

[I]

(i)

$$(i) A0 = 0 \quad \therefore \text{tr}(A0) = 0$$

$$(ii) X, Y \in W \text{ 且 } \vec{0}.$$

$$\text{tr}(AX) = 0$$

$$\text{tr}(AY) = 0$$

$$\text{tr}(A(X+Y)) = \text{tr}(AX + AY) = \text{tr}(AX) + \text{tr}(AY)$$

$$(iii) kX \in M \text{ 且 } \vec{0}.$$

≥ 2 个和 2 个 0 相加 且 互不相等 → 整体不相等

$$\text{tr}(A(kX)) = \text{tr}(kAX) = k \text{tr}(AX)$$

$$(i) \sim (iii) \text{ 非 } W \text{ 且 } M \text{ 是 } a \text{ 部分互不相等.}$$

$$(i) A0 = 0 \quad \therefore \text{tr}(A0) = 0$$

$$(ii) X, Y \in W \text{ 且 } \vec{0}.$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} y_{11} & y_{12} \\ y_{21} & y_{22} \end{pmatrix} \text{ 且 } \vec{0}$$

$$AX = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} - 2x_{21} & x_{12} - 2x_{22} \\ -2x_{11} + x_{21} & -2x_{12} + x_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AY = \begin{pmatrix} y_{11} - 2y_{21} & y_{12} - 2y_{22} \\ -2y_{11} + y_{21} & -2y_{12} + y_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X, Y \in W \neq \vec{0}$$

$$\text{tr}(AX) = (x_{11} - 2x_{21}) + (-2x_{12} + x_{22}) = 0$$

$$\text{tr}(AY) = (y_{11} - 2y_{21}) + (-2y_{12} + y_{22}) = 0$$

$$\text{且 } \vec{0},$$

$$\text{tr}(A(X+Y)) = \text{tr}(AX + AY)$$

$$= (x_{11} - 2x_{21} + y_{11} - 2y_{21}) + (-2x_{12} + x_{22} - 2y_{12} + y_{22})$$

$$= (x_{11} - 2x_{21}) + (-2x_{12} + x_{22}) + (y_{11} - 2y_{21}) + (-2y_{12} + y_{22})$$

$$= 0 + 0 = 0$$

(iii)  $X \in W \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda, \mu$

$$\text{tr}(AX) = 0$$

$\exists k$ ,

$$\text{tr}(A(kX)) = \text{tr}(kAX)$$

$$= \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} k(\lambda_{11} - 2\lambda_{21}) & k(\lambda_{12} - 2\lambda_{22}) \\ k(-2\lambda_{11} + \lambda_{21}) & k(-2\lambda_{12} + \lambda_{22}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= k((\lambda_{11} - 2\lambda_{21}) + (-2\lambda_{12} + \lambda_{22}))$$

$$= k \cdot 0$$

$$= 0$$

(i)  $\sim$  (iii)  $\nRightarrow W$  is  $M_2$  or  $\frac{1}{2}P$  or  $\frac{1}{2}Q$  or  $\frac{1}{2}R$ .

(2)  $X = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{11} & \lambda_{12} \\ \lambda_{21} & \lambda_{22} \end{pmatrix}, Y = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{11} & \mu_{12} \\ \mu_{21} & \mu_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^2, X, Y \in W \Leftrightarrow$

$$T(X) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{11} & \lambda_{21} \\ \lambda_{12} & \lambda_{22} \end{pmatrix}, T(Y) = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{11} & \mu_{21} \\ \mu_{12} & \mu_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T(X+Y) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{11} + \mu_{11} & \lambda_{12} + \mu_{12} \\ \lambda_{21} + \mu_{21} & \lambda_{22} + \mu_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{11} + \mu_{11} & \lambda_{21} + \mu_{21} \\ \lambda_{12} + \mu_{12} & \lambda_{22} + \mu_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{11} & \lambda_{21} \\ \lambda_{12} & \lambda_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mu_{11} & \mu_{21} \\ \mu_{12} & \mu_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= T(X) + T(Y)$$

$T$  is linear transformation.

