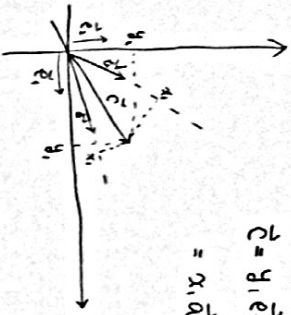


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$$\begin{aligned} \vec{c} &= x_1 \vec{e}_1 + x_2 \vec{e}_2 \\ &\mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{e}_1 \end{pmatrix} = (\vec{e}_1 \ \vec{e}_2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{c} = x_1 \vec{a} + x_2 \vec{b} = (\vec{a} \ \vec{b}) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (\vec{e}_1 \ \vec{e}_2) \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{c} = y_1 \vec{e}_1 + y_2 \vec{e}_2 = (\vec{e}_1 \ \vec{e}_2) \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

内積

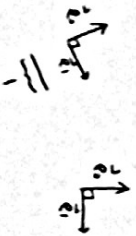


$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \theta$$

定義

成分で表わされるベクトルの内積

基底ベクトル \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 を考える

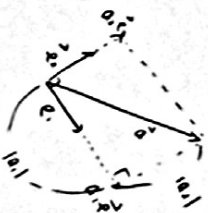


正規直交基底
(normalized)

$$\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 \text{ は長さ } 1 \text{ の } \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{a} &= a_1 \vec{e}_1 + a_2 \vec{e}_2 \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \vec{b} &= b_1 \vec{e}_1 + b_2 \vec{e}_2 \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} a_1 \vec{e}_1 & \text{の長さ} & |a_1| \\ a_2 \vec{e}_2 & \text{の長さ} & |a_2| \\ b_1 \vec{e}_1 & \text{の長さ} & |b_1| \\ b_2 \vec{e}_2 & \text{の長さ} & |b_2| \end{array}$$



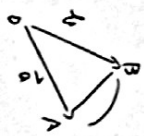
$$\vec{a} \text{ の長さ } = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2}$$

正規直交基底 \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 の性質は $\vec{e}_i \cdot \vec{e}_j = \delta_{ij}$ である

$$|\vec{a}| \text{ の長さ } = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2}$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2} = \sqrt{(a_1 - b_1)^2 + (a_2 - b_2)^2}$$

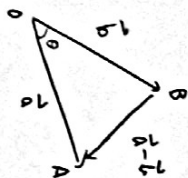
$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + a_2^2} = \sqrt{(a_1 - b_1)^2 + (a_2 - b_2)^2}$$



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余弦定理 を 使う



$$BA^2 = |a|^2 + |b|^2 - 2|a||b|\cos\theta$$

$$2|a||b|\cos\theta = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + b_1^2 + b_2^2 - \{(a_1 - b_1)^2 + (a_2 - b_2)^2\}$$

$$= 2a_1b_1 + 2a_2b_2$$

$$\therefore |a||b|\cos\theta = a_1b_1 + a_2b_2$$

正規直交基底の方向に
投影

。内積も考える場合

基底を正規直交基底にすると都合がいい。

$$\mathcal{H} \cong \mathbb{C}^2$$

$$| \psi \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix}, | \phi \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(N, ϕ)

$$\langle \psi | \phi \rangle = \langle z_1 | w_1 \rangle = (\bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2) \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} = \bar{z}_1 w_1 + \bar{z}_2 w_2$$

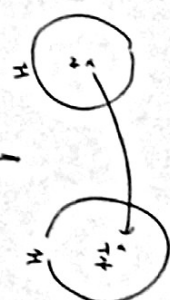
内積: $\langle \psi | \phi \rangle = \langle z_1 | w_1 \rangle = (\bar{z}_1, \bar{z}_2) \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} = \bar{z}_1 w_1 + \bar{z}_2 w_2$

(線形作用素)

線形写像

$$T: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$$

但し \mathcal{H} は複素線形空間



線形関係
を写像と呼ぶ

線形性
の条件

$$\begin{cases} T(\psi + \phi) = T\psi + T\phi \\ T(a\psi) = aT\psi \end{cases} \quad a \in \mathbb{C}$$

\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2 : \mathcal{H} の基底

$$\vec{a} = a_1 \vec{e}_1 + a_2 \vec{e}_2$$

$$T\vec{a} = T(a_1 \vec{e}_1 + a_2 \vec{e}_2) = a_1 T\vec{e}_1 + a_2 T\vec{e}_2$$



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

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

$A \in \mathbb{C}^{2 \times 2}$

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$$\begin{aligned} T\vec{e}_1 &= t_{11}\vec{e}_1 + t_{12}\vec{e}_2 \\ T\vec{e}_2 &= t_{21}\vec{e}_1 + t_{22}\vec{e}_2 \end{aligned}$$

$t_{11}, t_{12}, t_{21}, t_{22}$

$$(T\vec{e}_1, T\vec{e}_2) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2) \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{①}}$$

$$T\vec{a} = a_1 T\vec{e}_1 + a_2 T\vec{e}_2 = (T\vec{e}_1, T\vec{e}_2) \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{①}}{=} (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T\vec{a} = b_1 \vec{e}_1 + b_2 \vec{e}_2 = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f(x) = \left\{ a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4 ; a_i \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$1 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4$$

↑
基底空間

$$\sum_{i=0}^4 a_i x^i + \sum_{i=0}^4 b_i x^i = \sum_{i=0}^4 (a_i + b_i) x^i$$

$$a. ((1+x) + (1+2x+x^2) - 2+3x+x^2$$

$$a \sum_{i=0}^4 a_i x^i = \sum_{i=0}^4 \lambda a_i x^i$$

$$a. 4(1+2x+x^2) = 4 + 8x + 4x^2$$

基底

$$1, x, x^2, x^3, x^4$$

$$a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + a_3 x^3 + a_4 x^4 \longleftrightarrow$$

$$a_0 \vec{e}_0 + a_1 \vec{e}_1 + a_2 \vec{e}_2 + a_3 \vec{e}_3 + a_4 \vec{e}_4$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ 2a_2 \\ 3a_3 \\ 4a_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2a_1 \\ 6a_2 \\ 12a_3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

-3, 1, 1, 3

$$a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3x^3 + a_4x^4 \xrightarrow{\text{微分} D} a_1 + 2a_2x + 3a_3x^2 + 4a_4x^3 \xrightarrow{D} 2a_2 + 6a_3x + 12a_4x^2 + 0x^3 + 0x^4$$

$$D\vec{e}_0 = 0$$

$$D\vec{e}_1 = 1 \cdot \vec{e}_1$$

$$D\vec{e}_2 = Dx^2 = 2x = 2\vec{e}_1$$

$$D\vec{e}_3 = Dx^3 = 3x^2 = 3\vec{e}_2$$

$$D\vec{e}_4 = Dx^4 = 4x^3 = 4\vec{e}_3$$

$$(D\vec{e}_0, D\vec{e}_1, D\vec{e}_2, D\vec{e}_3, D\vec{e}_4) = (\vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_2, \vec{e}_3, \vec{e}_4)$$

和・スカラ乗

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

微分をあらわす行列 A

$$T(x+y) = Tx + Ty$$

線形写像

$$Tx = \lambda x$$

4次元

$$A^2 \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2a_2 \\ 6a_3 \\ 12a_4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$