

R E P O R T

[응용수학 문제풀이 및 증명]



학 과	컴퓨터공학부 컴퓨터공학전공
교수님	서경룡 교수님
학 번	201911608
이 름	김지환
제출일	2022.04.24



< 목 차 >

1. 함수	3
1) 8번, $f(t)=2t$, $g(t)=t-1$ $h(t)=t^2$	3
2) 12번, $f(t)=2t+3$, $g(t)=3t$, $h(t)=f(g(t))$	4
2. 로그함수	5
1) 17번, log-linear	5
2) 18번, log-log	6
3. sin, cos 정리 증명	7
4. 좌표계	9
1) 1번, 직교좌표 -> 극좌표	9
2) 12번, 극좌표 -> 직교좌표	12
5. 멱함수	15
6. 행렬	16
1) 1번, 벡터곱	16
2) 2번, $a \times b$, $b \times a$	17
3) 4번, 행렬곱	18
4) 5번, 행렬제곱	19
5) 6번, 행렬덧셈의 제곱	20
6) 3번, 대칭행렬	21
7) 4번, 전치행렬	22
8) 3번, 행렬식	23
9) 4번, 행렬식 증명	23
7. 복소수	24
9) 3번, 극좌표 표현과 복소수 곱셈/나눗셈	24
9) 7번, 오일러방정식	24
9) 8번, 오일러방정식	25

8

Given $f(t) = 2t$, $g(t) = t - 1$ and $h(t) = t^2$ write expressions for

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) $f(g(t))$ | (b) $f(h(t))$ |
| (c) $g(h(t))$ | (d) $g(f(t))$ |
| (e) $h(g(t))$ | (f) $h(f(t))$ |
| (g) $f(f(t))$ | (h) $g(g(t))$ |
| (i) $h(h(t))$ | (j) $f(g(h(t)))$ |
| (k) $g(f(h(t)))$ | (l) $h(g(f(t)))$ |

- 풀이 -

a) $f(g(t)) = f(t-1)$ 이다. 함수 f 는 입력 값의 2배를 반환한다. $\therefore f(g(t)) = 2(t-1)$

b) $f(h(t)) = f(t^2)$ 이다. 함수 f 는 입력 값의 2배를 반환한다. $\therefore f(h(t)) = 2t^2$

c) $g(h(t)) = g(t^2)$ 이다. 함수 g 는 입력 값에 1을 빼는 값을 반환한다. $\therefore g(h(t)) = t^2 - 1$

d) $g(f(t)) = g(2t)$ 이다. 함수 g 는 입력 값에 1을 빼는 값을 반환한다. $\therefore g(f(t)) = 2t - 1$

e) $h(g(t)) = h(t-1)$ 이다. 함수 h 는 입력 값을 제곱 후 반환한다. $\therefore h(g(t)) = (t-1)^2$

f) $h(f(t)) = h(2t)$ 이다. 함수 h 는 입력 값을 제곱 후 반환한다. $\therefore h(f(t)) = (2t)^2 = 4t^2$

g) $f(f(t))$, 함수 f 는 입력 값의 2배를 반환한다. $f(2t) = 2(2t)$, $\therefore f(f(t)) = 4t$

h) $g(g(t))$, 함수 g 는 입력 값에 1을 빼는 값을 반환한다. $g(t-1) = (t-1)-1$, $\therefore g(g(t)) = t-2$

i) $h(h(t))$, 함수 h 는 입력 값을 제곱 후 반환한다. $h(t^2) = (t^2)^2$, $\therefore h(h(t)) = t^4$

j) $f(g(h(t)))$, 함수 $f(g(t^2)) \Rightarrow f((t^2)-1) \Rightarrow 2((t^2)-1)$, $\therefore f(g(h(t))) = 2(t^2-1)$

k) $g(f(h(t)))$, 함수 $g(f(t^2)) \Rightarrow g(2(t^2)) \Rightarrow 2(2(t^2))-1$, $\therefore g(f(h(t))) = 2t^2-1$

l) $h(g(f(t)))$, 함수 $h(g(2t)) \Rightarrow g((2t)-1) \Rightarrow ((2t)-1)^2$, $\therefore h(g(f(t))) = (2t-1)^2$

12 Given $f(t) = 2t + 3$, $g(t) = 3t$ and $h(t) = f(g(t))$
write expressions for

(a) $h(t)$

(b) $f^{-1}(t)$

(c) $g^{-1}(t)$

(d) $h^{-1}(t)$

(e) $g^{-1}(f^{-1}(t))$

What do you notice about (d) and (e)?

- 풀이 -

a) $h(t) = f(g(t))$ 이다.

$f(g(t)) \Rightarrow g$ 는 입력값의 3배를 반환 $\Rightarrow f(3t)$,

$f(3t) \Rightarrow f$ 는 입력값의 2배 후 3더하기를 반환 $\Rightarrow 2(3t)+3$,

$\therefore h(t) = 6t+3$

b) $f^{-1}(t) \Rightarrow f(t)$ 는 $2t+3$ 이므로 $f^{-1}(2t+3) = t$,

$\Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = x$ 꼴에서 $y = 2t+3$, $x = t$,

$\Rightarrow t = (y-3)/2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) = (y-3)/2$, y 를 t 로 사용

$\therefore f^{-1}(t) = (t-3)/2$

c) $g^{-1}(t) \Rightarrow g(t)$ 는 $3t$ 이므로 $g^{-1}(3t) = t$,

$\Rightarrow g^{-1}(y) = x$ 꼴에서 $y = 3t$, $x = t$,

$\Rightarrow g = y/3 \Rightarrow g^{-1}(y) = (y/3)$ 에서 y 를 t 로 사용

$\therefore g^{-1}(t) = t/3$

d) $h^{-1}(t) \Rightarrow h(t)$ 는 $6t+3$ 이므로 $h^{-1}(6t+3) = t$,

$\Rightarrow h^{-1}(y) = x$ 꼴에서 $y = 6t+3$, $x = t$,

$\Rightarrow t = (y-3)/6 \Rightarrow h^{-1}(y) = (y-3)/6$, y 를 t 로 사용

$\therefore h^{-1}(t) = (t-3)/6$

e) $g^{-1}(f^{-1}(t)) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(t)$ 는 b)에서 구한 $(t-3)/2$ 이다,

$\Rightarrow g^{-1}(t)$ 는 c)에서 구한 $t/3$ 이다,

$\Rightarrow g^{-1}(t) = ((t-3)/2)/3$

$\therefore g^{-1}(t) = (t-3)/6$

=====

\therefore (d) 와 (e)는 같다. $h^{-1}(t) = g^{-1}(t)$ 이다.

