

I Q_1, Q_2 直交 $\Rightarrow Q_1, Q_2$ 互直交.

(仮定より) $\boxed{Q_1} Q_1 = Q_1 \boxed{Q_1}^t = I_n$ --- (1)

$$Q_2 Q_2^t = Q_2^t Q_2 = I_n \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

次に示す.

$$Q_1^t (Q_1 Q_2) Q_2 = Q_1^t Q_2 \boxed{Q_1 Q_2} Q_2$$

$$\stackrel{(1)}{=} Q_1^t Q_2 I_n Q_2 = Q_1^t Q_2 Q_2 Q_2^t \stackrel{(2)}{=} I_n$$

$$Q_1 Q_2^t (Q_1 Q_2) = Q_1 (Q_2^t Q_2)^t Q_1 =$$

$$\stackrel{(2)}{=} Q_1 I_n^t Q_1 = Q_1^t Q_1 \stackrel{(1)}{=} I_n$$

∴ Q_1, Q_2 は直交.

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} &{}^t(A B) \\ &= {}^t B {}^t A \end{aligned}}$$

$$(A B) C = A (B C)$$

結合則.

$Q \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 正交 ⇔

$$\Leftrightarrow {}^t Q Q = Q {}^t Q = I_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (Q \vec{v}_1, Q \vec{v}_2) = (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) \quad (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{{}^t Q Q} = I_n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow Q = (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \text{ とある}$$

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

$(\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n)$ は 正規直交系

「i行j列」
↓

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} {}^t \vec{e}_1 \\ \vdots \\ {}^t \vec{e}_n \end{pmatrix} (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) &= \begin{pmatrix} {}^t \vec{e}_i \vec{e}_j \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} (\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$(Q_1 Q_2 \vec{v}_1, Q_1 Q_2 \vec{v}_2) \stackrel{Q_1 \text{ 直交}}{=} (Q_2 \vec{v}_1, Q_2 \vec{v}_2) \stackrel{Q_2 \text{ 直交}}{=} (\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2)$$

II $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ 逆行列. $\Leftrightarrow \exists A^{-1} \Rightarrow A^{-1}$ 転置行列.
 ${}^t A = A$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} A = I_n$$

転置行列を取ると

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I_n \text{ を転置すると}$$

$${}^t(A B) = {}^t B {}^t A$$

$${}^t(A A^{-1}) = {}^t I_n = I_n$$

||

$${}^t(A^{-1}) {}^t A = {}^t(A^{-1}) A$$

↑
A 逆行列.

存在すると

$${}^t(A^{-1}) A = I_n$$

右から A^{-1} をかけると

$${}^t(A^{-1}) \cdot A \cdot A^{-1} = I_n A^{-1} = A^{-1}$$

||

$${}^t(A^{-1}) \cdot I_n = {}^t(A^{-1})$$

よって

$${}^t(A^{-1}) = A^{-1}$$

よって A^{-1} は 逆行列.

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n > 0$$

$$\exists P: \mathbb{R}^n \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{R}^n$$

$${}^t P = P^{-1}$$

$${}^t P A P = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$$



$$P^{-1} A^{-1} ({}^t P)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{1}{\alpha_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$${}^t P A^{-1} P$$

$$= I_n$$

$$(A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}) = ({}^t P A^{-1} P \cdot {}^t P \vec{x}, {}^t P \vec{x})$$

$$\uparrow$$

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

$$= \left(\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{1}{\alpha_n} \end{pmatrix} \vec{y}, \vec{y} \right) = \frac{1}{\alpha_1} y_1^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{\alpha_n} y_n^2 > 0$$



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

$$\vec{y} \neq \vec{0} \iff \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

$$(ABC)^{-1}$$

$$= C^{-1}B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

$$A = {}^t B B.$$

B の 列ベクトル

$$B := (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n) \quad \text{列ベクトル}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} {}^t \vec{e}_1 \\ \vdots \\ {}^t \vec{e}_n \end{pmatrix} (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n)$$

$$= ({}^t \vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j) = ((\vec{e}_i, \vec{e}_j))$$

↑
i 行 j 列

↓
 ${}^t B B$ 対称

$${}^t ({}^t B B) = {}^t B {}^t ({}^t B) = {}^t B B. \quad \text{対称}$$

$$(A \vec{x}, \vec{x}) \geq 0$$

A の 半正定値 (半正定値)

$$\hookrightarrow = ({}^t B B \vec{x}, \vec{x}) = (B \vec{x}, B \vec{x}) = \|B \vec{x}\|^2 \geq 0.$$

$$\text{正定値} \iff \vec{x} \neq \vec{0} \Rightarrow (A \vec{x}, \vec{x}) = \|B \vec{x}\|^2 \neq 0$$

