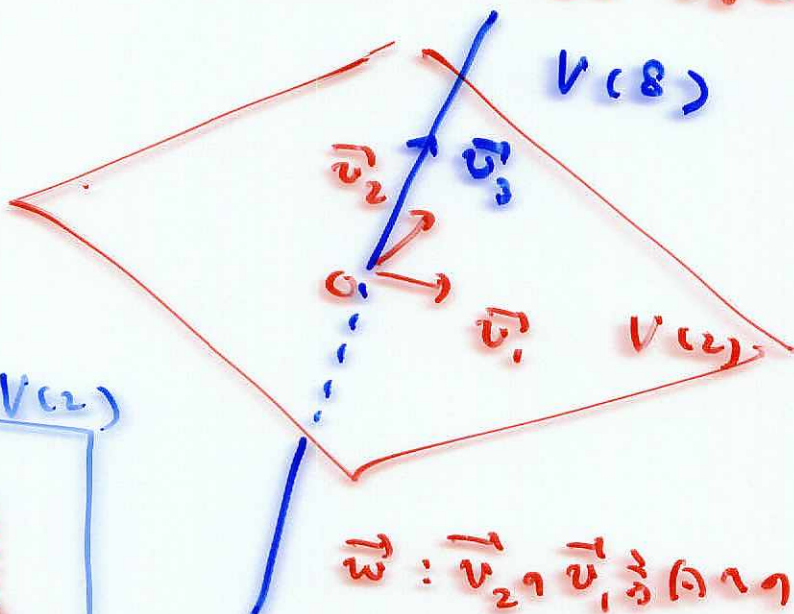
$$V(2) \perp V(8)$$

$$= \{ x\vec{v}_1 + y\vec{v}_2; x, y \in \mathbb{R} \}$$

$V(2)$



$V(2)$



$$\vec{v}_3 = \vec{v}_2 - \frac{\vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_1}{\|\vec{v}_1\|^2} \vec{v}_1$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = \vec{v}_2 - \frac{\vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_1}{\|\vec{v}_1\|^2} \vec{v}_1$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = \frac{(\vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_1)}{\|\vec{v}_1\|^2} \vec{v}_1$$

$$= \frac{2}{2} \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_1$$

$$\vec{v}_2 - \vec{w}_1 = \vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{p}_1 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}_1\|} \vec{v}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{p}_2 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{v}_2\|} (\vec{v}_2 - \vec{w}_1)$$

$$\vec{p}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \vec{v}_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V(2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{a}, \vec{e} \in V(2) \\ \Rightarrow \lambda \vec{a} + \mu \vec{e} \in V(2) \end{array} \right.$$

$V(2)$ は $\mathbb{R}^3$ の 2次元空間

+ $e \cdot 2$ 次元空間.

$$\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \rightsquigarrow \vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2 \in V(2)$$

+ $e \cdot 2$ 次元空間.

$$V(8) \text{ も } 1 \text{ 次元空間 } \vec{p}_3 \in V(8)$$

$$V(2) \perp V(8)$$

$$\langle \vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_3 \rangle = \langle \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3 \rangle = 0$$

$$P = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3) \text{ は 直交行列.}$$

定理 A : 実対称行列, $n \times n$.

ある P : 直交行列 $n \times n$ の存在.

$$AP = P \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ 対角化可能.}$$

A: 対称行列.

$(A \vec{u}, \vec{v})$ A の固有値 2 の 2 重固有値.

$$AP = P \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= ({}^t P A \vec{u}, {}^t P \vec{v})$$

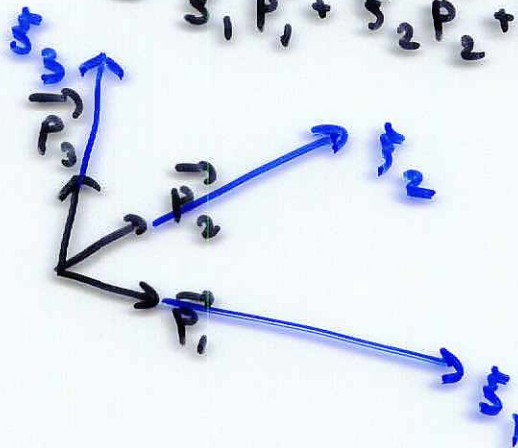
$$= ({}^t P A P \cdot {}^t P \vec{u}, {}^t P \vec{v})$$

$$= \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 8 \end{pmatrix} \vec{u}, \vec{u} \right) \quad \vec{u} = {}^t P \vec{v}$$

$$= 2 \vec{u}_1^2 + 2 \vec{u}_2^2 + 8 \vec{u}_3^2$$

$$\vec{u} = {}^t P \vec{v} \iff \vec{v} = P \vec{u}$$

$$= \vec{u}_1 \vec{P}_1 + \vec{u}_2 \vec{P}_2 + \vec{u}_3 \vec{P}_3$$



P: 直交

$\Downarrow$

${}^t P$: 直交

$Q = {}^t P$

${}^t Q Q$

$= {}^t ({}^t P) {}^t P$

$= P {}^t P = I_3$

$$V = \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{v}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{v}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \mathbb{R} \vec{p}_1 + \mathbb{R} \vec{p}_2$$

$$(\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2) = 0, \|\vec{p}_1\| = \|\vec{p}_2\| = 1$$

と仮定し、 $\vec{p}_1$ と $\vec{p}_2$ を求めよう。

$\vec{v}_2$ の $\vec{v}_1$ への射影は $\frac{(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2)}{\|\vec{v}_1\|^2} \vec{v}_1$ である。