

問題 6.2 (p.120)

1. (1) $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ とおき、例題 6.2.1 と同様に $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ を求める。

$$u_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad v_2' = v_2 - (v_2, u_1)u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{よって } u_2 &= \frac{v_2'}{\|v_2'\|} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad v_3' = v_3 - (v_3, u_1)u_1 - (v_3, u_2)u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - 0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{よって } u_3 = \frac{v_3'}{\|v_3'\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

よって $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

(2) と同様にして $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ とおくと $u_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$v_2' = v_2 - (v_2, u_1)u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{よって } u_2 = \frac{v_2'}{\|v_2'\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_3' &= v_3 - (v_3, u_1)u_1 - (v_3, u_2)u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{5}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -10 & -3 \\ 12 & -5 & -3 \\ 6 & -5 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 9 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

よって $u_3 = \frac{v_3'}{\|v_3'\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ よって $\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ が求める基底である。

(3) $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $v_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, $v_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ とおくと $u_1 = \frac{v_1}{\|v_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$v_2' = v_2 - (v_2, u_1)u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore u_2 = \frac{v_2'}{\|v_2'\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_3' = v_3 - (v_3, u_1)u_1 - (v_3, u_2)u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{0}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\|v_3'\| = 1 \quad \text{よって } u_3 = v_3' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_4' &= v_4 - (v_4, u_1)u_1 - (v_4, u_2)u_2 - (v_4, u_3)u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{よって } u_4 = \frac{v_4'}{\|v_4'\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

1-(3)の答え

ゆえに $\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ が求める基である。

(4) $V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, V_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, V_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ とおけば, $u_1 = \frac{V_1}{\|V_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$V_2' = V_2 - (V_2, u_1)u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \therefore u_2 = \frac{V_2'}{\|V_2'\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$V_3' = V_3 - (V_3, u_1)u_1 - (V_3, u_2)u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \therefore u_3 = \frac{V_3'}{\|V_3'\|} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$V_4' = V_4 - (V_4, u_1)u_1 - (V_4, u_2)u_2 - (V_4, u_3)u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$
 $= \frac{1}{12} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

ゆえに, $u_4 = \frac{V_4'}{\|V_4'\|} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 以上より, $\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ が求める基。

2. (1) $V_1(x)=1, V_2(x)=x, V_3(x)=x^2$ とおき, 正規直交基 $\{u_1(x), u_2(x), u_3(x)\}$ を求める。
 (上へ降す $V_i(x)=V_i, u_i(x)=u_i$ と省略します)

$\|V_1\|^2 = \int_{-1}^1 1^2 dx = [x]_{-1}^1 = 2$ より, $u_1 = \frac{V_1}{\|V_1\|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$(V_2, u_1) = \int_{-1}^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} x^2 \right]_{-1}^1 = 0$

よって, $V_2' = V_2 - (V_2, u_1)u_1 = x - 0 \cdot u_1 = x$ かつ, $\|V_2'\|^2 = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3}$

$\therefore u_2 = \frac{V_2'}{\|V_2'\|} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot x = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} x$

$(V_3, u_1) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3\sqrt{2}} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, (V_3, u_2) = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} x dx = 0$

ゆえに, $V_3' = V_3 - (V_3, u_1)u_1 - (V_3, u_2)u_2 = x^2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 0 \cdot u_2 = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}$

また, $\|V_3'\|^2 = \int_{-1}^1 \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2 dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{9}\right) dx = 2 \left[\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{2}{9}x^3 + \frac{1}{9}x \right]_0^1 = \frac{8}{45}$ より,

$u_3 = \frac{V_3'}{\|V_3'\|} = \frac{3\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{2}} \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{10}}{4} \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} (3x^2 - 1)$

