

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{I (1)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 & \lambda \\ 0 & \lambda & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & \lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \stackrel{1r+=(2r+3r+4r)}{=} \begin{vmatrix} 2\lambda+1 & 2\lambda+1 & 2\lambda+1 & 2\lambda+1 \\ 0 & \lambda & \lambda & 1 \\ 1 & \lambda & \lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (2\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & \lambda & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda & \lambda & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & 1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda-1 & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ 0 & -\lambda & 1-\lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (2\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & \lambda & 1 \\ \lambda-1 & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ -\lambda & 1-\lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (2\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} 2\lambda-1 & 2\lambda-1 & 0 \\ \lambda-1 & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ -\lambda & 1-\lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (2\lambda+1)(2\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \lambda-1 & \lambda-1 & -1 \\ -\lambda & 1-\lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (2\lambda+1)(2\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -\lambda & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (2\lambda+1)(2\lambda-1)
 \end{aligned}$$

s.t.  $\lambda = \pm \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{(2)} \quad \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda+1 & \lambda+1 & \lambda+1 & \lambda+1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1) \begin{vmatrix} \lambda-1 & 0 & \lambda-1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & \lambda-1 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & \lambda \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = (\lambda+1)(\lambda-1)(\lambda^2+1) \quad \text{s.t. } \lambda = \pm 1, \pm i.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{II } \bar{\Phi}_A(\lambda) &= \begin{vmatrix} \lambda I_{n_1} - A_1 & * \\ 0 & \lambda I_{n_2} - A_2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= |\lambda I_{n_1} - A_1| \cdot |\lambda I_{n_2} - A_2| \\
 &= \bar{\Phi}_{A_1}(\lambda) \bar{\Phi}_{A_2}(\lambda)
 \end{aligned}$$

III 同 2.5.2

IV  $\bar{\Phi}_U(\alpha) = 0$  である  $\Rightarrow \vec{u} = \alpha \vec{u}$  である  
 成り立つ。

$$(\vec{u}, \vec{u}) = (\vec{u}, \vec{u}) = \|\vec{u}\|^2 > 0$$

∴

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\vec{u}, \vec{u}) &= (\alpha \vec{u}, \alpha \vec{u}) = \alpha \cdot \alpha (\vec{u}, \vec{u}) \\
 &= |\alpha|^2 \|\vec{u}\|^2
 \end{aligned}$$

∴

$$|\alpha|^2 = 1 \quad \text{従って } |\alpha| = 1$$

成り立つ。

III  $\vec{z} \in \mathbb{C}^n, \vec{w} \in \mathbb{C}^m$  is  $\vec{z}^T \vec{w}$

$$((U_1 + U_2)^T \vec{z}, \vec{w}) = (\vec{z}, (U_1 + U_2)^* \vec{w}) \quad (i)$$

we can write it as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} ((U_1 + U_2)^T \vec{z}, \vec{w}) &= (U_1^T \vec{z}, \vec{w}) + (U_2^T \vec{z}, \vec{w}) \\ &= (\vec{z}, U_1^* \vec{w}) + (\vec{z}, U_2^* \vec{w}) \\ &= (\vec{z}, U_1^* \vec{w} + U_2^* \vec{w}) \\ &= (\vec{z}, (U_1^* + U_2^*) \vec{w}) \quad (ii) \end{aligned}$$

is true. (i) (ii) is  $\vec{z} \in \mathbb{C}^n, \vec{w} \in \mathbb{C}^m$  is  $\vec{z}^T \vec{w}$

$$(\vec{z}, (U_1 + U_2)^* \vec{w}) = (\vec{z}, (U_1^* + U_2^*) \vec{w})$$

we can write it as follows.

$$(U_1 + U_2)^* \vec{w} = (U_1^* + U_2^*) \vec{w}$$

we can write it as follows.  $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{C}^m$  is  $\vec{w}^T \vec{w}$ .

$$(U_1 + U_2)^* = U_1^* + U_2^*$$

is true. (iii) is  $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{C}^m$  is  $\vec{w}^T \vec{w}$ .

(注)

$$\begin{aligned}
(U_1 + U_2)^* &= \tau(\overline{U_1 + U_2}) \\
&= \tau(\overline{U_1} + \overline{U_2}) \\
&= \tau(\overline{U_1}) + \tau(\overline{U_2}) \\
&= U_1^* + U_2^*
\end{aligned}$$

と確かめる。

$$\vec{u} \in \mathbb{C}^l, \vec{w} \in \mathbb{C}^m \quad (i, j, k)$$

$$(U, T \vec{u}, \vec{w}) = (\vec{u}, (U, T)^* \vec{w}) \quad (iii)$$

とたがひける。さうして

$$(U, T \vec{u}, \vec{w}) = (T \vec{u}, U_1^* \vec{w}) = (\vec{u}, T^* U_1^* \vec{w}) \quad (iv)$$

