$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$0 & 0 & 0^{2} + 16 & 0 - 4$$

one solution
$$a=-4$$

May $a=4$

one solution
$$a^2 \neq 2$$

many $z + 1 \neq 2$

no $a = 52, -52$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & C_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & C_2 \\ a_3 & b_2 & -C_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 \\ z_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 a_1 & b_1 & C_1 & 0 \\
 a_2 - b_2 & C_2 & 0 \\
 A_3 & b_3 - C_3 & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$/ (+b) + c_{1}$$

$$A_{11} X_{1} + A_{12} X_{2} + \cdots + A_{1n} X_{n} = b_{1}$$

$$A_{21} X_{1} + A_{12} X_{2} + \cdots + A_{2n} X_{n} = b_{2}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$A_{m_{1}} X_{1} + A_{m_{2}} X_{2} + \cdots + A_{m_{1n}} X_{n} = b_{n}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{m_{1n}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_{1} & X_{2} \\ X_{2} & \vdots \\ X_{n} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{1} \\ b_{2} \\ \vdots \\ X_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{m_{1}} X_{1} + A_{m_{2}} X_{2} + \cdots + A_{m_{1n}} X_{n} = b_{n}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} \\ A_{21} \\ \vdots \\ A_{m_{1n}} \end{bmatrix} X_{1} + \begin{bmatrix} A_{12} \\ A_{22} \\ \vdots \\ A_{m_{2n}} \end{bmatrix} X_{2} + \cdots + \begin{bmatrix} A_{1n} \\ A_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ A_{nn} \end{bmatrix} X_{n} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{1} \\ b_{2} \\ \vdots \\ b_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V_{1} \qquad V_{2} \qquad V_{n_{1}} b \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$$

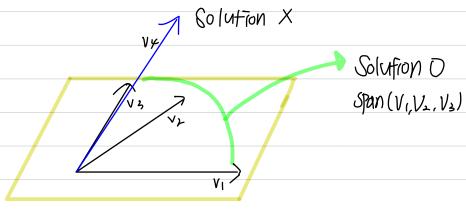
 $k_1V_1+k_2V_2+k_3V_3=V(V_1,V_2,V_3-||inear combination)$

ex)
$$2x+y+z=3$$

 $x-y+z=2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\1\\5 \end{bmatrix}x+\begin{bmatrix} 1\\1\\1 \end{bmatrix}y+\begin{bmatrix} 1\\1\\2\\3 \end{bmatrix}$$

5x+y+3z=8



if be span (V,, V2, V2)

: Solution exist

V₁, V₂ ··· , V_m ∈ R^m

Span {V₁, V₂ ··· , V_n } - Rⁿ

/inearly independent

basis of Rⁿ

* Vector min / R"

M<n: Span of Rnot State.

m>n: Vectorsol independent 和好.

Rny basise myot.

想给

· Linear Combination

C1, ··· Cr ∈ R 上洲 則計學與同时對外 中國 经验的 可以 中國 學問 五 全型 人名 经验的 可引

$$V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2}V_3 - \frac{3}{2}V_2$$

$$3V_2 = -2V_1 + V_3$$

$$V_2 = -\frac{3}{3}V_1 + \frac{1}{3}V_3$$

벡터의 그룹 → 선형함 → 나머기 수행성

$$V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad V_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow V_3 = 2V_1 + 3V_2$$

$$V_3 \wedge V_1 + V_1 \wedge V_2 \wedge V_2 \rangle$$

$$V_3 \wedge V_3 \leftarrow Span \{ V_1 + V_2 \} \quad V_1 + V_2 + 2$$

· Spon VS linear Combination

Linear Combination

비오래상 (V3) 에 의해 특정 C1, C2가 결정한다.

Span

発 C1, C2

 $V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $V_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

1) V3가 V1와 V2의 linear Combination 이외와

No

.. V2 = ロV1+ロV3 / V1 = AV1+AV2 互到部 2015年

→ Ի개의 벡터가 2을 때, 이느라니가 나머지 백년에 대한 생활성이 애먼

ते अने प्रमुख्या हुन्यू

· Linear Independent

Vi, ... Vr of Addition

CIVI+··· CrVr = O (dott) = Zero Nodorals = 34)

C1=C2···= Cr=O (계行 Ool 是中)

if $V_1, V_2 \cdots V_i = 0 \cdots V_r$

V, ハVr Zoll zero Vector) 2付いかけ

→ V. ~ Vr 는 선명독생인가 ?

C, V, + C2 V2 + C3 V3 + C4 V5 ... Cr Vr = 0

K if Vs = Zero vector

CI~CL이라 이 아이 상황 행가능

→ Zero Vector) 웨면 목상에 깨진다.

सम्बद्धा रुभ

 V_1 , V_2 , V_3

ASSUME V3가 V1, V2의 선명실학 이라면 기둥건으로 V2가 V1, V3의 선명실학

V,) + V2, V3 "

→ <u>서울) 사원 (1985)</u> → 서화 사원에 중독미보다 (1) V. Va. Vat (1985)

HZ.

V1, V2 ··· Vr 明13点.

① V. . V2 ··· Vr 어선병생각

 $C_1V_1+C_2V_2+\cdots C_rV_r=0 \longrightarrow C_1=C_2=\cdots C_r=0$

②V1.1/2··· Vrol 独智者

C, V, + C2 V2 +··· CrVr=O -> 이번 Ci가 新州 Ci+O

· Basis (1/21)

VI, ··· Vr of basis of Rn = ==

· V, ~ Vr 小學報

• span $\{V_1 \cdots V_n \} = \mathbb{R}^n$

* प्राध्न भाषा द्वाराम (r>n)

* 始終

* WETH MIRET AND (LYON)

→ Span ol IR"是 计数子 dd.

... Kn 벡터관에서의 기저의 개는 무건 기개

```
prove
```

$$V_1, \dots V_r \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

if r>n [< >]

$$C_{1}\begin{bmatrix}A_{11}\\A_{21}\\\vdots\\A_{r1}\end{bmatrix}+C_{2}\begin{bmatrix}A_{12}\\A_{22}\\\vdots\\A_{n2}\end{bmatrix}+\cdots+\begin{bmatrix}A_{1r}\\A_{2r}\\\vdots\\A_{nr}\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}O\\O\\O\\\vdots\\A_{rr}\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2r} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{1} \\ c_{2} \\ \vdots \\ c_{r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nr} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{1} \\ c_{2} \\ \vdots \\ c_{r} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1r} & | & 0 \\
A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2r} & | & 0 \\
\vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & | & \vdots \\
A_{n1} & A_{n2} & \cdots & A_{nr} & | & 0
\end{bmatrix}$$