

平面ベクトルの世界  
足し算  
スカラ-倍  
 $a$   $b$   $a+b$

2次元の列ベクトルの世界  
 $\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \end{pmatrix}$  足し算  
 $\alpha \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a_1 \\ \alpha a_2 \end{pmatrix}$  スカラ-倍

• 基底  $(e_1, e_2)$

$$\alpha = (e_1, e_2) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_2 \quad \alpha \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

平面ベクトルの全体  $V^2$

$V^2$  から  $V^2$  への線形写像の世界

$$\begin{cases} \varphi(a+b) = \varphi(a) + \varphi(b) \\ \varphi(\alpha a) = \alpha \varphi(a) \end{cases}$$

$$(\varphi + \psi)(a) = \varphi(a) + \psi(a) \quad \text{足し算}$$

$$(\alpha \varphi)(a) = \alpha \varphi(a) \quad \text{スカラ-倍}$$

$$(\varphi \cdot \psi)(a) = \varphi(\psi(a)) \quad \text{合成-合成写像}$$

$$\alpha \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x \mapsto \sin x^2$$

$$x \mapsto x^2$$

$$\psi \mapsto \sin \psi$$

$2 \times 2$  の行列の世界

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A+B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a_{11} & \alpha a_{12} \\ \alpha a_{21} & \alpha a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

足し算  
スカラ-倍

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11}a_{11}+b_{12}a_{21} \\ b_{21}a_{11}+b_{22}a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{行列の積}$$

$$(\varphi(e_1), \varphi(e_2))$$

$$= (e_1, e_2) A$$

$$\varphi \mapsto A$$

$(e_1, e_2)$  は基底 fixed

$$\text{平面上のベクトル } \alpha \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad b \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_2 \quad \alpha + b \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ b &= b_1 e_1 + b_2 e_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha + b = (a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_2) + (b_1 e_1 + b_2 e_2)$$

$$= (a_1 + b_1) e_1 + (a_2 + b_2) e_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha a &= \alpha (a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_2) \quad (\alpha \in \mathbb{R}) \quad \alpha \alpha \leftrightarrow \alpha \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha \alpha \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a_1 \\ \alpha a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (\alpha a_1) e_1 + (\alpha a_2) e_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$V^2 \times V^2$$

$$(a_1, a_2) + (b_1, b_2) = (a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2)$$

$$(\varphi(\oplus_1), \varphi(\oplus_2)) = (\oplus_1, \oplus_2)A \quad \varphi \leftrightarrow A$$

$$(\varphi(\oplus_1), \varphi(\oplus_2)) = (\oplus_1, \oplus_2)B \quad \varphi \leftrightarrow B$$

$$\begin{aligned} ((\varphi+\psi)(\oplus_1), (\varphi+\psi)(\oplus_2)) &= (\varphi(\oplus_1)+\psi(\oplus_1), \varphi(\oplus_2)+\psi(\oplus_2)) \\ &= (\varphi(\oplus_1), \varphi(\oplus_2)) + (\psi(\oplus_1), \psi(\oplus_2)) \\ &= (\oplus_1, \oplus_2)A + (\oplus_1, \oplus_2)B \quad \varphi+\psi \leftrightarrow A+B \\ &= (\oplus_1, \oplus_2)(A+B) \end{aligned}$$

### レポート問題

$\oplus_1, \oplus_2$  は  $V^2$  のベクトル

$$\text{① } (\oplus_1, \oplus_2)A + (\oplus_1, \oplus_2)B = (\oplus_1, \oplus_2)(A+B)$$

$$\text{② } \varphi \leftrightarrow A \Rightarrow \alpha\varphi \leftrightarrow \alpha A \quad \text{を示せ}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ((\varphi \circ \varphi)(\oplus_1), (\varphi \circ \varphi)(\oplus_2)) &= \varphi(\varphi(\oplus_1), \varphi(\oplus_2)) \\ &= \varphi((\oplus_1, \oplus_2)A) \\ &= (\varphi(\oplus_1), \varphi(\oplus_2))A \\ &= ((\oplus_1, \oplus_2)B)A \\ &= (\oplus_1, \oplus_2)(BA) \end{aligned}$$

