

## 解析学 II 解答例

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■  $M$  を自然数,  $\lambda$  を正数とし,  $(M+1) \times (M+1)$  行列  $B = (b_{k\ell})$  を

$$b_{k\ell} = \begin{cases} 1 + 2\lambda & (|k - \ell| = 0) \\ -\lambda & (|k - \ell| = 1) \\ 0 & (|k - \ell| \geq 2) \end{cases}$$

により定義する. 任意の  $(M+1)$  次元実ベクトル  $\mathbf{x} = (x_k)$  に対して, (1)  $\mathbf{x}^T B \mathbf{x}$  を簡単にし, (2)  $\mathbf{x}^T B \mathbf{x} \geq 0$  を示せ.

**(解)** 相加平均・相乗平均により

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}^T B \mathbf{x} &= (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{M+1}) \begin{pmatrix} (1+2\lambda)x_1 & -\lambda x_2 & & & \\ -\lambda x_1 + (1+2\lambda)x_2 & -\lambda x_3 & & & \\ -\lambda x_2 + (1+2\lambda)x_3 & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ -\lambda x_{M-1} + (1+2\lambda)x_M & -\lambda x_{M+1} & & & \\ -\lambda x_M + (1+2\lambda)x_{M+1} & & & & \end{pmatrix} \\ &= -\lambda \sum_{k=2}^{M+1} x_k x_{k-1} + (1+2\lambda) \sum_{k=1}^{M+1} x_k^2 - \lambda \sum_{k=1}^M x_k x_{k+1} \\ &= (1+2\lambda) \sum_{k=1}^{M+1} x_k^2 - 2\lambda \sum_{k=1}^M x_k x_{k+1} \geq (1+2\lambda) \sum_{k=1}^{M+1} x_k^2 - 2\lambda \sum_{k=1}^M |x_k| |x_{k+1}| \\ &\geq (1+2\lambda) \sum_{k=1}^{M+1} x_k^2 - 2\lambda \sum_{k=1}^M \frac{x_k^2 + x_{k+1}^2}{2} = (1+\lambda)x_1^2 + \sum_{k=2}^M x_k^2 + (1+\lambda)x_{M+1}^2 \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

が得られる. ■