

$(\frac{32}{5}, -\frac{28}{5})$ への導出は
 本問だけでなく $f_{xx} < 1$
 でもよい。

I 関数 $f(x, y) := x^2 + 3xy + y^2 + 4x - 8y$ の停留点を求めましょう。

解答

$$\begin{aligned} f_x &= 2x + 3y + 0 + 4 + 0 \\ &= 2x + 3y + 4 = 0 \\ f_y &= 0 + 3x + 2y + 0 - 8 \\ &= 3x + 2y - 8 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

すなわち

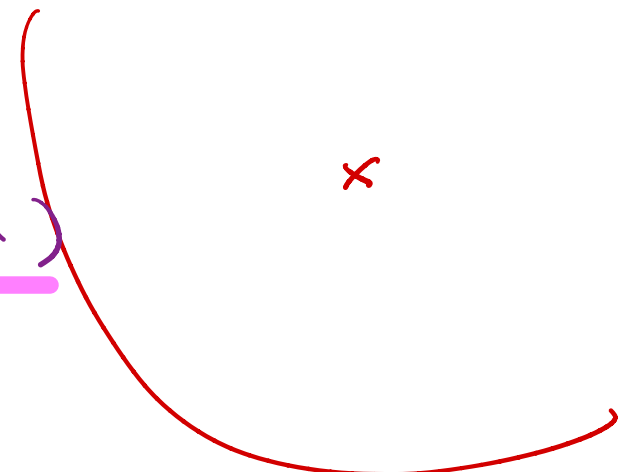
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = -4 \\ 3x + 2y = 8 \end{cases}$$

をクラメールの公式で解くと

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 8 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-32}{-5} = \frac{32}{5} \\ y &= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 3 & 8 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{28}{-5} = -\frac{28}{5} \end{aligned}$$

となりますから、 f の停留点は $(x, y) = (\frac{32}{5}, -\frac{28}{5})$ です。

$f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (a, b) \in U$
 $\cap \mathbb{R}^2 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)$
 $(a, b) \in U \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma_2} \tau \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_2} \nu \right)$
 \Downarrow
 $f \circ \nu$
 $(a, b) \in \tau \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_2} \tau \right) \cup \tau \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_2} \nu \right)$
 $\Rightarrow f_{xx}(a, b) = f_{yy}(a, b) = 0$



L02

$$f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

i.e. = that is

(I) (1) (a, b) is a stationary point i.e. $f_x(a, b) = f_y(a, b) = 0$

(2) $f_{xx}(a, b) > 0$, $f_{yy}(a, b) > 0$, $f_{xy}(a, b) < 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} f_{xx}(a, b) & f_{xy}(a, b) \\ f_{yx}(a, b) & f_{yy}(a, b) \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ is a local minimum at (a, b) . Hesse's criterion.

(II)

(1) (a, b)

(2) $\begin{vmatrix} \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{vmatrix} < 0 \Rightarrow$ not a local min or max.

$f_{xx} = (f_x)_x, f_{xy} = (f_x)_y, f_{yx} = (f_y)_x, f_{yy} = (f_y)_y$...
Young's theorem.

$$\underline{f_x = 2x + 3y + 4}$$

$$\underline{f_y = 3x + 2y - 8}$$

$$f_{xx} = 2, \quad f_{xy} = 3$$

$$f_{yx} = 3, \quad f_{yy} = 2$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} f_{xx} & f_{xy} \\ f_{yx} & f_{yy} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -5 < 0$$

$$\rightarrow \left(\frac{32}{5}, -\frac{28}{5} \right)$$

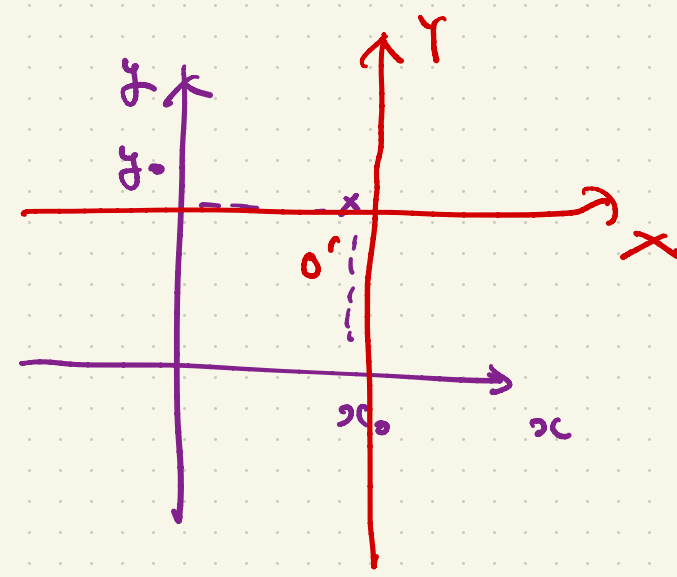
2. Ordnung ist 2. Ordnung

folgt 2. Ordnung

$$z = x^2 + 3xy + y^2 + 4x - 8y.$$

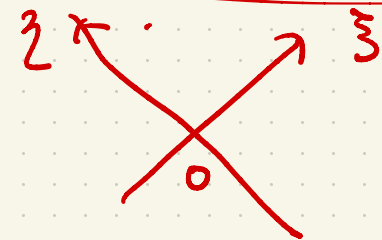
平行移動の座標変換

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} x + x_0 \\ y + y_0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