${}^t B B$

$$A: \text{正定値} \iff (\vec{x} \neq \vec{0} \Rightarrow B \vec{x} \neq \vec{0})$$

$$\iff (B \vec{x} = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0})$$

$$\iff (x_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + x_n \vec{e}_n = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{x} = \vec{0})$$

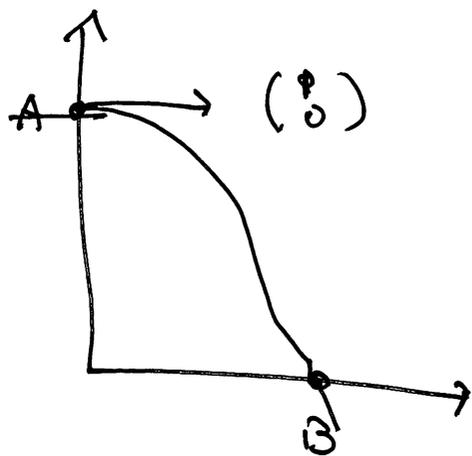
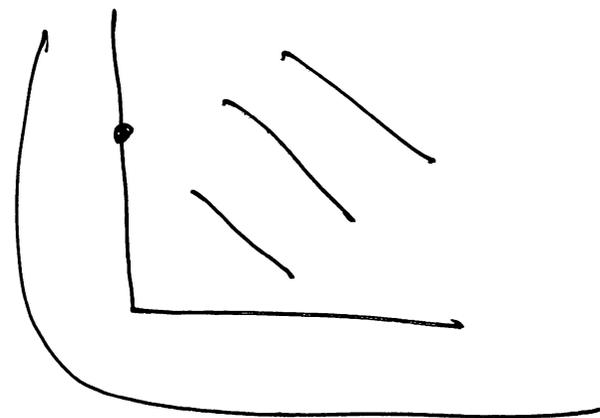
$$\iff B \vec{x} \neq \vec{0}$$

$\Rightarrow (\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n \text{ は } \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 基底})$

$U \supset \{(x, y); x, y \geq 0\}$
 (南)

$g: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



$$x, y \geq 0, g = 0 \text{ かつ } z = f(x, y)$$

A での極値は存在し何らかの値をとるのか?

1) $g(A) = g(B) = 0$

仮定

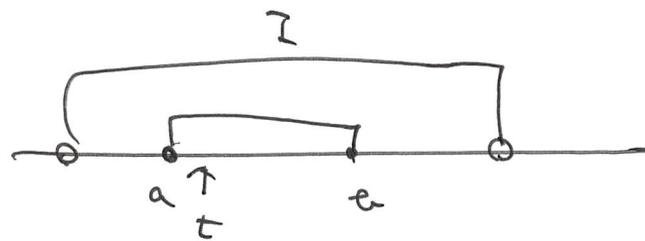
2) $g_y(A) \neq 0$ かつ $g_x(B) \neq 0$. ← $g = 0$ の A での y 軸方向

と一致しない

$$0 \neq \begin{vmatrix} 1 & g_x(A) \\ 0 & g_y(A) \end{vmatrix} = g_y(A)$$

準備

I 開區間 $\supset [a, b]$

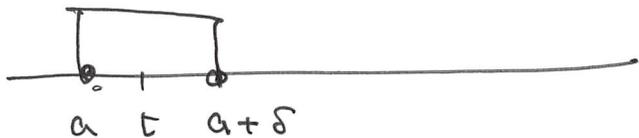


$f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ C^1 函数.

