

2015/11/11

11/18 日

11/25 日

$$z = f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4xy \quad \text{の停留点を探る}$$

極大(小)を判定する。

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 4x^3 - 4y = 4(x^3 - y) = 0 \\ f_y = 4y^3 - 4x = 4(y^3 - x) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x^3 = y \quad \text{--- ①} \\ y^3 = x \quad \text{--- ②} \end{cases}$$

 (x, y) の停留点を探る。

$$\text{①} \text{ と } \text{②} \text{ に } x \text{ と } y \text{ を消去}$$

$$x^9 = x \quad \text{--- ③}$$

 x の値を探る。

$$\text{③} \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x^8 = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x = \pm 1$$

 x の値を探る。また y の値も

$$y = 0, \pm 1$$

停留点 (x, y) = (0, 0), (\pm 1, \pm 1) (符号は同じ)

$$\begin{aligned} x^8 - 1 &= (x^4 - 1)(x^4 + 1) \\ &= (x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1)(x^4 + 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{xx} = 12x^2$$

$$f_{xy} = f_{yx} = -4$$

Young's 定理.

$$f_{yy} = 12y^2$$

$(0, 0)$ に於いて

f')

$(0, 0)$ は 鞍点 2 つ 鞍点 1. 2 つ 鞍点

$(\pm 1, \pm 1)$ に於いて

$$\begin{aligned} |H(f)| &= \begin{vmatrix} 12 & -4 \\ -4 & 12 \end{vmatrix} = 4^2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 4^2 \cdot 8 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

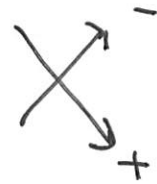
$$f_{xx} = 12 > 0$$

f') $(\pm 1, \pm 1)$ に於いて 鞍点 1.

$$f_x = 4x^3 - 4y, \quad f_y = 4y^3 - 4x.$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{pmatrix}$$

Hesse 行列



Ex 1

$$f_x(a, b) = f_y(a, b) = 0$$

$$(i) \quad |H(f)(a, b)| = \begin{vmatrix} f_{xx}(a, b) & f_{xy}(a, b) \\ f_{yx}(a, b) & f_{yy}(a, b) \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

$$f_{xx}(a, b) < 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(a, b)$ est un ^{max} local.

$$(ii) \quad |H(f)(a, b)| < 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(a, b)$ est un ^{min} local ou un ^{max} local.



Pas Encore Montré.

2x2 a ସଂକଳନ ଶିକ୍ଷା. a ସଂକଳନ.

CT 233p.

transposition

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$${}^t A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = A. \quad \text{ସଂକଳନ ଶିକ୍ଷା.}$$

କେଉଁ ସଂକଳନ ?

A a 2x2 ସଂକଳନ.

$$(A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}) = 5x^2 + 4xy + 2y^2$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ c & e \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \right) = ax^2 + 2cxy + ey^2$$

A a 2x2 ସଂକଳନ

ଉପରୋକ୍ତ ସଂକଳନ ସଂକଳନ.

固有値を求めよ。

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

$$\Phi_A(\lambda) = |\lambda I_2 - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 5 & -2 \\ -2 & \lambda - 2 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array}$$

$$= (\lambda - 5)(\lambda - 2) - 4$$

$$= \lambda^2 - 7\lambda + 6 = (\lambda - 6)(\lambda - 1)$$

A の固有値は $\lambda = 1, 6$. (eigen-value)

B: 2×2 .

$$|B| \neq 0 \iff B: \text{正則} \iff (B \vec{v} = \vec{0} \implies \vec{v} = \vec{0})$$

$$|B| = 0 \iff B: \begin{array}{l} \text{正則} \\ \text{2"行}" \end{array} \iff \exists \vec{v} \neq \vec{0} \text{ s.t. } B \vec{v} = \vec{0}$$

① $\lambda \neq 1, 6$

$|\lambda I_2 - A| \neq 0 \implies (\lambda I_2 - A) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \implies \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$
 $\iff A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

② $\lambda = 1$ or $\lambda = 2$

$|I_2 - A| = 0 \rightsquigarrow (I_2 - A) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \implies \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}$
 or $\vec{0}$ is not allowed.

