

1

(a) $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is ref? or not

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ is ref.}$$

pivot: 1st, 2nd column

column space: $\dim = 2$
 basis = $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_3 = s, x_4 = t$$

$$x_1 + 2s + t = 0, x_1 = -2s - t$$

$$x_2 + s = 0, x_2 = -s$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = s \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

null space: $\dim = 2$
 basis = $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \text{ is } A \text{ is ref? or not}$$

row space: $\dim = 2$
 basis = $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

(b)

$$L(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = (x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$x_1 = s, x_2 = -s$$

$$x_3 = t, x_4 = -t$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = s \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let kernel = $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$

#2

(a) 케일리-해밀턴 정리

$$p(\lambda) = \det(\lambda I - A)$$

$$= \lambda^n + a_{n-1}\lambda^{n-1} + a_{n-2}\lambda^{n-2} \dots a_1\lambda + a_0 = 0$$

이 n 차 정방행렬 A 의 특성방정식이라
 하면 다음 행렬방정식이 성립한다는
 것이다

$$p(A) = A^n + a_{n-1}A^{n-1} + a_{n-2}A^{n-2} \dots a_1A + a_0I = 0$$

$$(b) \det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 1 & 1 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$p(\lambda) = (\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 3) - (-2) \\ = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3 + 2 = \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5 = 0$$

즉 케일리-해밀턴 정리에 의해

$$p(A) = A^2 - 4A + 5I = 0$$

$$5I = -A^2 + 4A = A(-A + 4I)$$

$$I = A \frac{1}{5}(-A + 4I)$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{5}(-A + 4I)$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} -1+4 & 1 \\ -2 & -3+4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \\ -\frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 20}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2}$$

$$= 2 \pm i$$

$$A^4 - 3A^3 + 3A^2 - 2A + 8I = 0$$

2982

$$(i+2) \quad (2+i)^2 = A^2 = 4 + i^2 + 4i = 3 + 4i \\ A^3 = (3+4i)(2+i) = 6 - 4 + 11i = 2 + 11i$$

$$A^4 = 9 + 16i^2 + 14i = -7 + 14i$$

$$-7 + 14i - 3(2 + 11i) + 3(3 + 4i) - 2(2 + i) + 8$$

$$= -7 + 14i - 6 - 33i + 9 + 12i - 4 - 2i + 8$$

$$= 0 - 9i$$

$$(2-i) \quad (2-i)^2 = A^2 = 4 + i^2 - 4i = 3 - 4i \\ A^3 = (3-4i)(2-i) = 6 + 4i^2 - 11i = 2 - 11i$$

$$A^4 = (3-4i)^2 = -7 - 14i$$

$$-7 - 14i - 3(2 - 11i) + 3(3 - 4i) - 2(2 - i) + 8$$

$$= -7 - 14i - 6 + 33i + 9 - 12i - 4 + 2i + 8$$

$$= 0 + 9i$$

\therefore 2982는 $\pm 9i$ 이다.

#3.

(a)

A가 Hermitian 이려면 $A = A^H$ 이어야 한다.

$$A^H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & +i & -1-i \\ -i & 1 & 1-i \\ 1-i & -1-i & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i & 1-i \\ i & 1 & -1-i \\ -1-i & 1-i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq A$$

 \therefore Hermitian 이 아니다.

(b)

A가 unitary 이려면 $A^H A = I$ 이어야 한다.

$$A^H A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i & 1-i \\ i & 1 & -1-i \\ -1-i & 1-i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i & -1+i \\ i & 1 & 1+i \\ 1+i & -1+i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= 4I$$

 \therefore unitary 행렬이다.따라서 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} A$ 는 unitary 이다

$$\text{Let, } \frac{1}{2} A = U, \quad U^{-1} = U^H$$

$$U^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i & 1-i \\ i & 1 & -1-i \\ -1-i & 1-i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{이때 } U = \frac{1}{2} A \text{ 이므로}$$

$$U^{-1} = 2A^{-1}$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i & 1-i \\ i & 1 & -1-i \\ -1-i & 1-i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

4.

a)

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

$$v_1 = x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = x_2 - \frac{x_2 \cdot v_1}{v_1 \cdot v_1} v_1$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{6}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -6 \\ 4 & -6 \\ 4 & -6 \\ -1 & -6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_3 = x_3 - \frac{x_3 \cdot v_1}{v_1 \cdot v_1} v_1 - \frac{x_3 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot v_2} v_2$$

$$= x_3 - \frac{4}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{-28}{106} \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{98}{53} \\ \frac{28}{53} \\ \frac{28}{53} \\ \frac{98}{53} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

b)

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

$$\det(\lambda I - A) = \begin{vmatrix} \lambda - 6 & 1 \\ -2 & \lambda - 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (\lambda - 6)(\lambda - 3) + 2 = \lambda^2 - 9\lambda + 20$$

$$= (\lambda - 4)(\lambda - 5), \quad \lambda = 4, 5$$

① $\lambda = 4$

$$4I - A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\text{let, } x_1 = s, \quad -2s + x_2 = 0, \quad x_2 = 2s$$

$$\lambda = 4 \text{에 대해 고유벡터 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

② $\lambda = 5$

$$5I - A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\lambda = 5 \text{에 대해 고유벡터 } \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{즉 } A \text{를 대각화하는 행렬 } P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

대각화한 결과 Λ 는, 주대각성분

$$\text{고유값이므로 } \Lambda = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

#5

 $Ax=b$ 의 QR분해 $x=R^{-1}Q^Tb$ 이다. A 는 가역이므로 QR분해 가능하다.

$$v_1 = x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow u_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_2 = x_2 - \frac{x_2 \cdot v_1}{v_1 \cdot v_1} v_1$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{17} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{17} \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow u_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1172}{289}}} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{17} \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$