

○ Determinant of A

$$\det : \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad A \mapsto \det(A) = \alpha \quad \text{행끼리 바꾼 결과}$$

Such that (i) $\det(I_n) = 1$ (ii) $\det(A) = -\det(P_{ij}A)$
 (iii) "det" is linear for each row (column)

그래서 E 연산을 하는 게 determinant가 유지되는 이유

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \quad E_{12}A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{11}+a_{21} & a_{12}+a_{22} & a_{13}+a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(E_{12}A) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = \det(A)$$

행과 2행이 서로 같으므로

$$\text{Cofactor } C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \left| M_{ij} \right|$$

i행과 j열 제외한 나머지 부분 행렬

$$|A| = \det(A) = a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}C_{1n} \quad 1 \leq i \leq n$$

$$\circ \det(A) = -\det(P_{ij}A)$$

Proof) 균방법에 의해 증명

$$n=2 \quad A_{2 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(A) = ad - bc$$

$$P_{12}A_{2 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} c & d \\ a & b \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(P_{12}A_{2 \times 2}) = bc - ad$$

$(n-1) \times (n-1)$ Matrix까지 $\det(A') = -\det(P_{ij}A')$ 만족한다고 가정할 때

C_{ij} : cofactor of A d_{ij} : cofactor of $P_{ij}A$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \boxed{A'} & & & \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n} \quad P_{ij}A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ & \boxed{PA'} & & \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$$

$$\det(A) = a_{11}C_{11} + \dots + a_{1n}C_{1n}$$

$$\det(P_{ij}A) = a_{11}d_{11} + \dots + a_{1n}d_{1n}$$

$$C_{11} = \det(A')$$

$$d_{11} = \det(P_{11}A') = -\det(A')$$

$$\circ \det(A) = \det(E_{ij}A)$$

$$E_{ij}(k)A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ k a_{1i} + a_{1j} & \dots & k a_{1n} + a_{1j} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(k a_{1i} + a_{1j}) C_{1i} + (k a_{12} + a_{1j}) C_{12} + \dots + (k a_{1n} + a_{1j}) C_{1n}$$

$$= k(a_{11}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}C_{1n}) + (a_{1j}C_{11} + a_{12}C_{12} + \dots + a_{1n}C_{1n})$$

행과 j행이 서로 같은 행렬의 행렬식 $\det(A)$
 "determinant가 0"

$$\circ \det(D_c(c)A) = c \det(A) \quad |D_c(c)A| = c|A|$$

여인수 전개를 때 C 충한 행 기준으로 전개하면 됨 $|A| = \frac{1}{c} |D_c(c)A|$

○ 두 행이 같은 행렬의 determinant는 0

$$\det(A) = -\det(P_{ij}A) = -\det(A) \quad \therefore \det(A) = 0$$

i와 j행이 같으면

○ 모든 성분이 0인 행이 존재하는 행렬의 determinant는 0

0인 행에 관해 여인수 전개 시 0

○ 삼각 행렬의 determinant는 대각 성분의 곱

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ a_{21} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(A) = a_{11}C_{11} + 0 + \dots + 0 \\ = a_{11}(a_{22}C_{22} + 0 + \dots + 0) \quad C_{11} = |M_{11}| \text{ 이므로} \\ = a_{11}a_{22} \dots a_{nn} = \prod_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$$

○ A is invertible $\Leftrightarrow \det(A) \neq 0$

A is singular $\Leftrightarrow \det(A) = 0$

proof) (\Rightarrow) A : invertible $\exists A^{-1}$ such that $AA^{-1} = I$

$$\det(AA^{-1}) = \det(A)\det(A^{-1}) = \det(I) = 1 \neq 0$$

$\therefore \det(A) \neq 0 \& \det(A^{-1}) = 0$

$$(\Rightarrow) \quad \text{adj}(A)A = A\text{adj}(A) = \det(A)I \quad \text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & \dots & C_{1n} \\ C_{21} & \dots & & C_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ C_{n1} & C_{n2} & \dots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

