

2003年度基礎数学講義ノート(2-1組)

2003年5月24日分

1.4 ベクトル

列ベクトルを単にベクトルという.

ベクトル $\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$, $\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$ と $k \in \mathbb{R}$ に対して

$$(1) \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n + b_n \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots \text{和}$$

$$(2) k\mathbf{a} = \begin{pmatrix} ka_1 \\ \vdots \\ ka_n \end{pmatrix} \dots\dots \text{スカラー倍}$$

また $\mathbf{0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ を零ベクトルという.

一般のベクトルに対しても, 定理 1.2 と同じ性質が成り立つ.

2章. 行列式

2.1 2次と3次の行列式

(1) x_1, x_2 を未知数とする連立方程式

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 = b_1 & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 = b_2 & \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

を形式的に解いてみる.

① $\times a_{22}$ - ② $\times a_{12}$ より

$$\begin{array}{r} a_{11}a_{22}x_1 + a_{12}a_{22}x_2 = b_1a_{22} \\ -) \quad a_{12}a_{21}x_1 + a_{12}a_{22}x_2 = a_{12}b_2 \\ \hline (a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21})x_1 = b_1a_{22} - a_{12}b_2 \end{array} \quad \therefore x_1 = \frac{b_1a_{22} - a_{12}b_2}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}}$$

同様に $x_2 = \frac{a_{11}b_2 - b_1a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}}$

よって, 2次正方行列の行列式(5/10で紹介済)を用いれば

$$x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad x_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}} \quad \text{2次のクラームルの公式}$$

(2) x_1, x_2, x_3 を未知数とする連立方程式

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 & \dots \textcircled{1} \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 & \dots \textcircled{2} \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 & \dots \textcircled{3} \end{cases}$$

を形式的に解いてみる.

① $\times a_{33} - ③ \times a_{13}$ より

$$\begin{array}{r} a_{11}a_{33}x_1 + a_{12}a_{33}x_2 + a_{13}a_{33}x_3 = b_1a_{33} \\ -) \quad a_{13}a_{31}x_1 + a_{13}a_{32}x_2 + a_{13}a_{33}x_3 = a_{13}b_3 \\ \hline (a_{11}a_{33} - a_{13}a_{31})x_1 + (a_{12}a_{33} - a_{13}a_{32})x_2 = b_1a_{33} - a_{13}b_3 \quad \dots \textcircled{4} \end{array}$$

② $\times a_{33} - ③ \times a_{23}$ より

$$\begin{array}{r} a_{21}a_{33}x_1 + a_{22}a_{33}x_2 + a_{23}a_{33}x_3 = b_2a_{33} \\ -) \quad a_{23}a_{31}x_1 + a_{23}a_{32}x_2 + a_{23}a_{33}x_3 = a_{23}b_3 \\ \hline (a_{21}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{31})x_1 + (a_{22}a_{33} - a_{23}a_{32})x_2 = b_2a_{33} - a_{23}b_3 \quad \dots \textcircled{5} \end{array}$$

④, ⑤ を (1) を使って x_1 についてのみ解けば

$$x_1 = \frac{b_1a_{22}a_{33} + a_{13}b_2a_{32} + a_{12}a_{23}b_3 - a_{13}a_{22}b_3 - a_{12}b_2a_{33} - b_1a_{23}a_{32}}{a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}} \quad \dots (*)$$

ここで, 分子は分母で

$$a_{11} \rightarrow b_1, \quad a_{21} \rightarrow b_2, \quad a_{31} \rightarrow b_3$$

に変えたものであることに注意.

2次正方行列のときにならって, (*) の分母で $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$ の行列式 $|A|$ を定める.

$$\begin{aligned} |A| &= \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + \underbrace{a_{13}a_{21}a_{32}} + \underbrace{a_{12}a_{23}a_{31}} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - \underbrace{a_{12}a_{21}a_{33}} - \underbrace{a_{11}a_{23}a_{32}} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

サラスの方法

このとき, x_2, x_3 も同様に計算すれば

$$x_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_2 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ b_3 & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad x_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & b_2 & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & b_3 & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}}, \quad x_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & b_2 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & b_3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}}$$

3次のクラームルの公式

演習 2A

$$1. (1) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ 2 & 8 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot 8 - 7 \cdot 2 = 10$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 4 & -3 & 6 \\ 5 & 3 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot (-3) \cdot (-7) + 4 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 - 4 \cdot (-3) \cdot 5 - 2 \cdot 4 \cdot (-7) - 3 \cdot 6 \cdot 3 = 233$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 9 + 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 - 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 9 - 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 = 0$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 + 7 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 0 - 7 \cdot 3 \cdot 0 - 4 \cdot 0 \cdot 5 - 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 0 = 30$$