### n次元の線型空間

足し算 8つの公理  
スカラーリー倍

基底(base) n個のベクトル

$\oplus_1, \dots, \oplus_n$

$V$  の任意のベクトル  $a$  が、 $\exists! (a_1, \dots, a_n)$   
such that  $a = a_1\oplus_1 + \dots + a_n\oplus_n$

$$a \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

基底の定義!!  $\{\cdot, \omega\}$

$$a_1\oplus_1 + \dots + a_n\oplus_n = b_1\oplus_1 + \dots + b_n\oplus_n \Rightarrow a_i = b_i, \dots, a_n = b_n$$

$$(a_1 - b_1)\oplus_1 + \dots + (a_n - b_n)\oplus_n = 0$$

$$c_1\oplus_1 + \dots + c_n\oplus_n = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = 0$$

$\oplus_1, \dots, \oplus_n$  は  
線型独立、一次独立

$$\alpha a = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \quad \text{if } a \neq 0$$

平面ベクトルの世界に戻る

$$C_1\mathbf{e}_1 + C_2\mathbf{e}_2 = \theta \Rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = \theta \quad \text{線型従属、一次従属}$$

$\mathbf{e}_1$ と $\mathbf{e}_2$ が線型独立でない

同時に $\theta$ でない $C_1$ と $C_2$ がある、 $C_1 \neq \theta$

$$C_1\mathbf{e}_1 + C_2\mathbf{e}_2 = \theta$$

$$\mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1}\mathbf{e}_2 = \theta \quad \mathbf{e}_1 = \frac{C_2}{C_1}\mathbf{e}_2 \quad \mathbf{e}_1 \text{と} \mathbf{e}_2 \text{は同一直線上にある。}$$

### ③空間のベクトル

$\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3$ が1次従属



$\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3$ は同一平面上にある

平面ベクトルの世界

スケーリング  $\alpha$

$\alpha + b$

基底  $(\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2)$

$\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \begin{pmatrix} \vec{e}_1 \\ \vec{e}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha_1 \vec{e}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{e}_2$

平面ベクトルの全体  $V^2$

$A \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{x \mapsto \sin x} x^2$

$\psi \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{x \mapsto x^2} \psi \cdot \psi$

合成写像

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

$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

$A+B =$

$BA =$

平面上のベクトル  $\alpha \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$        $V^2 \times V^2$   
 $b \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$        $\begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$  (ψ)  
 $a = a_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + a_2 \mathbf{e}_2$      $a + b \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$  (ψ+)  
 $b = b_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + b_2 \mathbf{e}_2$   
 $a + b = (a_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + a_2 \mathbf{e}_2) + (b_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + b_2 \mathbf{e}_2)$   
 $\alpha \in \mathbb{R} (a_1 + b_1) \mathbf{e}_1 + (a_2 + b_2) \mathbf{e}_2 \quad \alpha \alpha \leftrightarrow \alpha \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = (\psi$   
 $\alpha \alpha = \alpha(a_1 \mathbf{e}_1 + a_2 \mathbf{e}_2) \quad \alpha \alpha \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a_1 \\ \alpha a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = (\psi$   
 $= (\alpha a_1) \mathbf{e}_1 + (\alpha a_2) \mathbf{e}_2$   
 $((\psi \circ \varphi)(\mathbf{e}_1), (\psi \circ \varphi)(\mathbf{e}_2)) = \psi(\varphi(\mathbf{e}_1), \varphi(\mathbf{e}_2))$   
 $= \psi((\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2)A) = (\psi(\mathbf{e}_1), \psi(\mathbf{e}_2))A = ((\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2)B)$