よって, $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} x, \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} (3x^2 - 1) \right\}$ が求める基。

$$(2) V_1 = 1+x, V_2 = x+x^2, V_3 = 1 \text{ とおくと. } \|V_1\|^2 = \int_{-1}^1 (1+x)^2 dx = \left[\frac{1}{3}(1+x)^3 \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\therefore u_1 = \frac{V_1}{\|V_1\|} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}(1+x) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}(1+x)$$

$$(V_2, u_1) = \int_{-1}^1 (x+x^2) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}(1+x) dx = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \int_{-1}^1 (x^2+2x^3+x) dx = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \int_0^1 2x^2 dx \\ = \sqrt{6} \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$$

$$\text{ゆえに. } V_2' = V_2 - (V_2, u_1)u_1 = (x+x^2) - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}(1+x) = \frac{1}{2}(-1+x+2x^2)$$

$$\text{また. } \|V_2'\|^2 = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{4}(-1+x+2x^2)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 (-1-2x-3x^2+4x^3+4x^4) dx \\ = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2 \int_0^1 (-1-3x^2+4x^4) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[x-x^3+\frac{4}{5}x^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{ゆえに. } u_2 = \frac{V_2'}{\|V_2'\|} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(-1+x+2x^2) = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}(-1+x+2x^2)$$

$$(V_3, u_1) = \int_{-1}^1 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}(1+x) dx = \left[\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1+x)^2 \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

$$(V_3, u_2) = \int_{-1}^1 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}(-1+x+2x^2) dx = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} \cdot 2 \int_0^1 (-1+2x^2) dx = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} \left[-x+\frac{2}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{6}$$

$$\text{よって. } V_3' = V_3 - (V_3, u_1)u_1 - (V_3, u_2)u_2 = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}(1+x) - \left(-\frac{\sqrt{10}}{6}\right) \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}(-1+x+2x^2) \\ = \frac{1}{6}(-1-2x+5x^2)$$

$$\text{また. } \|V_3'\|^2 = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{36}(-1-2x+5x^2)^2 dx = \frac{1}{36} \int_{-1}^1 (1+4x-6x^2+20x^3+25x^4) dx \\ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{36} \int_0^1 (1-6x^2+25x^4) dx = \frac{1}{18} \left[x-2x^3+5x^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$\therefore u_3 = \frac{V_3'}{\|V_3'\|} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{6}(-1-2x+5x^2) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(-1-2x+5x^2)$$

以上から. $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\} = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}(1+x), \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}(-1+x+2x^2), \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(-1-2x+5x^2) \right\}$ が求める基

$$3. (1) p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 2 \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{3} & -1 \\ -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ とおき. } {}^t p \cdot p = E_3 \text{ を示す.}$$

$${}^t p \cdot p = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{3} \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & 0 & 2 \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{3} & -1 \\ -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \begin{bmatrix} 2+2+2 & \sqrt{6}-\sqrt{6} & 2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2} \\ \sqrt{6}-\sqrt{6} & 3+3 & -\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{3} \\ 2\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{3} & 4+1+1 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = E_3 \text{ として. } P \text{ は直交行列である.}$$

(2) 定理 6.2.5 を用いて示す

$$u_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \cos\theta \sin\phi \\ \sin\theta \sin\phi \end{bmatrix}, \quad u_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin\phi \\ \cos\theta \cos\phi \\ \sin\theta \cos\phi \end{bmatrix}, \quad u_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -\sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{とおく}$$

$$(u_1, u_1) = \cos^2\theta + \cos^2\theta \sin^2\phi + \sin^2\theta \sin^2\phi = \cos^2\theta + (\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta) \sin^2\phi = \cos^2\theta + \sin^2\phi = 1$$

$$(u_2, u_2) = \sin^2\phi + \cos^2\theta \cos^2\phi + \sin^2\theta \cos^2\phi = \sin^2\phi + (\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta) \cos^2\phi = \sin^2\phi + \cos^2\theta = 1$$

$$(u_3, u_3) = 0^2 + \sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta = 1$$

$$(u_1, u_2) = -\cos\theta \sin\phi + \cos^2\theta \sin\phi \cos\phi + \sin^2\theta \sin\phi \cos\phi = -\sin\phi \cos\theta + \sin\phi \cos\theta = 0$$

$$(u_1, u_3) = (\cos\theta) \cdot 0 - \sin\theta \cos\theta \sin\phi + \sin\theta \cos\theta \sin\phi = 0$$

$$(u_2, u_3) = (-\sin\phi) \cdot 0 - \sin\theta \cos\theta \cos\phi + \sin\theta \cos\theta \cos\phi = 0$$

以上より、 $(u_i, u_j) = \delta_{ij}$ ($1 \leq i, j \leq 3$) をみたすので、 $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ は正規直交基底
 \therefore 定理 6.2.5 (P.114) より、 $[u_1, u_2, u_3]$ は直交行列

