

$$AB=I$$

항등행렬: 항등행렬에 어느 행렬을 곱하면 항상 공한 행렬이 나오는 행렬.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{판별식?}$$

λ 가 존재하도록 판별식 풀이.

$Ax = \lambda x$ 가 만족하는 λ 가 존재. \rightarrow 구해서.

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0 \text{을 만족하는 } \lambda \text{가 존재.}$$

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

$$(A - \lambda I)x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} A - \lambda I &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & -\lambda \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A - \lambda I) &= (2-\lambda)^2 - (-1)^2 \\ &= 4 - 4\lambda + \lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \\ &= \lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 3 = 0 \\ &= (\lambda-3)(\lambda-1) = 0 \\ &\lambda = 3 \text{ or } \lambda = 1 \end{aligned}$$

① $\lambda = 3$ 일 때.

$$(A - \lambda I)x = 0.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & -1 \\ -1 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2-3 & -1 \\ -1 & 2-3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} x = 0.$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = 0.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -a & -b \\ -a & -b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow -a = b.$$

행렬 $(A - \lambda I)$ 는 영행렬이 존재하면 X

판별식이 0이어야

$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$ 을 만족하는 λ 가 고유값이다.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \lambda = ?$$

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

$$(A - \lambda I)x = 0$$

$$(A - \lambda I)x = 0$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

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

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = (1-\lambda)(2-\lambda) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ or } 2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \lambda = 1 \text{ of } \text{mul.}$$

$$(A - \lambda I) = \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{matrix} b = 0 \\ a \neq 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \dots$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \lambda = 2 \text{ of } \text{mul.}$$

$$(A - \lambda I) = \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore a = 0, b \neq 0$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \dots$$