

제 48 강 기저변환과 대각화

Thm. $E = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$, $B = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$

$$\vec{x} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \times = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)_B = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)_{B'}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} \quad (E \rightarrow B)$$

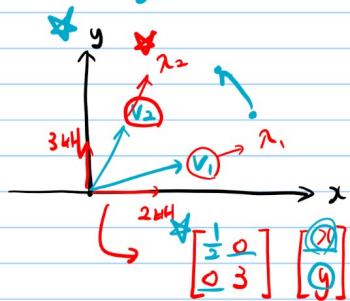
$$\star \begin{bmatrix} e_1 & e_2 & \dots & e_n \end{bmatrix} = I \quad \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$B \rightarrow B'$

$B' = \{v'_1, v'_2, \dots, v'_n\}$

$E \rightarrow B'$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v'_1 & v'_2 & \dots & v'_n \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & \dots & v_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$



$\star A$: 회전변환, 대칭변환, 확대변환, ...

허근 \times

k 개 중근 $\rightarrow k$ 개의 고유벡터 \times

유사 축

$\star D^n \quad D^{-1} \rightarrow$ 삼각

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{축을 기준으로 상수배하는 변환은 대각행렬이다.}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = A, \quad \lambda_1 = \frac{5 + \sqrt{33}}{2}, \quad v_1 = \left(\frac{-3 + \sqrt{33}}{6}, 1 \right)$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{5 - \sqrt{33}}{2}, \quad v_2 = \left(\frac{-3 - \sqrt{33}}{6}, 1 \right)$$

$\star B = \{v_1, v_2\}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix} = A'$$

$$\star (1, 1)_B = v_1 + v_2$$

$$\uparrow (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)_B$$

기저변환 $E \rightarrow B \quad (a_1, a_2)_E = (b_1, b_2)_B$

$$A' \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\star A' \times_B : \mathbb{R}^2_B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2_B$$

$B \rightarrow E$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \end{bmatrix} (A' \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \end{bmatrix} A' \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \bar{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{-3+\sqrt{33}}{6} & \frac{-3-\sqrt{33}}{6} \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5+\sqrt{33}}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{5-\sqrt{33}}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-3+\sqrt{33}}{6} & \frac{-3-\sqrt{33}}{6} \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

\Rightarrow 대각화 \Rightarrow 다루기 쉽다.

\star [2유대-1]

\hookrightarrow 2차원 \rightarrow 2개



$$\boxed{A = B D B^{-1}} \text{ 대각화.}$$