

선형대수 5강 벡터공간과 원벡터 공간

Chapter 2. Vector Space

2.1. V.S & Subspace

• Space \Rightarrow set closed under addition & scalar multiplication

(for any vectors $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$)

(for any scalar $c \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$\rightarrow x, y \in V$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x+y \in V \\ cx \in V \end{array} \right\}$$

$$c_1x + c_2y \in V \quad \text{Vector space}$$

$$1) x + y = y + x$$

$$2) x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z$$

$$3) \text{There is a zero-vector, such that } x + 0 = 0 + x = x$$

: 항등원 \Rightarrow Vector space는 원점 반드시 포함!

$$4) \text{For each vector } x, x + (-x) = (-x) + x = 0$$

: 역원 ($-x$ unique!)

$$5) 1x = x$$

$$6) c(x + y) = cx + cy$$

$$7) (c_1 + c_2)x = c_1x + c_2x$$

$$\text{ex) } f(x) = e^x \Rightarrow 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \dots \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^\infty \quad \text{무한대 차원의 벡터공간 (Hilbert Space)}$$

Taylor Series : 어떤 기준점이 있으면 그것을 중심으로 어떤 함수든지

변수 x 에 대한 다항식으로 표시가 가능하다.

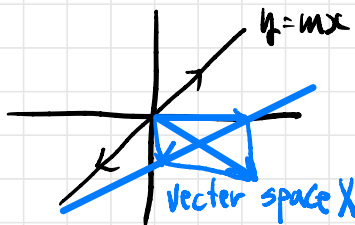
$$f(x) = f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \dots$$

• Subspace

: subset of the whole v.s that satisfies the conditions of v.s.

ex) $y = mx$ ($m \neq 0$) $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$S = \{ (x, y) \mid y = mx, m \neq 0 \} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$



• 원점을 지난다. (항등원 존재)

• 회전상 어떤 벡터를 더해도 직선을 간직한다.

→ vector space 만족

⇒ subspace

• Column Space of A ($C(A)$)

: set of all linear combination from column vectors in A.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n c_i a_i$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = b$$

$$= x_1 a_1 + x_2 a_2 + \dots + x_n a_n = b$$

⇒ if $b \in C(A)$.

then, there is one solution $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$

if $b_1, b_2 \in C(A)$

$$(Ax_1 = b_1$$

$$Ax_2 = b_2$$

$$b_1 + b_2 = b$$

$$Ax_1 + Ax_2 = A(\underline{x_1 + x_2}) = b$$