Quiz#1

3. 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 6 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ -1 & -4 & 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$
 row  $1 \times 1 + row 3 \neq 4 \approx 2$ 

ラ [106年] olderole, pibtol 好10日, pibt column olM pibtol 行光社 nonzero 이宝, ol watrix7ト

$$\frac{7}{7}, 1, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + 90 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + 113 \begin{bmatrix} -b \\ 17 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 - 200 - 603 \\ 300 + 1903 \\ \alpha_1 - 200 + 1903 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 57 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} \text{ of consistent}$$

이론학생기부l해 Augment Matrix를 보고

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & -6 & 11 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 & 5 \\ 1 & -2 & 5 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $\circ$   $\triangleright$ ,  $row3 - 1 \times row1 24 24$ 

 $\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}$ of Consistent atok but a, as a linear Combination of alt. 이론 학생하片에 Augment Xlatrix 를 만든다.

Augment Matrix's

7 [ 102-4] 04. old pirtol right most elemental glezz,
0 4 1 [ 000 16] Matrix equations inconsitertists, by a, a, a, a, a of linear combinations of septentials.

#Quiz 2

## 459. PARK JOON SUNG, 2021964 969

7. 
$$T(\Lambda_{1},\Lambda_{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{1} - 2\Lambda_{2} \\ -\Lambda_{1} + 2\Lambda_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \Lambda_{1} \\ -\Lambda_{1} \\ -\Lambda_{2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -2\Lambda_{2} \\ -2\Lambda_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \Lambda_{1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + \Lambda_{2} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_{1} \\ \Lambda_{2} \end{bmatrix} = A \times {}^{0} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Omega_{1} \\ \Lambda_{2} \end{bmatrix} = A \times {}^{0} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ old. old. } T(x) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ old. } Augment Matrix Extension } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ old. } Augment Matrix Extension } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ old. } Augment Matrix Extension } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ old. } Augment Matrix Extension } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ old. } Augment Matrix Extension } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ old. } Augment Matrix Extension } Augment Matrix Extension } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ old. } Augment Matrix Extension } Augment Ma$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & -2 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 2 \\
0 & 4 & 8
\end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

$$: \alpha_1 = \beta_1, \alpha_2 = 2 \text{ old. } \stackrel{\mathcal{A}}{=}, x = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 + 7 & 1 & 2 + 1 & 3 \\ -4 & 1 & -9 & 1 & 2 + 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & -4 & 1 & 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 of the second sec

$$\begin{bmatrix}
n(1) \\
-4n_1
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}
9n_2 \\
-9n_2
\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}
11_3 \\
2n_3
\end{bmatrix} = 1(1 - 4) + 12 \begin{bmatrix}
9 \\
-9
\end{bmatrix} + 13 \begin{bmatrix}
2 \\
-5
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ -4 & -9 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \eta_1 \\ \eta_2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 old. old. Augment Matrix 25.55

Ax=b unique solution. [a1 a2 a3] 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

は計れる 発生 alumn を pivotの 1月12 外のトきは、Ael veduce ednellan formを 1月2十 Zubentity Natrix 1十到Xの日、 Square matrix 1十 発音 columnon pivotol 別口間のは.

中間 B岩 B= [a, a2 a3 a3 a2 a1] C元, Ael whimol 本語 予記して 分子. IN分地M column リオ岩 AMMEL- オオフィオピー reduced formol は長月中に CH対象の columnで 本語 刊が付け reduced formol は長月中に

F. Bel reduced echelon form? [10000] 014.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 & 6 \\ 3 & -2 & + \end{bmatrix} & \text{Avelued} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 & 6 & 6 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & -4 & -4 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

引目中川日-皇이 12月世間 한데 1月五世 4元世期日 column 1 芝州生生之

## Quiz 3 434 202 944949

bases of Nul Az [ 3] olzt.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ -3 & -6 & -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 & -4 \\ -5 & -3 & 2 & 9 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 12 & 12 & 9 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 4 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 4 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

CHEVA 
$$A = LLI = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -5 & 4 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 det  $A = 4 - 6 = -2 \pm 0$  of  $2 \pm 2 = 2 \pm 0$ .

$$\begin{bmatrix} 13 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad vow 2 \rightarrow vow 2 - 2xvow 1$$

$$\vdots \quad E_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad E_{1}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$vow 2 \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}x vow 2$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 13 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad vow 1 \rightarrow vow 1 - 3vow 2$$

$$E_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad E_{3}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 & -2 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

OF inverse AT A = [0]C,  $A^{-1} = E_3E_2E_1 \circ |C|$ .