$[a, b] = \bar{D} \cap I$ $t = a$ 右極限 (1.1)

$$\Rightarrow f'(a) \leq 0$$

$\exists \delta > 0$



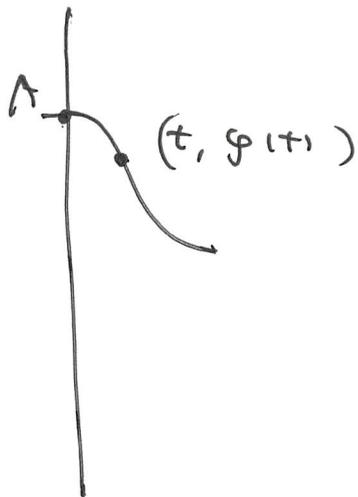
右極限. $\exists \delta > 0, \exists \eta > 0$

$$f(a) \geq f(t) \quad (a \leq t < a + \delta)$$

$$\frac{f(t) - f(a)}{t - a} \leq 0$$

$t \rightarrow a$ 右極限

$$f'(a) \leq 0.$$



$$A \leq f_0(x)$$

$$g_y(A) \neq 0 \quad (x)$$

$$A \text{ a } \lambda < 0 \quad g = 0 \quad (x)$$

$$y = g(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda}(x)$$

$$F(t) = f(t, g(t)) \rightsquigarrow F'(0) \leq 0$$

$$= f_x(A) \cdot 1 + f_y(A) \cdot g'(0) \leq 0$$

$$g'(0) = -\frac{f_x(A)}{f_y(A)} \quad \text{a } \lambda < \frac{1}{\lambda} \text{ "T" = .}$$

$$\rightarrow f_x(A) + f_y(A) \left(-\frac{f_x(A)}{f_y(A)} \right) \leq 0$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{f_x(A)}{f_y(A)}$$

$$\nabla(x, \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} f_x(A) + \lambda f_x(A) \leq 0 \\ f_y(A) + \lambda f_y(A) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda \geq 0$$

$$\exists \mu_1 > 0 \quad \text{such that } \bar{x} \in \Omega$$

$$f_x(A) + \lambda g_x(A) + \mu_1 \cdot 1 = 0$$

$$f_y(A) + \lambda g_y(A) + \mu_1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \nabla(f) + \lambda \nabla(g) + \mu_1 \nabla(x) = 0$$

Lagrange 函数

$$\rightarrow L = f + \lambda g + \mu_1 x + \mu_2 y.$$

$$\textcircled{A} \quad \nabla(L) = \vec{0}, \quad g = 0, \quad x = 0$$

$$\mu_1 \geq 0, \mu_2 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad \nabla(L) = \vec{0}, \quad g = 0, \quad y = 0$$

$$\mu_1 = 0, \mu_2 \geq 0.$$

极值的必要条件.

$$f(x, y) = 2x^2 - 2xy + 2y^2 - 2x + 4y$$

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

$$2 > 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 1 = 3 > 0$$

$$= 2(x-a)^2 - 2(x-a)(y-b) + 2(y-b)^2 + c$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$4x - 2y - 2 = 4(x-a) - 2(y-b)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

$$-2x + 4y + 4 = -2(x-a) + 4(y-b)$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} 4a - 2b = 2 \\ -2a + 4b = -4 \end{cases}$$

$$a = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{0}{12}, \quad b = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ -2 & -4 \end{vmatrix}}{12} = \frac{-12}{12} = -1$$

$$X = x$$

$$Y = y + 1$$

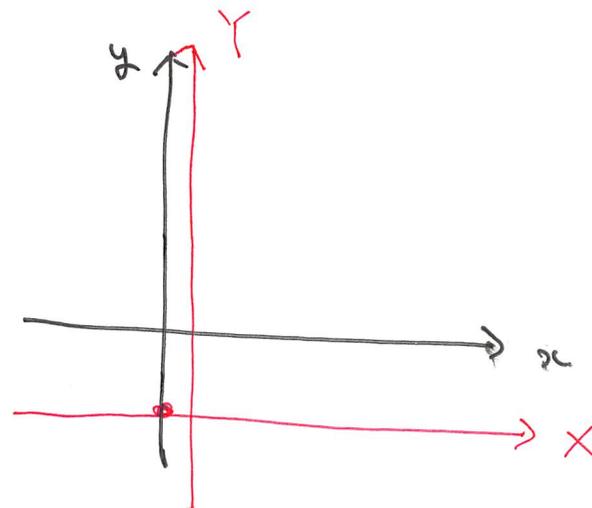
$$2x^2 - 2xy + 2y^2 - 2x + 4y$$

$$= x^2 - 2x\gamma + 2\gamma + c$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow X=0$$

$$y=1 \rightarrow \gamma=0$$

$$6 = c$$



$$5x^2 + 4xy + 2y^2 - 2x + 4y$$

Σ 4' 行 f 50 行 2" $\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 单 1=2?

$$= 5(x-a)^2 + 4(x-a)(y-e) + 2(y-e)^2 + c$$