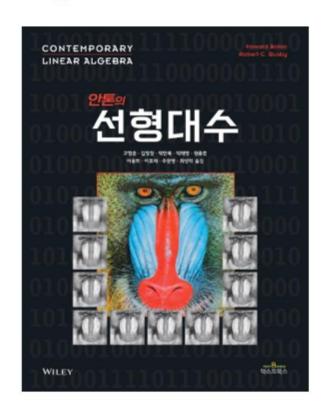
게임공학과 교수 이용희

- 강의 교재
  - □ 주교재
    - Contemporary Linear Algebra(Howard Anton, Robert C. Busby)
    - 안톤의 선형대수 ㈜텍스트북스
  - □ 강의 자료 파워포인트 파일
- 성적 평가
  - □ 중간고사: 45%, 기말고사: 45%, 토론: 10%, 출석: 0%
  - □ 출석: 결석 일수가 1/4이상이면 학칙에 의해 자동 F



e-Class



### 대수(Algebra)

- □ 대수학(代數學)
  - 수학적 기호(Symbol)와 기호에 대한 규칙을 연구하는 수학 분야
    - Number Theory, Geometry, Analysis, ...
    - 대수 법칙(Algebraic Properties): ...

### ● 선형 대수(Linear Algebra, 線形 代數)

**Linear algebra** is the branch of mathematics concerning <u>linear equations</u> such as

$$a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots + a_nx_n = b$$

linear functions such as

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n$$

and their representations through matrices and vector spaces.

#### □ 선형 시스템(Linear System)

- 방정식, 항등식
- 일차방정식
- 연립일차방정식

#### □ 선형 함수(Linear Function)

• 
$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$$
  
 $f(\mathbf{x}) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 

$$3x + 2x = 5$$

$$ax^{2} + bx + c = 0$$
$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2} - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$3x + 2y = 1$$
$$x - 2y = 3$$

- 선형 대수(Linear Algebra, 線形 代數)
  - □ 선형대수의 역사

1750년의 일차연립방정식을 풀기 위한 크라머의 규칙 1800년경의 가우스 소거법 1850년 무렵에 케일리와 실베스터에 의해 행렬이론 수립 20세기에 들어 대학 수학과정의 기본과목으로 정립 가장 단순한 선형(1차) 시스템을 다루는 대수학이라는 특성 선형대수는 자연스럽게 추상 대수나 함수 해석학과 같은 고등수학의 출발점 선형시스템은 거의 모든 과학, 공학의 모델링에서 출현 선형대수는 과학, 공학에 광범위하게 응용 행렬이나 선형 변환은 컴퓨터를 이용한 각종 수치계산과 응용 이론 개발에 직결 이공계의 모든 전공, 더 나아가서는 경영, 경제, 사회 과학의 필수 교과

## ● 선형 대수(Linear Algebra, 線形 代數)

ChatGPT

Q: What is the linear algebra?

A: Linear algebra is a branch of mathematics that deals with the study of vectors, matrices, and linear transformations. It provides a powerful toolset for modeling and solving problems that involve systems of linear equations, such as those that arise in physics, engineering, economics, and computer science.

Linear algebra is concerned with operations that can be performed on vectors and matrices, including addition, subtraction, scalar multiplication, and matrix multiplication. It also covers topics such as determinants, eigenvectors and eigenvalues, vector spaces, and linear independence.

Applications of linear algebra are diverse and can be found in fields such as computer graphics, cryptography, data analysis, optimization, signal processing, and machine learning. The study of linear algebra is essential for understanding and solving many problems in mathematics and various other scientific fields.

Here is a more detailed overview of the key concepts and techniques in linear algebra: Vectors, Matrice, Linear Equations, Determinants, Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors, Vector Spaces, Linear Transformations, Inner Products, ...

Linear algebra plays an important role in artificial intelligence(AI) and machine learning. Here are some ways that linear algebra is used in AI: Linear Regression, Neural Networks, Principal Component Analysis (PCA), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Recommender Systems, ...

The ability to represent and manipulate data as vectors and matrices allows for efficient computation and optimization of complex algorithms.

### ● 선형 대수(Linear Algebra, 線形 代數)

Q: Why linear algebra is important to game development?

