

連立方程式の同値変形

①

134218

$$\begin{cases} ax + by = \alpha & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ cx + dy = \beta & \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

Σ 考えろ. ① の ② の

$$\textcircled{1}' := p \times \textcircled{1} + q \times \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2}' := r \times \textcircled{1} + s \times \textcircled{2}$$

Σ 考えろ. ① の ② と ①' の ②' は 同値か?

$$ps - qr \neq 0 \text{ ならば } \textcircled{1} \text{ の } \textcircled{2} \equiv \textcircled{1}' \text{ の } \textcircled{2}'$$

か 成り立つ. = 示す.

$$\textcircled{1}'' := A \times \textcircled{1}' + B \times \textcircled{2}' = (Ap + Br) \textcircled{1} + (Aq + Bs) \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2}'' := C \times \textcircled{1}' + D \times \textcircled{2}' = (Cp + Dr) \textcircled{1} + (Cq + Ds) \textcircled{2}$$

と定めて. $A = s, B = -q; C = -r, D = p$

成り立つ.

$$\textcircled{1}'' = (ps - qr) \times \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{2}'' = (ps - qr) \times \textcircled{2}$$

と定めて. $ps - qr \neq 0$ ならば $\frac{1}{ps - qr}$ と $\frac{1}{ps - qr}$ を $\textcircled{1}''$, $\textcircled{2}''$ に

$$\textcircled{1}''' := \frac{1}{ps - qr} \times \textcircled{1}'' = \textcircled{1}$$

$$\textcircled{2}''' := \frac{1}{ps - qr} \times \textcircled{2}'' = \textcircled{2}$$

と定めて.

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 1 & \textcircled{1} \\ 2x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 2 & \textcircled{2} \\ 3x_1 - 4x_2 + x_3 = 0 & \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

①, ②, ③ の係数を $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ とし、これを $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 \\ 0 & 11 & -3 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 \end{pmatrix}$ と変形する。

① $x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 1$

② $x_2 = (-2) \times \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}$

③ $x_3 = (-3) \times \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{3}$

$$3x_1 - 5x_2 = -2x_2 + x_3$$

$$x_1 - 5x_2 = -3x_2 + x_3$$

とすると

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \textcircled{2} \rightarrow \textcircled{3} \equiv \textcircled{1}' \rightarrow \textcircled{2}' \rightarrow \textcircled{3}'$$

となる。前1の1°-2°の計算結果を 1311212

$$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \textcircled{2} \equiv \textcircled{1}' \rightarrow \textcircled{2}', \quad \textcircled{1} \rightarrow \textcircled{3} \equiv \textcircled{1}' \rightarrow \textcircled{3}'$$

この計算からわかる。1°-2°の計算結果 (I) を用いて、2°を計算する。

すると

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 1 & \textcircled{1}'' \\ 11x_2 - 5x_3 = -2 & \textcircled{2}'' \\ 7x_2 - 5x_3 = -3 & \textcircled{3}'' \end{cases}$$

1°-2°

$$\textcircled{1}'' = \textcircled{1}', \quad \textcircled{2}'' = \textcircled{3}', \quad \textcircled{3}'' = \textcircled{2}'$$

とすると

$$\textcircled{1}' \rightarrow \textcircled{2}' \rightarrow \textcircled{3}' \equiv \textcircled{1}'' \rightarrow \textcircled{2}'' \rightarrow \textcircled{3}''$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 - 5x_2 + 2x_3 = 1 & \textcircled{1}'' \\ 11x_2 - 5x_3 = -2 & \textcircled{2}'' \\ 7x_2 - 5x_3 = -3 & \textcircled{3}'' \end{cases}$$

1°-2°の結果。よって、1°-2°の計算結果を 1311212

基本形 I $i \neq j$

$$\dots \textcircled{i} \dots \textcircled{j}$$

\downarrow \nearrow 変換は $\textcircled{j}' = (-\lambda)\textcircled{i}$ を加える.

$$\dots \textcircled{i} \dots \textcircled{j} + \lambda \textcircled{i} = \textcircled{j}'$$

II $\lambda \neq 0$

$$\dots \textcircled{i} \dots$$

\downarrow \nearrow 変換は $\textcircled{i}' = \frac{1}{\lambda} \textcircled{i}$

$$\dots \lambda \textcircled{i} \dots \\ = \\ \textcircled{i}'$$

III $i \neq j$

$$\dots \textcircled{i} \dots \textcircled{j}$$

\downarrow \nearrow $\textcircled{i}' = \textcircled{j}'$ を交換.

