

I $A \in M_3(\mathbb{K})$ とする. A を行基本変形して出せる行列の
 rank は行列 A と同じである. また A_0 なる rank の行列 A_0 があり
 $\text{ker}(A_0)$ の基底を求めよ. (すべて A_0 に対して)

II $A \in M_3(\mathbb{K})$ とする. $|A| = 0$ ならば $\exists \vec{v} \in \mathbb{K}^3$ かつ

$$A\vec{v} = \vec{0}, \vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\Sigma \equiv \frac{1}{|A|} \tau = 0 \text{ ならば } A\vec{v} = \vec{0} \text{ かつ } \vec{v} \neq \vec{0}$$

III

(1) $\alpha \neq \beta, \beta \neq \gamma, \gamma \neq \delta$ とする.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^2 & \alpha & 1 \\ \beta^2 & \beta & 1 \\ \gamma^2 & \gamma & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{に対して } |A| \text{ を求めよ.}$$

(1) に系集を
 (2) 73 X-1 の公式を用いて

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix}$$

を解け. $t^2 x + ty + z$ などのように x, y, z を変換して解け.

IV 余因子行列を用いて A の逆行列を求めよ.

$$(1) A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & -3 \\ -2 & 5 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2) A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ -3 & -3 & 4 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{に} \sim \quad \tilde{A} A = |A| I_3 \quad \Sigma \text{ 上 } \tilde{A} \text{ は } \tilde{A}^{-1}.$$

$$(2, 2) \text{ 成分と } (3, 1) \text{ 成分に} \sim \text{ 等式 (15x-1-a'2x)}$$

$$\text{b'' 成立する} = \Sigma \text{ 上 } \tilde{A} \text{ は } \tilde{A}^{-1}.$$

$$VI \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{に} \sim \quad A \tilde{A} = |A| I_3 \quad \Sigma \text{ 上 } \tilde{A} \text{ は } \tilde{A}^{-1}.$$

$$(3, 3) \text{ 成分と } (2, 3) \text{ 成分に} \sim \text{ 等式 (15x-1-a'2x)}$$

$$\text{b'' 成立する} = \Sigma \text{ 上 } \tilde{A} \text{ は } \tilde{A}^{-1}.$$

(I) $A \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{I_3} A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$
 $A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$
 $A_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, A_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = O_3$

• $A_0 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \ker(A_0) \Leftrightarrow x = y = z = 0$

∴ $\ker(A_0) = \{ \vec{0} \}$ すなわち $\dim \ker(A_0) = 0$ $\leftarrow \textcircled{1}$

• $A_1 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \alpha \\ 0 & 1 & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \ker(A_1) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + \alpha z = 0 \\ y = 0 \end{cases}$

∴ $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha z \\ 0 \\ z \end{pmatrix} = z \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \notin \ker(A_1) \text{ の } \vec{v}_1$

• $A_2 := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \ker(A_2) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + \alpha y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$

∴ $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha y \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \notin \ker(A_2) \text{ の } \vec{v}_2$

• $A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \ker(A_3) \Leftrightarrow y = z = 0$

∴ $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \notin \ker(A_3) \text{ の } \vec{v}_3$

$A_0, A_1 \in \mathbb{F}$ $A_2, A_3 \in \mathbb{F}$ $A_4, A_5 \in \mathbb{F}$
 $\textcircled{2} I_m(A) = \dim \ker(A) = \dim L(\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2), I_m(A_2) = \dim L(\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_3)$

$A_3, A_4 \in \mathbb{F}$
 $I_m(A_3) = \dim L(\vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3) \quad A_1, A_2 \in \mathbb{F} \quad \vec{a}_1 \nparallel \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_2 \nparallel \vec{a}_3$

$A_3, A_4 \in \mathbb{F} \quad \vec{a}_2 \nparallel \vec{a}_3$

$$\bullet A_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \ker(A_4) \Leftrightarrow x + \alpha y + \beta z = 0$$

$$\text{b) } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha y - \beta z \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} -\beta \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -\beta \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha c_1 - \beta c_2 \\ c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow c_1 = c_2 = 0$$

$$\text{b) } \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\beta \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \ker(A_4) = L\left(\begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\beta \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \text{ trivial}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\beta \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \ker(A_4) \text{ a } \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ linear}$$

$$\bullet A_5 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \ker(A_5) \Leftrightarrow y + \alpha z = 0$$

$$\text{b) } \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -y - \alpha z \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + z \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{b) } \ker(A_5) = L\left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}\right)$$

$$c_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + c_2 \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ -c_1 - \alpha c_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow c_1 = c_2 = 0$$

$$\text{b) } \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \ker(A_5) \text{ trivial } \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -\alpha \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \ker(A_5) \text{ a } \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ linear}$$