A: Linear algebra is essential to game development because it provides a powerful toolset for **representing and manipulating** objects in a virtual 3D space. Here are some reasons why linear algebra is important in game development:

- 1. 3D Graphics: In game development, 3D graphics are used to represent objects and environments in a virtual space. Linear algebra is used to represent the position, orientation, and size of objects in 3D space, and to apply transformations such as translation, rotation, and scaling. Linear algebra is also used to calculate lighting and shading effects on objects, and to perform collision detection between objects.
- 2. Animation: In games, objects and characters often move and animate in response to player input or scripted events. Linear algebra is used to represent and manipulate the movement and deformation of objects over time. Vectors are used to represent positions, directions, and velocities of points on an object, and matrices are used to represent transformations such as translation, rotation, scaling, and shearing. Linear algebra is used to calculate the position, orientation, and size of objects at different points in time, and to interpolate between keyframes to create smooth motion.
- 3. Physics Simulation: In game development, physics simulation is used to model and simulate the physical behavior of objects in a virtual environment. Linear algebra is used to represent forces, velocities, and accelerations as vectors, and to model mass and inertia as matrices. Linear algebra is used to solve systems of equations that describe the motion of objects, and to calculate collisions and contact forces between objects.
- 4. Optimization: In game development, linear algebra is used to optimize game performance by using techniques such as matrix multiplications, linear equations, and eigenvalue computations. These techniques can be used to improve the speed and accuracy of algorithms that are used to solve problems in game development.

## 대수 법칙(Algebraic Properties)

- □ 연산(Operations)
  - 사칙연산, 연산자(Operators)

체·장(**Field**): 집합 *F* 2개의 연산자, 교환 법칙, 결합 법칙, 항등원, 역원, 분배 법칙

#### □ 덧셈(Addition)과 곱셈(Multiplication)

- 교환 법칙(Commutative Law)
  - x + y = y + x
- 결합 법칙(Associative Law)
   x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z
- 항등원(Identity Element)
   x + 0 = x
- 역원(Inverse Element)

$$x + (-x) = \mathbf{0}$$

분배 법칙(Distribute Law)

$$x*(y+z) = x*y + x*z$$

#### □ 뺄셈(Subtraction)과 나눗셈(Division)

$$x - y = x + (-y)$$
  
$$x \div y = x * (y^{-1}) = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$x * y = y * x$$

$$x*(y*z) = (x*y)*z$$

$$x * 1 = x$$

$$x * (x^{-1}) = 1$$

닫혀있다(Algebraically Closed)

복소수 집합(Complex Number) 실수 집합(Real Number) 자연수 집합(Natural Number)

# 선형 방정식(Linear Equations)

### • 함수(Function)

$$y = f(x)$$



#### f(x,z) = 3x + 2z

3x + 2z = 1

f(x,z)=1

## ▶ 선형 함수(Linear Function)

$$\Box f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R} 
y = f(\mathbf{x}) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

#### □ 선형 방정식(Linear Equation)

- 선형 함수 y = f(x)에서 y 값이 주어질 때 x = 7하는 문제
- 선형 방정식의 예
  - -3x = 12를 만족하는 실수 x의 값은? f(x) = 3x = 12
  - $-x^2-2x+1=0$ 를 만족하는 실수 x의 값은?  $f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$
  - 화학식 톨루엔(Toluene) + 질산(Nitric Acid) → TNT(Trinitrotoluene) + 물(Water)  $xC_7H_8 + yHNO_3 \rightarrow zC_7H_5O_6N_3 + wH_2O_6$
  - 바구니에는 2개의 사과와 4개의 귤을 담을 수 있고 박스에는 6개의 사과와 8개의 귤을 담을 수 있다. 20개의 사과와 28개의 귤을 담기 위하여 필요한 바구니와 박스의 개수는?

$$7x = 7z$$

$$8x + y = 5z + 2w$$

$$y = 3z$$

$$3y = 6z + w$$

$$8x + y = 5z + 2w$$
$$y = 3z$$
$$3y = 6z + w$$

$$2x + 6y = 20$$
$$4x + 8y = 28$$

# 선형 방정식(Linear Equations)

## 연립일차방정식(Linear System)의 응용

- □ 최소 제곱 회귀분석(Least Square Linear Regression)
  - n개의 점  $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3), ..., (x_n, y_n)$ 을 지나는 최소제곱회귀직선  $y = f(x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$

$$e_i = y_i - f(x_i)$$
  
 $e = \sum_{i=0}^n e_i^2 = \sum_{i=0}^n (y_i - f(x_i))^2$   
최소제곱회귀직선은  $e$ 를 최소화하는 직선  $f(x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$ 이다.  
 $e = (y_1 - f(x_1))^2 + (y_2 - f(x_2))^2 + \dots + (y_n - f(x_n))^2$ 

$$y_i = f(x_i) + (y_i - f(x_i))$$
  

$$y_i = (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i) + e_i$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & x_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_0 \\ \beta_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{E} = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{bmatrix}$$

