

微積分 (7コマ目)

べき級数 (無限次の多項式)

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

x は実数

x も複素数 $z = x + iy$ におきかえり

$$e^z = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} + \dots$$

足算と掛け算が定数でできなければならぬ

複素数の世界は足算、掛け算が定数でできる。掛け算で張る

数 C 行列

2×2 の行列

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

足算も掛け算もできる

↓

$z \in A$ にかえり

行列

$$e^A = E + A + \frac{1}{2}A^2 + \frac{1}{3!}A^3 + \frac{1}{4!}A^4 + \dots$$

単位行列

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

■ e^A の性質

• $0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

• $e^0 = E$

• $e^{A+B} \neq e^A e^B$ (指数法則)

行列の掛け算では $AB \neq BA$

• $AB = BA$ ならば $e^{A+B} = e^A e^B$

$$B = P^{-1}AP$$

ただし P は 正則行列

逆行列 も 行列

~~$$e^B = e^{P^{-1}AP}$$~~

$$e^B = e^{P^{-1}AP}$$

$$= E + P^{-1}AP + \frac{1}{2!} (P^{-1}AP)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} (P^{-1}AP)^3 + \dots$$

$$E = P^{-1}EP$$

$$(P^{-1}AP)^2 = P^{-1}APP^{-1}AP = P^{-1}A^2P$$

$$(P^{-1}AP)^n = P^{-1}A^nP = ~~P^{-1}A~~$$

$$= \underline{Pe^A P}$$

2x2 の行列の分類

$$A \underset{\substack{\text{def} \\ \text{↔} \\ \text{↕} \\ \text{相似}}}{\sim} B \iff \text{正則行列 } P \text{ があて } B = P^{-1}AP$$

1 $A \sim A$ ($P = E$ ととりかえよう)

2 $A \sim B \Rightarrow B \sim A$

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

3 $A \sim B$ & $B \sim C \Rightarrow A \sim C$

$$B = P^{-1}AP \quad C = Q^{-1}BQ$$

$$C = Q^{-1}P^{-1}APQ \quad ((PQ)^{-1} = Q^{-1}P^{-1})$$

行列の分類論

(Jordanの標準形)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

~~a, b~~ は実数
a, b

$$\bullet e^{\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}^3 + \dots$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & 0 \\ 0 & b^n \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 + a + \frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{1}{3!} a^3 + \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 + b + \frac{1}{2} b^2 + \frac{1}{3!} b^3 + \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^a & 0 \\ 0 & e^b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} P$$

$$e^A = P^{-1} e^{\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}} P$$

$$\bullet \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}}_{a \mathbb{F}} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}} = e^{\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}} e^{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$e^{\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}} = e^a E = \begin{pmatrix} e^a & 0 \\ 0 & e^a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 + \dots$$

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

$$\bullet \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & -b_1 \\ b_1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & -b_2 \\ b_2 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \underbrace{a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2}_a & \underbrace{-a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1}_{-b} \\ \underbrace{a_2 b_1 + a_1 b_2}_b & \underbrace{-b_1 b_2 + a_1 a_2}_a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & -b_1 \\ b_1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & -b_2 \\ b_2 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 + a_2 & -(b_1 + b_2) \\ b_1 + b_2 & a_1 + a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

足し算

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & -b_1 \\ b_1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow a_1 + bi$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & -b_2 \\ b_2 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} \leftrightarrow a_2 + ib_2$$

$$A + B \leftrightarrow (a_1 + a_2) + i(b_1 + b_2)$$

掛け算

$$AB \leftrightarrow (a_1 + b_1 i)(a_2 + b_2 i)$$

$$= (a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2) + i(a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1)$$

$$e^z = e^{a+bi} = e^a e^{bi}$$

$$= e^a (\cos b + i \sin b)$$

$$= e^a \cos b + i e^a \sin b \leftrightarrow e^a \begin{pmatrix} \cos b & -\sin b \\ \sin b & \cos b \end{pmatrix}$$

固有値

A (2×2 の行列) t が変数

$$\underbrace{\varphi_A(t)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ A \text{ の固有 } \\ \text{多項式}}} |tE - A| \quad t \text{ の 2 次式}$$

A

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_{P^{-1}AP}(t) &= |tE - P^{-1}AP| \\ &= |P^{-1}(tE - A)P| \\ &= \frac{|P^{-1}| |tE - A| |P|}{\varphi_A(t)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad |P^{-1}| |P| = |P^{-1}P| = |E| = 1$$

$$\varphi \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \right) (t)$$

$$= \left| tE - \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \right|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} t-a & 0 \\ 0 & t-b \end{vmatrix} = (t-a)(t-b)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} P \\ \hline aE \\ = aE \end{array} \right)$$

$$\varphi_{\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}}(t)$$

$$= |tE - \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} t-a & -1 \\ 0 & t-a \end{vmatrix} = (t-a)^2 \quad \text{重根}$$

$$\varphi_{\begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}}(t)$$

$$= |tE - \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} t-a & b \\ -b & t-a \end{vmatrix} = (t-a)^2 + b^2$$

$$t = a \pm bi$$

中級数 (無限次の多項式)

