

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 6 & 3 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row reduction}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_4 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} ; A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^4$$

$= \text{Ker}(A) \quad A = \text{matrix (kernel)}$

$$\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2 \in V_4 \quad (A\vec{v}_1 = A\vec{v}_2 = \vec{0})$$

$$A(c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2)$$

$$\stackrel{\uparrow}{=} c_1 \underbrace{A\vec{v}_1}_{=\vec{0}} + c_2 \underbrace{A\vec{v}_2}_{=\vec{0}} = \vec{0} + \vec{0} = \vec{0}$$

linear combination

$$\leadsto c_1 \vec{v}_1 + c_2 \vec{v}_2 \in V_4$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x + 3z - w = 0 \\ y - 2z + 2w = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z = \alpha \\ w = \beta \end{cases} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$x = -3\alpha + \beta$$

$$y = 2\alpha - 2\beta$$

$$z = \alpha$$

$$w = \beta$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3\alpha + \beta \\ 2\alpha - 2\beta \\ \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ are basis for } W.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 6 & 3 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3, \vec{a}_4) \quad (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_4)$$

$$V_5 = \left\{ A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix} ; x, y, z, w \in \mathbb{R} \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$= \left\{ x\vec{a}_1 + y\vec{a}_2 + z\vec{a}_3 + w\vec{a}_4 ; x, y, z, w \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

基底空間. $A\vec{v}_1, A\vec{v}_2 \in V_5$

$$c_1 A\vec{v}_1 + c_2 A\vec{v}_2 = A(c_1\vec{v}_1 + c_2\vec{v}_2) \in V_5$$

$\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3, \vec{a}_4$ は基底空間.

実は $\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2$ は基底空間.

$$\vec{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + (-2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 3\vec{e}_1 - 2\vec{e}_2$$

$$\vec{e}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (-1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = -\vec{e}_1 + 2\vec{e}_2$$

① 行基底空間 = 基底空間

② 基底空間は正則

$$B = \boxed{P_2 \cdots P_1} A$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{P \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}}$

$$P_1, \dots, P_k : \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \text{ invertible}$$

$$P = P_k \cdots P_1 \text{ invertible}$$

$$\boxed{B = P A} \longrightarrow$$

$$(\vec{b}_1, \vec{b}_2, \vec{b}_3, \vec{b}_4) = P(\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3, \vec{a}_4)$$

$$= (P\vec{a}_1, P\vec{a}_2, P\vec{a}_3, P\vec{a}_4)$$

$$\leadsto \vec{b}_j = P\vec{a}_j \quad (j=1, 2, 3, 4)$$

$$\vec{b}_3 = 3\vec{b}_1 - 2\vec{b}_2 \leadsto \vec{a}_3 = 3\vec{a}_1 - 2\vec{a}_2$$

$$\vec{b}_4 = -\vec{b}_1 + 2\vec{b}_2 \leadsto \vec{a}_4 = -\vec{a}_1 + 2\vec{a}_2$$

$$\rightarrow P\vec{a}_3 = 3P\vec{a}_1 - 2P\vec{a}_2$$

$$\text{Multiply by } P^{-1} \text{ on both sides}$$

$$P^{-1} P \vec{a}_3 = P^{-1} (3P\vec{a}_1 - 2P\vec{a}_2)$$

$$\boxed{\vec{a}_3 = 3\vec{a}_1 - 2\vec{a}_2}$$

$$\forall s \ni s_1 \vec{a}_1 + s_2 \vec{a}_2 + s_3 \vec{a}_3 + s_4 \vec{a}_4$$

$$= s_1 \vec{a}_1 + s_2 \vec{a}_2 + s_3 (3\vec{a}_1 - 2\vec{a}_2) + s_4 (-\vec{a}_1 + 2\vec{a}_2)$$

$$= (s_1 + 3s_3 - s_4) \vec{a}_1 + (s_2 - 2s_3 + 2s_4) \vec{a}_2$$

$$A = (\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow B = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3)$$

