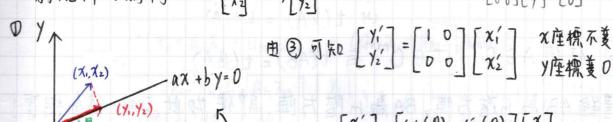
```
向是分量 a. b 分须要一樣多
           a的同量分量為行數, b的向量分量為列數
   Thm
           Thm 文上, 任何X ∈ C'有 A (Bx) = (AB) x ← 我們定義 AB的原因
        Note: AB=0 ≯ A=0 or B=0, BA=0 皆未少 $ 線性系統連續作用后
                                                                        仍為線性系統
             AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{bmatrix} \quad 5 \quad BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}
Thm 承上, AB = C而 C = [Cij] kxn 則 Cij = 5 ail blj
         C_{ij} = (a^{i}, b^{j}) = ([a_{i1} \ a_{i2} \dots a_{im}], [b_{ij}]) = a_{i1}b_{ij} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \dots + a_{im}b_{mj}
a_{ij} = (a^{i}, b^{j}) + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \dots + a_{im}b_{mj}
Thm 承上,恆有AB=A[b'b'...b"]=[Ab' Abi... Abi] a把右边矩阵窝成
           Ax = \begin{bmatrix} a' \\ a^2 \\ am \end{bmatrix} x = \begin{bmatrix} (a', x) \\ (a^2, x) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} (a', b') & (a', b') \\ (a^2, b') & (a^2, b^2) \\ (a^2, b') & (a^2, b^2) \end{bmatrix} 
Ab' \qquad Ab''
                                                                                        汀向量
   Note =
        一般矩阵沒有交換律 AB+BA, 但有結合律 A(BC)=(AB)C
        A(BC) = A(B[c'c'...c']) = A[Bc' Bc'... Bc"] = [A(Bc') A(Bc')... A(Bc')]
         = [(AB)c' (AB)c' ... (AB)c'] = (AB)[c'c' ... c'] = (AB) C
```

```
Defn I= [e'e'e'a, e'] 為n 階單位矩陣
 Im 任何A有AI=A,任何XEC<sup>n</sup>有Ix=x
            AI = A[e'e', e'] IA = (IA)^T)^T = (A^TI^T)^T = (A^TI)^T
 一反过來說
                                                                              =(A^T)^T=A
                     = [Ae' Ae' Ae']
                      = [a' a' ... a'] = A
              对AECnxn = 任何义有Ax = X = A=I 成立 ?!
     proof: 任何x有Ax=X ⇒ 任何x有Ax=Ix ⇒任何x有Ax-Ix=0
                ⇒任何 x 有 (A-I) x = 0 ⇒ A-I = 0 ⇒ A=I
            平面上逆時針旋轉角度 0 之矩陣 A =? [A][X]=[Y] $A?
Thm
                角度变化的正方向為逆時針
                 \begin{aligned} y_1 &= R \cos(\theta + \delta) = R \left[ \cos\theta \cos\delta - \sin\theta \sin\delta \right] \\ &= \cos\theta \cdot \chi_1 - \sin\theta \chi_2 \end{aligned}
y_2 &= R \sin(\theta + \delta) = R \left[ \sin\theta \cos\delta + \cos\theta \sin\delta \right]
                                                                                 = sind x, + cost x2
       \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \cdot \chi_1 - \sin\theta \chi_2 \\ \sin\theta \chi_1 + \cos\theta \chi_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta - \sin\theta \\ \sin\theta \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{bmatrix}
                                                                           ~~~ (逆時對旋轉矩阵)
   ◎連續旋轉時(先遊B度再遊B) BA=AB 滿足交換津
                                      BA = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta & -\sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \beta & -\sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{bmatrix}
                                 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta \sin \theta & -\sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \cos \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta & \cos \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta \sin \theta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta + \theta) & -\sin(\theta + \theta) \\ \sin(\theta + \theta) & \cos(\theta + \theta) \end{bmatrix}
```

◎在平面上,能夠把向量(x1, x2)投影在 ax +by=0上, 美成向量(y1, y2) 的矩陣A為何? [x] - [x] [ 6 0 ] [ x ] = [ x ]



$$\begin{array}{c} (\chi_1',\chi_2')=(\chi,y) \\ & \oplus \ \ \, \overline{y} \\ & \times \\$$

整理可得

整理可得
$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ 0 & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \theta & \cos \theta \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \sin \theta & \sin^2 \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \cos \theta = \frac{\partial}{\sqrt{J^2 + B^2}} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{B}{\sqrt{J^2 + B^2}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\partial}{\sqrt{J^2 + \beta^2}} \quad 3 \sin \theta = \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{J^2 + \beta^2}}$$