17 By using log-linear paper find the relationship between x and y given the following table of values:

x	1.5	1.7	3.2	3.9	4.3	4.9
y	8.5	9.7	27.6	44.8	59.1	89.6

- 풀이 -

시작점 - $x_1, y_1 = (1.5, 8.5)$

끝 점 - $x_2, y_2 = (4.9, 89.6)$

log-linear 그래프에서 y 축은 log단위
그래프 $\Rightarrow Y=aX+b$ 의 그래프

시작점

$$\log(8.5) = 1.5a + b$$

끝 점

$$\log(89.6) = 4.9a + b$$

끝점 - 시작점

$$= \log(89.6) - \log(8.5) = 3.4a$$

$$a = (\log(89.6) - \log(8.5)) / 3.4 = 0.3008..$$

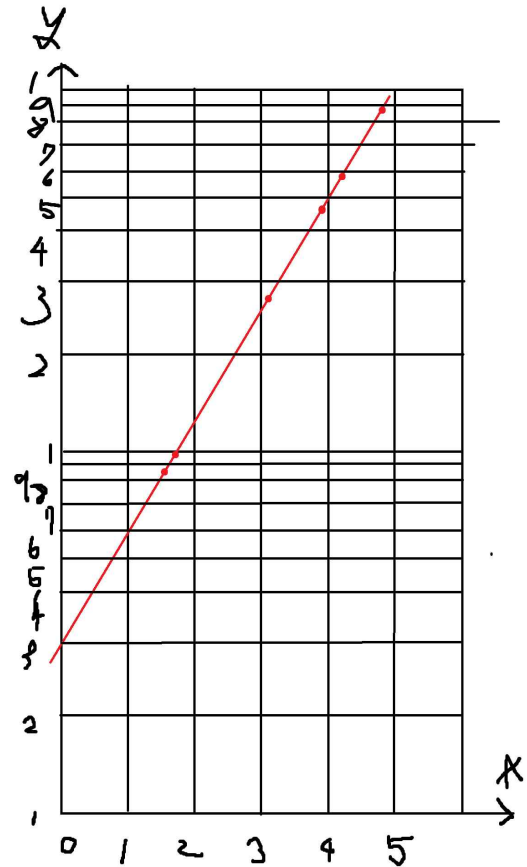
$$\log(8.5) = 1.5a + b$$

$$b = \log(8.5) - (0.3008... \cdot 1.5) = 0.4781..$$

$$Y = 0.3008x + 0.4781$$

$$y = 10^Y = 10^{\log y} = 10^{0.3008x + 0.4781} = 10^{0.4781} \cdot (10^{0.3008})^x = 3.007.. \cdot (1.999..)^x$$

$$\therefore 3(2^x)$$



18 By using log-log paper find the relationship between x and y given the following table of values:

x	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
y	13.0	19.0	25.9	33.6	42.2	51.6

- 풀이 -

시작점 - $x_1, y_1 = (2.0, 13.0)$

끝 점 - $x_2, y_2 = (4.5, 51.6)$

log-linear 그래프에서 y 축 x 축 둘 다 log단위
그래프 $\Rightarrow Y=aX+b$ 의 그래프

시작점

$$\log(13) = \log(2)a + b$$

끝 점

$$\log(51.6) = \log(4.5)a + b$$

끝점 - 시작점

$$= \log(51.6) - \log(13) = (\log(4.5) - \log(2))a$$

$$a = (\log(51.6) - \log(13)) / (\log(4.5) - \log(2)) = 1.6999\dots$$

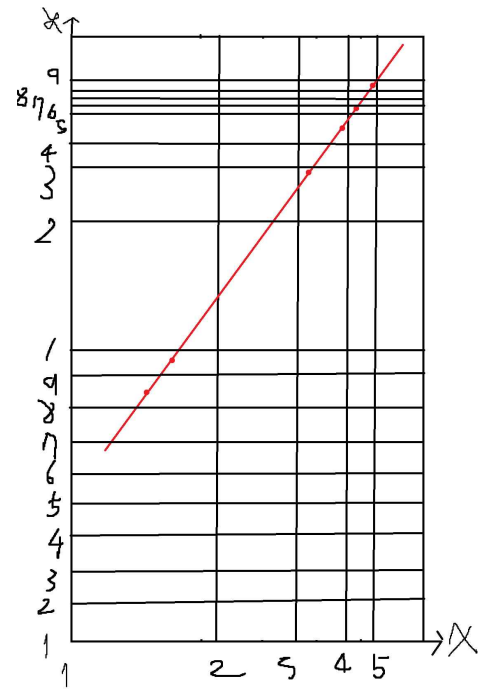
$$\log(13) = \log(2)a + b$$

$$b = \log(13) - (1.7 \cdot \log(2)) = 0.60219\dots$$

$$Y = 1.7X + 0.6$$

$$10^Y = y = 10^{1.7X + 0.6} = 10^{0.6} \cdot 10^{1.7 \log x} = 4.001\dots \cdot x^{1.7}$$

$$\therefore 4 \cdot (x^{1.7})$$



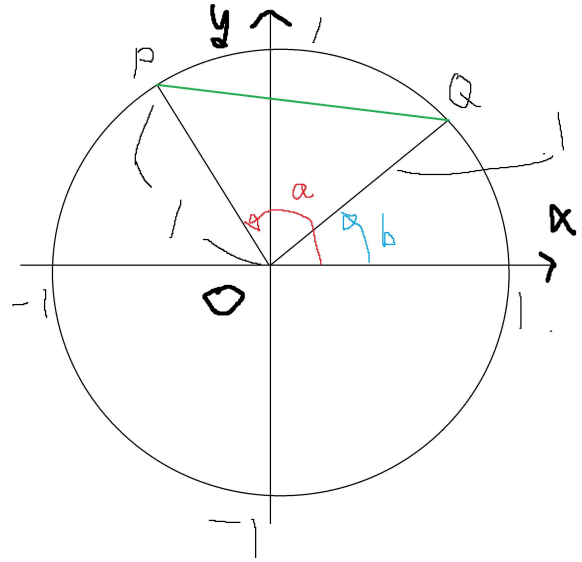
$$\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \sin B \cos A$$

$$\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$$

$$2 \sin A \cos B = \sin(A + B) + \sin(A - B)$$

$$2 \cos A \cos B = \cos(A + B) + \cos(A - B)$$

$$2 \sin A \sin B = \cos(A - B) - \cos(A + B)$$



- 풀이 -

$\cos(a-b) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$, proof

$P(\cos(a), \sin(a)), Q(\cos(b), \sin(b)), \angle a-b$

$$\overline{PQ}^2 = \overline{OP}^2 + \overline{OQ}^2 - 2 \cdot \overline{OP} \cdot \overline{OQ} \cdot \cos(a-b) \quad \text{-- ①}$$

$$\text{피타고라스 } \overline{PQ}^2 = (\cos(a) - \cos(b))^2 + (\sin(a) - \sin(b))^2 \quad \text{-- ②}$$