$V^2 \times V^2$   
 $\begin{pmatrix} a_1 + b_1 \\ a_2 + b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$  (ψ)  
 $(\varphi(\mathbf{e}_1), \varphi(\mathbf{e}_2)) = (\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2)A$   
 $(\psi(\mathbf{e}_1), \psi(\mathbf{e}_2)) = (\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2)B$  ψ.  
 $(\varphi + \psi)(\mathbf{e}_1), (\varphi + \psi)(\mathbf{e}_2) = (\varphi(\mathbf{e}_1), \varphi(\mathbf{e}_2) + (\psi(\mathbf{e}_1), \psi(\mathbf{e}_2)$   
 $\alpha \leftrightarrow \alpha \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = (\varphi(\mathbf{e}_1), \varphi(\mathbf{e}_2)) + (\psi(\mathbf{e}_1), \psi(\mathbf{e}_2)$   
 $\leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a_1 \\ \alpha a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} = (\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2)A + (\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2)B$   
 $= (\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2)(A + B)$  左→右問題  
 $\psi(\varphi(\mathbf{e}_1), \varphi(\mathbf{e}_2))$  I  $(\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2)A + (\psi(\mathbf{e}_1), \psi(\mathbf{e}_2))$   
 $((\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2)B)A = (\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2)(BA)$  II  $\psi \leftrightarrow A =$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \varphi(\Phi_2) = (\Phi_1, \Phi_2) A \\
 & \psi(\Phi_2) = (\Phi_1, \Phi_2) B
 \end{aligned}
 \quad 
 \begin{array}{c}
 \varphi \leftrightarrow A \\
 \psi \leftrightarrow B \\
 \varphi, \psi \leftrightarrow BA
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\Phi_1, (\varphi + \psi)(\Phi_2)) = (\varphi(\Phi_1) + \psi(\Phi_1), \varphi(\Phi_2) + \psi(\Phi_2)) \\
 & \varphi(\Phi_2) + (\psi(\Phi_1), \psi(\Phi_2)) \\
 & \Rightarrow A + (\Phi_1, \Phi_2) B
 \end{aligned}$$

左→右問題  $\Phi_1, \Phi_2 \in V^2$  の条件

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (A + B) \stackrel{\text{I}}{=} (\Phi_1, \Phi_2) A + (\Phi_1, \Phi_2) B = (\Phi_1, \Phi_2)(A + B) \\
 & A = (\Phi_1, \Phi_2)(BA) \stackrel{\text{II}}{=} \varphi \leftrightarrow A \Rightarrow \varphi \leftrightarrow \alpha A \text{ で} \Rightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

2次元  
n次元の線形空間  $V$

基底 (base)  $\Phi_1, \dots, \Phi_n$

スカラー-係数  $a_1, \dots, a_n$

$V$  の任意のベクトル  $a$  が

$\exists! (a_1, \dots, a_n)$  such that

$$a = a_1 \Phi_1 + \dots + a_n \Phi_n$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 a_1 \Phi_1 + \dots + a_n \Phi_n \\
 (a - b_1) \Phi_1 + \dots + \\
 b_1 \Phi_1 + \dots + b_n \Phi_n
 \end{array}$$

$$a \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha a = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi(a+b) = \varphi(a) + \varphi(b) \\ \varphi(\alpha a) = \alpha \varphi(a) \end{array} \right. \quad a \nearrow$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} a_1 e_1 + \dots + a_n e_n &= b_1 e_1 + \dots + b_n e_n \Rightarrow a_1 = b_1, \dots, a_n = b_n \\ (a_1 - b_1) e_1 + \dots + (a_n - b_n) e_n &= 0 \\ c_1 e_1 + \dots + c_n e_n &= 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = 0 \end{aligned}}$$

$$\alpha a = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = 0 \quad f(x, y)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi(a+b) = \varphi(a) + \varphi(b) \\ \varphi(\alpha a) = \alpha \varphi(a) \end{array} \right. \quad a \nearrow$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} b_1 e_1 + \dots + b_n e_n &\Rightarrow a_1 = b_1, \dots, a_n = b_n \quad \text{从上} \\ (a_1 - b_1) e_1 + \dots + (a_n - b_n) e_n &= 0 \\ c_1 e_1 + \dots + c_n e_n &= 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = 0 \end{aligned}}$$

平面ヘトルの世界(=簇3)

$$C_1\mathbf{e}_1 + C_2\mathbf{e}_2 = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow C_1 = C_2 = 0$$

$\mathbf{e}_1$  と  $\mathbf{e}_2$  が平行でないことを立てよ!!

同時に  $C_1 \neq 0$  でない  $C_1, C_2$  がある?  $C_1 \neq 0$

$$C_1\mathbf{e}_1 + C_2\mathbf{e}_2 = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{e}_1 + \frac{C_2}{C_1}\mathbf{e}_2 = \mathbf{0} \quad \mathbf{e}_1 = -\frac{C_2}{C_1}\mathbf{e}_2$$

$\mathbf{e}_1$  と  $\mathbf{e}_2$  は同一直線上に  
ある

### III 空間のヘトル 簇3

$\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3$  が以従属

$\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_3$  が同一平面上にある

$$(A+B)$$