

續修四庫全書

where \mathbf{A} is a 2×2 matrix defined as

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.10)$$

and \mathbf{B} is a 2×2 matrix defined as

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.11)$$

where α, β, γ and δ are defined as

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2), \quad \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2),$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2), \quad \delta = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2).$$

where λ_1 and λ_2 are the eigenvalues of \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} .

Using (2.10) and (2.11), (2.8) can be written as

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} \quad (2.12)$$

where \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are defined as in (2.10) and (2.11).

Using (2.12), (2.8) can be written as

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} \quad (2.13)$$

where \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are defined as in (2.10) and (2.11).

Using (2.13), (2.8) can be written as

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} \quad (2.14)$$

where \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are defined as in (2.10) and (2.11).

Using (2.14), (2.8) can be written as

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} \quad (2.15)$$

where \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are defined as in (2.10) and (2.11).

Using (2.15), (2.8) can be written as

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} \quad (2.16)$$

where \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are defined as in (2.10) and (2.11).

Using (2.16), (2.8) can be written as

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} \quad (2.17)$$

where \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are defined as in (2.10) and (2.11).

where \mathbf{A} is a 2×2 matrix defined as

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.18)$$

and \mathbf{B} is a 2×2 matrix defined as

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{bmatrix} \quad (2.19)$$

where α, β, γ and δ are defined as

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2), \quad \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2),$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2), \quad \delta = \frac{1}{2}(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2).$$

where λ_1 and λ_2 are the eigenvalues of \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} .

Using (2.18) and (2.19), (2.8) can be written as

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} \quad (2.20)$$

where \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are defined as in (2.18) and (2.19).

Using (2.20), (2.8) can be written as

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} \quad (2.21)$$

where \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are defined as in (2.18) and (2.19).

Using (2.21), (2.8) can be written as

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} \quad (2.22)$$

where \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are defined as in (2.18) and (2.19).

Using (2.22), (2.8) can be written as

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} \quad (2.23)$$

where \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are defined as in (2.18) and (2.19).

Using (2.23), (2.8) can be written as

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} \quad (2.24)$$

where \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are defined as in (2.18) and (2.19).

Using (2.24), (2.8) can be written as

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} \quad (2.25)$$

where \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are defined as in (2.18) and (2.19).

Using (2.25), (2.8) can be written as

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{B} \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{B} \quad (2.26)$$

where \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{B} are defined as in (2.18) and (2.19).

《續修四庫全書》編纂委員會編

續修四庫全書

上海古籍出版社

五六·經部·詩類

毛詩(敦煌殘卷)

毛詩音(敦煌殘卷) [晉]徐邈撰

詩集傳二十卷 [宋]蘇轍撰

放齋詩說四卷首一卷 [宋]曹粹中撰 張壽鏞輯

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詩解鈔一卷 [宋]唐仲友撰

毛詩要義二十卷譜序要義一卷 [宋]魏了翁撰

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詩

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詩集傳

〔宋〕蘇轍撰

據宋淳熙七年蘇詡筠州公
使庫刻本影印原書版框
高一九九毫米寬二八八毫米

詩集傳卷第一

周南關雎

文王之風謂之周南召南何也文王之治周也所以為其國者屬之周公所以交於諸侯者屬之召公詩曰昔先王受命有如召公日辟國百里言其治外也故凡詩言周之內治由內而及外者謂之周公之詩其言諸侯被周之澤而漸於善者謂之召公之詩其風皆出於文王而有內外之異內得之深外得之淺故召南之詩不如周南之深周南稱后妃而召南稱夫人召南有召公之詩而周南無周公之詩夫文王受命稱王則大妣固稱后妃而諸侯之妻固稱夫人周公在內近於文王雖有德而不見則其詩不作召公在外遠於文王功業明著則詩作於下此理之最明者也然則謂之周召者蓋因其職而名之也謂之南者文王在西而化行於南方以其及之者言之也東北則紂之所在文王之初所不能及也毛詩之叙曰關雎麟趾之化王者之風也故繫之周公鵲巢騶虞之德諸侯之風也先王之所以教故繫之召公然則二

南皆出於先王其深淺厚薄二公無與而強以名之可乎

國風

孔子編詩列十五國先後之次二南之為首正風也邶鄘衛王鄭齊魏唐之相次亡之先後也秦之列於八國之後後是八國而亡也陳之後秦將亡之國也檜曹之後陳已亡之國也幽之列於十四國之後非十四國之類也嘗試考其世次而論其亡之先後後亡者詩之所先而先亡者詩之所後也魏唐晉也諸侯之亡者莫先於晉周安王之十六年而田氏滅齊二十六年而韓魏趙滅晉齊之亡也先晉十年而齊詩先晉何也晉之失國自定公始自定公以來者韓魏趙之晉也齊之失國自平公始自平公以來者田氏之齊也定公之立先平公三十年矣孔子自其失國之君而以為亡焉故諸侯之先亡者晉其次齊也鄭之亡也當安王之子烈王之元年則齊晉之亡也久矣周之亡也盡於烈王之曾孫王赧之五十九年則鄭之亡也亦久矣衛之亡也當秦始皇帝之二十七年則周之亡

也亦久矣後亡者常先秦最後亡而列於八國之後以為非特後之而又兼是八國而有之也春秋書諸侯之會王之大夫必列於上王之世子必列於後秦之所以後於八國者猶王世子之後諸侯也蓋以為異焉耳陳之亡也當周敬王之四十一年孔子卒之歲而陳亡然則孔子之編詩也陳將亡矣知其將亡而不以列於未亡之國蓋以亡國視焉此陳之所以後秦也檜之亡也當周幽王之世鄭桓公滅之曹之亡也當周敬王之三十三年宋景公滅之檜先而曹後因其亡之先後而為之先後焉以為已亡矣無所事先而知其後亡也此檜之所以後陳而曹之所以後檜也嗚呼數百年之間國之存亡孔子預知之讀其詩聽其聲觀其國之厚薄三者具而以斷焉是故可以先焉而無疑也良醫之視人也察其脉而知其人之終身疾痛壽夭之數其不知者以為妄言也其知之者以為猶視其面頰也夫國之有詩猶人之有脉也其長短緩急之候於是焉在矣邾鄆者衛之所滅也魏者晉之所滅也檜者鄭之所滅也檜詩不

為鄭而邾鄆為衛魏為晉何也邾鄆魏之詩作於既滅其詩之所為作者衛晉也是以列邾鄆魏於前而以衛晉終之雖主衛晉而其風不同故邾鄆魏不可沒也邾鄆之詩學者以為衛矣何也叙以衛也而魏詩不為晉何也叙不以晉也雖不以晉亦不以魏然則是不舉其國耳凡叙之不舉其國者文之所不及也以其不及而廢其為晉則學者之陋矣汾沮洳之三章而三稱晉官焉非晉而何季子觀樂於魯至於歌魏曰泂泂乎大而婉儉而易行以德輔此則盟主也夫亡國之詩而季子言之若此乎蓋以為晉矣非亡國之詩也至於檜風檜之未亡而作矣幽之非十四國之類何也此周公與周大夫之所作也蓋以為幽耳非幽人之詩也非幽人之詩而言幽之風故繫之幽雖繫之幽而非幽人之詩故不列於諸國而處之其下此風之特異者也以其特異而列之亦理之當然也季子之觀樂也既歌齊而繼之以幽秦魏唐何也曰孔子之未編詩也太師次之以幽為秦之有也而繫之秦以秦晉之強相若也而不能決其長短