

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

$$1r + = 3r$$

$$\Phi_A(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow{\downarrow} \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-2 & 0 & \lambda-2 \\ -1 & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & \lambda-4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 \\ 2 & \lambda-3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)$$

特征值 $\lambda = 1, 2, 3$

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

特征值 $\lambda = 2, 3$ 对应的特征向量

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

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -z \\ z \\ z \end{pmatrix} = z \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (z \neq 0) \quad \text{特征向量为 } \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = 2 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y - z = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ z \\ z \end{pmatrix} = z \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (z \neq 0) \text{ のとき固有空間}$$

$$\lambda = 3 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + z = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -z \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = z \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (z \neq 0) \text{ のとき固有空間}$$

$$V(\alpha) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 ; A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \ker(\alpha I_3 - A)$$

$$A: 3 \times 3$$



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

\mathbb{R}^3 の部分空間である。

固有値 α の固有空間。

$$V(1) = \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad V(2) = \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad V(3) = \mathbb{R} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$V_1, V_2, V_3 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 部分空間。

$$V_j: \text{部分空間 ならば } \vec{v}_j, \vec{w}_j \in V_j \Rightarrow \lambda \vec{v}_j + \mu \vec{w}_j \in V_j.$$

$$V_1 + V_2 + V_3 = \{ \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3 ; \vec{v}_1 \in V_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V_2, \vec{v}_3 \in V_3 \}$$

$$\vec{a}, \vec{b} \in V_1 + V_2 + V_3.$$

$$\vec{a} = \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_3$$

$$\vec{b} = \vec{b}_1 + \vec{b}_2 + \vec{b}_3 \quad \vec{a}_j \in V_j, \vec{b}_j \in V_j \quad (j=1,2,3)$$

$$\lambda \vec{a} + \mu \vec{b} = \lambda(\vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2 + \vec{a}_3) + \mu(\vec{b}_1 + \vec{b}_2 + \vec{b}_3)$$

$$= (\lambda \vec{a}_1 + \mu \vec{b}_1) + (\lambda \vec{a}_2 + \mu \vec{b}_2) + (\lambda \vec{a}_3 + \mu \vec{b}_3)$$

$\begin{matrix} \Downarrow & & \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ V_1 & & V_2 & & V_3 \end{matrix}$

$$\in V_1 + V_2 + V_3.$$

$$V(1) + V(2) + V(3).$$

$$\vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0} \implies \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_2 = \vec{v}_3 = \vec{0}$$

$\leadsto V(1) + V(2) + V(3)$ は直和.

$$V(1) \oplus V(2) \oplus V(3) \quad \text{直和であることを示す.}$$

$$\vec{a} \in V(1) \oplus V(2) \oplus V(3) \quad 0 \leq i \leq 3$$

$$\vec{a} = c_1 \vec{p}_1 + c_2 \vec{p}_2 + c_3 \vec{p}_3 \quad c_i \in \mathbb{F}$$

$\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3$ は 1-正規基底

$\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3$ は

$$V(1) \oplus V(2) \oplus V(3)$$

の基底.

$$A: n \times n \quad \alpha_i \neq \alpha_j \quad (i \neq j)$$

$$A \vec{x}_j = \alpha_j \vec{x}_j, \quad \vec{x}_j \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x}_1, \dots, \vec{x}_l \text{ は } l\text{-個独立.}$$

$$\rightarrow V(1) \oplus V(2) \oplus V(3) \text{ は } 3\text{-次元}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 \supset V(1) \oplus V(2) \oplus V(3).$$

$$3\text{-次元} \stackrel{\textcircled{=}}{\uparrow} 3\text{-次元.}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n \supset V \supset W \quad \text{異なる空間} \quad \dim V = \dim W \Rightarrow V = W$$

$$\text{異なる } V \supset W \Rightarrow \dim V > \dim W.$$

W の基底 $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_l \in W$.

$\exists \vec{v}_{l+1} \in V, \notin W$. $\in W$ と $\vec{v}_1, \dots, \vec{v}_l, \vec{v}_{l+1}$ は $l+1$ -個独立.

$$c_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + c_l \vec{v}_l + c_{l+1} \vec{v}_{l+1} = \vec{0} \quad \in W.$$

$$c_{l+1} \neq 0 \text{ である. } \vec{v}_{l+1} = -\frac{1}{c_{l+1}} (c_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + c_l \vec{v}_l) \in W$$

$\notin W$. \therefore 矛盾

$$\rightarrow c_{l+1} = 0 \rightsquigarrow c_1 \vec{v}_1 + \dots + c_l \vec{v}_l = \vec{0}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow c_1 = \dots = c_l = 0$$

\uparrow
 W の基底

$$\rightsquigarrow \dim V \geq l+1.$$

例

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = V(1) \oplus V(2) \oplus V(3).$$

$A = \text{diag } \mathbb{R}^3$ の $\lambda = 0$ の固有空間

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{v} &= \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3 \\ &= \vec{w}_1 + \vec{w}_2 + \vec{w}_3 \end{aligned} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{である.} \\ \text{2つ目の基底である} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\underbrace{(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{w}_1)}_{V(1)} + \underbrace{(\vec{v}_2 - \vec{w}_2)}_{V(2)} + \underbrace{(\vec{v}_3 - \vec{w}_3)}_{V(3)} = \vec{0}$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = \vec{w}_1, \vec{v}_2 = \vec{w}_2, \vec{v}_3 = \vec{w}_3.$$