전체에 의해 $\det(A) \neq 0$ 이므로

$$A \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\det(A)} \text{adj}(A) \right) = \left(\frac{1}{\det(A)} \text{adj}(A) \right) A = I \quad \therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \text{adj}(A)$$

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○ 비례 관계인 두 행이 존재하는 행렬의 determinant는 0

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ ka_{11} & ka_{12} & \dots & ka_{1n} \end{bmatrix} \quad \det(A) = k a_{11}C_{11} + \dots + k a_{1n}C_{1n} \\ = k(a_{11}C_{11} + \dots + a_{1n}C_{1n}) = 0$$

행과 j행이 같은 행렬의 determinant

○ 유용한 determinant 성질

$$(1) \quad \det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B)$$

$$(2) \quad \det(A^T) = \det(A)$$

$$(3) \quad \det(kA) = k^n \det(A)$$

$$(4) \quad \det(E) \neq 0$$

행렬 A가 가역 행렬이 아닐 때

$$A = E_1 E_2 \dots E_r$$

## Cramer's Rule

$$a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1$$

$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2 \quad \text{일 때}$$

$$a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3$$

단,  $D \neq 0$

$$x = \frac{D_x}{D} \quad y = \frac{D_y}{D} \quad z = \frac{D_z}{D}$$

행렬에서 뺄 때 있는

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad D_x = \begin{vmatrix} d_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ d_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ d_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

행렬의 값을 대체

$$D_y = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & d_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & d_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & d_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \quad D_z = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & d_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & d_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & d_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{Proof) } A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

(1) System의 해가 존재하고 Unique한지를 보여야 함

$D \neq 0$  이므로  $\text{rank}(A) = n$

$Ax = b$  has a unique solution for any  $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$

(2) 그 unique한 solution이 바로  $x_k = \frac{D_k}{D}$  인지 구하기

$\det(A) = D$  라고 하면  $k$ 열 여인수 전개에 의해

$$D = a_{1k}C_{1k} + a_{2k}C_{2k} + \dots + a_{nk}C_{nk} \quad C_{ik}: A의 i행에 대한 여인수$$

$$C_{1k} \times (a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1)$$

$$C_{2k} \times (a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2)$$

:

$$C_{nk} \times (a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n)$$

$$(C_{1k}a_{11} + C_{2k}a_{21} + \dots + C_{nk}a_{n1})x_1 + (C_{1k}a_{12} + C_{2k}a_{22} + \dots + C_{nk}a_{n2})x_2 + \dots$$

$$+ (C_{1k}a_{1k} + \dots + C_{nk}a_{nk})x_k + \dots = b_1C_{1k} + b_2C_{2k} + \dots + b_nC_{nk}$$

A의 determinant

$$Dx_k = b_1C_{1k} + b_2C_{2k} + \dots + b_nC_{nk}$$

행렬 A에서 k열의 성분을  $b_1, \dots, b_n$ 로 대체함

행렬 Ak의 행렬식

$$\therefore x_k = \frac{D_k}{D}$$

○ 역행렬  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $\exists A^{-1}$  such that  $AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$

○ A의 역행렬 구하는 방법 (먼저  $\det(A) \neq 0$ 인지 확인)

(1) Gauss 소거법

$$AX = I \quad [A : I] \longrightarrow [I : A^{-1}]$$

(2)

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \text{adj}(A) = \frac{1}{\det(A)} C^T = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & \dots & C_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n1} & \dots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

○ 유용한 역행렬 성질

(1) 역행렬은 유일하다

proof) B와 C가 A의 역행렬이라고 가정 ↶

$$\underbrace{(BA)}_I C = B \cdot \underbrace{(AC)}_I \Rightarrow B = C \quad \text{모순에 의한 증명}$$

(2) 두 행렬의 곱의 역행렬이면 두 행렬은 각각 역행렬

$$\det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \det(A) \neq 0 \& \det(B) \neq 0$$