OF inverse AT  $A = [1]C_1 = E_3E_2E_1 \circ |C|$ .

Still ARE SIMPLE  $A = [1]C_1 = [1]C_2 = [1]C_3$ .  $A = [1]C_1 = [1]C_2 = [1]C_3 = [1]C_3$ 

Quiz 4

好我 2021 994 949

1. False

2. True

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & 0 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & \pi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A-AI| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -4 & -6 \\ -1 & A & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 2 & 5-4 \end{vmatrix} - (-4) \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 1 & 5-4 \end{vmatrix} + (-6) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= - \frac{1}{4} (-1)(\pi - 1) + 6y + 4(1 - 17 + 3) - 6 \cdot (-2 + 1)$$

$$= -A(A-2)(A-3) + 4(A-2) - 6(A-2)$$

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

· let A=2 · let Ael Augmentel Mutrix [AAI 0] &

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2 & -4 & -6 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & -2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

11. +21/2+1/13=0, 11.= -21/2-1/13 0/2, 1/3/2 free

$$\times = \begin{bmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ n_3 \end{bmatrix} = \chi_2 \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \eta_3 \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \circ | 2, \text{ eigenvector} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A: eigenvalues 0,35 eigenvector u,v,w

A u= 0·u = 0

AV=3.V

AW=切·W 0月2时时

 $Ax = \frac{1}{3}Av + \frac{1}{5}Aw = A(\frac{1}{3}v + \frac{1}{5}w) \text{ old}.$ 

马, X= 3V+ 5W 014.

general solution = = = 1CIV + = C2W 1+ > XOI+.

((1, (2) 好)

V V V V V A = [2 4 -1 5 -2] 作 edvelon formでを試す. A = [-4 -5 -4 1 8] 作 edvelon formでを試す. 2 -5 -4 1 8]  $Col A = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -4 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -5 \\ -6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -7 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -7 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -7 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ 

NullAと Augmented Matrix 書きつてきけ

Quiz 5 4-26 2021 944999

1. False

2. True

3. 
$$y = 0t^2 + bt + c$$
 $date = total tot$ 

A, best-fitting quelvatic polynomical & y= = = 14 12 - 39 11 + 36 0/4

4. A el 1 = [ [ a b c] = 22, Cron - Schmitt Procession with 
$$V_1 = \alpha = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $u_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $u_1 = \frac{3}{2}$ 

$$V_{9} = b - \frac{b \cdot u_{1}}{u_{1} \cdot u_{1}} \quad u_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{3}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3/4 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_{2} = \frac{1}{12} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_{5} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_{7} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_{5} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_{7} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1/4 \\ 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \quad u_{$$

$$V_{3} = C - \frac{C \cdot U_{1}}{U_{1} \cdot U_{1}} \cdot U_{1} - \frac{C \cdot U_{2} \cdot U_{2}}{U_{2} \cdot U_{2}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{6} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\therefore U_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore U_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -3/12 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1/12 & -2/16 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1/12 & 1/16 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1/12 & 1/16 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R = Q^{T} A 0 | E \overline{Z},$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{3}{12} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12} \\ 0 \frac{3}{12} \frac{1}{$$

$$A = QR = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & 3/12 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 3/12 & 0 \\ 1/2 & 1/12 & 1/16 \\ 1/2 & 1/12 & 1/16 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3/2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3/12 & 3/12 \\ 0 & 0 & 3/12 \\ 1/2 & 1/12 & 1/16 \end{bmatrix}$$

| A - AI| = | (1-A) I - 2 uv | = 0 0 | EM = 7 A= 70 1/2.

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1-\lambda & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(1-\lambda)\cdots(1-\lambda) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(1-\lambda)\cdots(1-\lambda) = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & -\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(1-\lambda)\cdots(1-\lambda) = 0$$

: A = - | or A= | o | 2 |-.

이는 내의 1이 러느 row에 있어진 변환이 다음이 자명하다.
그건 - 기의 위치가 Jiagonal entry에서 변想幾이다.