

$$\text{I}^{(1)} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

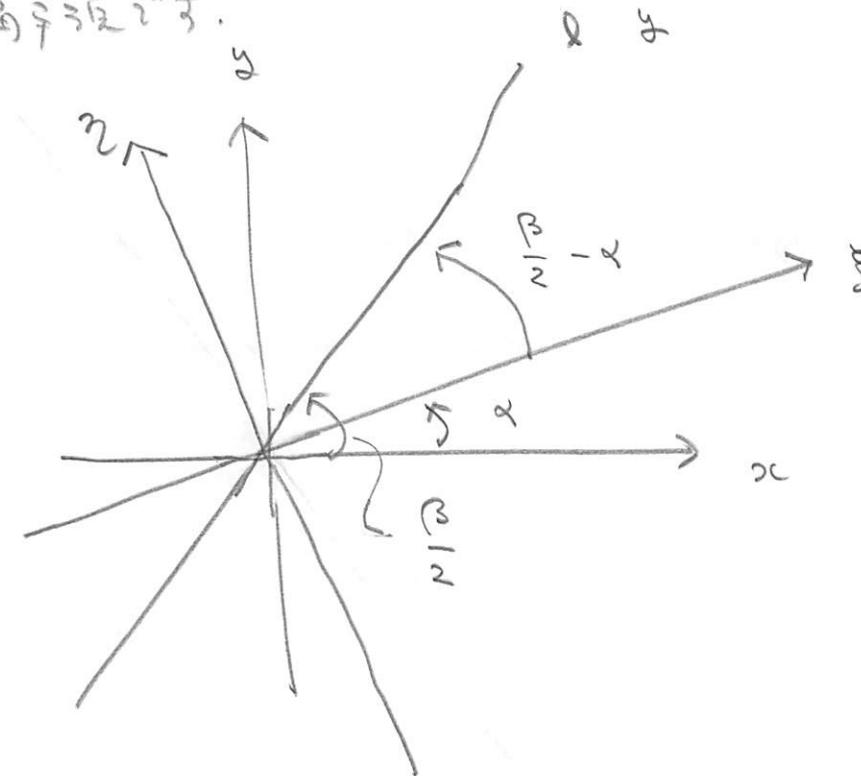
$$\text{III} \quad (1) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z \\ y \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(3) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \lambda \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x + \lambda z \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

II (角速度計算の直角座標)

$$= \omega (\text{法線} \times \vec{r})$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \xi \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} \sin \alpha \\ \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

2) 座標変換を用いて

直角座標:

$$y = (\tan \frac{\beta}{2}) x$$

$$= (\xi \cos \alpha \vec{i} + \xi \sin \alpha \vec{j}) + (\tan \frac{\beta}{2} x \vec{i} + 0 \vec{j})$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & \sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & -\cos \beta \end{pmatrix} \vec{v}$$

$$e^{\tau \theta} \neq 3. (= +12.1052 \pi / 3)$$

$$e^{\tau \theta} = 5, e^{\frac{\pi i}{3}} + \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{11\pi i}{3}}$$

$$\xi = \left( \tan \left( \frac{\beta}{2} - \alpha \right) \right) \xi$$

$$e^{\tau \theta} = e^{i\pi/3}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta - 2\alpha) & \sin(\beta - 2\alpha) \\ \sin(\beta - 2\alpha) & -\cos(\beta - 2\alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$e^{\tau \theta} \neq 3.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

12 運行の計算 (L04 2" 考え方)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

で T' が

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\beta & \sin\beta \\ \sin\beta & -\cos\beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\beta & \sin\beta \\ \sin\beta & -\cos\beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

では T' は (12), (13) の形で表す

$$T' = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\beta-2\alpha) & \sin(\beta-2\alpha) \\ \sin(\beta-2\alpha) & -\cos(\beta-2\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

で T' は (12), (13) の形で表す。

IV.

$$\begin{cases} x = s + t \\ y = 2s + t \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} s = y - x \\ t = 2x - y \end{cases}$$

then

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in V \Leftrightarrow \exists s, t \in \mathbb{C} \text{ s.t. } \begin{cases} s = y - x & \dots (1)' \\ t = 2x - y & \dots (2)' \\ z = s + 3t + 1 \dots (3) \end{cases}$$

$$z = \frac{x+y}{2} + (x-y)$$

$$z = (y-x) + 3(2x-y) + 1 \quad (\#)$$

$$\text{Since } x, y, z \in \mathbb{C}, \text{ then } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^3 \text{ s.t. } (\#) \in \mathbb{C}^3 \text{ i.e. } \mathbb{C}^3 \text{ is } \mathbb{C} \text{-vector space.}$$

$$s = y - x, \quad t = 2x - y$$

s.t.  $\begin{cases} s, t \in \mathbb{C} \\ s + 3t + 1 \in \mathbb{C} \end{cases}$ 

$$z = s + 3t + 1$$

$$\text{Since } s, t \in \mathbb{C} \text{ s.t. } (1)', (2)', (3) \in \mathbb{C} \text{ i.e. } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in V$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in V \Leftrightarrow z = (y-x) + 3(2x-y) + 1$$

