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(a) 참

(b) 거짓, 모든 벡터공간

벡터합, 스칼라 곱 연산이
닫혀 있다.

(c) 참

(d) 참

(e) 참

(f) 참

(g) 거짓, 벡터공간 하필 = 가려의 벡터스

(h) 참

(i) 참

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$$u = \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} \\ u_{21} & u_{22} \end{bmatrix}, v = \begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & v_{12} \\ v_{21} & v_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{s.t. } u_{11}u_{22} = u_{12}u_{21}, v_{11}v_{22} = v_{12}v_{21}$$

$$u+v =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_{11}+v_{11} & u_{12}+v_{12} \\ v_{21}+u_{21} & u_{22}+v_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(u+v) = (u_{11}+v_{11})(u_{22}+v_{22})$$

$$- (u_{12}+v_{12})(v_{21}+u_{21})$$

$$= \cancel{u_{11}v_{12}} + \cancel{v_{11}v_{22}} + u_{11}v_{22} + v_{11}u_{22}$$

$$- \cancel{u_{12}v_{21}} - \cancel{v_{12}u_{21}} - v_{12}u_{21} - u_{12}v_{21}$$

$$= u_{11}v_{22} + v_{11}u_{22} - v_{12}u_{21} - u_{12}v_{21}$$

$$\neq 0$$

\therefore 벡터 공간이 아니다.

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$$u = (2, 0, 0)$$

$$v = (0, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$$

$$u+v = (2, \frac{1}{2}, 0)$$

$$2 - 2 + 0 = 0 \neq 2$$

\therefore 벡터공간이 아니다.

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$$c_1 \times 1 + c_2 \times (1+x) + c_3 \times$$

$$(1+x)^2 = 2 + 3x - x^2$$

$$c_1 + c_2 + c_3x + c_3 + c_3 \times 2x$$

$$- c_3x^2$$

$$= c_3x^2 + (c_2 + 2c_3)x + c_1 + c_2 + c_3$$

$$= -x^2 + 3x + 2$$

$$c_3 = -1, c_2 = 5, c_1 = -2$$

$$\therefore -2 \times (1) + 5(1+x) - 1(1+x)^2$$

$$= 2 + 3x - x^2$$

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$$c_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + c_2 \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ -8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \\ h \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 \\ 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\eta} \begin{bmatrix} -8 & 5 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\eta} \begin{bmatrix} -49 \\ -14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c_1 = -7, c_2 = -2$$

$$-c_1 + 2c_2 = h = 7 - 4 = 3$$

$$\therefore h = 3$$

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(i) 5의 부분집합의 크기가 3인 경우

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 과 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 이 같아 떨어진

선형독립이 아니므로 기각

$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ 과

$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ 은 해인

하

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

이므로 3이 크기 반감되는 없다

(ii) 크기가 2인 경우

바뀐기라고 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 과 $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 이 같아 떨어진
계속 세다 하

$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}, \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ 이 있다

모두 선형독립인 \mathbb{R}^3 공간을 생성하므로
위의 5가지 모두 정답이다.

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$$\text{proj}_y x = \frac{x \cdot y}{y \cdot y} y$$

(a) $\frac{(2, -1) \cdot (1, 3)}{(1, 3) \cdot (1, 3)} \cdot (1, 3)$

$$= \frac{2-3}{10} (1, 3) = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b) $\frac{(2, -2, 4) \cdot (-1, 1, 2)}{(-1, 1, 2) \cdot (-1, 1, 2)} \cdot (-1, 1, 2)$

$$= \frac{-2-2+8}{1+1+4} (-1, 1, 2)$$

$$= \frac{4}{6} (-1, 1, 2) = \frac{2}{3} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c) $\frac{(1, 2, 1, 3) \cdot (1, -3, 3, 2)}{(1, -3, 3, 2) \cdot (1, -3, 3, 2)} \cdot (1, -3, 3, 2)$

$$= \frac{1-6+3+6}{1+9+9+4} (1, -3, 3, 2)$$

$$= \frac{4}{23} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(d) $\frac{(2, -2, 4) \cdot (-1, 1, 1)}{(-1, 1, 1) \cdot (-1, 1, 1)} \cdot (-1, 1, 1)$