① 과 ②를 이용,

$$(\cos(a) - \cos(b))^2 + (\sin(a) - \sin(b))^2 = 1^2 + 1^2 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \cos(a-b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2(a) - 2\cos(a)\cos(b) + \cos^2(b) + \sin^2(a) - 2\sin(a)\sin(b) + \sin^2(b) = 2 - 2\cos(a-b)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 - 2(\cos(a)\cos(b) + \sin(a)\sin(b)) = 2 - 2\cos(a-b)$$

$$\therefore \cos(a-b) = \cos(a)\cos(b) + \sin(a)\sin(b) \quad \text{----- 증명 1}$$

$\cos(a+b) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$, proof

증명 1에서 b 대신 -b를 대입한다

$$\therefore \cos(a+b) = \cos(a)\cos(b) - \sin(a)\sin(b) \quad \text{----- 증명 2}$$

$\sin(a+b) = \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A$, proof

$\sin \theta = \cos(\pi/2 - \theta)$ -- ③, 증명 2에 $a = \pi/2 - a$ 대입

$$\Rightarrow \cos((\pi/2 - a) + b) = \cos(\pi/2 - a)\cos(b) - \sin(\pi/2 - a)\sin(b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos((\pi/2 - a) + b) \text{를 } \cos(\pi/2 - (a-b)) \text{로 바꾸면, ③으로}$$

$$\therefore \sin(a+b) = \sin(a)\cos(b) + \sin(b)\cos(a) \quad \text{----- 증명 3}$$

$\sin(a-b) = \sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A$, proof

증명 3에서 b 대신 -b를 대입한다

$$\therefore \sin(a-b) = \sin(a)\cos(b) - \sin(b)\cos(a) \quad \text{----- 증명 4}$$

$2\sin A \cos B = \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B)$, proof

$$\Rightarrow \text{증명 3} + \text{증명 4}$$

$$\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A$$

$$+ \sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A$$

$$= \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B + \sin B \cos A + \sin A \cos B - \sin B \cos A = 2\sin A \cos B$$

$$\therefore 2\sin A \cos B = \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) \quad \text{--- 증명 5}$$

$2\cos A \cos B = \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B)$, proof

=> 증명 2 + 증명 1

$$\cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$+ \cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

$$= \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B + (\cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B) = 2\cos A \cos B$$

$$\therefore 2\cos A \cos B = \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B) \quad \text{--- 증명 6}$$

$2\sin A \sin B = \cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B)$, proof

=> 증명 1 - 증명 2

$$\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$$

$$- \cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B$$

$$= \cos(A-B) - \cos(A+B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B - (\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B) = 2\sin A \sin B$$

$$\therefore 2\cos A \cos B = \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B) \quad \text{--- 증명 6}$$

1 Express the following Cartesian coordinates as cylindrical polar coordinates.

(a) $(-2, -1, 4)$ (b) $(0, 3, -1)$ (c) $(-4, 5, 0)$

- 풀이 -

a) 직교좌표 $x=-2, y=-1, z=4$ 에서 원통형 극좌표 변환은 (r, ϕ, z) 이다.

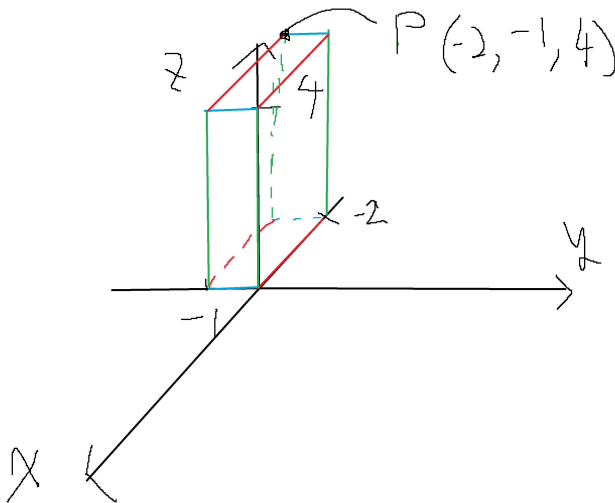
원통 극좌표계 그림을 참고해서

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

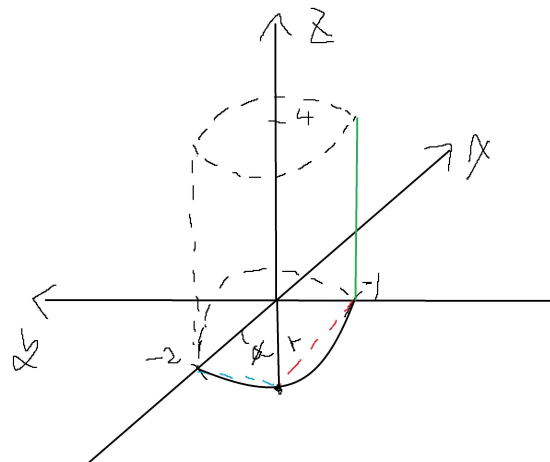
$$\phi = \tan^{-1}(-1/-2) = 26.565^\circ \Rightarrow x\text{좌표와 } y\text{좌표가 음수이므로 제 3사분면이므로 } +\pi, 206.565^\circ$$

$$z = 4$$

$$\therefore \text{cartesian coordinates}(-2, -1, 4) \Rightarrow \text{cylindrical polar coordinates}(\sqrt{5}, 206.565^\circ, 4)$$



● $(-2, -1, 4)$ 를 갖는 직교좌표계



● $(\sqrt{5}, 206.565^\circ, 4)$ 를 갖는 극좌표계

b) 직교좌표 $x=0, y=3, z=1$ 에서 원통형 극좌표 변환은 (r, ϕ, z) 이다.