行变换

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{e}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (-1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (-1) \vec{e}_1 + 2 \vec{e}_2$$

$$B = P_k \cdots P_1 A \quad P_i: \text{行变换}$$

$$(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3) = P(\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3) P = P_k \cdots P_1 \text{ 行变换}$$

$$\leadsto P \vec{a}_j = \vec{e}_j$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{a}_3 = -\vec{a}_1 + 2\vec{a}_2$$

$$V_3 \Rightarrow s_1 \vec{a}_1 + s_2 \vec{a}_2 + s_3 \vec{a}_3$$

$$= s_1 \vec{a}_1 + s_2 \vec{a}_2 + s_3 (-\vec{a}_1 + 2\vec{a}_2)$$

$$= (s_1 - s_3) \vec{a}_1 + (s_2 + 2s_3) \vec{a}_2$$

V_3 由 $\vec{a}_1$ 与 $\vec{a}_2$ 线性表示.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & -3 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 10 & 6 & -4 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & -17 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_{10} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} ; A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \right\}$$

零ベクトル空間である。

$$V_{11} = \{ A \vec{v} ; \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^5 \}$$

これは？

定理 3.3. A は $n \times n$ の行列 $A: n \times n$ 正則行列

- (1) $A: \text{正則}$
 $\downarrow$
 (2) $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ の解は一意に存在.
 (全 $\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$)
 $\downarrow$
 (3) $A: \text{rank } n.$

(3) $\Rightarrow$ (1) $\exists \vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$.

$$(A | E_n) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \middle| 0 \right)$$

$\vec{e}_1, \dots, \vec{e}_n$

(1) $\Rightarrow$ (2)

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$$

$\vec{b} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $A^{-1} \vec{b}$ の解

$$\underbrace{A^{-1}A}_{E_n} \vec{x} = A^{-1} \vec{b}$$

$\vec{x}$

(2) $\Rightarrow$ 定理 3.2.

$\Downarrow$

(3) $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ の解は一意に存在



$$\Leftrightarrow \text{変換の行列} = A^{-1} \vec{b}$$

~~$$A \text{ の rank } n = \text{列の数が } n \Rightarrow$$~~

$$n = \text{rank}(A)$$

定理 3.4

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

$$A: m \times n$$

同次方程式
(斉次)

$A\vec{0} = \vec{0}$ より $\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ は解
(自明解)

$$A: m \times n$$

$$\text{零次元基底の数} = n$$

非自明解が存在する $\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) < n$

~~例 1~~

$$11'5x-3 = 912x2 = \text{零次元基底} \\ - \text{基底の数}$$

$$\text{非自明解が存在} \Leftrightarrow 11'5x-3 = 912x2 = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow n = \text{rank}(A)$$

$$\text{非自明解が存在しない} \Leftrightarrow n > \text{rank}(A)$$

↑

$$11'5x-3 = 912x2 > 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -6 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & -9 & 5 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{R_2 \leftarrow R_2 - R_1 \\ R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - R_1}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -6 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & 15 & -4 \\ 0 & -5 & 15 & -7 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{rrrr} 2 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 4 & -12 & 6 \\ \hline 0 & -5 & 15 & -4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rrrr} 4 & 3 & -9 & 5 \\ -4 & 8 & -24 & 12 \\ \hline 0 & -5 & 15 & -7 \end{array}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\substack{R_3 \leftarrow R_3 - R_2 \\ R_2 \leftarrow R_2 \cdot (-1/5)}} \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -6 & 3 \\ 0 & -5 & 15 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 2$$

$$\text{rank}(A|\vec{b}) = 3$$

$$0x_1 + 0x_2 + 0x_3 = -3$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{No solution} \\ 0 = -3 \\ \text{Contradiction} \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$197 \times (-2) \Sigma$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 39710+ \\ \hline 197 \Sigma \end{array}$$

$$39710+$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 2 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad 0 \\ -2 \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad -2 \quad 4 \quad 2 \\ \hline 0 \quad -2 \quad 1 \quad -3 \quad -2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \\ +2 \quad 1 \quad 3 \quad -1 \quad 2 \quad 1 \\ \hline 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0 \quad -2 \quad 1 \quad -3 \quad -2 \\ +2 \quad 0 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 2 \quad 4 \\ \hline 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 3 \\ -2 \quad 0 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 2 \quad 4 \\ \hline 1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad -1 \end{array}$$

