

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \chi_A(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ -4 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 1) = \lambda I_2 - A \quad \text{①}$$

$\lambda = 5$ 时 $A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = 5 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow 2x - y = 0$

特征值为 $\lambda = 5, -1$.

$(5I_2 - A) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 2x \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (x \neq 0)$ 即 $-4x + 2y = 0$

$\lambda = -1$ 时 $A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ -4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow x + y = 0$

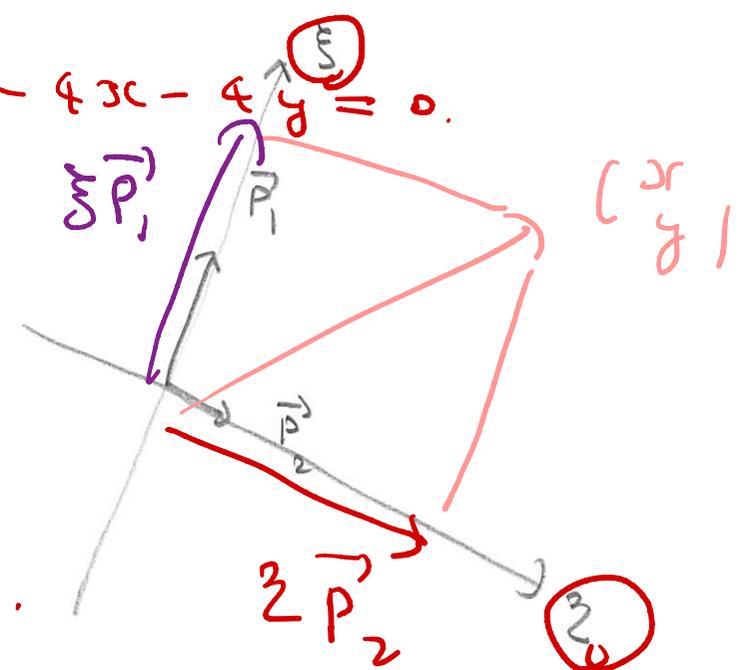
$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -x \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (x \neq 0)$ 即 $-4x - 4y = 0$

$\vec{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, P = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2)$

$P^{-1}AP = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = c_1 \vec{p}_1 + c_2 \vec{p}_2 = P \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$

$\{ \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 \} = \{ \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 \}$



特征向量 \vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = A \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'(t) \\ y'(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

変換

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi(t) \\ \eta(t) \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} x'(t) = x(t) + y(t) \\ y'(t) = -4x(t) + 3y(t) \end{cases}$$

変換後

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \xi(t) \\ \eta(t) \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} A \begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = P^{-1} A P \begin{pmatrix} \xi(t) \\ \eta(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

対角化

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi(t) \\ \eta(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5\xi(t) \\ -\eta(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} \xi(t) = \xi(0) e^{5t} \\ \eta(t) = \eta(0) e^{-t} \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^{5t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi(0) \\ \eta(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

変換前

$$\begin{pmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} \xi(t) \\ \eta(t) \end{pmatrix} = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{5t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} x(0) \\ y(0) \end{pmatrix}$$

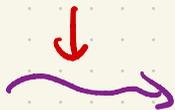
$$= \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{l!} t^l A^l$$

$$\exp t A = P \begin{pmatrix} e^{5t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-t} \end{pmatrix} P^{-1}$$

これは補足 t^n に対する係数決定

$$\underline{f'(t) = a f(t)} \quad a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (f(t)e^{-at})' &= f'(t) \cdot e^{-at} + f(t) \cdot (e^{-at})' \\ &= af(t) \cdot e^{-at} + f(t) (-ae^{-at}) \\ &\equiv 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$f(t)e^{-at} \equiv C \text{ 定数}$$

$$t=0 \text{ として } f(0) \equiv C$$

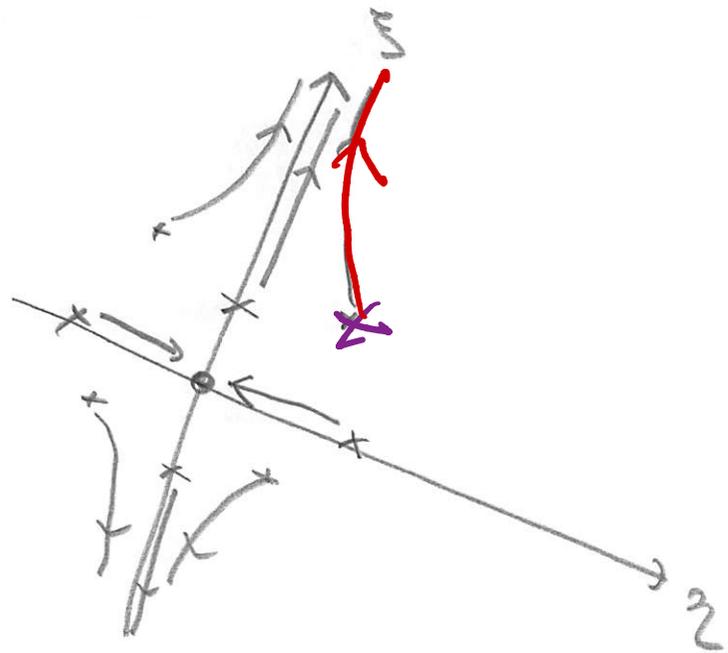
$$f(t) = f(0)e^{at}$$

$$g'(t) \equiv 0 \longrightarrow g(t) = \text{const.}$$

$g: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 恒等分点

$$\frac{g(t) - g(t_0)}{t - t_0} = g'(c) = 0.$$

$$g(t) = g(t_0) \quad (t \neq t_0)$$



$$y(t) = y(0) e^{5t}$$

$$z(t) = z(0) e^{-t}$$

Phase Diagram.

位相図 (図)

注意 (注意).

L04 習題 問題 I, II のこと

③ $A \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$ の固有値 α, β が異なることは A の固有空間が直交することを示す。(ヒント: A の固有空間が直交することを示す)