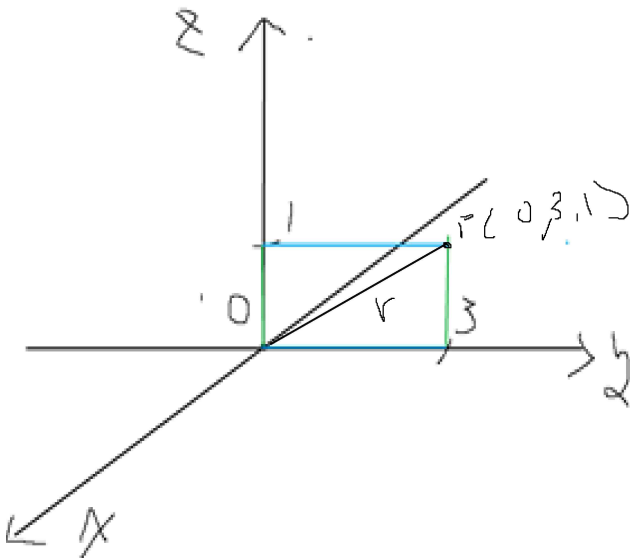
원통 극좌표계 그림을 참고해서

$$r = \sqrt{(x^2+y^2)} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

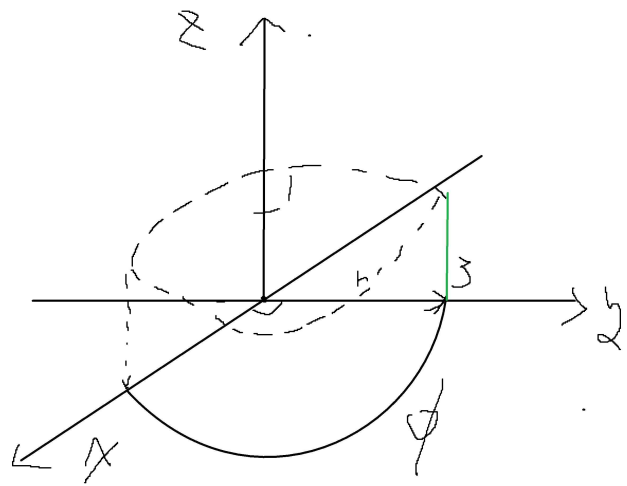
$\phi = y$ 가 양수이고 x 는 0이므로 90° 혹은 원통 극좌표계 그림을 통해 90° 임을 알 수 있음.

$$z = 1$$

\therefore cartesian coordinates $(0, 3, 1) \Rightarrow$ cylindrical polar coordinates $(3, 90^\circ, 1)$



● $(0, 3, 1)$ 를 갖는 직교좌표계



● $(3, 90^\circ, 1)$ 를 갖는 극좌표계

c) 직교좌표 $x=-4, y=5, z=0$ 에서 원통형 극좌표 변환은 (r, ϕ, z) 이다.

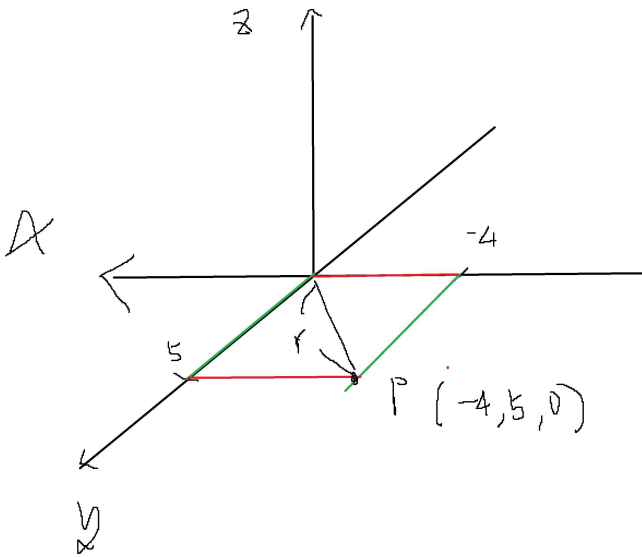
원통 극좌표계 그림을 참고해서

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{41}$$

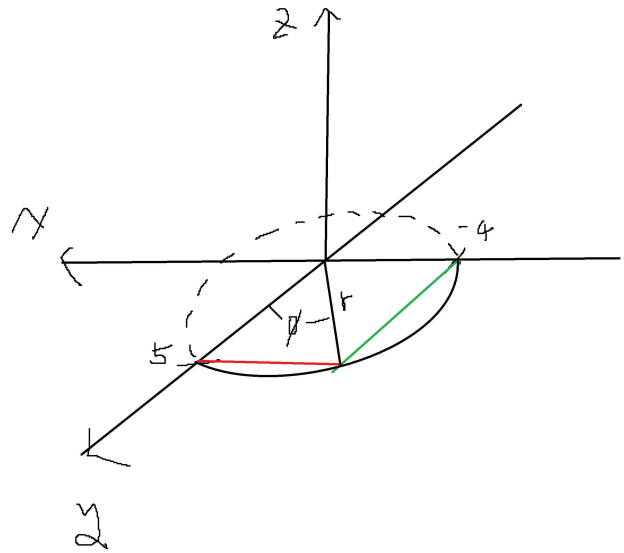
$$\phi = \tan^{-1}(-4/5) = -38.66^\circ, \text{ 제2사분면 이므로 } \pi/2 - \phi = 128.66^\circ$$

$$z = 0$$

\therefore cartesian coordinates $(-4, 5, 0) \Rightarrow$ cylindrical polar coordinates $(\sqrt{41}, 128.66^\circ, 0)$



● $(-4, 5, 0)$ 를 갖는 직교좌표계



● $(\sqrt{41}, 128.66^\circ, 0)$ 를 갖는 극좌표계

2 Express the following cylindrical polar coordinates as Cartesian coordinates.

(a) $(3, 70^\circ, 7)$ (b) $(1, 200^\circ, 6)$ (c) $(5, 180^\circ, 0)$

- 풀이 -

a) 원통형 극좌표 $r=3$, $\phi=70^\circ$, $z=7$ 에서 직교좌표 전환은 (x, y, z) 이다.

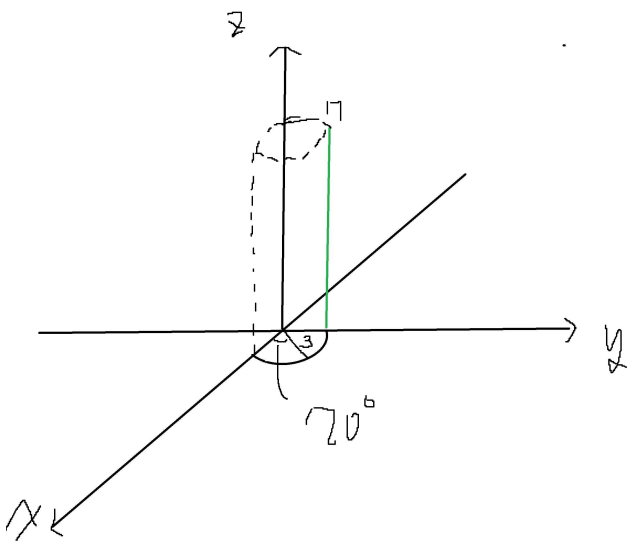
$\phi = 70^\circ$ 로 x 와 y 는 양수임을 알 수 있다.

