

# はじめに (数学基礎 B2)

数学基礎 B = 線形代数

教科書 「要点明解 線形数学」 培風館

(第1章 ベクトル)

(第2章 行列)

(第3章 連立1次方程式)

▶ 第4章 行列式

▶ 第5章 行列の対角化

講義の情報

<http://mathweb.sc.niigata-u.ac.jp/~hoshi/teaching-j.html>

シラバス

LINK

▶ ノートを取りながら講義を聴くこと。

(ノートを回収して確認する可能性があります)

▶ 講義 → 小テスト (理解度確認テスト, 学務情報システム内)

## 4.3 行列式の展開

### 定理 4.9 (重要)

$n$  次正方行列  $A, B$  に対して,  $|AB| = |A| |B|$ .

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$$|AB| = (a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21})(a_{21}b_{12} + a_{22}b_{22}) - (a_{11}b_{12} + a_{12}b_{22})(a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21})$$

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$$= \cancel{a_{11}b_{11}a_{21}b_{12}} + a_{11}b_{11}a_{22}b_{22} + a_{12}b_{21}a_{21}b_{12} \cancel{+ a_{12}b_{21}a_{22}b_{22}}$$

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### 注意

一般に,  $|A + B| \neq |A| + |B|$ .

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$$= (a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21})(b_{11}b_{22} - b_{12}b_{21}) = |A| |B|.$$

### 注意

一般に,  $|A + B| \neq |A| + |B|$ . 例えば,  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\Rightarrow |A| + |B| = 1 + 1 = 2 \neq 0 = |A + B|$ .

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但し,

$$A_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & \cancel{a_{1j}} & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \cancel{///} & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \cancel{a_{i1}} & \cancel{///} & \cancel{a_{i,j-1}} & \cancel{a_{ij}} & \cancel{a_{i,j+1}} & \cancel{///} & \cancel{a_{in}} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \cancel{///} & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & \cancel{a_{nj}} & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

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行列式の定義より,  $|A| = a_{11}\tilde{a}_{11} + \cdots + a_{1n}\tilde{a}_{1n}$ .

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## 定理 4.10

$A = (a_{ij}) : n$  次正方行列.

$$(1) \quad a_{i1}\tilde{a}_{j1} + \cdots + a_{in}\tilde{a}_{jn} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}\tilde{a}_{jk} = \begin{cases} |A| & (i = j) \\ 0 & (i \neq j); \end{cases}$$

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## 例 ( $n = 3$ ) 定理 4.10 (1)

$i = j = 1$ . 第 1 行に関する  $|A|$  の余因子展開.

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$A : n$  次正方行列.

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$|A| \neq 0 \Rightarrow A\tilde{A} = \tilde{A}A = |A| E_n \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \tilde{A}$  で  $A$  は正則.

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例

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}.$$

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$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ .  $A$  の  $(i, j)$  余因子  $\tilde{a}_{ij}$  は,

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定理 4.11 より,  $A$  : 正則  $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \neq 0$ .

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}. A \text{ の } (i, j) \text{ 余因子 } \tilde{a}_{ij} \text{ は,}$$

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$|A| \neq 0$  のとき,

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$$|A| \neq 0 \text{ のとき, } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \tilde{A} = \frac{1}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}} \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & a_{11} \end{pmatrix}.$$

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… 第 2 章の内容と一致している

## 例

$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ .  $A$  の  $(i, j)$  余因子  $\tilde{a}_{ij}$  は,

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{a}_{11} &= (-1)^{1+1}|a_{22}| = +|a_{22}| = a_{22}, & \tilde{a}_{12} &= (-1)^{1+2}|a_{21}| = -|a_{21}| = -a_{21}, \\ \tilde{a}_{21} &= (-1)^{2+1}|a_{12}| = -|a_{12}| = -a_{12}, & \tilde{a}_{22} &= (-1)^{2+2}|a_{11}| = +|a_{11}| = a_{11}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{A} = (\tilde{a}_{ji}) = (\tilde{a}_{ij})^T = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{a}_{11} & \tilde{a}_{21} \\ \tilde{a}_{12} & \tilde{a}_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & a_{11} \end{pmatrix}.$$

定理 4.11 より,  $A$  : 正則  $\Leftrightarrow |A| \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \neq 0$ .

$$|A| \neq 0 \text{ のとき, } A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \tilde{A} = \frac{1}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}} \begin{pmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & a_{11} \end{pmatrix}.$$

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▶ 各自, 第 4 章の章末問題 (教 p.91) をやっておく!

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

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$$\tilde{a}_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2, \quad \tilde{a}_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4, \quad \tilde{a}_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 2,$$

$$\tilde{a}_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1, \quad \tilde{a}_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2, \quad \tilde{a}_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1,$$

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$$|A| = a_{11}\tilde{a}_{11} + a_{12}\tilde{a}_{12} + a_{13}\tilde{a}_{13} = 1 \cdot (-2) + 0 \cdot 4 + (-1) \cdot 2 = -4.$$

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$$|A| = a_{11}\tilde{a}_{11} + a_{12}\tilde{a}_{12} + a_{13}\tilde{a}_{13} = 1 \cdot (-2) + 0 \cdot 4 + (-1) \cdot 2 = -4.$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \tilde{A} = \frac{1}{-4} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$