

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_A(\lambda) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & -2 \\ -4 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda - 5)(\lambda + 1)$$

$$= \lambda I_2 - A \quad \text{特征值 } \lambda = 5, -1$$

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

特征值  $\lambda = 5, -1$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 2x \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (x \neq 0) \text{ 特征向量 } \vec{p}_1$$

$$\lambda = -1 \text{ 时}$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -x \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (x \neq 0) \text{ 特征向量 } \vec{p}_2$$

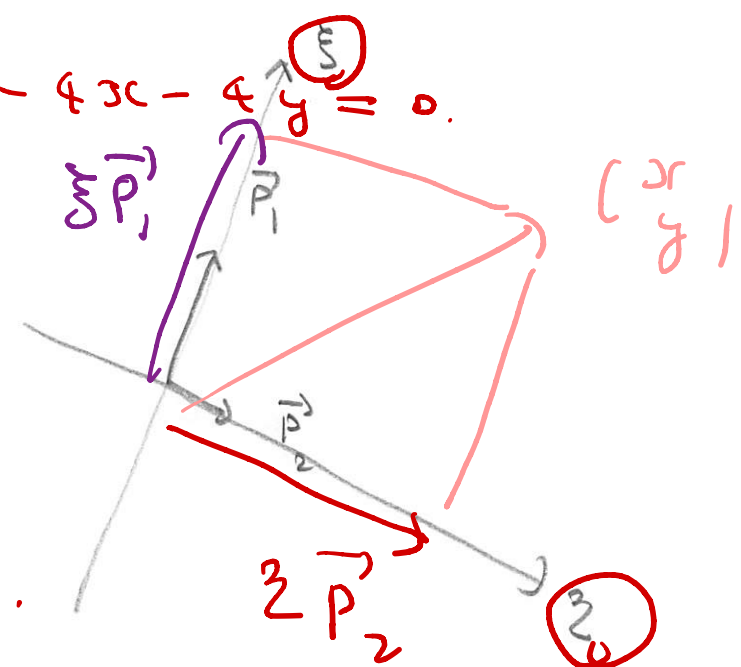
$$\vec{p}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \vec{p}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, P = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2)$$

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

特征向量

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

$$\{1, 2, 1\} = \{1, 2, 1\}$$



特征值  
与特征向量

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

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

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

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

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

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

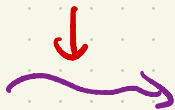
$$= \sum_{l=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{l!} t^l A^l$$

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

これは補足 t^n に対する係数決定

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

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



$$f(t)e^{-at} \equiv C \text{ 定数}$$

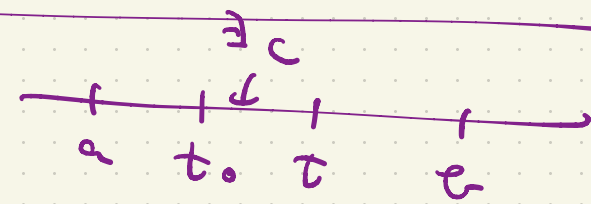
$$t=0 \text{ として } f(0) \equiv C$$

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

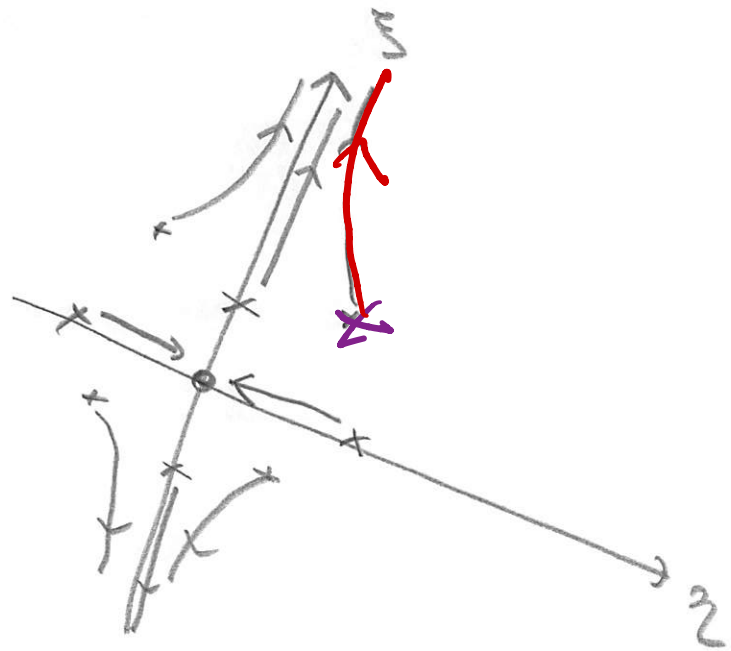
$$g'(t) \equiv 0 \longrightarrow g(t) = \text{const.}$$

$g: (a, b) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  微分可能

---

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


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



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

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

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  $\alpha, \beta$  が異なる  $\Leftrightarrow$  固有空間が直交する (行列  $A$  の固有空間が直交する)