Linear Algebra

Linear Combination & Span (선형 결합 및 생성)

소프트웨어 꼰대 강의

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Linear Combinations (선형 결합)

정의

Let *V* be a vector space over the field *K*.

As usual, we call elements of *V* vectors and call elements of *K* scalars.

If
$$v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n$$
 are vectors and a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are scalars,

then the linear combination of those vectors with those scalars as coefficients is

(자료출처: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_combination)

$$a_1v_1 + a_2v_2 + \cdots + a_nv_n$$

대표적인 Field 실수 집합 ℝ 복소수 집합 ℂ

Linearly Independent (선형 독립)

Vector Subspace

$$S = \{v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_n\}$$

모든 벡터를 선형결합 해본다.
$$k_1v_1 + k_2v_2 + \cdots + k_nv_n = \vec{0}$$

만약,
$$k_1 = k_2 = \cdots = k_n = 0$$
 이면

S는 Linearly Independent (선형 독립)

$$S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \qquad k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \\ k_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$$

만약,
$$k_1 = k_2 = \cdots = k_n = 0$$
 이외의 다른 해가 있다면 S 는 Linearly dependent (선형 종속)

$$S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + k_3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_1 + k_3 \\ k_2 + k_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0$$

$$k_1 = k_2 = 1, k_3 = -1$$

Basis & Dimension

Basis (기저)

벡터공간 V의 부분집합 B가 Linearly Independent 이고, B가 V를 생성(span)할 때, 집합 B를 V의 Basis 라고 한다.

$$B_{1} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$B_{2} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$B_{3} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$A_{4} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$A_{5} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$A_{6} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$A_{6} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$A_{6} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$A_{7} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$A_{8} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$A_{8} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$A_{1} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

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$$A_{2} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

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$$A_{3} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

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Dimension (차원)

Basis (기저) 원소 개수가 차원이다.

표현: dim(V)

Special Types of Basis

Normal basis (정규기저)

기저를 이루는 모든 벡터가 $\forall u \in B, ||u|| = 1$

Othogonal basis (직교기저)

기저를 이루는 모든 벡터들이 서로 수직 $\forall u_1, u_2 \in B, \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle = 0$

Othogonormal basis (정규직교기저)

Normal basis 이면서 Othogonal basis

실수 n 차원의 정규직교 기저 🗲 '표준 기저'

$$B = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0\\\vdots\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1\\\vdots\\0\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0\\\vdots\\1\\\vdots\\0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0\\\vdots\\0\\\vdots\\1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

(Linear) Span

정의

In mathematics, the linear span of a set S of vectors (from a vector space), denoted span(S) is defined as the set of all linear combinations of the vectors in S.

(자료출처: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_combination)

$$S = \{v_1, v_2, \cdots, v_n\}$$

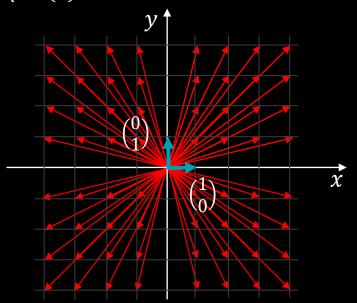
요걸로 만들 수 있는 모든 벡터 집합을 '생성' span(S) 라고 부름

$$span(S) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} k_i v_i \mid k_i \in F, v_i \in S \right\}$$

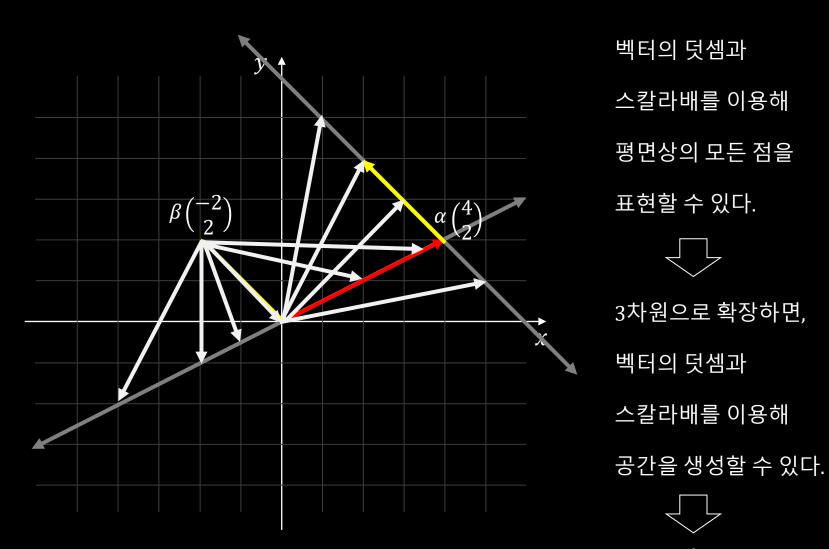
$$S = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \qquad F = \mathbb{R}$$

$$k_1 \in \mathbb{R}$$
 $k_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$span(S) = \left\{ k_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + k_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \\ k_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$



Span의 또 다른 예제



벡터의 덧셈과 스칼라배를 이용해 평면상의 모든 점을 표현할 수 있다.



3차원으로 확장하면, 벡터의 덧셈과 스칼라배를 이용해





수고하셨습니다 ..^^..