

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

$$(\lambda - 2)(1 \ 1 \ 0)$$

$$1r + 2r$$

$$\overline{\Phi}_A(\lambda) = \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda-3 & 1 & 2 & \\ 1 & \lambda-3 & -2 & \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda-6 & \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{1r+2r} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda-2 & \lambda-2 & 0 & \\ 1 & \lambda-3 & -2 & \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda-6 & \end{array} \right| = (\lambda-2) \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & \\ 1 & \lambda-3 & -2 & \\ 2 & -2 & \lambda-6 & \end{array} \right|$$

$$= (\lambda-2) \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & \lambda-4 & -2 & \\ 0 & -4 & \lambda-6 & \end{array} \right| = (\lambda-2) \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} \lambda-4 & -2 & \\ -4 & \lambda-6 & \end{array} \right|$$

$$= (\lambda-2) ((\lambda-4)(\lambda-6) - 8)$$

$$= (\lambda-2) (\lambda^2 - 10\lambda + 16)$$

$$= (\lambda-2) (\lambda-2) (\lambda-8) = (\lambda-2)^2 (\lambda-8)$$

$$A: 3 \times 3 \quad \overline{\Phi}_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \alpha_1)(\lambda - \alpha_2)(\lambda - \alpha_3)$$

$$\alpha_i \neq \alpha_j \quad (i \neq j)$$

\Rightarrow A is diagonalizable.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{\Phi}_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \alpha)^3$$

is not diagonalizable.

固有値と対応する固有ベクトルを求めよ。

$$\lambda = 8 \quad A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 8 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{よって固有値 } \lambda = 8 \text{ に対する固有ベクトル } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}z \\ \frac{1}{2}z \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}z \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (z \neq 0)$$

$$\lambda = 2 \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x - y - 2z = 0$$

$$\dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V(2) = \text{Ker}(A - 2I)$$

固有値 2 に対する固有空間

$$z = \frac{1}{2}z$$

$$\dim V(2) = 2$$

$V(2)$ の基底を求めよ。

$$V(2) \ni \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y + 2z \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow c_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = 0$$

1) $V(2)$ は $\vec{g}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{g}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ で生成される。
 (generated by \vec{g}_1 and \vec{g}_2)

2) $\vec{g}_1 \perp \vec{g}_2$, $\vec{g}_1 \perp \vec{g}_2$ は 1-2 独立.

$\rightarrow \vec{g}_1, \vec{g}_2$ は $V(2)$ の基底.

$\vec{g}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ とする.

$$A(\vec{g}_1, \vec{g}_2, \vec{g}_3) = (2\vec{g}_1, 2\vec{g}_2, 8\vec{g}_3)$$

$$= (\vec{g}_1, \vec{g}_2, \vec{g}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

\therefore 正交基底 $Q = (\vec{g}_1, \vec{g}_2, \vec{g}_3)$ は 正交基底 である. (正交基底)

$$Q^{-1} A Q = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

\rightarrow 2.10.

$V(2)$ の正規直交基底を求めよ.

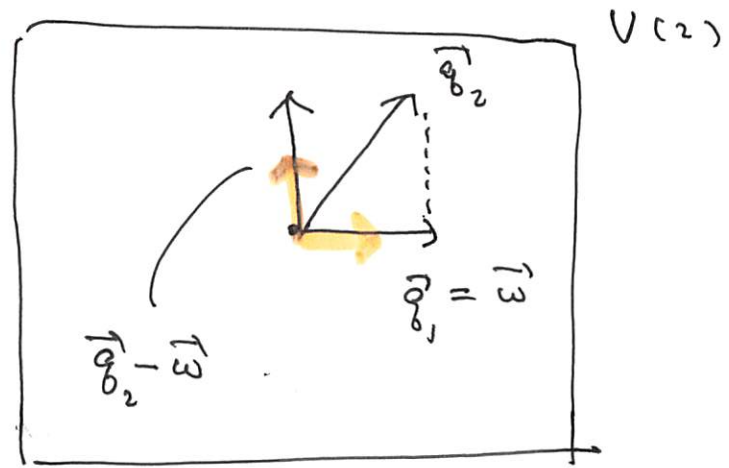
$\vec{g}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\vec{g}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\vec{w} : \vec{g}_2$ と \vec{g}_1 の内積を 0 にする.

$$\vec{w} = \frac{(\vec{g}_1, \vec{g}_2)}{\|\vec{g}_1\|^2} \vec{g}_1 = \frac{2}{2} \vec{g}_1 = \vec{g}_1$$

$$\vec{g}_2 - \vec{g}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{p}_1 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{g}_1\|} \vec{g}_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{p}_2 = \frac{1}{\|\vec{g}_2 - \vec{g}_1\|} (\vec{g}_2 - \vec{g}_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\vec{g}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{p}_3 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$P = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3)$ は直交
 \Leftrightarrow

$$\|\vec{p}_1\| = \|\vec{p}_2\| = \|\vec{p}_3\| = 1$$

$$(\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2) = 0 \quad (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_3) = (\vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3) = 0$$