$$x = r \cdot \cos\phi = 3\cos(70) = 1.026..$$

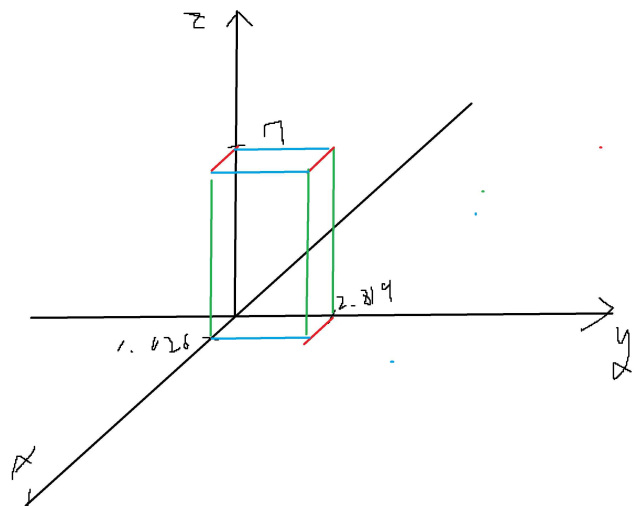
$$y = r \cdot \sin\phi = 3\sin(70) = 2.819...$$

$$z = 7$$

\therefore cylindrical polar coordinates $(3, 70^\circ, 7) \Rightarrow$ cartesian coordinates $(1.026, 2.819, 7)$



● $(3, 70^\circ, 7)$ 를 갖는 극좌표계



● $(1.026, 2.819, 7)$ 를 갖는 직교좌표계

b) 원통형 극좌표 $r=1$, $\phi=200^\circ$, $z=6$ 에서 직교좌표 변환은 (x, y, z) 이다.

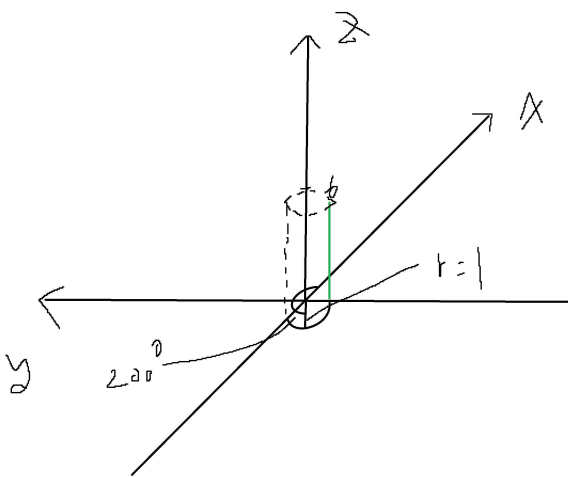
$\phi = 200^\circ$ 로 x 와 y 는 음수임을 알 수 있다.

$$x = r \cdot \cos \phi = \cos(200) = -0.939..$$

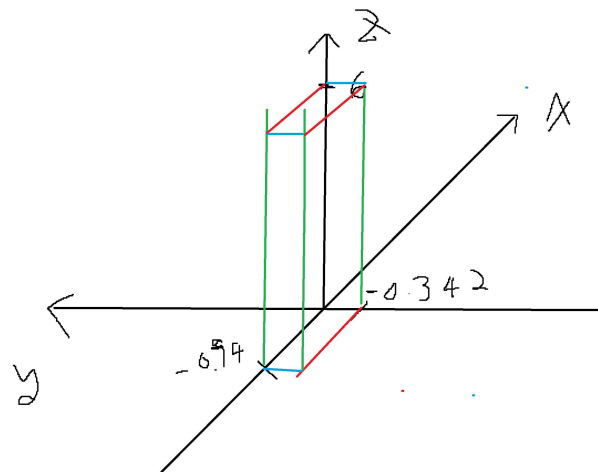
$$y = r \cdot \sin \phi = \sin(70) = -0.342..$$

$$z = 6$$

\therefore cylindrical polar coordinates $(1, 200^\circ, 6) \Rightarrow$ cartesian coordinates $(-0.939, -0.342, 6)$



● $(1, 200^\circ, 6)$ 를 갖는 극좌표계



● $(-0.939, -0.342, 6)$ 를 갖는 직교좌표계

c) 원통형 극좌표 $r=5$, $\phi=180^\circ$, $z=0$ 에서 직교좌표 변환은 (x, y, z) 이다.

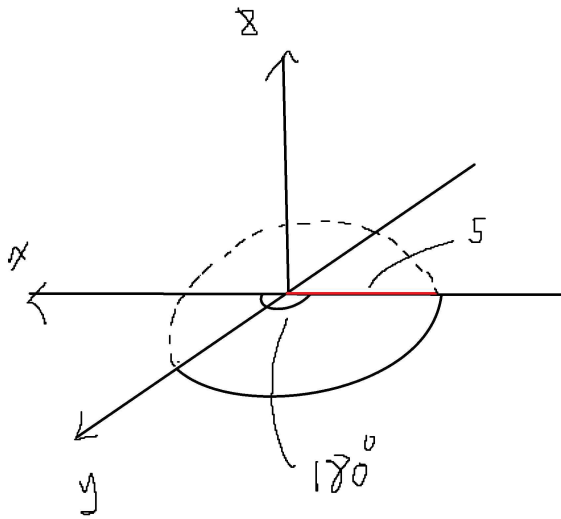
$\phi = 180^\circ$ 로 x 는 음수 y 는 0임을 알 수 있다.

$$x = r \cdot \cos\phi = r \cdot \cos(180) = -r = -5$$

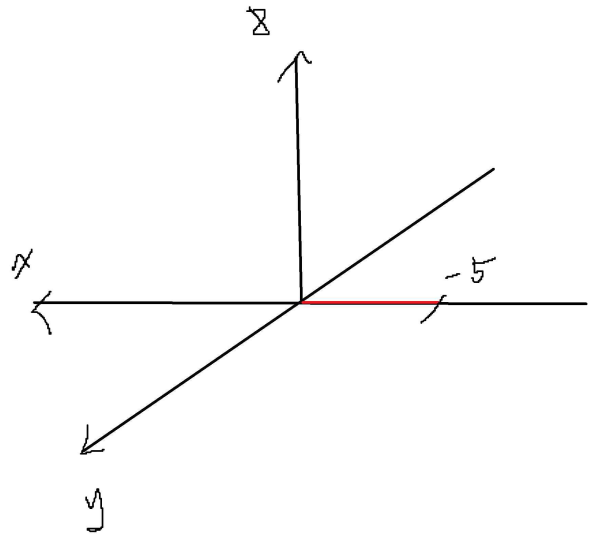
$$y = r \cdot \sin\phi = \sin(180) = 0$$

$$z = 0$$

\therefore cylindrical polar coordinates(5, 180° , 0) => cartesian coordinates(5, 0, 0)



● (5, 180° , 0)를 갖는 극좌표계



● (5, 0, 0)를 갖는 직교좌표계

1 The power series expansion of e^x is given by

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

and is valid for any x . Take four terms of the series when $x = 0, 0.1, 0.5$ and 1 , to compare the sum to four terms with the value of e^x obtained from your calculator. Comment upon the result.