$$\dots \textcircled{j} \dots \textcircled{i} \dots \\ = \\ \textcircled{j}' \quad \textcircled{i}'$$

$$\textcircled{i} \neq \textcircled{j} \quad \dots \textcircled{i} \dots \textcircled{j}$$

$ad - bc \neq 0$ a, c 互素. \otimes は同値な変換

$\downarrow \otimes$

$$\dots \textcircled{i}' := a \times \textcircled{i} + b \times \textcircled{j} \dots \textcircled{j}' := c \times \textcircled{i} + d \times \textcircled{j}$$

\downarrow

$$\dots x \textcircled{i}' + y \textcircled{j}' \dots z \textcircled{i}' + w \textcircled{j}' \\ = (ax + cy) \textcircled{i}' + (bx + dy) \textcircled{j}' \\ = (ax + cy) \textcircled{i} + (bx + dy) \textcircled{j} + (cz + dw) \textcircled{j}'$$

演習 1.08 (教科書 5p) $\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}, \vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ が関係式

$$\begin{cases} \vec{x} - \vec{y} + 2\vec{z} = \vec{a} & (1) \\ 2\vec{x} + \vec{y} - \vec{z} = \vec{b} & (2) \\ 3\vec{x} - 2\vec{y} + \vec{z} = \vec{c} & (3) \end{cases}$$

満たしているとします。このとき $\vec{x}, \vec{y}, \vec{z}$ を $\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}$ で表しましょう。

解答

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} \vec{x} - \vec{y} + 2\vec{z} = \vec{a} & (1) \\ 2\vec{x} + \vec{y} - \vec{z} = \vec{b} & (2) \\ 3\vec{x} - 2\vec{y} + \vec{z} = \vec{c} & (3) \end{cases} \\ \Leftrightarrow & \begin{cases} \vec{x} - \vec{y} + 2\vec{z} = \vec{a} & (1)_1 = (1) \\ 3\vec{y} - 5\vec{z} = -2\vec{a} + \vec{b} & (2)_1 = (2) - 2 \times (1) \\ \vec{y} - 5\vec{z} = -3\vec{a} + \vec{c} & (3)_1 = (3) - 3 \times (1) \end{cases} \\ \Leftrightarrow & \begin{cases} \vec{x} - \vec{y} + 2\vec{z} = \vec{a} & (1)_2 = (1)_1 \\ \vec{y} - 5\vec{z} = -3\vec{a} + \vec{c} & (2)_2 = (3)_1 \\ 3\vec{y} - 5\vec{z} = -2\vec{a} + \vec{b} & (3)_2 = (2)_1 \end{cases} \\ \Leftrightarrow & \begin{cases} \vec{x} - 3\vec{z} = -2\vec{a} + \vec{c} & (1)_3 = (1)_2 + (2)_2 \\ \vec{y} - 5\vec{z} = -3\vec{a} + \vec{c} & (2)_3 = (2)_2 \\ 10\vec{z} = 7\vec{a} + \vec{b} - 3\vec{c} & (3)_3 = (3)_2 - 3 \times (2)_2 \end{cases} \\ \Leftrightarrow & \begin{cases} \vec{x} - 3\vec{z} = -2\vec{a} + \vec{c} & (1)_4 = (1)_3 \\ \vec{y} - 5\vec{z} = -3\vec{a} + \vec{c} & (2)_4 = (2)_3 \\ \vec{z} = \frac{7}{10}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{10}\vec{b} - \frac{3}{10}\vec{c} & (3)_4 = \frac{1}{10} \times (3)_3 \end{cases} \\ \Leftrightarrow & \begin{cases} \vec{x} = \frac{1}{10}\vec{a} + \frac{3}{10}\vec{b} + \frac{1}{10}\vec{c} & (1)_5 = (1)_4 + 3 \times (3)_4 \\ \vec{y} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{c} & (2)_5 = (2)_4 + 5 \times (3)_4 \\ \vec{z} = \frac{7}{10}\vec{a} + \frac{1}{10}\vec{b} - \frac{3}{10}\vec{c} & (3)_5 = (3)_4 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$