

- 행렬 (matrix) -

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \quad \begin{array}{l} i=1, 2, \dots, m \quad : \text{행} \\ j=1, 2, \dots, n \quad : \text{열} \end{array}$$

$m \times n$ - matrix

$$A = (a_{11} \ a_{12} \ \dots \ a_{1n}) : 1 \times n \text{-matrix} \text{ 또는 } n \text{차 행 vector.}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} : m \times 1 \text{-matrix} \text{ 또는 } m \text{차 열 vector.}$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} : \text{정방행렬 (square matrix)}$$

i.e. 행과 열의 수가 같은 행렬.

Definition (정의) : 용어의 수학적 설명

<Def> 라 쓰기로 함.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{<Def> } A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} &: \text{정방행렬} \\ &: \text{단위행렬 (unit matrix)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i=j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

(if and only if)

→ Remark (주비)

$$\text{<Rmk> } \quad \text{즉 } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{대각성분만 1이고 나머지는 모두 0인 행렬.}$$

$$I_3 = E_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad n \text{차 단위행렬} \Rightarrow I_n \text{ or } E_n \text{ 으로 표현.}$$

$$\text{<Def> } A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} : \text{zero matrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a_{ij} = 0$$

(*) 모든 원소가 0인 행렬을 영행렬이라 한다.

<Def> $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times m}$

A^t or A' : transposed matrix (전치행렬) of A

$\Leftrightarrow A^t = (a_{ji})_{n \times m}$: 행과 열을 바꾼 행렬.

예 (example)
<exm>

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

<Def> $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$: 대칭행렬

$\Leftrightarrow a_{ij} = a_{ji}$

증: 대각선을 중심으로 대칭인 행렬.

<exm> $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

<Def> $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$: 교대행렬

$\Leftrightarrow a_{ij} = -a_{ji}$

<RMK> 대각선을 중심으로 짝비 값은 같은 부호가 다른 행렬

대각성분 $a_{ii} = -a_{ii}$ 이므로 $a_{ii} = 0$.

<exm> $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

<문제>

$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \\ 5 & 7 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 일 때 A^t (전치행렬) 을 구하시오.

1. 행렬의 상등

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, \quad B = (b_{ij})_{p \times q}$$

$$A = B$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \textcircled{1} \quad m = p, \quad n = q$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad a_{ij} = b_{ij}$$

<Rmk> 두 행렬이 같다는 것은 모양과 대응하는 원소가 같은 경우.

<활용예>

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow x=1, y=2, z=3$$

2. 행렬의 덧셈.

행렬의 덧셈은 같은 모양의 행렬끼리만 가능하다.

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, \quad B = (b_{ij})_{m \times n}.$$

$$\Rightarrow A + B = (a_{ij} + b_{ij})_{m \times n}.$$

<exm>

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A + B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 9 & 11 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-1 & 2+1 & 3+2 \\ 4+3 & 5+4 & 6+5 \end{pmatrix}$$

<exm>

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1+1 & 1+0 & 1+2 \\ 1+3 & 1+4 & 1+5 \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

분해하는 경우에도 사용 가능.

<문제> $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

일때 $A + B = ?$

3, 행렬의 스칼라 곱.

c : 상수, $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$.

$$\Rightarrow cA = (c \cdot a_{ij})_{m \times n}.$$

<exm> $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$

$$2 \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \cdot 1 & 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 2 & 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 3 & 2 \cdot 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ 4 & 10 \\ 6 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

이 것을 활용하면 두 행렬의 차를 정의 할 수 있다.

$$A - B = A + (-1) \cdot B = (a_{ij} - b_{ij})$$

<exm> $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow A - B = \begin{pmatrix} 1-2 & 2-1 \\ 4-3 & 5-4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B - A = \begin{pmatrix} 2-1 & 1-2 \\ 3-4 & 4-5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

<Rank> 인 차는 2

$$A - B \neq B - A.$$

<문제>

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A - B \quad \text{와} \quad B - A \quad \text{는} \quad \text{가} \quad \text{차이} \quad \text{있} \quad \text{다}.$$

4. 행렬의 곱.

1-5.

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \quad B = (b_{kj})_{p \times n}$$

A, B 곱이 가능할려면 $n=p$ 이어야 한다.

앞의 행렬의 열의 갯수와 뒤의 행렬의 행의 갯수가
같은 때에만 행렬의 곱이 정의 된다.

<Def> $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} \quad B = (b_{jk})_{n \times p}$

$$\Rightarrow A \cdot B = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \cdot b_{jk} \right)_{m \times p}.$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} b_{j1} & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} b_{j2} & \dots & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{1j} b_{jp} \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} b_{j1} & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} b_{j2} & \dots & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{2j} b_{jp} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{j=1}^n a_{mj} b_{j1} & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{mj} b_{j2} & \dots & \sum_{j=1}^n a_{mj} b_{jp} \end{pmatrix}$$

<exm> $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 + 3 \times 3 & 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 0 + 3 \times -1 \\ 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 + -1 \times 3 & 0 \times 1 + 1 \times 0 + -1 \times -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 14 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

<문제> $B \cdot C, C \cdot A$ 을 구하라.

<Rmk> $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \quad B \cdot A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot B \neq B \cdot A.$$

$$\{ \text{Thm} \} \quad A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

$$B = (b_{jk})_{n \times p}$$

$$C = (c_{kl})_{p \times q}$$

$$\Rightarrow (A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C) \quad (\text{결합법칙})$$

$$\langle \text{pt} \rangle \quad A \cdot B = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{jk} \right)_{m \times p}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A \cdot B) \cdot C &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^p \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{jk} \right) c_{kl} \right)_{m \times q} \\ &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^p \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{jk} c_{kl} \right) \\ &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \left(\sum_{k=1}^p b_{jk} c_{kl} \right) \right) \\ &= A \cdot (B \cdot C) \end{aligned}$$

$$\langle \text{Thm} \rangle \quad A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

$$B = (b_{jk})_{n \times p}$$

$$C = (c_{jk})_{n \times p}$$

$$\Rightarrow A \cdot (B + C) = A \cdot B + A \cdot C \quad (\text{배분법칙 or 분배법칙})$$

$$\langle \text{pt} \rangle \quad B + C = (b_{jk} + c_{jk})_{n \times p}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A \cdot (B + C) &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} \cdot (b_{jk} + c_{jk}) \right)_{m \times p} \\ &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{jk} + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} c_{jk} \right) \\ &= \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{jk} \right) + \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} c_{jk} \right) \\ &= A \cdot B + A \cdot C \end{aligned}$$

exm

$$\underline{\underline{A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}}$$

일 때 $(A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)$ 인을 보이라.

<sol>

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} 1+4+9 & 1+0-3 \\ 0+2-3 & 0+0+1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & -2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A \cdot B) \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & -16 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot (B \cdot C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & -16 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore (A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)$$

exm

위의 예제에서 $(A^t + B) \cdot C = A^t \cdot C + B \cdot C$
인을 보이라.

<sol>

$$A^t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^t + B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 6 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A^t + B) \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \\ 6 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 \\ 6 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^t \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^t \cdot C + B \cdot C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 \\ 6 & -8 \end{pmatrix}$$