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots \quad e^0 = 1 \quad \text{数 } C \quad \underline{\text{行列}}$$

x は実数 足し算 掛け算

$e^{a+b} = e^a e^b$ x は複素数 $z = x + iy$ に
あてがえる $ab = ba$

$$e^z = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} + \dots$$

拡張 複素数の世界

2x2 の行列

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

足し算
掛け算

$$e^A = E + A + \frac{1}{2!} A^2 + \frac{1}{3!} A^3 + \frac{1}{4!} A^4 + \dots$$

$$E = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{単位行列}$$

e^A の性質

$$O = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = A^2$$

$$e^O = E$$

$$AB \neq BA$$

$AB = BA$ ならば $e^{A+B} = e^A e^B$ (指数法則)

$$B = P^{-1}AP$$

$$(P^{-1}AP)^n = P^{-1}A^nP$$

$$= P^{-1}e^{AP}P$$

definition

ただし P は 正則行列

(逆行列をもつ行列)

$$e^{P^{-1}AP}$$

$$P^{-1}AP + \frac{1}{2!} (P^{-1}AP)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} (P^{-1}AP)^3 + \dots$$

$$P^{-1}AP P^{-1}AP = P^{-1}A^2P$$

2x2の行列の分類

$A \sim B \xLeftrightarrow[\text{def.}]{\text{正則行列 } P \text{ があって}}$
 $B = P^{-1}AP$
 同値

相似

$$1) A \sim A \quad P = E$$

$$(PQ)^{-1} = Q^{-1}P^{-1}$$

$$2) A \sim B \Rightarrow B \sim A$$

$$B = P^{-1}AP \quad A = PBP^{-1}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \wedge \\ P \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \wedge \\ P^{-1} \end{array}$$

$$3) A \sim B \ \& \ B \sim C \Rightarrow A \sim C$$

$$B = \underline{P^{-1}AP} \quad C = Q^{-1}BQ = \underline{Q^{-1}P^{-1}APQ}$$

行列の分類論

(Jordanの標準形)

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

a, b は実数

$$e^{\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}^3 + \dots$$

$$A = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} P$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}^n = \begin{pmatrix} a^n & 0 \\ 0 & b^n \end{pmatrix} \right\} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 + a + \frac{a^2}{2} + \frac{a^3}{3!} + \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 + b + \frac{b^2}{2} + \frac{b^3}{3!} + \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} e^a & 0 \\ 0 & e^b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^A = P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} e^a & 0 \\ 0 & e^b \end{pmatrix} P$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}} = e^{\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}} e^{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$e^{\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}} = e^a E = \begin{pmatrix} e^a & 0 \\ 0 & e^a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 + \dots$$

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & -b_1 \\ b_1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & -b_2 \\ b_2 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2 & -a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \\ a_2 b_1 + a_1 b_2 & -b_1 b_2 + a_1 a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & -b_1 \\ b_1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & -b_2 \\ b_2 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 + a_2 & -(b_1 + b_2) \\ b_1 + b_2 & a_1 + a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & -b_1 \\ b_1 & a_1 \end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow{\text{行列}} a_1 + b_1 i$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & -b_2 \\ b_2 & a_2 \end{pmatrix} \xleftrightarrow{\text{行列}} a_2 + i b_2$$

$$A+B = (a_1+a_2) + i(b_1+b_2)$$

$$AB \xleftrightarrow{\text{行列}} (a_1 + b_1 i)(a_2 + b_2 i)$$

$$= (a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2) + i(a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1)$$

$$e^z = e^{a+bi} = e^a e^{bi}$$

$$= e^a (\cos b + i \sin b)$$

$$= e^a \cos b + i e^a \sin b$$

$$e^a \begin{pmatrix} \cos b & -\sin b \\ \sin b & \cos b \end{pmatrix}$$

固有値

A

$$|AB| = |A||B|$$

φ

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} (t)$$

A 2x2

tが変数

$$\varphi_A(t) = |tE - A| \quad t \text{の2次式}$$

固有値

Aの固有方程式

$$\varphi_{P^{-1}AP}(t) = |tE - P^{-1}AP|$$

$$= |P^{-1}(tE - A)P|$$

$$= \left| tE - \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \right|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} t-a & 0 \\ 0 & t-b \end{vmatrix} = (t-a)(t-b)$$

$$|P^{-1}||P| = |P^{-1}P| = |E| = 1$$

$$\varphi \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \right) (t)$$

$$= \left| tE - \begin{pmatrix} a & 1 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \right|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} t-a & -1 \\ 0 & t-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$ax^2+bx+c=0$
 \uparrow
 root
 solution

$$P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} P$$

9月1日 ~ 11日

$$\varphi \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \right) (t)$$

$$= \left| tE - \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix} \right|$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} t-a & b \\ -b & t-a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(t-a)^2 = -b^2$$

$$t-a = \pm b i$$

$$= (t-a)^2 + b^2 = 0$$

$$= t^2 - 2at + a^2 + b^2 = 0$$