定理 $A: n \times n$. 異なる $\alpha \neq \beta$.

$$A\vec{v}_1 = \alpha\vec{v}_1, \quad A\vec{v}_2 = \beta\vec{v}_2 \Rightarrow (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) = 0$$

$$\vec{v}_1 \in V(\alpha), \quad \vec{v}_2 \in V(\beta)$$

$$V(\alpha) \perp V(\beta)$$

$$AP = (A\vec{p}_1, A\vec{p}_2, A\vec{p}_3) = (\underbrace{2\vec{p}_1}_{\text{red circle}}, 2\vec{p}_2, 8\vec{p}_3) = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2 \in U(2) \Rightarrow \text{orthogonal}$

$$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$

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

P is orthogonal $\Rightarrow P^{-1} = {}^t P$.

$$(\Leftrightarrow {}^t P P = P {}^t P = I_3)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (P\vec{u}, P\vec{w}) = (\vec{u}, \vec{w}) \quad (\vec{u}, \vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^3)$$

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

$$\left(A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right) = 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 6z^2$$

$$-2xy - 4xz + 4yz.$$

$\| {}^t P (P^{-1}) \text{ is orthogonal}$

$$\left(P^{-1} A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}, P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \left(\begin{pmatrix} 2 & & \\ & 2 & \\ & & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \\ \zeta \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \\ \zeta \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \\ \zeta \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \\ \zeta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= 2\xi^2 + 2\eta^2 + 8\zeta^2 \geq 0.$$

$$P: \mathbb{R}^3 \Rightarrow {}^t P \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$${}^t P P = P {}^t P = I_3.$$

$${}^t P ({}^t P) = {}^t ({}^t P) P = I_3.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2\xi^2 = 2\eta^2 = 8\zeta^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow \xi = \eta = \zeta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

(IV)

A: 3x3. 対称.

$$(A \vec{v}, \vec{v}) > 0 \quad (\vec{v} \neq \vec{0})$$

A の固有値の 2 つの形式は

正定値 (positively definite)

\Leftrightarrow A の固有値は正
 α, β, γ

$$\alpha, \beta, \gamma > 0$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$A_1 > 0, |A_2| > 0, \underline{|A_3| > 0.}$$

主成分の順序は任意.

証明は 2... 7...

$$\begin{aligned} P_1, P_2, P_3 &\geq 0 \quad a \in \mathbb{Z}. \\ P_1 + P_2 + P_3 &= 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow P_1 = P_2 = P_3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_1 = a_{11}$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_3 = A$$

$A: n \times n$ 实对称阵.

① $\Phi_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - \alpha_1) \cdots (\lambda - \alpha_n)$

$\implies \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in \mathbb{R}$ (证同(1) 证法)

② $\exists P: \text{可逆} \quad P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & & \\ & \alpha_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$ 正交阵.

$n=3$ 实对称阵. \rightarrow 特征值 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 实数. $\exists P$ 正交阵.

③ $\exists \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad \vec{x} = P^{-1}\vec{y}$ 且 $\vec{x} \neq 0$

$(A\vec{x}, \vec{x}) = \alpha_1 \xi_1^2 + \dots + \alpha_n \xi_n^2$

$(P^{-1}AP \cdot P^{-1}\vec{x}, P^{-1}\vec{x}) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_n \end{pmatrix} \right) = \dots$

$P^{-1} = {}^t P$ 正交阵

④ $(A\vec{x}, \vec{x}) > 0 \quad (\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}) \iff \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n > 0$

⑤ $|A_{ii}| > 0 \quad (i=1, \dots, n)$

$\implies \exists \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad \leftarrow ?$

補題

$A: n \times n$ 対称.

$(A\vec{x}, \vec{x}) > 0$ ($\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$) \Leftrightarrow 正定.

$\Rightarrow |A| > 0$.

$${}^t P A P = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & d_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|{}^t P A P| = \begin{vmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & d_n \end{vmatrix} = d_1 \cdots d_n > 0$$

||

$$\boxed{|{}^t P| \cdot |A| \cdot |P|} = |A|$$

||
1

$${}^t P P = I_n$$

↓

$$|{}^t P| \cdot |P| = |I_n| = 1$$

命题

$A: n \times n$ 对称.

$$(A\vec{x}, \vec{x}) > 0 \quad (\vec{x} \neq \vec{0}) \quad (\Leftrightarrow \text{特征值 } \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n > 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow |A_1|, |A_2|, \dots, |A_n| > 0.$$

$n=3$ 实对称. $|A_1| > 0, |A_2| > 0$ 实数.

$0 <$ $\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & p & q \\ p & e & r \\ q & r & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = ax^2 + ey^2 + 2pxy$

$= \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & p \\ p & e \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad \left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \right)$

$$\boxed{\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}}$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & p \\ p & e \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \right) > 0 \quad \left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0} \right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a > 0, \begin{vmatrix} a & p \\ p & e \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 4 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\overline{\Phi}_A(\lambda)$ 求特征值. 各固有值, 固有