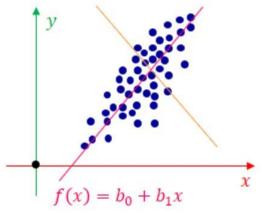
$$\mathbf{y} = \boldsymbol{x}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{E}$$

$$y = x\beta + E$$

$$\hat{\beta} = (x^T x)^{-1} x^T y$$

$$e = E^T E$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{x}_1 \\ 1 & \mathbf{x}_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & \mathbf{x}_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \mathbf{x}_{11} & \dots & \mathbf{x}_{1m} \\ 1 & \mathbf{x}_{21} & \dots & \mathbf{x}_{2m} \\ 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & \mathbf{x}_{n1} & \dots & \mathbf{x}_{nm} \end{bmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_m \end{bmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{E} = \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{bmatrix} \quad \boldsymbol{y}_i = (\boldsymbol{c}_0 + \boldsymbol{w} \boldsymbol{x}_i)$$



$$x_i \xrightarrow{f(x)} y_i$$
$$y_i = (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_i \longrightarrow \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) \longrightarrow \mathbf{y}_i$$
$$\mathbf{y}_i = (\mathbf{c}_0 + \mathbf{w}\mathbf{x}_i)$$

# 선형 함수(Linear Functions)

#### 선형 함수(Linear Function)

□ 선형(Linear)의 정의



벡터(Vector)?

- $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$  $y = f(\mathbf{x}) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$
- 함수 f가 다음 성질을 모두 만족하면 함수 f를 선형 함수(Linear Function)라고 정의
  - 덧셈(Additivity)  $f(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) = f(\mathbf{u}) + f(\mathbf{v})$
  - 스칼라 곱(Homogeneity)  $f(c\mathbf{u}) = cf(\mathbf{u})$
  - 선형성(Linearity)  $f(a\mathbf{u} + b\mathbf{v}) = af(\mathbf{u}) + bf(\mathbf{v})$
  - 함수 f: 선형 함수(Linear Function, Linear Map)
     선형 연산자(Linear Operator), 선형 변환(Linear Transform), 준동형사상(Homomorphism)
- 선형성의 예
  - 함수
    - f(x) = 2x
    - f(1,2) = 0, f(2,3) = 1, 일차 함수 f(x,y) =?
  - 도함수(Derivative, 미분한다: 연산자)
    - $\frac{d}{dx} \{f(x) + g(x)\} = \frac{d}{dx} f(x) + \frac{d}{dx} g(x) = f'(x) + g'(x)$   $\frac{d}{dx} \{cf(x)\} = c\left\{\frac{d}{dx} f(x)\right\} = cf'(x)$

행렬(Matrix)의 곱

 $f(x) = x^2 + 1$  $f(1+2) \neq f(1) + f(2)$ 

적분(Integral):  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$ 

#### 왜 선형 대수가 필요한가?

- □ 연립방정식
  - 수(Number)를 다루는 모든 응용 분야
    - 공학(기계, 항공, 우주산업, ...), 군사(미사일, ...), 경영, 사무, ...
  - 컴퓨터(Computer)
    - 무엇을 잘 하는가?

#### □ 벡터(Vector)

- 점(위치)과 방향의 표현
- 벡터의 연산

#### □ 행렬(Matrix)

• 행렬의 연산

#### □ 실세계(Real World)

- 정적인 물체들와 동적인 객체들의 집합
- 동적인 객체들의 이동과 회전을 표현하고 계산할 수 있어야 함

#### □ 게임(컴퓨터 게임: Computer Game)

- 정적인 물체들와 동적인 객체들의 집합
- 동적인 객체들의 이동과 회전을 표현하고 계산할 수 있어야 함
  - 객체의 표현, 이동, 회전, 충돌 검사, ...