とたがひける。(iii), (iv) より

$$(\vec{u}, (U, T)^* \vec{w}) = (\vec{u}, T^* U_1^* \vec{w})$$

の両辺を  $\vec{u}$  について比較すると  $(U, T)^* \vec{w} = T^* U_1^* \vec{w}$  とたがひけるから

$$(U, T)^* \vec{w} = T^* U_1^* \vec{w}$$

とたがひける。これは  $\vec{w} \in \mathbb{C}^m$  について成り立つから

$$(U, T)^* = T^* U_1^*$$

と確かめる。

(注)

$$\begin{aligned}
(U, T)^* &= \tau(\overline{(U, T)}) = \tau(\overline{U}, \overline{T}) \\
&= \tau(\overline{T}) \cdot \tau(\overline{U}) = T^* U_1^*
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vee \quad T(z_1 \vec{e}_1 + \dots + z_n \vec{e}_n) &= z_1 T(\vec{e}_1) + \dots + z_n T(\vec{e}_n) \\ &= (z_1, \dots, z_n) \begin{pmatrix} T(\vec{e}_1) \\ \vdots \\ T(\vec{e}_n) \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{काऽ} \quad \vec{z} = \begin{pmatrix} T(\vec{e}_1) \\ \vdots \\ T(\vec{e}_n) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{एक सदिश है।}$$

$$T(\vec{x}) = (\vec{x}, \vec{z})$$

एक सदिश है।

$$(\vec{x}, \vec{y}_1) = (\vec{x}, \vec{y}_2) \quad (\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n)$$

एक सदिश है

$$(\vec{x}, \vec{y}_1 - \vec{y}_2) = 0 \quad (\forall \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n)$$

एक सदिश है का  $\vec{z} = \vec{y}_1 - \vec{y}_2$  एक सदिश है

$$\|\vec{y}_1 - \vec{y}_2\|^2 = 0$$

काऽ  $\vec{y}_1 = \vec{y}_2$  एक सदिश है।

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{vi) (i)} \quad (U_1^* \vec{x}, U_1^* \vec{y}) &= (\vec{x}, U_1 U_1^* \vec{y}) \\
 &= (\vec{x}, \vec{y})
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  任意の  $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{C}^n$  に対して成立する  
 $U_1^* \in U(n)$

$$\text{ii) } (U_1 U_2 \vec{x}, U_1 U_2 \vec{y}) = (U_2 \vec{x}, U_2 \vec{y}) = (\vec{x}, \vec{y})$$

$\Rightarrow$  任意の  $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in \mathbb{C}^n$  に対して成立する

$$U_1 U_2 \in U(n)$$

$$(2) \quad Q = (\vec{q}_1, \dots, \vec{q}_n), \quad P = (\vec{p}_1, \dots, \vec{p}_n) \quad \text{かつ} \quad P, Q \in U(n)$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$U = P^{-1} Q = P^* Q \in U(n)$$

$\Rightarrow$  任意の  $\vec{x}, \vec{y}$

VII

$$(1) \vec{u} = c_1 \vec{p}_1 + \dots + c_n \vec{p}_n$$

とすると

$$(\vec{u}, \vec{p}_j) = c_j \quad (j=1, \dots, n)$$

とすると

$$\vec{u} = (\vec{u}, \vec{p}_1) \vec{p}_1 + \dots + (\vec{u}, \vec{p}_n) \vec{p}_n$$

とすると

$$(2) (\vec{u}, \vec{u}) = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha_j \overline{\beta_j} (\vec{p}_j, \vec{p}_j) = \alpha_1 \overline{\beta_1} + \dots + \alpha_n \overline{\beta_n}$$

とすると

$$(3) \vec{u} = (\vec{u}, \vec{p}_1) \vec{p}_1 + \dots + (\vec{u}, \vec{p}_n) \vec{p}_n$$

$$\vec{u} = (\vec{u}, \vec{p}_1) \vec{p}_1 + \dots + (\vec{u}, \vec{p}_n) \vec{p}_n$$

したがって (2) と (3) より

$$(\vec{u}, \vec{u}) = (\vec{u}, \vec{p}_1) \overline{(\vec{u}, \vec{p}_1)} + \dots + (\vec{u}, \vec{p}_n) \overline{(\vec{u}, \vec{p}_n)}$$

VIII

$$Q^*Q = \begin{pmatrix} (\vec{q}_1)^* \\ \vdots \\ (\vec{q}_n)^* \end{pmatrix} (\vec{q}_1 \cdots \vec{q}_n) \\ = \left( (\vec{q}_i)^* \vec{q}_j \right) = \left( \delta_{ij} \right)$$

∴

$$\vec{q}_1, \dots, \vec{q}_n \text{ 正交基底 } \Leftrightarrow Q^*Q = I_n$$

証明

$$\Leftrightarrow (PU)^* PU = U^* P^* P U = U^* I_n U \\ = U^* U = I_n$$

∴ 合同

$$\Rightarrow Q^*Q = I_n \text{ ∴}$$

$$I_n = Q^*Q = U^* P^* P U = U^* U$$

∴

U は unitary

∴ 合同