- 풀이 -

x 가 0일 때,

4개의 항을 이용해 구한 값 : $1 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 1$

계산기를 이용해 구한 값 : $e^0 = 1$

x 가 0.1일 때,

4개의 항을 이용해 구한 값 : $1 + 0.1 + 0.01/2 + 0.001/6 = 1.10516..$

계산기를 이용해 구한 값 : $e^{0.1} = 1.1051709...$

x 가 0.5일 때,

4개의 항을 이용해 구한 값 : $1 + 0.5 + 0.25/2 + 0.125/6 = 1.64583....$

계산기를 이용해 구한 값 : $e^{0.5} = 1.64872...$

x 가 1일 때,

4개의 항을 이용해 구한 값 : $2.6666....$

계산기를 이용해 구한 값 : $e^1 = 2.71828...$

=> e 의 지수 x 의 값이 증가할수록 e^x 의 값과 4개의 항을 이용해 구한 값의 오차가 증가한다.

1 Evaluate

$$(a) \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(b) \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ -1 & 2 & -3 \\ -4 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(c) \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(d) \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \\ -3 & -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

- 풀이 -

a) Evaluate

i	j	k
3	1	2
2	1	4

$$\begin{aligned} &=> (4 \cdot 1)\mathbf{i} - (2 \cdot 1)\mathbf{j} + (2 \cdot 2)\mathbf{j} - (3 \cdot 4)\mathbf{j} + (3 \cdot 1)\mathbf{k} - (1 \cdot 2)\mathbf{k} \\ &= 4\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{j} - 12\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k} - 2\mathbf{k} \\ &= 2\mathbf{i} + (-8\mathbf{j}) + \mathbf{k} \\ &\therefore 2\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

b) Evaluate

i	j	k
-1	2	-3
-4	0	1

$$\begin{aligned} &=> (2 \cdot 1)\mathbf{i} - (-3 \cdot 0)\mathbf{i} + (-3 \cdot -4)\mathbf{j} - (-1 \cdot 1)\mathbf{j} + (-1 \cdot 0)\mathbf{k} - (2 \cdot -4)\mathbf{k} \\ &= 2\mathbf{i} - 0\mathbf{i} + 12\mathbf{j} - (-\mathbf{j}) + 0\mathbf{k} - (-8\mathbf{k}) \\ &= 2\mathbf{i} + 13\mathbf{j} + 8\mathbf{k} \\ &\therefore 2\mathbf{i} + 13\mathbf{j} + 8\mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

c) Evaluate

i	j	k
0	1	0
1	0	4

$$\begin{aligned} &=> (1 \cdot 4)\mathbf{i} - (0 \cdot 0)\mathbf{i} + (0 \cdot 0)\mathbf{j} - (0 \cdot 4)\mathbf{j} + (0 \cdot 0)\mathbf{k} - (1 \cdot 1)\mathbf{k} \\ &= 4\mathbf{i} - 0\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j} - 0\mathbf{j} + 0\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{k} \\ &= 4\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{k} \\ &\therefore 4\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

d) Evaluate

i	j	k
3	5	2
-3	-1	4

$$\begin{aligned} &=> (5 \cdot 4)\mathbf{i} - (2 \cdot -1)\mathbf{i} + (2 \cdot -3)\mathbf{j} - (3 \cdot 4)\mathbf{j} + (3 \cdot -1)\mathbf{k} - (5 \cdot -3)\mathbf{k} \\ &= 20\mathbf{i} - (-2\mathbf{i}) + (-6)\mathbf{j} - 12\mathbf{j} + (-3\mathbf{k}) - (-15\mathbf{k}) \\ &= 22\mathbf{i} - 18\mathbf{j} + 12\mathbf{k} \\ &\therefore 22\mathbf{i} - 18\mathbf{j} + 12\mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

2 If $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$ and $\mathbf{b} = 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$, find

(a) $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$

(b) $\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}$

- 풀이 -

a) $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$

i	j	k
1	-2	3
2	-1	-1

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Rightarrow (a_2b_3 - a_3b_2)\mathbf{i} - (a_1b_3 - a_3b_1)\mathbf{j} + (a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)\mathbf{k} \\
 & = (-2 \cdot (-1) - 3 \cdot (-1))\mathbf{i} - (1 \cdot (-1) - 3 \cdot 2)\mathbf{j} + (1 \cdot (-1) - 2 \cdot (-2))\mathbf{k} \\
 & = (2 - (-3))\mathbf{i} - (-1 - 6)\mathbf{j} + (-1 - (-4))\mathbf{k} \\
 & = 5\mathbf{i} + 7\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k} \\
 & \therefore 5\mathbf{i} + 7\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

b) $\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{x}$

i	j	k
2	-1	-1
1	-2	3

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Rightarrow (b_2a_3 - b_3a_2)\mathbf{i} - (b_1a_3 - b_3a_1)\mathbf{j} + (b_1a_2 - b_2a_1)\mathbf{k} \\
 & = (-1 \cdot 3 - (-1) \cdot (-2))\mathbf{i} - (2 \cdot 3 - (-1) \cdot 1)\mathbf{j} + (2 \cdot (-2) - (-1) \cdot 1)\mathbf{k} \\
 & = (-3 - (2))\mathbf{i} - (6 - (-1))\mathbf{j} + (-4 - (-1))\mathbf{k} \\
 & = -5\mathbf{i} - 7\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k} \\
 & \therefore -5\mathbf{i} - 7\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

4 Find AB and BA where

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

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 풀이 -

A

1	3	2
-1	0	4
5	1	-1

B

5	2	1
0	3	4
1	3	5

×

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow ab_{11} &= 1 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 & ab_{12} &= 1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 3 & ab_{13} &= 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 5 \\ ab_{21} &= -1 \cdot 5 + 0 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 1 & ab_{22} &= -1 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 3 & ab_{23} &= -1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 5 \\ ab_{31} &= 5 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot 0 + -1 \cdot 1 & ab_{32} &= 5 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 3 + -1 \cdot 3 & ab_{33} &= 5 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 4 + -1 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$$

∴ AB

7	17	24
-1	10	19
24	10	4

B

5	2	1
0	3	4
1	3	5

A

1	3	2
-1	0	4
5	1	-1

×

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow ba_{11} &= 5 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot -1 + 1 \cdot 5 & ba_{12} &= 5 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 & ba_{13} &= 5 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot -1 \\ ba_{21} &= 0 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot -1 + 4 \cdot 5 & ba_{22} &= 0 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 1 & ba_{23} &= 0 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot -1 \\ ba_{31} &= 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot -1 + 5 \cdot 5 & ba_{32} &= 1 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot 1 & ba_{33} &= 1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot -1 \end{aligned}$$

∴ BA

8	16	17
17	4	8
23	8	9

5 Given that A^2 means the product of a matrix A with itself, find A^2 when $A = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$. Find A^3 .