A와 B는 모두 invertible

$$(3) (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1} \quad (A \& B는 invertible)$$

AB의 역행렬이 C일 때  $C(AB) = I$

$$C(AB)(B^{-1}A^{-1}) = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

$$CABB^{-1}A^{-1} = CAIA^{-1} = C = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

(4)  $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$  전치행렬의 역행렬은 역행렬의 전치행렬

$$A^T \text{의 역행렬 } B \text{일 때 } BA^T = I = (AA^T)^T - (A^T)^T A^T$$

$$\Leftrightarrow BA^T(A^T)^{-1} = (A^T)^T A^T (A^T)^{-1} = (A^T)^T \quad \therefore B = (A^T)^T$$

○  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$   $\text{A}^{-1}$  exists  $\Leftrightarrow A$  is nonsingular (invertible)

$$\Leftrightarrow \det(A) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = n$$

$\Leftrightarrow Ax = b$ 는 유일한 해를 가짐 for any  $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$

①  $\Leftrightarrow$  ② 증명

①  $\Rightarrow$  ② proof)  $Ax = b, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$   $A^{-1}$  exists  $AA^{-1} = I$

$$\underbrace{A^{-1}Ax}_I = \underbrace{A^{-1}b}_I \quad x = A^{-1}b$$

$\therefore A^{-1}$ 는 유일하고 일의의  $b$ 에 관해  $x$ 가 유일하게 결정됨

②  $\Rightarrow$  ① proof)  $Ax = b \rightarrow [A : b] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} \vdots & \vdots \\ A & b \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{array} \right] f = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{bmatrix}$

유일한 해를 가지므로  $\text{rank}([A : b]) = n$

$$x_n = \frac{1}{\alpha} f_n \quad x_{n-1} = k_{n-1}f_{n-1} + k_{n-2}f_{n-2} + \dots + k_1f_1$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_n \end{bmatrix} = Bf = bf = bBC = bD$$

$$f = \underbrace{C}_{\sim X} b$$

$$Ax = b \rightarrow Ab = b \rightarrow AD = I$$

기본행연산 (E,D,P) 유한번 적용

DE A의 역행렬  $\therefore A$ 의 역행렬 존재

## A의 행벡터의 선형결합

- $Ax = b$ 의 solution에 관한 중요한 정리

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \end{bmatrix} \quad a_i \in \mathbb{R}^m, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad b \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$(1) \text{ 해가 존재한다} \Leftrightarrow b \in C(A) \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(\text{span}\{a_1, \dots, a_n, b\}) = \dim(C(A)) = \text{rank}(A)$$

$a_1, \dots, a_n$ 을 가지고 선형결합하여  
 $b$ 를 만들 수 있다

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}([A|b]) = \text{rank}(A)$$

$$(2) \text{ 해가 유일하게 존재한다} \Leftrightarrow N(A) = \{\vec{0}\}, \text{ nullity of } A = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = n$$

$$Ax_1 = b = Ax_2 \quad A(x_1 - x_2) = 0 \quad A(x_1 - x_2) = 0$$

$$x_1 - x_2 \in N(A) = \{\vec{0}\} \quad x_1 = x_2$$

$$\text{rank}(A) + \text{nullity}(A) = n$$

$$(3) 임의의  $b$ 에 관해 해가 존재한다  $\Leftrightarrow C(A) = \mathbb{R}^m$$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \dim(C(A)) = m = \text{rank}(A) \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = m$$

$\curvearrowleft$  필요없는 행이 없다

$$(4) 임의의  $b$ 에 관해 해가 유일하게 존재한다$$

$$\Leftrightarrow C(A) = \mathbb{R}^m \text{ 이면서 } \text{rank}(A) = n \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) = n = m$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \text{는 rank}(A) = n인 } n \times n \text{ square matrix}$$

$$\circ Ax=0 \text{ has a nontrivial solution} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(A) < n$$

$$\Leftrightarrow A \text{ is singular} \Leftrightarrow \det(A) = 0$$

$\curvearrowleft$

$\text{rank}(A) + \text{nullity}(A) = n$

$$\circ \text{Any solution } x \text{ to } Ax = b \text{ can be written by}$$

$$x = x_h + x_p$$

$x_h$ 가  $\vec{0}$ 만으로 이루어지는 vector space 구조라면  $x$ 는 unique solution

$$\circ \text{Rank 정의 } A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \text{ 선형독립인 행벡터의 최대 개수}$$

