


线性 基底, 行列表示

K : 体

线性代数

V : K -lin sp $\ni v_1, \dots, v_n$

基底 $O_V = O_K \cdot v_1 + \dots + O_K v_n$

$\langle \rangle$

$\langle \rangle$

$$V = K^n$$

有限生成

R 加群

$$\mathbb{C}^n = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$$

$$e_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow i$$

$V: \mathbb{R}$ -lm sp f.g.

\Rightarrow 基底 \exists \square

(v_1, \dots, v_n)

$w_1, \dots, w_m: \text{lm indep}$

\exists v_{21}, \dots, v_{2j} \exists \square \square

基底に \square \square

$$\textcircled{1} V = \langle w_1, \dots, w_m \rangle \text{ is OK}$$

O.W. \nexists v_p

$$\exists p \ v_p \notin \langle w_1, \dots, w_m \rangle$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ if } v_1, \dots, v_l \in \langle w_1, \dots, w_m \rangle$$

$$V = \langle v_1, \dots, v_l \rangle \subseteq \langle w_1, \dots, w_m \rangle$$

$\exists \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R} \ w_1, \dots, w_m, \forall p \neq 1 \Rightarrow \alpha_i \neq 0$

$$\textcircled{1} c_1 w_1 + \dots + c_m w_m + d v_p = 0$$

$$\underline{d=0} \quad \forall_i \ c_i = 0 \quad \Bigg| \quad \begin{matrix} d \neq 0 \\ \neq 0 \end{matrix} \quad v_p = -\sum_i \frac{c_i}{d} w_i$$

Thm 基底の個数は well-def

① $u_i \sim u_a$

$u_i \sim u_j : \forall a \text{ 基底 } a \leq b$

$u_1 \sim u_i \quad \underline{u_{i+1} \sim u_j} : \text{基底}$

\Downarrow ~~基底~~ $\exists u_{i+1}$

$u_i \sim u_{i+1} \quad u_{i+2} \dots u_j$ 基底と示す

$(i=0, \dots, a-1)$

$$\underline{u_i \sim u_a \quad u'_{a\epsilon} \sim u'_b}$$

基 $\{u_i\}$

$$u'_{a\epsilon} = \sum_{i=1}^a c_i u_i$$

$$u'_{a\epsilon} \neq 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_a \end{pmatrix} \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\text{for } \sum_{i=1}^a c_i u_i + (-1) u'_{a\epsilon} = 0$$

$$\text{for } u_i \sim u_a \quad u'_{a\epsilon} \sim u'_b \quad (\neq)$$

基 $\{u_i\}$ 独立 $\{u_i\}$ 非正交

$$u_{i+1} = C_1 u_i + \dots + C_n u_i$$

$$+ d_{i+1} u'_{i+1} + \dots + d_b u'_b$$

と係数 z^i がある

$$\exists d_j \neq 0 \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{O.W.} \\ u_{i+1} \in \langle u_i \sim u_i \rangle \\ \text{基底} \end{array} \right)$$

と $u_{i+1} \neq 0$ と z^i がある

claim $u_i \sim u_{i+1}, u'_{i+2}, \dots, u'_b$ は基底

① と ② を check

②

$$\langle u_1 \sim u_i \quad u_{i+1} \quad u'_{i+2} \sim u'_b \rangle \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} u_1, \dots, u_i \\ u'_{i+2}, \dots, u'_b \end{matrix}$$

$$\left(u_{i+1} - \sum_{j=1}^i c_j u_j - \sum_{k=i+2}^b d_k u'_k \right) d_{i+1}$$

u_{i+1}

$$\therefore (f \in \mathcal{P}) \supseteq \langle u_1 \sim u_i, u'_{i+1}, \dots, u'_b \rangle$$

$$\therefore (f \in \mathcal{P}) = V$$

\Downarrow
 V

① $x_1 u_1 + \dots + x_i u_i + y u_{i+1} + z_{i+1} u'_{i+2}$

$$+ \dots + z_b u'_b = 0$$

$$y d_{i+1} u_{i+1} + \sum_{j=1}^i -\frac{c_j y}{d_{i+1}} u_j + \sum_{j=i+2}^b -\frac{d_j y}{d_{i+1}} u'_j$$

$$u_1 \dots u_{i+1}, u'_{i+2}, \dots, u'_b \text{ form a basis } \mathcal{B} \text{ of } \mathcal{P} \quad y=0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_j = 0 \\ z_j = 0 \end{matrix}$$