$$0x_1 + 0x_2 + 0x_3 + 0x_4 = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -3 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\downarrow \begin{array}{r} 297 \times 2 \Sigma \\ 39710+ \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$397 \Sigma 19710$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\downarrow \begin{array}{r} 297 \times (-1) \Sigma \\ 19710+ \end{array}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 & -x_4 = -1 \\ x_2 & +x_4 = 2 \\ x_3 & -x_4 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4 - 3 = 1 \\ &= 4 - 3 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_4 = \alpha \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \alpha - 1 \\ x_2 = -\alpha + 2 \\ x_3 = \alpha + 2 \\ x_4 = \alpha \end{cases} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^4$$

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

$$V_{1,0,0} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4; A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{0} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ -\alpha \\ \alpha \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ is a basis for } V_{1,0,0}$$

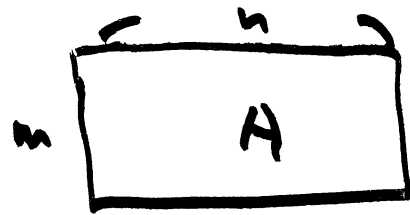
$$V_{1,0,1} = \left\{ A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} ; x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$A = (\vec{a}_1 \vec{a}_2 \vec{a}_3 \vec{a}_4)$$

$$\rightarrow V_{1,0,1} \text{ is } \vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3 \text{ linearly independent}$$

$$(\vec{a}_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{a}_1 + \vec{a}_2 - \vec{a}_3)$$

系



$$\text{rank}(A) \leq m < n \quad m < n$$

$$m < n \quad A: m \times n \text{ 行列}$$

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{0} \text{ には非自明解あり}$$

例題

$$\begin{cases} x - 4y + 7z = a \\ 3y - 5z = b \\ -2x + 5y - 9z = c \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{未知数} \\ a, b, c \text{ 任意} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y + z + 3w = -2 \\ 4x - y - 5z - 6w = a \\ 2x + y - z = 6 \end{cases}$$

未知数 4 個、方程式 3 個、 a, b, c 任意

$$\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A|\vec{b})$$

$$\begin{cases} x + 2y - 3z - 4w = 1 \\ 2x + 9y - z + 2w = -3 \\ y + z + 2w = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = ad - bc \quad A \text{ invertible.}$$

" determinant

$$|A|$$

① $\det(A) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow A: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$.

② $\Leftrightarrow A: \text{rank } 2$

$$\det(A) \neq 0$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} d & -c \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{inverse}$$

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) \neq 0$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} p & c \\ q & d \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a & p \\ b & q \end{vmatrix}}{|A|}$$

3x3 matrix

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

1st row

$$\begin{pmatrix} (123) \\ (231) \\ (312) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a_1 b_2 c_3 + a_2 b_3 c_1 + a_3 b_1 c_2$$

$$- a_1 b_3 c_2 - a_2 b_1 c_3 - a_3 b_2 c_1$$

(7x3 matrix)

$$\begin{pmatrix} (132) \\ (213) \\ (321) \end{pmatrix}$$

2nd row

$$+ a_1 b_2 c_3$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$- a_1 b_3 c_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(2 \underset{\curvearrowright}{3} 1) \rightarrow (2 \underset{\curvearrowright}{1} 3) \rightarrow (1 \underset{2 \text{ 12}}{2} 3)$$

$$(3 \underset{\curvearrowright}{1} 2) \rightarrow (1 \underset{\curvearrowright}{3} 2) \rightarrow (1 \underset{2 \text{ 12}}{2} 3)$$

$$(1 \underset{\curvearrowright}{3} 2) \rightarrow (1 \underset{\curvearrowright}{2} 3) \quad 1 \text{ 12}$$

$$(2 \underset{\curvearrowright}{1} 3) \rightarrow (1 \underset{\curvearrowright}{2} 3) \quad 1 \text{ 12}$$

$$(3 \underset{\curvearrowright}{2} 1) \rightarrow (1 \underset{\curvearrowright}{2} 3) \quad 1 \text{ 12}$$

$$\boxed{2} \boxed{3} \boxed{1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \boxed{1} \boxed{1} \boxed{2} \boxed{3}$$