其二 ≠ ①  $\vec{a}, \vec{e}, \vec{c}, \dots \in \mathbb{K}^2$

$$(\vec{a} \vec{e}) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = x \vec{a} + y \vec{e}$$

$$(\vec{a} \vec{e} \vec{c}) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = x \vec{a} + y \vec{e} + z \vec{c}$$

⋮

②  $A(\vec{x} \vec{y}) = (A\vec{x} A\vec{y})$

$$A(\vec{x} \vec{y} \vec{z}) = (A\vec{x} A\vec{y} A\vec{z})$$

⋮

其三 ≠ ③  $\vec{a}, \vec{e}, \vec{c} \in \mathbb{K}^2$

③

$$\begin{array}{l} A \text{ 为 } 2 \times 2 \text{ 矩阵, } \vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z} \in \mathbb{K}^2 \\ A \text{ 为 } 3 \times 3 \text{ 矩阵, } \vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z} \in \mathbb{K}^3 \end{array}$$

⋮

①  $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{e} = \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1x + e_1y = \beta_1 \\ a_2x + e_2y = \beta_2 \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \leftrightarrow \\ \leftrightarrow \end{array} \right. \quad x \vec{a} + y \vec{e} = \vec{\beta} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \leftrightarrow \\ \leftrightarrow \end{array} \right. \quad (\vec{a} \vec{e}) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\beta}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1x + e_1y + c_1z = \beta_1 \\ a_2x + e_2y + c_2z = \beta_2 \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \leftrightarrow \\ \leftrightarrow \end{array} \right. \quad x \vec{a} + y \vec{e} + z \vec{c} = \vec{\beta} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \leftrightarrow \\ \leftrightarrow \end{array} \right. \quad (\vec{a} \vec{e} \vec{c}) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\beta}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{c} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \beta_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1x + b_1y = \beta_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y = \beta_2 \\ a_3x + b_3y = \beta_3 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow x\vec{a} + y\vec{b} = \vec{\beta} \rightarrow (\vec{a} \ \vec{b}) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\beta}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = \beta_1 \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = \beta_2 \\ a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = \beta_3 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow x\vec{a} + y\vec{b} + z\vec{c} = \vec{\beta} \rightarrow (\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c}) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{\beta}$$


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线性型变换

$$F : \mathbb{K}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^n$$

$$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \in \mathbb{K}^n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto x\vec{a} + y\vec{b} = (\vec{a} \vec{b}) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{p}, \vec{q}, r \in \mathbb{K}^2$$

$$\text{if } F(\lambda \vec{v} + \mu \vec{w}) = \lambda F(\vec{v}) + \mu F(\vec{w}) \in \mathbb{R} \text{, 由定理 3.5.}$$

$$G : \mathbb{K}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix} \mapsto s\vec{p} + t\vec{q} = (\vec{p} \vec{q}) \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{K}^2 \xrightarrow{G} \mathbb{K}^2 \xrightarrow{F} \mathbb{K}^n$$

$$F \circ G \left( \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix} \right) = F(G \left( \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix} \right)) = F(s\vec{p} + t\vec{q})$$

$$= sF(\vec{p}) + tF(\vec{q})$$

$$= (F(\vec{p}), F(\vec{q})) \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix} = ((\vec{a} \vec{b}), (\vec{p} \vec{q})) \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= ((\vec{a} \vec{b}) \vec{p}, (\vec{a} \vec{b}) \vec{q}) = ((\vec{a} \vec{b}) \vec{p}, (\vec{a} \vec{b}) \vec{q})$$

$$= (\vec{a} \vec{b}) (\vec{p} \vec{q})$$

(4)

$$H: \mathbb{H}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \\ u \end{pmatrix} \mapsto s\vec{p} + t\vec{g} + u\vec{r} = (\vec{p} \ \vec{g} \ \vec{r}) \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \\ u \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\Sigma$ 

$$(F \circ H) \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \\ u \end{pmatrix} = \dots$$

Σ چیزی می‌شود؟