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제3장. 역행렬과 분할행렬

◎ 역행렬(inverse matrix)이란? 아닷바뱅길

[정의] 정방행렬 A에 대해서 AB = BA = I (I 는 항등행렬)를 만족하는 정방행렬B가 존재하면 B를 A의 역행렬이라고 하고 A^{-1} 로 표시 $(A^{-1}$ 은 존재하면 유일함) 了到的小学行列

$$AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$$

*AB=I를 만족하면 BA=I를 만족하는 것을 보일 수 있음 (반대도 성립) 的型的最近进口机的机的人生和坚持的是 多首。

(f) a: 些(a+o)

[역행렬이 존재하기 위한 조건]

$$\mathsf{ii)} \boxed{\det(\boldsymbol{A}) \neq 0}$$

det(A)とからからかられはるれ

3.1 역행렬 계산 - 관심있는 사람만 읽어볼 것 (강의하지 않음)

Definition (-1) it's det (Mis)

행렬 $A_{n \times n}$ 에서 a_{ij} 의 여인자(cofactor)를 A_{ij} 라 할 때, 이러한 여인자를 $(i\,,\,j)$ 원소로 갖는 행렬을 A의 여인자행렬이라 한다. 또한 여인자행렬을 전치한 행렬을 A의 수반행렬(adjoint matrix)이라 하며 adj(A)라고 쓴다.

$$adj \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{C} & \mathbf{d} \end{pmatrix}$$

Theorem

행렬 $A_{n\times n}$ 이 $\det(A) \neq 0$ 이면 역행렬은 다음과 같다.

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \underbrace{adj A}_{\text{total}}$$

A =
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AU(A) = ad-bc$$

$$ad-bc \neq 00|U A^{-1} \geq 2\lambda H$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

0 det(A)76/1 1.1. (4-17+3. (0+2) = 3+6=9

 $\Box A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \textcircled{2} \quad \text{Alg(A) 3-line}.$

 $\Box B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 - 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \text{odet(B)}$ = 2 (0+2) + 4 (1+2) = 16

 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3-6}{-1} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ $= \frac{1}{9} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3-6}{-1} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{3-6}{-1} \\ -(0-h) & (2+h) & -(1-0) \\ (0-h) & -(1-0) & (2-0) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{5} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$

 $B^{-1} = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 - 8 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 + 0 \\ -(0 - 4) & 0 + 4 & -(2) \\ 0 - 8 & -(-44) & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & -2 \\ -8 & 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 3 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

 $B^{-1} = \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{24 - 8}{24 - 8} \right)$

- 3 -

23 + 10 + 10 = 3 - 3 - 6 $-1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$ $-1 - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$

3.2 역행렬의 성질

Theorem 3,1

정방행렬 $A_{n imes n}$ 의 역행렬이 존재하는 경우 그 역행렬은 위일하다 (th) (32)

Theorem 3.2



 $A_{n \times n}$ 의 역행렬이 존재하기 위한 <u>필요충분조건</u>은 $A \downarrow 0$ 이다.

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Theorem 3.3

 $A_{n imes n}$ 가 가역행렬이면 A^{-1} 역시 가역이며 다음이 성립한다.

$$(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{OPO}(1) + \text{Shirt} (\text{Invertible}) \\ = \text{OPO}(2) + \text{Shirt} \\ &= \text{OPO}(2) + \text{Shirt} \\$$

Theorem 3.4
$$(A^{T})^{-1} = (A^{-1})^{T}$$
 $(AA^{-1})^{T} = (a^{-1})^{T}$ $(AA^{-1})^{T} = (a^{-1})^{T}$ $(AA^{-1})^{T} = (a^{-1})^{T} = (a^{-1})^{T}$ Theorem 3.5 $(A^{-1})^{T} = (A^{-1})^{T}$

 $A_{n imes n}$ 와 $B_{n imes n}$ 가 각각 <u>정칙</u>이면 AB 도 역시 정칙이며 다음이 성립한다.

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

* 格特和小學生%

Theorem 3.6

(i)
$$A$$
가 가역행렬일 때 $kA(k \neq 0)$ 도 가역행렬이고 $(kA)^{-1} = \frac{1}{k}A^{-1}$ 본 (대생일)

Theorem 3.7

$$A$$
가 정칙일 때, $PA = QA$ 이면 $P = Q$ 이다.
당생결길 M $PAA^{-1} = QAA^{-1} \Rightarrow P=Q$

x : Nमिल्यान (मिर्शामा)

 $\frac{AA2=Ab}{4} \Rightarrow 2=A-b$

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Theorem 3.8

 $A\underline{x} = \underline{b}$ 에서 A가 정칙이면 $\underline{x} = A^{-1}\underline{b}$ 이다.

好吃比好性物

* Theorem 3.8을 연립방정식의 풀이에 활용할 수 있음 ex) x+y=3, x-y=1 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1-1 \end{pmatrix}$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

cf. (ab) timethe ad-bc

3.3 행렬의 분할과 분할된 행렬의 계산 (익혀두면 행렬 계산에 매우 유용!)