- 풀이 -

$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 4 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} A \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 4 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a_{11}^2 = 4 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 1 \quad a_{12}^2 = 4 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 \\ a_{21}^2 = 1 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 1 \quad a_{22}^2 = 1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 3 \end{array} \therefore A^2 = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 18 & 14 \\ \hline 7 & 11 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} A^2 \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 18 & 14 \\ \hline 7 & 11 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} A \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 4 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} a_{11}^3 = 18 \cdot 4 + 14 \cdot 1 \quad a_{12}^3 = 18 \cdot 2 + 14 \cdot 3 \\ a_{21}^3 = 7 \cdot 4 + 11 \cdot 1 \quad a_{22}^3 = 7 \cdot 2 + 11 \cdot 3 \end{array} \therefore A^3 = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 86 & 78 \\ \hline 39 & 47 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6 If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ find AB , BA , $A + B$ and $(A + B)^2$. Show that

- 풀이 -

A \times B $\Rightarrow ab_{11} = 1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot (-4) \quad ab_{12} = 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 5$
 $ab_{21} = -2 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot (-4) \quad ab_{22} = -2 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 5$ $\therefore AB$

1	3
-2	4

2	1
-4	5

-10	16
-20	18

B \times A $\Rightarrow ba_{11} = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot (-2) \quad ba_{12} = 2 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 4$
 $ba_{21} = -4 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot (-2) \quad ba_{22} = -4 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 4$ $\therefore BA$

2	1
-4	5

1	3
-2	4

0	10
-14	8

A + B $\Rightarrow (a+b)_{11} = 1+2 \quad (a+b)_{12} = 3+1$
 $(a+b)_{21} = -2+(-4) \quad (a+b)_{22} = 4+5$ $\therefore A+B$

1	3
-2	4

2	1
-4	5

3	4
-6	9

A+B \times A+B $\Rightarrow (a+b)^2_{11} = 3 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot (-6) \quad (a+b)^2_{12} = 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 9$
 $(a+b)^2_{21} = -6 \cdot 3 + 9 \cdot (-6) \quad (a+b)^2_{22} = -6 \cdot 4 + 9 \cdot 9$ $\therefore (A+B)^2$

3	4
-6	9

3	4
-6	9

-15	48
-72	57

3 If $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ show that AA^T is a symmetric matrix.

- 풀이 -

$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline a & b \\ \hline c & d \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} A^T \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline a & c \\ \hline b & d \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{11}^t = a_{11}, a_{12}^t = a_{21} \\
 a_{21}^t = a_{12}, a_{22}^t = a_{22}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline a & b \\ \hline c & d \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \times \begin{array}{c} A^T \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline a & c \\ \hline b & d \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow (aa^t)_{11} = a \cdot a + b \cdot b, (aa^t)_{12} = a \cdot c + b \cdot d \\
 (aa^t)_{21} = c \cdot a + d \cdot b, (aa^t)_{22} = c \cdot c + d \cdot d$$

$\therefore AA^T$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline a^2+b^2 & ac+bd \\ \hline ac+bd & c^2+d^2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

\Rightarrow ii, jj 행 (대각선)을 기준으로 양값이 동일하다.

$\therefore AA^T$ 는 symmetric matrix이다.

4 If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -7 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$

find A^T , B^T , AB and $(AB)^T$.

Deduce that $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$.

- 풀이 -

A

2	1	3
4	2	1
-1	3	2

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} a_{11}^t = a_{11} & a_{12}^t = a_{21} & a_{13}^t = a_{31} \\ a_{21}^t = a_{12} & a_{22}^t = a_{22} & a_{31}^t = a_{13} \\ a_{31}^t = a_{13} & a_{32}^t = a_{23} & a_{33}^t = a_{33} \end{matrix}$$

$\therefore A^T$

2	4	-1
1	2	3
3	1	2

B

1	-7	0
0	2	5
3	4	5

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} b_{11}^t = b_{11} & b_{12}^t = b_{21} & b_{13}^t = b_{31} \\ b_{21}^t = b_{12} & b_{22}^t = b_{22} & b_{31}^t = b_{13} \\ b_{31}^t = b_{13} & b_{32}^t = b_{23} & b_{33}^t = b_{33} \end{matrix}$$

$\therefore B^T$

1	0	3
-7	2	4
0	5	5

A

2	1	3
4	2	1
-1	3	2

B

1	-7	0
0	2	5
3	4	5

\times

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} ab_{11} = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 3 & ab_{12} = 2 \cdot (-7) + 1 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 4 & ab_{13} = 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 5 \\ ab_{21} = 4 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 3 & ab_{22} = 4 \cdot (-7) + 2 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 4 & ab_{23} = 4 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot 5 \\ ab_{31} = -1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 3 & ab_{32} = -1 \cdot (-7) + 3 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 4 & ab_{33} = -1 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 5 \end{matrix}$$

AB

11	0	20
7	-20	15
5	21	25

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} (ab)_{11}^t = ab_{11} & (ab)_{12}^t = ab_{21} & (ab)_{13}^t = ab_{31} \\ (ab)_{21}^t = ab_{12} & (ab)_{22}^t = ab_{22} & (ab)_{23}^t = ab_{32} \\ (ab)_{31}^t = ab_{13} & (ab)_{32}^t = ab_{23} & (ab)_{33}^t = ab_{33} \end{matrix}$$

$\therefore (AB)^T$

11	7	5
0	-20	21
20	15	25

B^T

1	0	3
-7	2	4
0	5	5

A^T

2	4	-1
1	2	3
3	1	2

\times

$B^T A^T$

11	7	5
0	-20	21
20	15	25

$=$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} b^t a_{11}^t = 1 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 3 & b^t a_{12}^t = 1 \cdot 4 + 0 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 1 & b^t a_{13}^t = 1 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 2 \\ b^t a_{21}^t = -7 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 3 & b^t a_{22}^t = -7 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 1 & b^t a_{23}^t = -7 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 2 \\ b^t a_{31}^t = 0 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 1 + 5 \cdot 3 & b^t a_{32}^t = 0 \cdot 4 + 5 \cdot 2 + 5 \cdot 1 & b^t a_{33}^t = 0 \cdot (-1) + 5 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\therefore (AB)^T = B^T A^T$$