$$\exists \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ such that}$$

$$z = X^2 + 3XY + Y^2 + f$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} z \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

z is the square root of the matrix.

II クラメールの公式を用いて $\begin{cases} x+2y-z = 1 \\ 2x-y+z = -1 \end{cases}$ を満たす (x, y, z) に対して x, y を z で表しましょう.

解答

$$\begin{cases} x+2y = z+1 \\ 2x-y = -z-1 \end{cases}$$

をクラメールの公式を用いて x, y について解くと

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} z+1 & 1 \\ -z-1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{1}{5} \{-(z+1) - 2(-z-1)\} = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot (z+1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & z+1 \\ -1 & -z-1 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{1}{5} \{(-z-1) - 2(z+1)\} = -\frac{1}{5} \cdot (-3z-3) \\ &= \frac{3}{5}(z+1) \end{aligned}$$

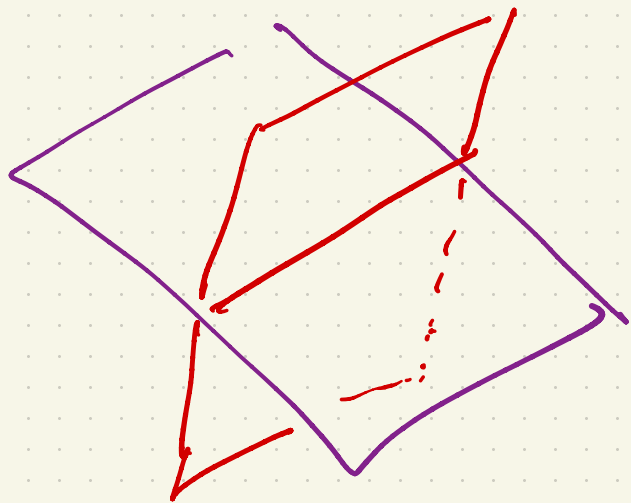
$(0, 0, -1)$ を通る $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ の法線ベクトル $\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ の平面

$(0, 0, -1)$ を通る $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ の法線ベクトル $\vec{m} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ の平面

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 5 \neq 0$$

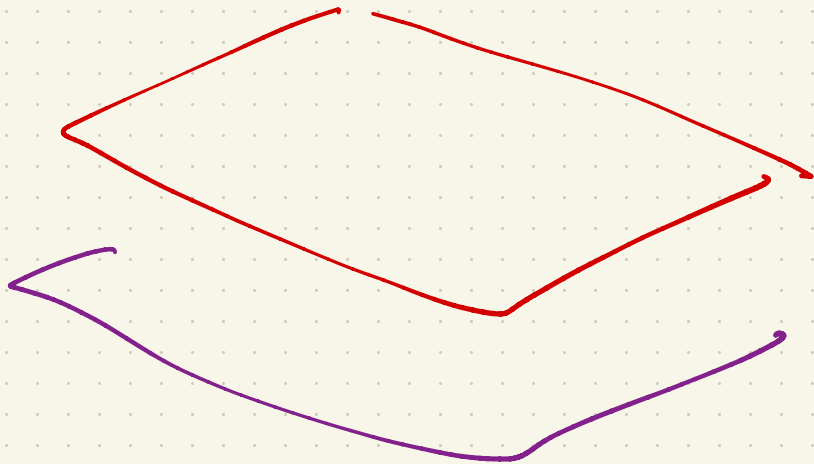
\neq

2つの直線は交点を持つ。

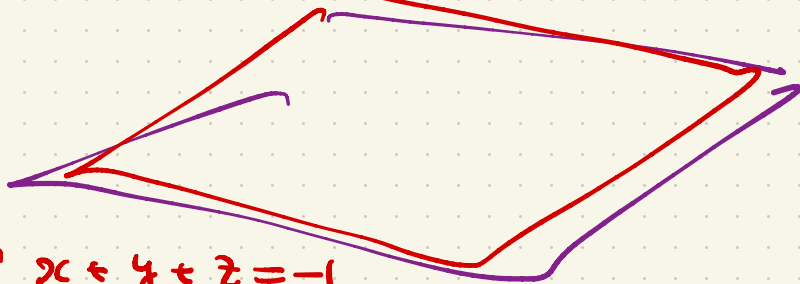


$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ e_1 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ e_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

||



OR



$$\begin{cases} x + y + z = -1 \\ 2x + 2y + 2z = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ e_1 \\ c_1 \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ e_2 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ e_1 & e_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \text{OR} \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\text{OR} \quad \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ e_1 & e_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \vee \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \vee \quad \begin{vmatrix} e_1 & e_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