● 분할행렬(Partitioned matrix)

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{A}_{m imes n} &= \left(egin{array}{c|c|c} oldsymbol{A}_{11} & oldsymbol{A}_{22} \end{array}
ight) \ oldsymbol{A}_{11} & \Rightarrow \left(m_1 imes n_1
ight) \; , \quad oldsymbol{A}_{12} & \Rightarrow \left(m_1 imes n_2
ight) \ oldsymbol{A}_{21} & \Rightarrow \left(m_2 imes n_1
ight) \; , \quad oldsymbol{A}_{22} & \Rightarrow \left(m_2 imes n_2
ight) \end{aligned}$$

$$m_1 + m_2 = m$$
 , $n_1 + n_2 = n$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 12 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 36 \\ \hline 5 & 29 & 32 \\ 0 & 01 & -11 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} A_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 23 \\ 2 & 12 \end{pmatrix} A_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 23 \\ 36 \end{pmatrix} A_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 23 \\ 36 \end{pmatrix} A_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 23 \\ 36 \end{pmatrix} A_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 23 \\ 36 \end{pmatrix} A_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 23 \\ 36 \end{pmatrix} A_{23} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 23 \\ 36 \end{pmatrix} A_{24} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 23 \\ 36 \end{pmatrix} A_{2$$

A 는 원래 4 imes 5 행렬이나 block화된 행렬을 하나의 숫자로 보면 2 imes 2 행렬로 볼 수도 있게 됨

● 분할행렬의 전치

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$$\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{A}_1 & \boldsymbol{A}_2 \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{A}_1^T \\ \boldsymbol{A}_2^T \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(egin{array}{cccc} m{A}_1 & m{A}_2 \end{array}
ight)^T = \left(m{A}_1^T \ m{A}_2^T
ight) & \left(m{B}_{11} & m{B}_{12} & m{B}_{13} \ m{B}_{21} & m{B}_{23} \end{array}
ight)^T = \left(m{B}_{11}^T & m{B}_{21}^T \ m{B}_{12}^T & m{B}_{22}^T \ m{B}_{13}^T & m{B}_{23}^T \end{array}
ight)$$

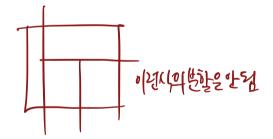
ex)

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A & A & A \\ 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & -4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^T = \begin{pmatrix} A & A & A \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \hline -1 & -2 & -4 \\ \hline 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A & A & A \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \hline -1 & -2 & -4 \\ \hline 3 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A & A & A \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \hline -1 & -2 & -4 \\ \hline 3 & 1 & 3 \\ \hline 2 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & 2 \\ \frac{2}{0} & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & -4 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^{T} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}^{T} \\ \hline \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{T} & \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}^{T} \end{pmatrix}$$



● **분할행렬의 곱** △1 = △1 = △1 =

$$-AB = \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{a_{2}'}}\right) \left(\underline{b_{1}} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right) = \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{1}'} \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{1}'} \underline{b_{3}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{a_{2}'}} \underline{b_{1}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{1}'} \underline{b_{3}} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

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$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{2}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{b_{3}}\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{a_{1}'}{\underline{b_{1}}} \ \underline{a_{2}'} \ \underline{$$

이 과정을 행벡터, 열벡터를 이용하여 표현하면

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a_1^{\mathsf{T}}}{-a_2^{\mathsf{T}}} \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b_1}{\mathsf{T}} & \frac{b_2}{\mathsf{T}} & \frac{b_3}{\mathsf{T}} \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{(}\underline{a_1}^T = (1\ 2), \quad \underline{a_2}^T = (3\ 4), \quad \underline{b_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5\\6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \underline{b_2} = \begin{pmatrix} 7\\8 \end{pmatrix}, \underline{b_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 9\\10 \end{pmatrix})$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a_1^{\mathsf{T}}b_2}{\mathsf{T}} & \frac{a_1^{\mathsf{T}}b_2}{\mathsf{T}} & \frac{a_1^{\mathsf{T}}b_2}{\mathsf{T}} & \frac{a_1^{\mathsf{T}}b_2}{\mathsf{T}} \\ \frac{a_2^{\mathsf{T}}b_1}{\mathsf{T}} & \frac{a_2^{\mathsf{T}}b_2}{\mathsf{T}} & \frac{a_1^{\mathsf{T}}b_2}{\mathsf{T}} & \frac{a_1^{\mathsf{T}}b_2}{\mathsf{T}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}A_{11} & A_{12}A_{22} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \\ A_{21}A_{22} & A_{21}A_{22} & A_{21}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}A_{12} & A_{12}A_{22} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \\ A_{21}A_{22} & A_{21}A_{22} & A_{21}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \\ A_{21}A_{22} & A_{21}B_{22} & A_{21}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \\ A_{21}A_{22} & A_{21}B_{22} & A_{21}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{22} & A_{21}B_{22} \\ A_{21}A_{22} & A_{21}B_{22} & A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{22} & A_{21}B_{22} \\ A_{21}A_{22} & A_{22}B_{22} & A_{21}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{21} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{21} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{21} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{21} \\ A_{21}B_{21} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{21} \\ A_{21}B_{21} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{21}$$

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$$\times$$
 열백단 b

$$- Ab = \left(\frac{a_1}{a_1} \quad \frac{a_2}{a_2} \quad \cdots \quad \frac{a_n}{a_n} \right) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^n b_i \frac{a_i}{a_i}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_3 \\$$

belieb

$$= \alpha_1(1_{1213}) + \alpha_2(4,5_{16}) + \alpha_3(7,8,9)$$