$\text{rank}(A)$ : the maximum number of linearly independent row vectors of  $A$

$$\circ \text{Rank 성질}$$

$$*\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^T)$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n} \Rightarrow \text{rank}(A) \leq \min\{m, n\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_p \end{bmatrix} \quad v_i \in \mathbb{R}^n \quad n < p \text{이면 행벡터 } p \text{개가 linearly dependent}$$

$$*\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(A^T) \text{ 증명}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad a_{ij}: i\text{번째 행벡터 } a_i(j\text{번째 성분}) \quad \text{rank}(A) = r \text{ 일 때}$$

$$v(1), \dots, v(r) : \text{선형독립인 } A \text{의 행 벡터들} \in \{a_{11}, \dots, a_{1n}\}$$

$A$ 의 모든 행벡터는  $v(1), \dots, v(r)$ 의 선형결합으로 나타낼 수 있음

$$a_{11} = c_{11}v(1) + \dots + c_{1r}v(r)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$a_{1k} = c_{11}v(1) + \dots + c_{1r}v(r)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ \vdots \\ a_{1k} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} \\ \vdots \\ c_{1r} \end{bmatrix} v(1) + \dots + \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} \\ \vdots \\ c_{1r} \end{bmatrix} v(r)$$

$k$ 번째 열 벡터는 최대  $r$ 개의 벡터의 선형결합으로 나타낼 수 있음

$$\text{rank}(A^T) \leq r \text{ and } r \leq \text{rank}(A^T) \quad \therefore \text{rank}(A^T) = \text{rank}(A) = r$$

$$\circ \text{특성방정식 } \det(\lambda I - A) = 0 \text{ or } \det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$\lambda I - A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda - a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & \lambda - a_{22} & \dots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \dots & \lambda - a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{determinant 구할 때 } n! 조합으로$$

각 행에서 열 선분검사지 않게 봄기

$$\begin{aligned} \det(\lambda I - A) &= (\lambda - a_{11})(\lambda - a_{22}) \cdots (\lambda - a_{nn}) + \dots \\ &= \lambda^n - (a_{11} + a_{22} + \dots + a_{nn}) \lambda^{n-1} + \dots \\ &\quad = A \text{의 eigenvalue의 합} = \text{trace}(A) \end{aligned}$$

$$\circ \det(A) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n \quad A \text{의 determinant는 } A \text{의 고유ベ터의 합}$$

$$\text{proof) } \det(\lambda I - A) = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2) \cdots (\lambda - \lambda_n)$$

$$\lambda = 0 \rightarrow \det(-A) = (-1)^n \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n$$

$$(-1)^n \det(A) = (-1)^n \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n \quad \therefore \det(A) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n$$

$$(singular)$$

$$\circ A \text{ is not invertible} \Leftrightarrow \det(A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ is an eigenvalue}$$

$$\text{proof) } \det(A) = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_n \quad \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \text{ 중 하나는 } 0 \text{이므로}$$

$$\det(A) = 0$$

$$\circ \text{Eigenvalue와 eigenvector 성질}$$

$$Ax = \lambda x \text{ for nonzero } x$$

$$(1) A의 거듭제곱은 해도 eigenvector 공유 eigenvalue는 가듬제곱$$

$$A^k x = A^{k-1} A x = A^{k-1}(\lambda x) = A^{k-2} \lambda^2 x = \dots = \lambda^k x$$

$$(2) A에 scalar 배 해도 eigenvector 공유 eigenvalue는 scalar 됨$$

$$c \cdot (Ax) = c \cdot (\lambda x) \Leftrightarrow (cA)x = (c\lambda)x$$

$$(3) A의 역행렬도 eigenvector 공유 eigenvalue는 역$$

$$Ax = \lambda x \Leftrightarrow x = A^{-1} \lambda x \Leftrightarrow A^{-1}x = \frac{1}{\lambda}x$$

$$(4) A의 전치행렬은 eigenvalue는 공유하지만 eigenvector는 보통 X$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \det(\lambda I - A^T) = \det(\lambda I - A^T) = 0$$