其中 
$$\cos\theta = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$
  $\sin\theta = \frac{-a}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$  代入 又由題可夫(b,-a) 你在  $ax+by=0$  上

$$\Rightarrow A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2\theta & \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ \cos\theta & \sin^2\theta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{a^2 + b^2} \begin{bmatrix} b^2 - ab \\ -ab & a^2 \end{bmatrix} \#$$

行列式源起 (determinent) 03 目的  $\int a_{11} \chi_1 + a_{12} \chi_2 = b_1 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \chi = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$  定義域為一方碑  $C^{n \times n}$  为解  $\begin{bmatrix} a_{21} \chi_1 + a_{22} \chi_2 = b_2 \\ A \end{bmatrix}$  也 值域為一学权 》加減消去法律 创造行列式來規則表示 》克莱姆法則  $\chi_{2} = \frac{b_{2}a_{11} - b_{2}a_{21}}{a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_{1} \\ a_{21} & b_{2} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{d(a', b)}{d(a', a')} = \frac{d(a', b)}{d(a', a')}$ A= 係权矩陣 b= 非齊次向量 b=0 齊次方程組 (homogeneous)
b=0 齊次方程組 (homogeneous) Defn 针对A=[a'a', an] ∈ Cnxn→ C (從n階方陣雙常較)的函数 d, 記如下 = d(A)或d(a'a',, a')。若具備以下性質則稱 之為行列式 (determinent)= [ 1. Kd ( .... , a' , ... ) = d ( ... , Ka' , ... ) 任一行的公因式可提出 2. d ( ..., a), ..., a<sup>i</sup>, ...) = d ( ..., a<sup>i</sup>..., a<sup>i</sup>+a<sup>i</sup>, ...) 任 2 寸 村 九 尺寸 美 長 d值不影響 起 3. d(I)=1, I為單位矩陣 由 Cranmer's Rule 證明可推得以下任何becn恆有= Thm の d(A) + 0 ⇔ Ax = b 中 X 存在 唯一解 上接 ③ J(A) =0 ⇔ Ax=b中x 為無解 or 非唯一解 」互斥 續 任何AEC"\*n 恆有= Thm ③ d(A) + O ( AX=O ) 因 ( D 中 為 唯 一解 ) X=O 唯 一解

⊕ d(A)=0⇔Ax=0 以因不可能無解一定扁非。住一解习华有X+O之解

```
Thm A & C nxn => d(KA) = Knd(A)
                         d(KA) = d(K[a'a2 ... a"]) = d([Ka' Ka2 ... Ka"])
                     = d(ka', ka', ..., Ka') = Kd(a', ka', ..., Ka')
                     = K^{n} d(a', a', ..., a') = K^{n} d(A)
       在不同階層中, 行列式計算永远正確的方式為降階展開計算
             d(A) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} - a_{12} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + a_{13} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + a_{22} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + a_{22} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + a_{22} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + a_{22} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + a_{22} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{22} \end{vmatrix} + a_{22} \begin{vmatrix} a_{21} & a_{22} \\ a_{22}
                                                              = a_{11} \underline{M_{11}} - a_{12} \underline{M_{12}} + a_{13} \underline{M_{13}} 
• 蘇因式 Aij
          下標 11.12.13
    ⇒為第一列降階展开計算= a<sub>11</sub> A<sub>11</sub> + a<sub>12</sub> A<sub>12</sub> + a<sub>13</sub> A<sub>13</sub> ⇒下標相加為 傷勢 每子行列 局勢
                                                                                 Cofactor
                              Minor
     Defn 3列式 Uii, 蘇因式 Aii = (-1) 1. Mij
     Thm 任何 A = [aij]nxn 有 = Od(A) = sigaij Aij (je/~A) 对ji展開
                                                                                                        ® d(A) = 空 aijAij (i t /~n) 对i列展開
       农在行列式計算中, 射对行 叶射对列 處理, 結果皆相同, 可選擇
              任一行/列做計算結果不差→列有行具相同地位
    Thm A C C xn => d(A) = d(AT) #轉置不影響行列式 A的行=AT的列
     (補) 若把第一列改成 (A2) (A22 (A23) => | (A21 (A23 (A23)) | 3 det (A) = (A21 (A11 + A22 A12 + A23 A13) = 0
                     結論》若a的下標句A的下標皆為同一列,行列式值為 det (A)
                                             [an an an ] [An An An] [det (A) 0 0
                      \begin{bmatrix} a_{21} & a_{12} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \det(A) & 0 \\ 0 & \det(A) \end{bmatrix} = \det(A) \cdot \underline{I}
Thm
Defn A = [aij] man = adj (A) = [Aij]
             任何的方陣其伴隨矩陣為每項換餘因式後再轉置即得。 * 轉置!
```