III] 次の行列の積を計算しましょう。

- (1) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ (2) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ (3) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ (4) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$
 (5) $\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}$ (6) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

解答 (1) $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ (2) $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ az \end{pmatrix}$ (3) $\begin{pmatrix} y \\ x \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ (4) $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ \lambda x + z \end{pmatrix}$ (5) $\begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta+\alpha) \\ \sin(\theta+\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$ (6) $\begin{pmatrix} x+2y \\ 4x+3y \end{pmatrix}$

(1)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

I_3 は 3 次元単位行列

$I_3 \vec{v} = \vec{v} \quad (\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3)$

1行と2行を交換

(2)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ az \end{pmatrix}$$

↑ 1行と2行を交換
aを掛ける

(3)
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ x \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

↑ 1行と2行を交換

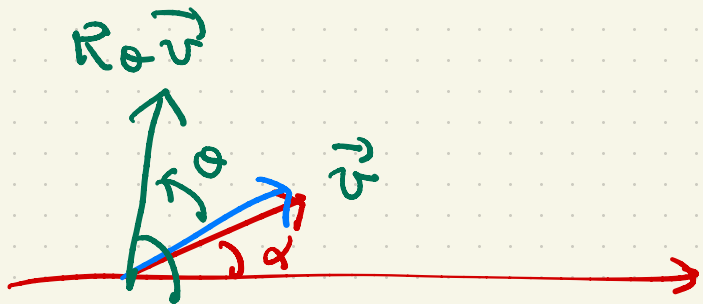
I $i \neq j$ i 行 $\leftrightarrow j$ 行 a 交換 $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

II $a \neq 0$ i 行 $\times a$ 倍 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & a & \\ & & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ ay \\ z \end{pmatrix}$
 $\begin{pmatrix} a & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & a & \\ & & \end{pmatrix}$ \rightarrow 行 $\times a$ 倍

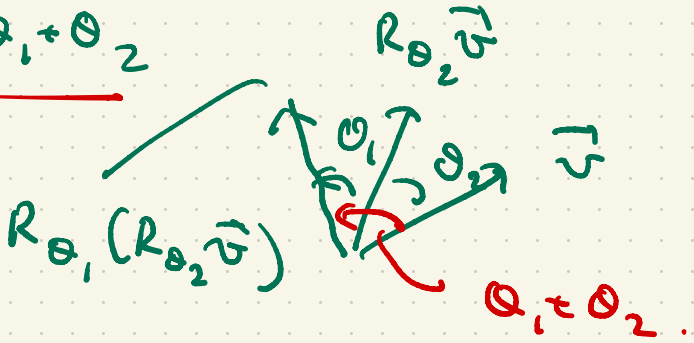
III $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \lambda & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ \lambda x_1 + z_1 & \lambda x_2 + z_2 & \lambda x_3 + z_3 \end{pmatrix}$
 行 $\times a$ 倍形. 1 行 $\times \lambda \rightarrow 3$ 行 $= 00z_3$.

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}}_{= R_\theta} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta + \alpha) \\ \sin(\theta + \alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

\vec{v}



$R_{\theta_1} R_{\theta_2} = R_{\theta_1 + \theta_2}$



$$\underbrace{R_{-\theta} \cdot R_{\theta}}_X = R_{\theta} \cdot \underbrace{R_{-\theta}}_X = I_2$$

$$R_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= R_{\theta}$$

$$R_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

R_{θ} は \mathbb{R} 可換

$$(R_{\theta})^{-1} = R_{-\theta}$$

$$A \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow & \rightarrow & \uparrow \\ \mathbb{R} & & \mathbb{R} \end{matrix}$$

$$A: \mathbb{R} \text{ 可換} \Leftrightarrow AX = XA = I_2 \in \mathbb{R} \text{ 可換} \rightarrow X \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$$

可換性.

$$\left. \begin{matrix} AX = XA = I_2 \\ AY = YA = I_2 \end{matrix} \right\} \rightsquigarrow X = Y.$$

$$A^{-1} = X = Y = I_2.$$

可換性.

$\vec{a}, \vec{b}, \vec{c} \in \mathbf{R}^n$ とします. 以下の行列の積を計算しましょう.

(1) $(\vec{a} \ \vec{b} \ \vec{c}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ (2) $(\vec{a} \ \vec{b}) \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$

解答 (1) $\vec{a} - 2\vec{b} + 3\vec{c}$ (2) $3\vec{a} + 4\vec{b}$