

1.  $M_{m \times n}$ 은  $m \times n$ 행렬 집합으로서 행렬합과 상수곱이 정의된 벡터공간(강의자료 p4-16),  
 $P_2 = \{a + bx + cx^2 : a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 는 미지수  $x$ 에 대한 이차 이하의 다항식 집합으로서 다항식  
 합과 상수곱이 정의된 벡터공간이다. 다음 질문에 답하시오.

(a)  $\{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0\}$ 는  $\mathbb{R}^3$ 의 부분공간인가?

$$\underbrace{= S}_{=S} \quad \therefore \{(0, 0, 0)\} \subset (\mathbb{R}^3, +, \cdot) ?$$

$$(0, 0, 0) + (0, 0, 0) = (0, 0, 0) \in S, \quad \alpha \cdot (0, 0, 0) = (0, 0, 0) \in S$$

$$\text{항등원} = (0, 0, 0) \in S \quad \therefore \text{부분공간 } \circ$$

(b)  $\{(x, y, z) : y \geq x\}$ 는  $\mathbb{R}^3$ 의 부분공간인가?

$$\underbrace{= S}_{=S} \quad (x_1, y_1, z_1) + (x_2, y_2, z_2) \in S, \quad \alpha(x, y, z) \notin S \quad (\alpha \text{가 음수일 때})$$

$$\text{항등원 } (0, 0, 0) \in S \quad \therefore \text{부분공간 } \times$$

(c)  $\{A \in M_{2 \times 2} : A^T = -A\}$ 는  $M_{2 \times 2}$ 의 부분공간인가?

$$\underbrace{A = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ -b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}}_{=S} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ -b & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b' \\ -b' & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b+b' \\ -b-b' & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in S, \quad \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b \\ -b & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in S$$

$$\text{항등원 } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in S \quad \therefore \text{부분공간 } \circ$$

(d)  $\{a + bx : a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$ 는  $P_2$ 의 부분공간인가?

\*  $P_2 = x$ 에 대한 2차 이하의 모든 다항식 집합

$$P_2 = \{a + bx + cx^2\}. \quad (a + bx + cx^2) + (a' + b'x + c'x^2) = (a + a') + (b + b')x + (c + c')x^2 \in S$$

$$\alpha \cdot (a + bx + cx^2) = \alpha a + \alpha b x + \alpha c x^2 \in S, \quad \text{항등원은 } 0 \in S \quad \therefore \text{부분공간 } \circ$$

\*  $\{1 + bx\}$ 는 부분공간  $\times$

2. Column Space에 대한 다음 질문들에 답하시오.

(a)  $A_1 = (1, 4; 2, 9; -1, -4)$  일 때, 벡터  $b = (b_1, b_2, b_3)^T$  가  $C(A_1)$ 에 들어갈 조건?

$$C(A_1) = \left\{ \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \text{조건: } b_1 = -b_3$$

(b)  $A_2 = (1, 1, 1; 0, 0, 1; 0, 0, 1)$  일 때, 벡터  $b = (b_1, b_2, b_3)^T$  가  $C(A_2)$ 에 들어갈 조건?

$$C(A_2) = \left\{ \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{조건: } b_2 = b_3$$

(c)  $A_3 = (1, 1, 1; 0, 1, 1; 0, 0, 0)$  일 때, 벡터  $b = (b_1, b_2, b_3)^T$  가  $C(A_3)$ 에 들어갈 조건?

$$C(A_3) = \left\{ \alpha \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{조건: } b_3 = 0$$

3. 다음 행렬 A에 대하여 Null Space  $N(A)$ 를 구하시오.

(a)  $A = (1, 2, 2, 1, 1; 2, 4, 6, 6, 4; 3, 6, 4, 1, 5)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 & 6 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 & 4 & 1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{pivot: } x, z, s \\ \text{free: } y, t \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} x & y & z & s & t \\ -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -5 & 0 & 3 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \quad \therefore N(A) = \left\{ y \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid s, t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

(b)  $A = (1, 3, 3, 1, 1; 2, 6, 8, 6, 4; 3, 9, 7, -1, 5)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 8 & 6 & 4 \\ 3 & 9 & 7 & -1 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{pivot: } x, z, t \\ \text{free: } y, s \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} x & y & z & s & t \\ -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \quad N(A) = \left\{ y \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + s \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid y, s \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

(c)  $A = (1, 4, 2; 2, 8, 5; -1, -4, -2)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 8 & 5 \\ -1 & -4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{pivot: } x, z \\ \text{free: } y \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} x & y & z \\ -4 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \quad \therefore N(A) = \left\{ y \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \mid y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

(d)  $A = (1, 4; 2, 9; -1, -4)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 9 \\ -1 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{pivot: } x, y \\ \text{free: } \emptyset \end{array} \quad \therefore N(A) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$