- $A$ 가  $\lambda$ 를 eigenvalue, 그에 대응되는  $x$ 를 eigenvector로 가지면  
 $\bar{\lambda}$ 를 eigenvalue, 그에 대응되는  $\bar{x}$ 를 eigenvector로 자연스럽게 가진다  
 $(\text{단}, A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n})$
- $(\lambda I - A)x = 0$  for nonzero  $x$   
 $(\lambda I - A)\bar{x} = 0 \Rightarrow (\bar{\lambda}I - A)\bar{x} \Rightarrow A\bar{x} = \bar{\lambda}\bar{x}$

### ○ 달음 행렬

$B$  is similar to  $A$  위치 조심  
 $\Leftrightarrow \exists P$  such that  $B = P^{-1}AP$  ( $P$ : non singular)

### ○ 달음 행렬의 성질 $A$ is similar to $B$

- (1) eigenvalue와 그에 대응되는 geometric multiplicity가 같다
- (2) determinant가 같다  $\det(A) = \det(B)$  고우버리까지 같은지는 보장X
- (3) rank가 같다  $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$  ( $\text{nullity}(A) = \text{nullity}(B)$ )
- (4)  $A$ 가 invertible이면  $B$ 도 invertible
- (5)  $\text{trace}(A) = \text{trace}(B)$

### ○ $A$ 가 대각화 가능 (diagonalizable)

$$\begin{aligned} &\Leftrightarrow A \text{ is similar to } D \quad (D: \text{diagonal}) \\ &\Leftrightarrow D = P^{-1}AP \Leftrightarrow PDP^{-1} = \underbrace{P}_{\text{I}} \underbrace{P^{-1}}_{\text{I}} \underbrace{A}_{\text{I}} \underbrace{P^{-1}}_{\text{I}} \quad (\text{P: nonsingular}) \\ &\Leftrightarrow A = PDP^{-1} \quad \text{손세 바꿔기자!} \\ &\quad \text{손세 바꿔기자!} \quad \text{eigenvector를 가지고 바로 P로 만들 수 있다} \end{aligned}$$

### ○ $A$ 를 대각화하면 거듭제곱 구하기가 쉬워진다

$$D = P^{-1}AP \quad D^k = (P^{-1}AP)^k = P^{-1}AP \underbrace{P^{-1}AP}_{\text{I}} \dots \underbrace{P^{-1}AP}_{\text{I}} = P^{-1}A^kP$$

$$A^k = P D^k P^{-1}$$

### ○ $A$ 가 대각화 가능 $\Leftrightarrow A$ 는 $n$ 개의 선형독립인 eigenvector 가진다

proof) ( $\Rightarrow$ )  $\exists P, D$  such that  $D = P^{-1}AP \Leftrightarrow AP = PD$   
 $(P: \text{nonsingular}, D: \text{diagonal})$

$$A \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & \dots & p_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & \dots & p_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Ap_1 & Ap_2 & \dots & Ap_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 p_1 & \lambda_2 p_2 & \dots & \lambda_n p_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow Ap_i = \lambda_i p_i \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, n, p_i \neq \vec{0})$$

$P$ 가 nonsingular 이므로  $p_i$ 들이 linearly independent

$A$ 는  $n$ 개의 linearly independent 한  $p_i$ 라는 eigenvector를 지님

$$(\Leftarrow) P = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & \dots & p_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \& \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{then} \quad A = PDP^{-1}$$

$$D = P^{-1}AP$$

linearly independent eigenvector eigenvector에 각각 대응되는 eigenvalue

- If  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r$  are distinct eigenvalues of  $A$  and  $v_1, \dots, v_r$  are corresponding eigenvectors, then  $\{v_1, \dots, v_r\}$  is linearly independent