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

①
 $A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$
 $\implies \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$
 $\implies 2x + y = 0$

or λ has value 1 or λ has value 2

A is not invertible
 or $\lambda = 2$
 * is not invertible

③ $\lambda = 6$ or $\lambda = 7$

$|6I_2 - A| = 0$

$A \vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v} \implies \exists$ non-zero $\vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$ or $\lambda = 2$
 λ has value 2 or λ has value 2

$\rightsquigarrow (6I_2 - A) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \implies \exists$ non-zero $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}$ or λ has value.

$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 6 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \implies \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \iff x - 2y = 0$

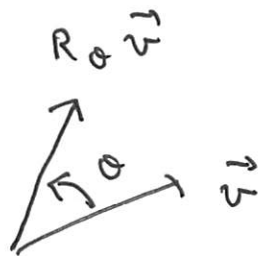
$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2y \\ y \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ($y \neq 0$) or λ has value.

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

notation.

$$= (\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2)$$

(2) 2行3列

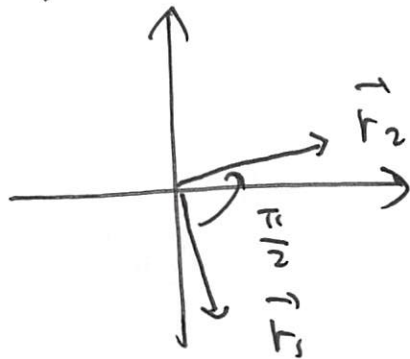
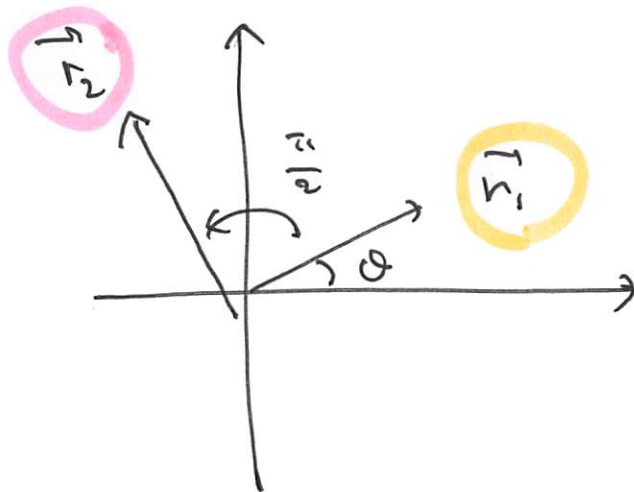


$$\|\vec{r}_1\| = \|\vec{r}_2\| = 1$$

$$(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) = 0$$

\vec{r}_2 と同じ方向に
 $\Sigma \ni \vec{r}_1 = \vec{r}_2$

$$R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$AR = A(\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) = (A\vec{r}_1, A\vec{r}_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{r}_1 & \vec{r}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

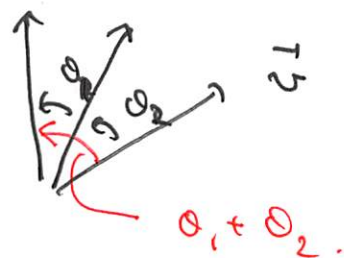
$$= R \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{b} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = x\vec{a} + y\vec{b}$$

回転行列は正則。

$$R_{\theta_1} R_{\theta_2} = R_{\theta_1 + \theta_2}$$

(角度の足し算)



$$\rightarrow R_{\theta} \cdot R_{-\theta} = R_{-\theta} \cdot R_{\theta} = R_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 0 & -\sin 0 \\ \sin 0 & \cos 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_2$$

$$R_{\theta}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \quad (R_{\theta})^{-1} = R_{-\theta}$$

$$AR = R \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R^{-1} \cdot R^{-1} A R = R^{-1} R \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = I_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{R^{-1} A R = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix}}$$

A, 回転行列は正則。

何故 $\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2 \in \Sigma$ である?