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$A: n \times n.$

$$f(\lambda) = a_n \lambda^n + \dots + a_1 \lambda + a_0$$

\uparrow
 $\mathbb{R}[\lambda]$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 上多项式环

$$f(A) = a_n A^n + \dots + a_1 A + a_0 I_n.$$

$$A \vec{x} = \alpha \vec{x} \Rightarrow f(A) \vec{x} = f(\alpha) \vec{x}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A^2 \vec{x} &= A \alpha \vec{x} = \alpha A \vec{x} = \alpha^2 \vec{x} \\ A^3 \vec{x} &= A \alpha^2 \vec{x} = \alpha^2 A \vec{x} = \alpha^3 \vec{x} \\ &\vdots \end{aligned} \right) A^k \vec{x} = \alpha^k \vec{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(A) \vec{x} &= a_n A^n \vec{x} + \dots + a_1 A \vec{x} + a_0 I_n \vec{x} \\ &= a_n \alpha^n \vec{x} + a_{n-1} \alpha^{n-1} \vec{x} + \dots + a_1 \alpha \vec{x} + a_0 \vec{x} \\ &= (a_n \alpha^n + \dots + a_1 \alpha + a_0) \vec{x} \\ &= f(\alpha) \vec{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{R}^3 = V(1) + V(2) + V(3)$$

$$\vec{x} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3$$

$$f(1) = 1, f(2) = 0, f(3) = 0.$$

$$f(\lambda) = \frac{(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)}{(1-2)(1-3)} = -\frac{1}{2}(\lambda-2)(\lambda-3)$$

$$f(A)\vec{x} = \underbrace{f(1)}_{\substack{1 \\ 0}}\vec{v}_1 + \underbrace{f(2)}_{\substack{0 \\ 0}}\vec{v}_2 + \underbrace{f(3)}_{\substack{0 \\ 0}}\vec{v}_3 = \vec{v}_1$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(A-2I)(A-3I)\vec{x}$$

$$g(1) = 0, g(2) = 1, g(3) = 0 \rightarrow g(\lambda) = \frac{(\lambda-1)(\lambda-3)}{(2-1)(2-3)} = -(\lambda-1)(\lambda-3)$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = -(A-I)(A-3I)\vec{x}$$

$$h(1) = h(2) = 0, h(3) = 1 \quad h(\lambda) = \frac{(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)}{(3-1)(3-2)} = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda-1)(\lambda-2)$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = \frac{1}{2}(A-I)(A-2I)\vec{x}$$

$A: n \times n$

$$\Phi_A(\lambda) = \prod_{j=1}^l (\lambda - \alpha_j)^{m_j}$$

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

$$m_j \geq 1$$

$$\mathbb{R}^n = V(\alpha_1) \oplus \dots \oplus V(\alpha_l) \quad \text{且 } \exists \text{ } \epsilon > 0 \quad A = \begin{matrix} \delta & & \\ & \delta & \\ & & \delta \end{matrix} \text{ 且 } \epsilon > 0$$



A 可相似于 $\begin{matrix} \delta & & \\ & \delta & \\ & & \delta \end{matrix}$.

$V(\alpha_1)$ 上的射影:



$f(A)$

$$f(\lambda) = \frac{(\lambda - \alpha_2) \dots (\lambda - \alpha_l)}{(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) \dots (\alpha_1 - \alpha_l)}$$

$$f(\alpha_1) = 1, \quad f(\alpha_2) = \dots = f(\alpha_l) = 0$$

$$P_1 = -\frac{1}{2}(A-2I)(A-3I)$$

$$P_2 = -(A-I)(A-3I)$$

$$P_3 = \frac{1}{2}(A-I)(A-3I)$$

$$\vec{x} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3 \quad \vec{v}_j \in V(j)$$

$$\vec{x} = P_1 \vec{x} + P_2 \vec{x} + P_3 \vec{x} = (P_1 + P_2 + P_3) \vec{x}$$

$$\rightarrow P_1 + P_2 + P_3 = I_3$$

$$P_1^2 = P_1, \quad P_2^2 = P_2, \quad P_3^2 = P_3.$$

$$P_1 P_2 = 0, \quad P_2 P_3 = 0, \quad P_1 P_3 = 0$$

$$\vec{v}_1 \in V(1)$$

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

$$+ \begin{matrix} 01 \\ 03 \end{matrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P_1 \vec{v}_1 &= \vec{v}_1 \\ P_2 \vec{v}_1 &= 0 \\ P_3 \vec{v}_1 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \vec{v}_1$$

$$P_1^2 \vec{x} = P_1 \vec{v}_1 = \vec{v}_1 = P_1 \vec{x}$$

P_1

P_2

$$P_2 P_1 \vec{x} = 0$$

$$P_i P_j = 0 \quad i \neq j$$

$$P_i^2 = P_i$$

$$\vec{x} = \vec{v}_1 + \vec{v}_2 + \vec{v}_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} A\vec{x} &= 1 \cdot \vec{v}_1 + 2 \cdot \vec{v}_2 + 3 \cdot \vec{v}_3 \\ &= 1 \cdot P_1 \vec{x} + 2 P_2 \vec{x} + 3 P_3 \vec{x} \\ &= (1 \cdot P_1 + 2 \cdot P_2 + 3 \cdot P_3) \vec{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = 1 \cdot P_1 + 2 \cdot P_2 + 3 \cdot P_3 \quad \text{と書ける}$$

$$A^n = 1^n P_1 + 2^n P_2 + 3^n P_3$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & -3 & -7 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{行列} \quad \Phi_A(\lambda) \text{ を求める.}$$

$\lambda = \alpha$ の固有空間 $V(\alpha)$ は $\lambda = \alpha$ である行列 $A - \alpha I$ の零空間である。