$$\bullet A_6 := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ a } \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \ker(A_6) \Leftrightarrow z = 0 \text{ trivial}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ trivial } \ker(A_6) = L(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2)$$

$$c_1 \vec{e}_1 + c_2 \vec{e}_2 = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow c_1 = c_2 = 0 \text{ b) } \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2$$

$$\in \mathbb{R}^3, \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 \in \ker(A_6) \text{ a } \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ linear}$$

$$\bullet A_7 = 0_3 \quad \forall \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ trivial } 0_3 \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = x \vec{e}_1 + y \vec{e}_2 + z \vec{e}_3 \text{ trivial } \ker(A_7) = L(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3)$$

$$c_1 \vec{e}_1 + c_2 \vec{e}_2 + c_3 \vec{e}_3 = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow c_1 = c_2 = c_3 = 0$$

(3)

$\in \Gamma\}$ かつ $\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3$ は $\ker(A_7)$ の基底

$$\begin{aligned} & A_4 a \in \mathbb{R} \quad \vec{a}_1 \neq \vec{0} \\ \textcircled{\text{注}} \quad \bigcap_{A_4 a \in \mathbb{R}} \text{Im}(A) &= L(\vec{a}_1) \quad \bigcap_{A_5 a \in \mathbb{R}} \text{Im}(A) = L(\vec{a}_2), \vec{a}_2 \neq \vec{0} \end{aligned}$$

$A_6 a \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\text{Im}(A_6) = L(\vec{a}_3), \vec{a}_3 \neq \vec{0} \text{ かつ } \bigcap_{A_7 a \in \mathbb{R}} \text{Im}(A) = \{\vec{0}\}$$

$$\textcircled{\text{注}} \quad \dim \text{Im}(A) + \dim \ker(A) = 3 \text{ を示すこと.}$$

これは一般化した場合 次元定理 である. $\ker(A) = \ker(A_j)$

に注意.

II $|A| = 0$ かつ $A \tilde{A} = |A| I_3 = O_3$ かつ $\tilde{A} = (\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2, \vec{p}_3)$ (4)

かつ $\tilde{A} \neq O_3$ かつ $\vec{p}_1 \neq \vec{0}$ OR $\vec{p}_2 \neq \vec{0}$ OR $\vec{p}_3 \neq \vec{0}$ かつ

かつ $\vec{p}_j \neq \vec{0} \Rightarrow A \vec{p}_j = \vec{0}$.

$\tilde{A} = O_3$ かつ $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}$ かつ

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} |e_2 e_3| & -|a_2 a_3| & |a_2 a_3| \\ -|e_1 e_3| & |a_1 a_3| & -|a_1 a_3| \\ |e_1 e_2| & -|a_1 a_2| & |a_1 a_2| \end{pmatrix} = O_3 \text{ かつ}$$

1311214' $\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ e_1 & e_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0$ かつ

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ e_1 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix} \parallel \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ e_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} \text{ かつ } \lambda \neq 0 \text{ OR } \mu \neq 0 \text{ かつ}$$

$\lambda, \mu = 0$

$$\lambda \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ e_1 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix} + \mu \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ e_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

これは

$$A \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}, \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ \mu \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}$$

を注意する。

III (行列式に与えられた式)

⑤

$$(1) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^2 & \alpha & 1 \\ \beta^2 & \beta & 1 \\ \gamma^2 & \gamma & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^2 & \alpha & 1 \\ \beta^2 - \alpha^2 & \beta - \alpha & 0 \\ \gamma^2 - \alpha^2 & \gamma - \alpha & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (\beta - \alpha)(\gamma - \alpha) \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^2 & \alpha & 1 \\ \beta + \alpha & 1 & 0 \\ \gamma + \alpha & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\beta - \alpha)(\gamma - \alpha) \begin{vmatrix} \beta + \alpha & 1 \\ \gamma + \alpha & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\beta - \alpha)(\gamma - \alpha)(\beta - \gamma) = -(\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \gamma)(\gamma - \alpha)$$

(2)

$$x = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{vmatrix} a & \alpha & 1 \\ b & \beta & 1 \\ c & \gamma & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{vmatrix} a & \alpha & 1 \\ b - a & \beta - \alpha & 0 \\ c - a & \gamma - \alpha & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|A|} \{ (b - a)(\gamma - \alpha) - (c - a)(\beta - \alpha) \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|A|} \{ a(\beta - \gamma) + b(\gamma - \alpha) + c(\alpha - \beta) \}$$

$$= -\frac{a}{(\alpha - \beta)(\gamma - \alpha)} - \frac{b}{(\alpha - \beta)(\beta - \gamma)} - \frac{c}{(\beta - \gamma)(\gamma - \alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{a}{(\beta - \alpha)(\gamma - \alpha)} + \frac{b}{(\beta - \alpha)(\beta - \gamma)} + \frac{c}{(\gamma - \alpha)(\gamma - \beta)}$$