서로 다른 eigenvalue에 대응되는 eigenspace에서 나온 eigenvector는 선형 독립이다

- Symmetric인 행렬  $A$ 는  $n$ 개의 선형독립인 eigenvector를 가지고, 모든 eigenvector가 서로 orthogonal 해질 수 있다  
eigenvector끼리 내적이 0이다

문제 1)  $2x+3y+z+5t=8$   $Ax=b$  form으로

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{bmatrix} = 8 \quad \text{solution } x \text{ fill a 3D plane in 4 dimension (hyperplane)}$$

문제 2)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

(1)  $N(A)$ 의 basis 구하기

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & -3 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -4 & -12 & 5 & -13 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -3 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & -4 & -12 & 5 & -13 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 = 2x_3 - 2x_4 + x_5 = 2s - t$$

$$x_2 = -3x_3 + x_4 - 3x_5 = -3s - 2t$$

$$x_3 = s$$

$$x_4 = x_5 = t$$

$$N(A) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} s + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} t, s, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

(2)  $C(A) = \text{Span}\left(\left\{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}\right\}\right)$

$$(3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = -2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

문제 3)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $A^{-1}$  존재하는지?

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 = \det(A) \neq 0 \quad A \text{는 가역 행렬}$$

$$[A | I] \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

문제 4)

(1)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ a & 8 & 3 \\ 0 & b & 5 \end{bmatrix}$   $A \rightarrow \text{singular} \Leftrightarrow \det(A) = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ a & 8 & 3 \\ 0 & b & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2a+8 & 3 \\ 0 & b & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad a=4 \text{이면 } b \neq 0 \text{ 일 때}$$

how exchange 필요

$$\det(A) = 1 \cdot (40-3b) - a(10) = -10a - 3b + 40 = 0$$

$$10a + 3b = 40 \text{ 일 때 singular}$$

(2)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} C & 2 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} C-6 & -2 \\ 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad C=0 \text{ 또는 } C=6 \text{ 일 때}$   
 $\text{how exchange 필요}$

$$\det(A) = 4(C-6) + 12 = 4C - 12 = 0$$

$C=3$  일 때 singular

문제 5)  $\text{span}(S)$ 의 basis 구하기 이 벡터들을 가지고 만든 column space의 basis를 구하면 됨

$$S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad \therefore v_1, v_2$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = B$$

pivot이 있는 위치의  $v_1$ 과  $v_3$ 이 B의 column space의 basis를 이룸  
 $v_1$ 과  $v_3$ 이 A의 column space의 기저를 이룸

$$\text{문제 6) } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 1 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^{10}$$

$$A = PDP^{-1} \quad D = P^{-1}AP \quad Ax = \lambda x \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$(\lambda I - A)x = 0$  has nontrivial solution

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = 0 \quad |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 2) \{ \lambda(\lambda - 3) - (-1)2 \} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2)$$

$$= (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2) = (\lambda - 2)^2(\lambda - 1)$$

(i)  $\lambda = 1$  algebraic 중복도: 1 geometric 중복도: 1

$$I - A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_1 = -2x_3 = -2t \\ x_2 = x_3 = t \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_3 = t \\ \text{eigenvector with } \lambda = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore N(I - A) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} t, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

(ii)  $\lambda = 2$  algebraic 중복도: 2 geometric 중복도: 2

$$2I - A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

eigenvectors with  $\lambda = 2$

$$x_1 = -x_3 = -t \quad N(2I - A) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} s + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} t, s, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$x_2 = s \quad x_3 = t$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[P | I] \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{10} = P D^{10} P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1^0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2^0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 & -2^0 \\ 1 & 2^0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2^0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2+0-2^0 & 0+0+0 & 2+0-2^0 \\ -1+2^0+0 & 0+2^0+0 & -1+2^0+0 \\ -1+0+2^0 & 0+0+0 & -1+0+2^0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1022 & 0 & -2046 \\ 1022 & 1024 & 1023 \\ 1023 & 0 & 2047 \end{bmatrix}$$