① 234, 123, 312

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$$\det(\vec{a} + \vec{c}, \vec{c}, \vec{b})$$

$$= \det(\vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{b})$$

$$+ \det(\vec{c}, \vec{c}, \vec{b})$$

234, 123, 312

$$\det(\lambda \vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{c}) = \lambda \det(\vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{c})$$

234, 234, 123

② 11 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

(11 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10)

$$\det(\vec{a}, \vec{a}, \vec{c}) = 0$$

$$\det(E_3) = 1 \quad \det\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

③ 11 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

$$\det(\vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{c}) = -\det(\vec{c}, \vec{a}, \vec{c})$$

$$\det(\vec{a} + \vec{c}, \vec{a} + \vec{c}, \vec{c}) = 0 \quad \text{by } \textcircled{II}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \det(\vec{a}, \vec{a} + \vec{c}, \vec{c}) + \det(\vec{c}, \vec{a} + \vec{c}, \vec{c}) \\ &= \det(\vec{a}, \vec{a}, \vec{c}) + \det(\vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{c}) \\ &\quad + \det(\vec{c}, \vec{a}, \vec{c}) + \det(\vec{c}, \vec{c}, \vec{c}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\det(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c}) + \det(\vec{c}, \vec{a}, \vec{b}) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \det(\vec{c}, \vec{a}, \vec{b}) = -\det(\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c})$$

(V) $\vec{a}$ ਤੇ $\vec{b}$ ਦੋ ਵੈਕਟਰਾਂ ਦੇ $\vec{c}$ ਨੂੰ $\vec{c} = \vec{a} + \lambda \vec{b}$ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

$$\det(\vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{c}) = \det(\vec{a}, \vec{a} + \lambda \vec{b}, \vec{c})$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_0 &= \det(\vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{c}) + \lambda \det(\vec{a}, \vec{a}, \vec{c}) \\ &= \det(\vec{a}, \vec{c}, \vec{c}) = T_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -5 & -10 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 8 & 11 \\ 1 & 4 & 8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{rrr} -5 & 3 & -1 \\ +2 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ \hline 0 & 8 & 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{rrr} -10 & 1 & -2 \\ +2 & 10 & 10 & 10 \\ \hline 0 & 11 & 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 11 \\ 4 & 8 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 8 \times 8 - 4 \times 11 \\ &= 64 - 44 \\ &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

公式 (係因子展開の特殊形式)

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ \beta & a & b \\ \gamma & c & d \end{vmatrix} = \alpha \begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$$

(第2行公式に適用する)

公式

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha & * & * \\ 0 & \beta & * \\ 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{vmatrix} = \alpha \beta \gamma$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \alpha & 0 & 0 \\ * & \beta & 0 \\ * & * & \gamma \end{vmatrix} = \alpha \beta \gamma$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$



(1行1列×(-2)で2,3,4,12+
1行1列×(-3)で2,3,4,12+)

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \ 0 \ 4 \\ -2 \ 2 \ 10 \ 0 \\ \hline 0 \ -10 \ 4 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \ 1 \ 6 \\ -2 \ 3 \ 15 \ 0 \\ \hline 0 \ -14 \ 6 \end{array}$$

$$= - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & -10 & -14 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} -10 & -14 \\ 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \{ (-10) \times 6 - 4 \times (-14) \}$$

$$= - (-60 + 56)$$

$$= - (-4) = 4$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

=

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & -4 \\ 3 & -4 & -8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \ 4 \ 2 \\ -) \ 2 \ 4 \ 6 \\ \hline 0 \ 0 \ -4 \\ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \\ -) \ 3 \ 6 \ 9 \\ \hline -4 \ -8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3 \times 1 \times (-2)) &= 2 \times 2 \times 1 \times (-2) \\ (3 \times 1 \times (-3)) &= 3 \times 2 \times 1 \times (-3) \end{aligned}$$

$$= 1 \times \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ -4 & -8 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 0 \times (-8) - (-4)(-4) \\ &= -0 - 16 \\ &= -16 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -7 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 10 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 10 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -3 & 2 \\ -4 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$



$$= - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & -4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \dots$$