(6)

$$y = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^2 & a & 1 \\ \beta^2 & b & 1 \\ \gamma^2 & c & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|A|} \left\{ -a \begin{vmatrix} \beta^2 & 1 \\ \gamma^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + b \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^2 & 1 \\ \gamma^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - c \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^2 & 1 \\ \beta^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|A|} \left\{ -a (\beta^2 - \gamma^2) - b (\gamma^2 - \alpha^2) - c (\alpha^2 - \beta^2) \right\}$$

$$= - \frac{a (\beta + \gamma)}{(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma)} - \frac{b (\alpha + \gamma)}{(\beta - \alpha)(\beta - \gamma)} - \frac{c (\alpha + \beta)}{(\gamma - \alpha)(\gamma - \beta)}$$

$$z = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^2 & \alpha & a \\ \beta^2 & \beta & b \\ \gamma^2 & \gamma & c \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|A|} \left\{ a \begin{vmatrix} \beta^2 & \beta \\ \gamma^2 & \gamma \end{vmatrix} - b \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^2 & \alpha \\ \gamma^2 & \gamma \end{vmatrix} + c \begin{vmatrix} \alpha^2 & \alpha \\ \beta^2 & \beta \end{vmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|A|} \left\{ a \beta \gamma (\beta - \gamma) + b \gamma \alpha (\gamma - \alpha) + c \alpha \beta (\alpha - \beta) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{a \beta \gamma}{(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma)} + \frac{b \alpha \gamma}{(\beta - \alpha)(\beta - \gamma)} + \frac{c \alpha \beta}{(\gamma - \alpha)(\gamma - \beta)}$$

$$x t^2 + y t + z$$

$$= a \frac{(t - \beta)(t - \gamma)}{(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma)} + b \frac{(t - \alpha)(t - \gamma)}{(\beta - \alpha)(\beta - \gamma)} + c \frac{(t - \beta)(t - \gamma)}{(\gamma - \alpha)(\gamma - \beta)}$$

$$f(t) = x t^2 + y t + z \quad \text{where } x, y, z \text{ are constants}$$

$$f(\alpha) = a, \quad f(\beta) = b, \quad f(\gamma) = c$$

$$\therefore \text{The value of } z = \frac{(t - \beta)(t - \gamma)}{(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha - \gamma)}$$

Lagrange's
Interpolation
Formula

(7)

$$\text{IV (1)} \quad |A| = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 & -3 \\ -2 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 7 & 8 \\ 1 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & -9 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ -1 & -9 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -(-63 + 8) = 55 \neq 0$$

تجاو 2" $|A|$ لا 0 12 1 2"

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \\ - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{55} \begin{pmatrix} 24 & 13 & 3 \\ 9 & -2 & 8 \\ -1 & -12 & -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

(2)

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ -3 & -3 & 4 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 19 \\ 0 & -13 & -21 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 19 \\ -13 & -21 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -63 + 247 = 184 \neq 0$$

تجاو 2" $|A|$ لا 0 12 1 2"

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\ - \begin{vmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 5 & 4 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} -3 & -3 \\ 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} & - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{184} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -23 & 23 \\ 32 & -21 & -19 \\ 24 & 13 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

V

$$(\tilde{A}A)_{2,2} = \left(- \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= -e_1 \begin{vmatrix} c_2 & c_2 \\ c_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + e_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - e_3 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & e_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & e_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & e_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

↑
2311の展開

$$(\tilde{A}A)_{3,1} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} a_2 & e_2 \\ a_3 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & e_1 \\ a_3 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & e_1 \\ a_2 & e_2 \end{vmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & e_2 \\ a_3 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & e_1 \\ a_3 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & e_1 \\ a_2 & e_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & e_1 & a_1 \\ a_2 & e_2 & a_2 \\ a_3 & e_3 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

↑
3311の展開

VI

$$(\hat{A}\hat{A})_{3,3} = (c_1, c_2, c_3) \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ e_2 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ e_1 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ e_1 & e_2 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= c_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ e_2 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} - c_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ e_1 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} + c_3 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ e_1 & e_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

3行の展開

$$(\hat{A}\hat{A})_{2,3} = (e_1, e_2, e_3) \begin{pmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ e_2 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ e_1 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ e_1 & e_2 \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= e_1 \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ e_2 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} - e_2 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ e_1 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} + e_3 \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ e_1 & e_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \\ e_1 & e_2 & e_3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

3行の展開