$$= \frac{-2-2+4}{1+1+1} (-1, 1, 1)$$

$$= 0 (-1, 1, 1)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{a} \int_{-1}^1 1-x dx &= \int_{-1}^1 x dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0 \\ &\therefore \text{ଅନୁପ୍ରାପ୍ତ} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{b} \|x\| &= \sqrt{\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx} \\ &= \sqrt{\left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{-1}^1} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{c} f(x) &= x-1, g(x) = x \\ \frac{\langle f(x), g(x) \rangle}{\langle g(x), g(x) \rangle} & \\ &= \frac{\int_{-1}^1 (x-1)x dx}{\int_{-1}^1 x^2} \\ &= \frac{\int_{-1}^1 (x^2 - x) dx}{\int_{-1}^1 x^2} \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_{-1}^1 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} / \frac{2}{3} \text{ ମାନ} = g(x) = x$$

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$$C_1 u + C_2 v + C_3 w = 0$$

$$C_1, C_2, C_3 \neq 0 \text{ ନୁହେଁ}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & x \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & x \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \neq 0 \text{ ନୁହେଁ}$$

$$\text{ଅନୁପ୍ରାପ୍ତ}$$

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & x \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \text{ ନୁହେଁ}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & x \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1 + 0 + 2x^2) - (0 + 3x + 0)$$

$$= 1 + 2x^2 - 3x$$

$$= 2x^2 - 3x + 1$$

$$= (2x-1)(x-1)$$

$$\boxed{x = \frac{1}{2}, 1}$$

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$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6x_1 - 4x_2 \\ 4x_2 - 4x_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f = \begin{bmatrix} 6x_1 - 4x_2 \\ 4x_2 - 4x_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla f(1,2) = \begin{bmatrix} 6-8 \\ 8-4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 6x_1 + 2x_2 & 4x_2^2 \\ 2x_1 & 8x_1x_2 + 2x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= J_F$$

$$J_F(1,2) = \begin{bmatrix} 6+4 & 16 \\ 2 & 16+4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 16 \\ 2 & 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$H(f) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} (6x_1^2 + 1 + 4x_2) = 12x_1$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} (4x_1 + 4x_2 - 3) = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} (6x_1^2 + 1 + 4x_2) = 4$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} (4x_1 + 4x_2 - 3) = 4$$

$$\therefore H(f) = \begin{bmatrix} 12x_1 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, H(f(2,1)) = \begin{bmatrix} 24 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

In [25]: `import numpy as np`

```
def orthProj(u, x): # 정사영 계산
    xu_dot = np.dot(x.T, u)
    uu_dot = np.dot(u.T, u)
    projux = (xu_dot/uu_dot)*u
    return projux
```

In [26]: `u1 = np.array([[2], [-1]]) ; v1 = np.array([[1], [3]])
u2 = np.array([[2], [-2], [4]]) ; v2 = np.array([[1], [1], [2]])
u3 = np.array([[1], [2], [-1], [3]]) ; v3 = np.array([[2], [-3], [1], [4]])
u4 = np.array([[2], [-2], [4]]) ; v4 = np.array([[1], [1], [1]])

D = {'a': [u1,v1], 'b': [u2,v2], 'c': [u3,v3], 'd': [u4,v4]}
D_keys = list(D.keys()); D_values = list(D.values())

for i in range(len(D)):
 print('24-{}번 문제'.format(D_keys[i]))
 print("u의 v 위로의 정사영 : ", orthProj(D_values[i][1], D_values[i][0]))
 print()`

24-a번 문제
u의 v 위로의 정사영 :
[[-0.1]
 [-0.3]]

24-b번 문제
u의 v 위로의 정사영 :
[[-0.66666667]
 [0.66666667]
 [1.33333333]]

24-c번 문제
u의 v 위로의 정사영 :
[[0.46666667]
 [-0.7
 [0.23333333]
 [0.93333333]]

24-d번 문제
u의 v 위로의 정사영 :
[[-0.]
 [0.]
 [0.]]