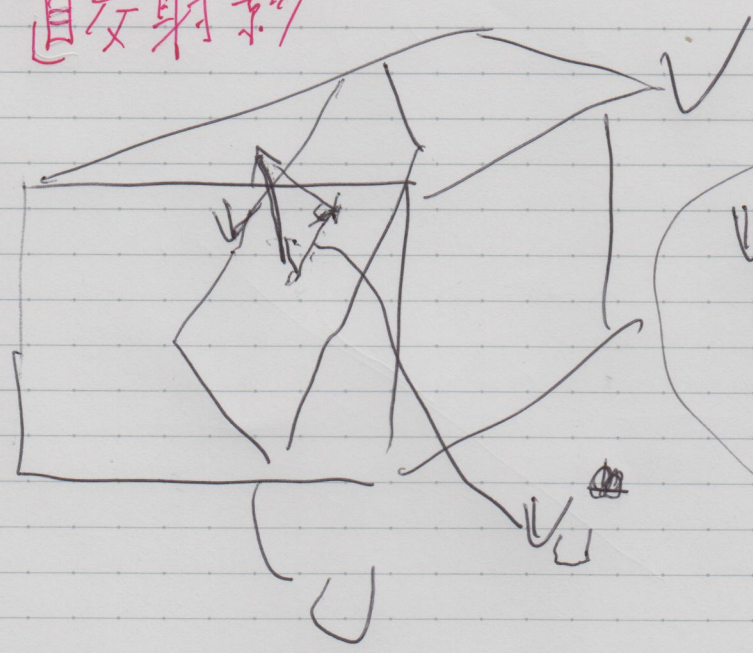


直交射影



$$\begin{aligned}
 V &\xrightarrow{A} U \\
 & \\
 &\xrightarrow{A} (U)_U = U \\
 & \\
 A^2 &= A
 \end{aligned}$$

行列 A がある U に対する直交射影
 条件は何か?

$$A \text{ が直交射影} \Leftrightarrow A^2 = A \text{ かつ } {}^t A = A$$

$$P: \text{正交行列} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{Image } P = \{Pv \mid v \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$$
$$= P\mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\text{ker } P = \{v \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid Pv = 0\}$$

$$P: \text{中等} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} P^2 = P$$

$$\hookrightarrow P^3 = P^2 \cdot P = P \cdot P = P^2 = P$$

$$P^n = P \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$$P: \text{中等} \Rightarrow Pv = v$$



$$v \in \text{Image } P \text{ かつ } v \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\underbrace{v = Pv}_{\exists w}$$

$$Pv = P(Pw) = P^2w = Pw$$

$$P: \text{中等} \Rightarrow P^2 = P$$

$$\Rightarrow P(1_n - P) = 0_n$$

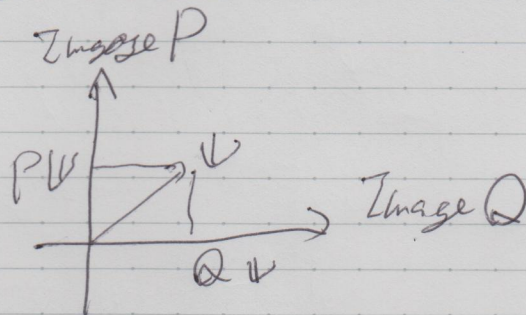
||
Q

$$\circ Q^2 = Q$$

$$Q^2 = (1 - P)^2 = 1 - 2P + P^2 = 1 - P = Q$$

$$v \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$v = (Pv) + (Qv)$$



$$\text{Image } P \perp \text{Image } Q$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \forall v, w \text{ 任意 } P v \perp Q w \quad (v, w)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow {}^t(Pv) \cdot Qw = 0 \quad (v, w)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow {}^t v {}^t P Q w = 0 \quad (v, w)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow {}^t P Q = 0$$

理由

(\Leftarrow): 明らか

(\Rightarrow): $v = e_i, w = e_j$ (基本ベクトル)
の場合を考えると

$$({}^t P Q)_{ij} = 0$$

$({}^t P Q)$ の ij 成分