座標変換

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \xi \vec{r}_1 + \eta \vec{r}_2$$

$$= (\vec{r}_1 \ \vec{r}_2) \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= R \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}$$

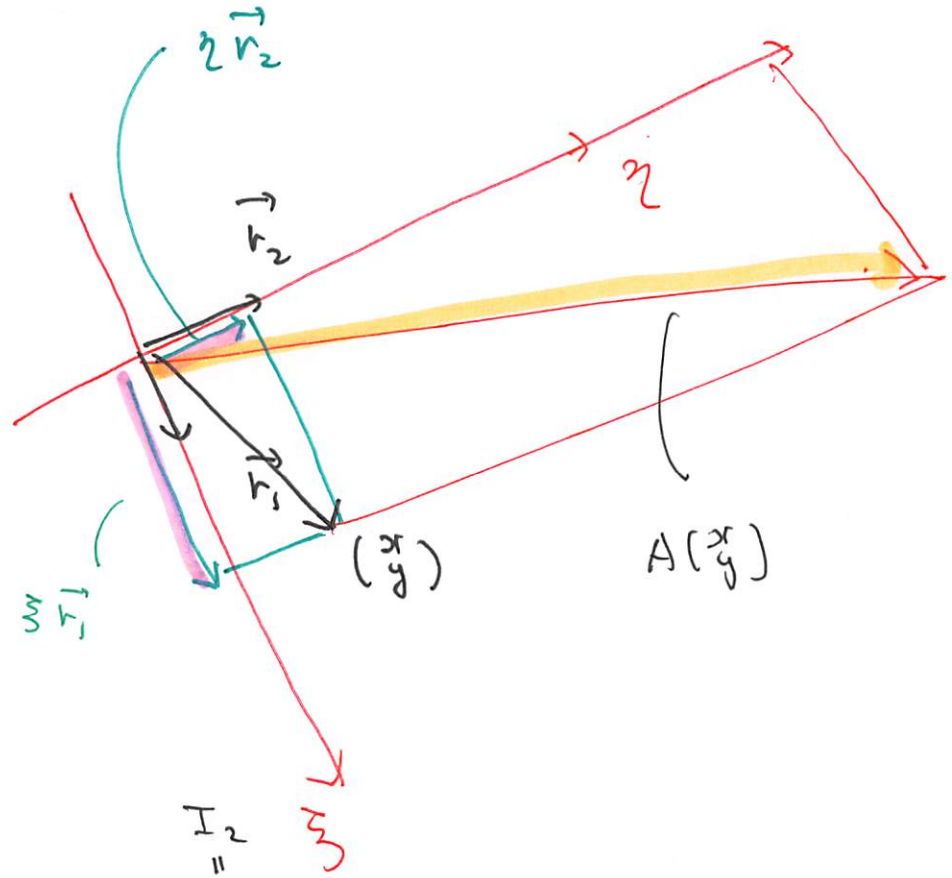
↑
↙

$$R^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5x + 2y \\ 2x + 2y \end{pmatrix}$$

↙

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \xi' \\ \eta' \end{pmatrix} &= R^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = R^{-1} A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = R^{-1} A R \cdot R^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

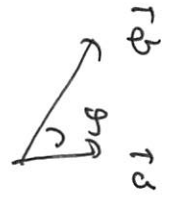


$$\begin{aligned}
 (A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}) &= (R^{-1} A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, R^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}) \\
 &= (R^{-1} A R \cdot R^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, R^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} \right) \\
 &= 5x^2 + 4xy + 2y^2 \quad \xrightarrow{R^{-1} \text{ (逆回転)}} \quad = \xi^2 + 6\eta^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

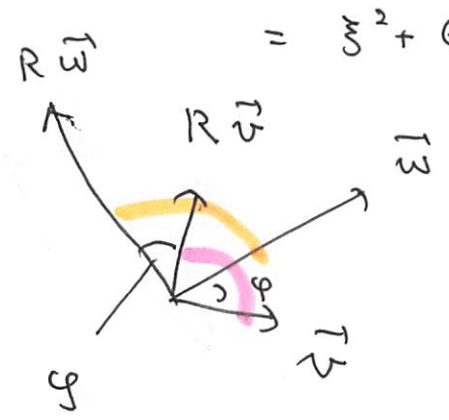
$5x^2 + 4xy + 2y^2$ R^{-1} (逆回転)

R : 回転
 $(R \vec{e}_1, R \vec{e}_2) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2)$

$$(\vec{a}, \vec{e}) = \|\vec{a}\| \cdot \|\vec{e}\| \cos \varphi$$



$$(R_\theta)^T = R_{-\theta}$$



\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 の逆回転.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{② 實数行列式が 2 の Jordan 形を求めよ。}$$

(1) $\chi_A(\lambda)$

(2) 固有値と対応する固有ベクトル

(3) ② 實数行列式が 2 の Jordan 形を求めよ。

$$R^{-1} A R = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$