$T$  is  $W$  or  $\frac{1}{2}P$  or  $\frac{1}{2}Q$  or  $\frac{1}{2}R$ .

$$X \in W, X = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{11} & \lambda_{12} \\ \lambda_{21} & \lambda_{22} \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$T(X) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{11} & \lambda_{21} \\ \lambda_{12} & \lambda_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AT(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} - 2x_{12} & x_{21} - 2x_{22} \\ -2x_{11} + x_{12} & -2x_{21} + x_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(AT(x)) &= (x_{11} - 2x_{12}) + (-2x_{21} + x_{22}) \\ &= (x_{11} - 2x_{21}) + (-2x_{12} + x_{22}) \\ &= \text{tr}(Ax) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore T(x) \in$$

かつ、 $T$  は  $W$  の射影変換である。

$$(3) X = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in W \text{ に対して}$$

$$\text{tr}(AX) = (x_{11} - 2x_{21}) + (-2x_{12} + x_{22})$$

$$= x_{11} - 2x_{12} - 2x_{21} + x_{22} = 0$$

$$x_{12} = a, x_{21} = b, x_{22} = c \quad (a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}) \text{ として}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 2a + 2b - c & a \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= a \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + c \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

かつ、 $T$  の射影変換空間  $W$  である。

[2]

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 7 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ & \underbrace{\quad \quad \quad}_{:= (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$:= (b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4)$$

行基本変形後  $\alpha$  列ベクトル  $b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4$  は 1 次独立でない,

$$b_3 = 2b_1 - b_2, \quad b_4 = -b_1 + b_2$$

と表せる。行基本変形した列ベクトル  $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4$  は 1 次独立でない。

$a_1$  と  $a_2$  は 1 次独立。また,

$$a_3 = 2a_1 - a_2, \quad a_4 = -a_1 + a_2$$

(2)

(1)  $\alpha$  行基本変形の結果

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_3 - x_4 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 + x_4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$x_3 = a, x_4 = b \quad (a, b \in \mathbb{R})$  とおく

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} x_1(a, b) \\ x_2(a, b) \\ x_3(a, b) \\ x_4(a, b) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2a + b \\ a - b \\ a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

この式を代入すると

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{式}) &= (-2a + b - 1)^2 + (a - b - 1)^2 + (a - 1)^2 + (b - 1)^2 \\ &= (-2a + b)^2 - 2(-2a + b) + 1 + (a - b)^2 - 2(a - b) + 1 \\ &\quad + (a - 1)^2 + (b - 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4a^2 - 4ab + b^2 + 4a - 2b + 1 \\ &\quad + a^2 - 2ab + b^2 - 2a + 2b + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + a^2 - 2a + 1 + b^2 - 2b + 1 \\
 & = 6a^2 - 6ab + 3b^2 - 2b + 4 \\
 & \qquad \qquad \qquad := f(a, b)
 \end{aligned}$$

式(1)の最小値  $f(a, b)$  を求めよ。

$$f_a = 12a - 6b, \quad f_b = 6b - 6a - 2$$

極値を求めよ。

$$\begin{cases} 12a - 6b = 0 \\ -6a + 6b - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} 6a = 2 \\ a = \frac{1}{3} \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 6b = 4 \\ b = \frac{2}{3} \end{matrix}$$

$$f'(a, b) = \left( \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right).$$

$$f_{aa} = 12, \quad f_{ab} = -6, \quad f_{bb} = 6$$

$$H\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & -6 \\ -6 & 6 \end{vmatrix} > 0$$

式(1)の  $\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$  は極値である。

したがって、式(1)の最小値は

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + b \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} + 0 \\ 0 + \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

[3]

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} f(X) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} x+2z & y+2w \\ -x+2z & -y+2w \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} x-y & 2x+2y \\ z-w & 2z+2w \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} y+2z & -2x-y+2w \\ -x+z+w & -y-2z \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$X = xE_1 + yE_2 + zE_3 + wE_4$$

したがって、 $X$  の座標は  ${}^t(x \ y \ z \ w)$

また、 $f(X)$  の座標は

$$\begin{pmatrix} y+2z \\ -2x-y+2w \\ -x+z+w \\ -y-2z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{pmatrix}$$

したがって、 $f$  の表現行列は

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

行列が  $\mathbb{C}^n$

$$(3) \begin{pmatrix} y+2z & -2x-y+2w \\ -x+z+w & -y-2z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y+2z = 0 \\ -2x-y+2w = 0 \\ -x+z+w = 0 \\ -y-2z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ -2 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\mathcal{L}T = \mathcal{O}_2^2$ ,  $\ker f$  a 12  $\mathbb{R}/2$