문제 7)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $A$ 는 singular  
 $\lambda = 1 \quad \lambda = -1 \quad \lambda = 0$  선형독립인 3개의 eigenvector  
 $\rightarrow$  대각화 가능

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[P | I] \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

문제 8)  $Ax = \lambda x \quad (x \neq 0) \quad (\lambda I - A)x = 0$

(1)  $s$ 가 scalar라면  $x$ 가  $sI - A$ 의 eigenvector인지 구하고 그에 대응되는 eigenvalue 찾기

$sI - A$ 의 eigenvector  $\Leftrightarrow (sI - A)x = \lambda' x$  를 만족시키는 nonzero 벡터  $x'$

$x' = x$ 라면  $(sI - A)x = \lambda' x \Rightarrow (s - \lambda'I - A)x = 0$

$\Rightarrow ((s - \lambda')I - A)x = 0 \quad s - \lambda' = \lambda \Rightarrow s - \lambda = \lambda'$

(2)  $\lambda \neq 0$  일 때,  $x$ 는  $A^{-1}$ 의 eigenvector인지 구하기

$Ax = \lambda x \quad A$ 가 invertible 하다는 가정이 있어야 함

$$A^{-1}Ax = A^{-1}\lambda x \Rightarrow x = A^{-1}\lambda x \Rightarrow A^{-1}x = \frac{1}{\lambda}x \quad \text{eigenvalue } \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$(3) A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 \\ -4 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad Ax = \lambda x \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = 0 \quad |\lambda I - A| = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda + 2 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & \lambda - 3 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & \lambda - 5 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda + 2) \{ (\lambda - 3)(\lambda - 5) - 4 \} - 2 \{ -2(\lambda - 5) - 6 \}$$

$$+ 4 \{ 4 + 3(\lambda - 3) \} = 0$$

$$= (\lambda + 2)(\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 11) - 2(-2\lambda + 4) + 4(3\lambda - 5)$$

$$= (\lambda + 2)(\lambda^2 - 8\lambda + 11) + 16\lambda - 28$$

$$= \lambda^3 - 8\lambda^2 + 11\lambda + 2\lambda^2 - 16\lambda + 22 + 16\lambda - 28$$

$$= \lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 11\lambda - 6 = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

(i)  $\lambda=1$

$$I-A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_3 = t \\ x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad N(I-A) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} t, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

(ii)  $\lambda=2$

$$2I-A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{1}{2}x_2 = \frac{1}{2}t \\ x_2 &= t \\ x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$N(2I-A) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} t, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

(iii)  $\lambda=3$

$$3I-A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & -5 \\ 2 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_3 = t \\ x_2 &= x_3 = t \end{aligned} \quad N(3I-A) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} t, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^{-1} \text{의 eigenvalue} & \quad \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} \end{array} & \text{eigenvector} & \begin{array}{c} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3I-A \text{의 eigenvalue} & \quad \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} & \text{eigenvector} & \begin{array}{c} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

0번지)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\lambda I - A)x = 0 \quad (x \neq 0)$   
 $\det(\lambda I - A) = 0$

$$\lambda I - A = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & \lambda - 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & \lambda - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda I - A| = (\lambda - 2) \{ \lambda(\lambda - 2) - (-1)2 \} = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1) = (\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 1)^2$$

(i)  $\lambda=2$      $N(2I-A) = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad (a.m=1, g.m=1)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= -x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 &= t \\ x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} t, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

(ii)  $\lambda=1$      $N(I-A) = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad (a.m=2, g.m=1)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= -x_3 = -t \\ x_2 &= 0 \\ x_3 &= t \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} t, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

대각화 불가!