3 If $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$
find $|AB|$, $|BA|$.

- 풀이 -

2x2 행렬식 = ad-bc

A B $\therefore AB$

3	0
-1	4

 \times

7	8
4	3

 $\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} ab_{11} &= 3 \cdot 7 + 0 \cdot 4 & ab_{12} &= 3 \cdot 8 + 0 \cdot 3 \\ ab_{21} &= -1 \cdot 7 + 4 \cdot 4 & ab_{22} &= -1 \cdot 8 + 4 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$

21	24
9	4

$\therefore |AB| = 21 \cdot 4 - 24 \cdot 9 = -132$

B A $\therefore BA$

7	8
4	3

 \times

3	0
-1	4

 $\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} ba_{11} &= 7 \cdot 3 + 8 \cdot -1 & ba_{12} &= 7 \cdot 0 + 8 \cdot 4 \\ ba_{21} &= 4 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot -1 & ba_{22} &= 4 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$

13	32
9	12

$\therefore |BA| = 13 \cdot 12 - 32 \cdot 9 = -132$

$\Rightarrow |AB| = |BA|$

4 If $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{pmatrix}$
find AB , $|A|$, $|B|$, $|AB|$.
Verify that $|AB| = |A||B|$.

- 풀이 -

A B $\therefore AB$

a	b
c	d

 \times

e	f
g	h

 $\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} ab_{11} &= a \cdot e + b \cdot g & ab_{12} &= a \cdot f + b \cdot h \\ ab_{21} &= c \cdot e + d \cdot g & ab_{22} &= c \cdot f + d \cdot h \end{aligned}$

ae+bg	af+bh
ce+dg	cf+dh

$\therefore |A| = ad-bc$, $|B| = eh-fg$

$\therefore |AB| = (ae+bg)(cf+dh) - (af+bh)(ce+dg)$
 $= aecf + aedh + bgcf + bgdh - (afce + afdg + bhce + bhdg)$
 $= \text{동일항 (bgdh - bhdg), (aecf - afce)}$
 $= aedh + bgcf - (afd + bhce) = aedh + bgcf - afdg - bhce$

verify $|AB| = |A||B|$

$\Rightarrow |A||B| = (ad-bc)(eh-fg) = adeh - adfg - bceh + bcfg$, 위에서 구한 $|AB|$ 와 동일

$\Rightarrow |AB| = |A||B|$

3 Find the modulus and argument of (a) $z_1 = -\sqrt{3} + j$ and (b) $z_2 = 4 + 4j$. Hence express $z_1 z_2$ and z_1/z_2 in polar form.

- 풀이 -

a) 직교좌표 $z_1 = (-\sqrt{3}) + j \Rightarrow$ 극형(r, θ)

x가 음값이므로 실수허수 좌표에서 제 2사분면

$$r_1 = \sqrt{((- \sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2)} = 2$$

$$\theta_1 = \tan^{-1}(y/x) = \tan^{-1}(1/-\sqrt{3}) = 30^\circ, \text{ 제 2사분면 이므로 } 2\pi - 30 = 150^\circ$$

$$\therefore z_1 \text{의 극형} = (2, \angle 150^\circ)$$

b) 직교좌표 $z_2 = 4 + 4j \Rightarrow$ 극형(r, θ)

$$r_2 = \sqrt{(4^2 + 4^2)} = \sqrt{32} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$\theta_2 = \tan^{-1}(y/x) = \tan^{-1}(4/4) = \pi/4 = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore z_2 \text{의 극형} = (4\sqrt{2}, \angle 45^\circ)$$

$$z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 \angle (\theta_1 + \theta_2) = 2 * 4\sqrt{2} \angle (150 + 45) = 8\sqrt{2} \angle 195^\circ$$

$$z_1/z_2 = r_1/r_2 \angle (\theta_1 - \theta_2) = 2/4\sqrt{2} \angle (150 - 45) = 1/(2\sqrt{2}) \angle 105^\circ$$

7 Express

(a) $7 + 5j$ and

(b) $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}j$ in exponential form.

- 풀이 -

오일러 방정식

a)

$$z = r(\cos\theta + j\sin\theta) = re^{j\theta}$$

$$r = \sqrt{(7^2 + 5^2)} = \sqrt{74}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(y/x) = \tan^{-1}(5/7) = 35.537...^\circ \Rightarrow 0.6202.. \text{ radian}$$

$$z = \sqrt{74}(\cos(0.62\text{rad}) + j\sin(0.62\text{rad})) = \sqrt{74}e^{0.62j}$$

b)

y가 음 값이므로 제4사분면

$$r = \sqrt{((1/2)^2 + (-1/3)^2)} = 0.6009..$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}(y/x) = \tan^{-1}((-1/3)/(1/2)) \Rightarrow -33.69...^\circ \Rightarrow -0.588... \text{ rad}$$

$$z = 0.6(\cos(-0.588\text{rad}) + j\sin(-0.588\text{rad})) = 0.6e^{-0.588j}$$

8 Express $z_1 = 1 - j$ and

$$z_2 = \frac{1+j}{\sqrt{3}-j} \text{ in the form } re^{j\theta}.$$

- 풀이 -

$$z_1 = r(\cos\theta + j\sin\theta) = re^{j\theta}$$

$$r_1 = \sqrt{(1^2 + (-1)^2)} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\theta_1 = \tan^{-1}(1/-1) = \tan^{-1}(-1) = -\pi/4$$

$$\therefore z_1 = \sqrt{2}(\cos(-\pi/4) + j\sin(-\pi/4)) = \sqrt{2}e^{-(\pi/4)j}$$

$$z_2 = r(\cos\theta + j\sin\theta) = re^{j\theta}$$

$$r = \text{분자 } \sqrt{(1^2 + 1^2)} = \sqrt{2}, \text{ 분모 } \sqrt{(\sqrt{3}^2 + (-1)^2)} = 2$$

$$\theta = \text{분자 } \tan^{-1}(1/1) = \pi/4 \Rightarrow 45^\circ, \text{ 분모 } \tan^{-1}(-1/\sqrt{3}) \Rightarrow -\pi/6$$

-> 분자를 분자 부분을 θ_n, r_n / 분모 부분을 θ_m, r_m

$$z_2 = r_n/r_m \angle \theta_n - \theta_m = \sqrt{2}/2 \angle (\pi/4 - (-\pi/6))$$

$$r_2 = \sqrt{2}/2$$

$$\theta_2 = 5\pi/12$$

$$\therefore z_2 = \sqrt{2}/2(\cos(5\pi/12) + j\sin(5\pi/12)) = \sqrt{2}/2e^{(5\pi/12)j}$$