4. (1) $Q = \begin{bmatrix} a & -b & -c \\ a & b & -c \\ a & 0 & 2c \end{bmatrix}$ とおき、 ${}^tQ \cdot Q = E_3$ をみたす a, b, c を求める。

$${}^tQ \cdot Q = \begin{bmatrix} a & a & 0 \\ -b & b & 0 \\ -c & -c & 2c \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} a & -b & -c \\ a & b & -c \\ a & 0 & 2c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3a^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2b^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6c^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore {}^tQ \cdot Q = E_3 \text{ とすると}$$

$3a^2 = 2b^2 = 6c^2 = 1$ より、 $a = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, b = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, c = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ となるので、

$$(a, b, c) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right), \\ \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right), \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right), \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$$

の 8通り全ての組で、 Q は直交行列になる

(2) $R = \begin{bmatrix} a & 2a & a \\ b & 0 & -b \\ c & -c & c \end{bmatrix}$ とおき、 ${}^tR \cdot R = E_3$ をみたす a, b, c を求める。

$${}^tR \cdot R = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ 2a & 0 & -c \\ a & -b & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & 2a & a \\ b & 0 & -b \\ c & -c & c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a^2+b^2+c^2 & 2a^2-c^2 & a^2-b^2+c^2 \\ 2a^2-c^2 & 4a^2+c^2 & 2a^2-c^2 \\ a^2-b^2+c^2 & 2a^2-c^2 & a^2+b^2+c^2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad {}^tR \cdot R = E_3 \text{ とすると}$$

$a^2+b^2+c^2=1, 2a^2-c^2=0, a^2-b^2+c^2=0, 4a^2+c^2=1$ とおくと、

$$\text{これを角解くと、} \quad a^2 = \frac{1}{6}, \quad b^2 = \frac{1}{2}, \quad c^2 = \frac{1}{3} \text{ より、} \quad a = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \quad b = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad c = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore (a, b, c) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right), \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right), \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right), \\ \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right), \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$$

の 8 通り全てで R は直交行列となる。

5. P が n 次直交行列ならば, ${}^t P \cdot P = E_n$ より $P^{-1} = {}^t P$ である。 $\therefore {}^t(P^{-1}) = {}^t({}^t P) = P$ かつ

$${}^t(P^{-1}) \cdot (P^{-1}) = P \cdot P^{-1} = E_n \text{ となるので, } P^{-1} \text{ も直交行列}$$

6. P, Q が n 次直交行列ならば, ${}^t P \cdot P = E_n$ かつ ${}^t Q \cdot Q = E_n$ をみたす。

$$\therefore {}^t(PQ) \cdot (PQ) = ({}^t Q \cdot {}^t P) \cdot (P \cdot Q) = {}^t Q ({}^t P \cdot P) \cdot Q = {}^t Q \cdot E_n \cdot Q = {}^t Q \cdot Q = E_n$$

となるので, PQ も直交行列。

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \quad \frac{1}{2} \{ \|u+v\|^2 - \|u\|^2 - \|v\|^2 \} &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (u+v, u+v) - (u, u) - (v, v) \} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (u, u+v) + (v, u+v) - (u, u) - (v, v) \} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (u, u) + (u, v) + (v, u) + (v, v) - (u, u) - (v, v) \} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ (u, v) + (u, v) \} = (u, v) \end{aligned}$$

8. (\Rightarrow) T が直交変換ならば, 定義より, $\forall u, v \in V$ に対し $(T(u), T(v)) = (u, v)$

をみたすので, とくに $v = u$ とすれば, $(T(u), T(u)) = (u, u)$

すなわち $\|T(u)\|^2 = \|u\|^2$ であり, $\|T(u)\|, \|u\| \geq 0$ より $\|T(u)\| = \|u\|$ ($\forall u \in V$)

(\Leftarrow) 7 の等式を用いて示す。 $\forall u, v \in V$ に対し。

$$\begin{aligned} (T(u), T(v)) &= \frac{1}{2} \{ \|T(u)+T(v)\|^2 - \|T(u)\|^2 - \|T(v)\|^2 \} \quad (T(u)+T(v) = T(u+v)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ \|T(u+v)\|^2 - \|T(u)\|^2 - \|T(v)\|^2 \} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \{ \|u+v\|^2 - \|u\|^2 - \|v\|^2 \} = (u, v) \end{aligned}$$

T の線形性と仮定 $\|T(x)\| = \|x\|$ ($\forall x \in V$) も用いた。