行列表示

数の集まり 行列積

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} ax & by \\ cz & dw \end{pmatrix}$$

prop V : 基底 $v_1 \sim v_n$

W : k -lin sp

$$\text{Hom}_k(V, W) = \{ f: V \rightarrow W : k\text{-linear} \}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \Downarrow f & \text{if } b \text{ if } \\ W^n & (f(v_1), \dots, f(v_n)) & \end{array}$$

$$W^n \xrightarrow{\psi} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(U, W)$$

$$(w'_1, \dots, w'_n) \mapsto \varphi : V \rightarrow W$$

あつた

$w_1, \dots, w_m \in$

W の基底

$$v = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i v_i \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n c_i w'_i$$

$$\exists! \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

この写像は \mathbb{R} -linear である

すなわち φ は \mathbb{R} -linear である

Ex

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(\mathbb{R}, W) \stackrel{\text{bij}}{\simeq} W$$

お話し (※田の補題)

$$\text{Nat}(H^A, X) \stackrel{\text{bij}}{\simeq} X(A)$$

これが「AC」の「C」

\mathbb{N}^n - 3.4 7 (国) 3.10 の 4 章

$W: \{ \sum_{i=1}^m w_i \mid w_i \sim w_m \in \mathbb{R} \}$

Is $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(V, W) \rightarrow M_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$

ψ

$f \mapsto (a_{ij})_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq m \\ 1 \leq j \leq n}}$

$$\text{S.t. } f(v_j) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_{ij} w_i$$

~~a_{je}~~

prop

$$V \xrightarrow{f} W \xrightarrow{g} U$$

$v_1 \sim v_n$ $w_1 \sim w_n$ $u_1 \sim u_m$: 基底

f の表行 $B \in M_{n,l}(k)$

$$\text{by } f(v_p) = \sum_{i=1}^n b_{ip} w_i$$

g の表行 $A \in M_{m,n}(k)$ by

$$f(w_q) = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{jq} u_j$$

$(g \circ f)$ の表行 $C \in M_{m,l}(k)$ by

$$(g \circ f)(v_r) = \sum_{k=1}^m C_{kr} u_k$$

主張 $AB = C$

$$(g \circ f = (g \circ f))$$



$$(g \circ f)(v_r) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m b_{ir} a_{ji} u_j$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} b_{ir} \right) u_j$$

$$\therefore (AB)_{jr} = C_{jr} \quad \therefore AB = C$$

行列の積と表現行列

$$F_A(e_i) = Ae_i$$

$$= A a_{ji} e_j$$

$$z_i = \sum a_{ji} e_j$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right)$$

$$R^d \xrightarrow{F_R} R^c \xrightarrow{F_Q} R^b \xrightarrow{F_P} R^a$$

$$\underbrace{(F_P \circ F_Q)}_{\text{"}} \circ F_R = F_P \circ \underbrace{(F_Q \circ F_R)}_{\text{"}}$$

$$F_{PQ} \circ F_R$$

$$F_P \circ F_{QR}$$

"

"

$$F_{(PQ)R}$$

$$F_{P(QR)}$$

$$\therefore (PQ)R = P(QR)$$

基底の変換

$v_1 \sim v_n$ 旧

$v'_1 \sim v'_n$ 新

$$P = (p_{ij}) \quad | \leq i, j \leq n$$

$$v'_j = \sum_i p_{ij} v_i$$

map P is invertible

$v'_1 \sim v'_n$

$v_1 \sim v_n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ by

$$v'_k = \sum_j g_{jk} v'_j$$

$$= \sum_{j,i} g_{jk} p_{ij} v_i$$

$$= \sum_i \left(\sum_j p_{ij} g_{jk} \right) v_i$$

$$\therefore (PQ)_{ik} = \delta_{ik}$$

$$\therefore PQ = E_n$$

$$Q = (E_n + \dots)$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 V \quad v_1 \sim v_n \\
 \quad v'_1 \sim v'_n \quad \downarrow P \\
 \quad \quad \quad v'_f = \sum_{i=1}^n P_{ij} v_i
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 W \quad w_1 \sim w_m \\
 \quad w'_1 \sim w'_m \quad \downarrow Q \\
 \quad \quad \quad w'_f = \sum_{i=1}^m Q_{ij} w_i
 \end{array}$$

$$f(v_e) = \sum_{g=1}^m A_{ge} w_g$$

$$f(v'_e) = \sum_{g=1}^m B_{ge} w'_g$$

$$\Rightarrow B = Q^{-1} A P$$

$$f(v_l) = \sum_{g=1}^m B_{gl} Q_{ig} w_i$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m P_{il} A_{gi} w_g$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\sum_{g=1}^m (AP)_{gl} w_g$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\sum_{l=1}^m (QB)_{il} w_l$$

$$\parallel$$

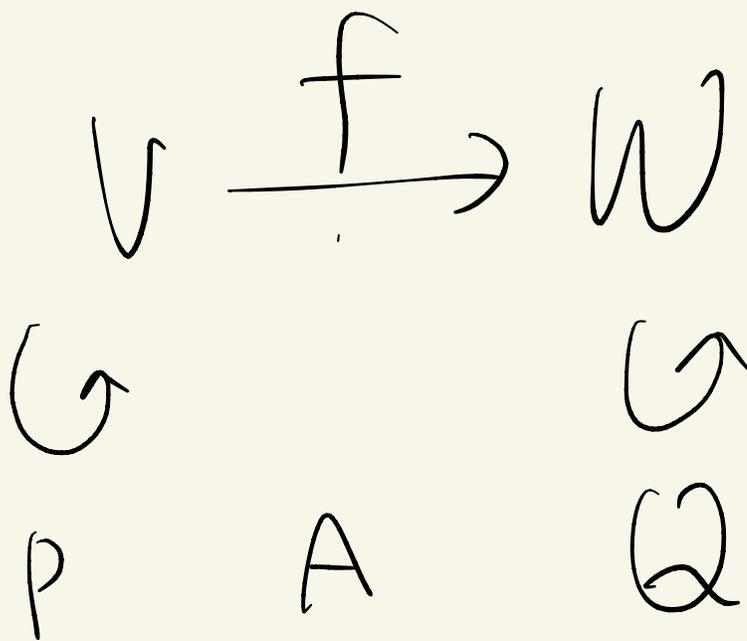
$$\sum_{g=1}^m (AP)_{gl} w_g$$

$$g=1 \sim m$$

$$l=1 \sim n$$

$$\therefore (AP)_{gl} = (QB)_{gl}$$

$$\therefore AP = QB$$



$$\downarrow \\
 Q^{-1}AP$$

② $V=W$
 (linear f is idempotent)
 this

$$P=Q$$

$$\hookrightarrow P^T A P \in \mathbb{C}^n$$

\rightarrow is $A \in \mathbb{C}$

① $A: \text{given } (m \times n)$

Jordan ~~block~~ ~~matrix~~

$Q: m \times m$ 可逆 $\in \mathbb{C}$ (invertible)

$P: n \times n$ 可逆

$Q^{-1}AP \in \mathbb{C}^n$ \rightarrow ランク ~~block~~ ~~matrix~~