

## 벡터 부분 공간 조건

1.  $x \in W$  이고  $y \in W$  이면  $x+y \in W$  이다

2.  $x \in W$  이고  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  이면,  $\alpha x \in W$  이다.

ex)  $W = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \mid x_1 + x_2 = 0 \right\}$  일때  $W$ 는  $\mathbb{R}^2$ 의 부분공간임을 보여라

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}, v = \begin{bmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \end{bmatrix} \quad x_1 + x_2 = 0, x_1' + x_2' = 0 \quad \therefore (x_1 + x_2) + (x_1' + x_2') = 0$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_1' \\ x_2 + x_2' \end{bmatrix} \in W$$

ex)  $W = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0 \right\}$

$$x_3 = x_1 - x_2 \quad u = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_1 - x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \\ x_1' - x_2' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u+v = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_1' \\ x_2 + x_2' \\ (x_1 - x_2) + (x_1' - x_2') \end{bmatrix} \in W \quad (\text{조건 1})$$

$$\alpha u = \alpha \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_1 - x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha x_1 \\ \alpha x_2 \\ \alpha x_1 - \alpha x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in W \quad (\text{조건 2})$$

ex)  $W$ 가  $\begin{matrix} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 4x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 - x_3 = 0 \end{matrix}$  의 해답  $x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$  일때 부분공간 증명

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_3 = t \quad x_2 = t \quad x_1 = -\frac{7}{2}t$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{7}{2}t \\ t \\ t \end{bmatrix} \in W$$

행렬  $A$ 의 행에 의해 생성하는 공간은  $A$ 의 행공간이라고 부름

ex)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$   $A$ 의 행들은  $\mathbb{R}^3$ 에서 vector 벡터  $[1, 2, 7]$ 는  $A$ 의 행공간인가?

$$x_1(1 \ 2 \ 7) + x_2(2 \ 5 \ 2) + x_3(-1 \ 3 \ 3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x_1 + 2x_2 - x_3 = 1 \\ 2x_1 + 5x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ 7x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 2 \end{matrix} \quad \Rightarrow \quad x_3 = -\frac{41}{70} \quad \therefore \text{행공간}$$

ex)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $A$ 의 열에 의해 생성한 부분 공간  $R(A)$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  은  $R(A)$ 에 속하는가?

$$x_1 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2x_1 + x_4 = 2$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \text{무수히 많은 해} \quad \therefore \text{속한다.}$$

$$-x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 7x_4 = 1$$

연습문제

5.  $[1, 1, 1]$ 이  $[1, 3, 4], [4, 0, 1], [3, 1, 2]$  행공간인가?

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 &= 1 \\ 3x_1 + \quad + x_3 &= 1 \\ 4x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 &= 1 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 15 & 10 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 12 & 8 & 2 \\ 0 & 15 & 10 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \text{해 없음. 행공간 X} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 12 & 8 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.  $W$ 가  $A^3$  부분공간임을 증명 & 반례

1-1  $W = \{[a \ b \ 0] \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R}\}$  부분공간.  $\therefore a+b \in W \quad ka \in W$

1-2  $W = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} \mid a+b+c=0 \right\} \quad c = -a-b \quad \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ -a-b \end{bmatrix}$

$$u+v = \begin{bmatrix} a_1+a_2 \\ b_1+b_2 \\ -a_1-a_2-b_1-b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1+a_2 \\ b_1+b_2 \\ -(a_1+a_2+b_1+b_2) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{성립}$$

$$ku = \begin{bmatrix} ka_1 \\ kb_1 \\ -ka_1-kb_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ka_1 \\ kb_1 \\ -k(a_1+b_1) \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{이므로 성립}$$

1-3.  $W = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \mid x_3 = -2x_1 - x_2 \right\}$

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ -2x_1 - x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad v = \begin{bmatrix} x_1' \\ x_2' \\ -2x_1' - x_2' \end{bmatrix} \quad u+v = \begin{bmatrix} x_1+x_1' \\ x_2+x_2' \\ -2(x_1+x_1') - (x_2+x_2') \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ku = \begin{bmatrix} kx_1 \\ kx_2 \\ -2kx_1 - kx_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore \text{부분공간}$$

1-4  $A = 3 \times 3$  행렬  $W = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid Ax = 0\}$

$A(x+y) = Ax + Ay = 0 \quad x, y \in W \quad \forall Ax = 0 \quad$  부분공간

6.  $[2 \ 0 \ 4 \ -2]$  가  $[0 \ 2 \ 1 \ -1]$   $[1 \ -1 \ 1 \ 0]$  그리고  $[2 \ 1 \ 0 \ -2]$  에 의해 생성된 부분공간인가?

$\alpha [0 \ 2 \ 1 \ -1] + \beta [1 \ -1 \ 1 \ 0] + \gamma [2 \ 1 \ 0 \ -2] = [2 \ 0 \ 4 \ -2]$

$$\begin{array}{l} \beta + 2\gamma = 2 \\ -\alpha - 2\gamma = -2 \\ 2\alpha - \beta + \gamma = 0 \\ \alpha + \beta = 4 \end{array} \quad \alpha - \beta = 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} 2\alpha = 4 \\ \alpha = 2 \\ \beta = 2 \\ \gamma = 0 \end{array} \quad \therefore \text{생성된다}$$

7.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

7-1  $[-1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1]$  A의 행에 의해 생성되는가?

$\alpha [1 \ 1 \ 3 \ 1] + \beta [2 \ 1 \ 5 \ 4] + \gamma [1 \ 2 \ 4 \ -1] = [-1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1]$

$$\begin{array}{l} \alpha + 2\beta + \gamma = -1 \\ \alpha + \beta + 2\gamma = 1 \\ 3\alpha + 5\beta + 4\gamma = 0 \\ \alpha + 4\beta - \gamma = 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 3\beta - 3\gamma = 0 \\ \beta = \gamma \\ \alpha + 3\beta = 1 \\ 3\alpha + 4\beta = 0 \\ \alpha = -3\beta \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \beta = 1 \\ \alpha = -3 \\ \gamma = 1 \end{array} \quad t \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore \text{아니다}$$

7-2  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$  or  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  이 열에 의해 생성?

$$x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 + x_4 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 + 4x_4 = 0 \end{array}$$

7-3  $[1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]$   $A^T$ 의 행에 의해 생성?

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_1 [1 \ 2 \ 1] + x_2 [1 \ 1 \ 2] + x_3 [3 \ 5 \ 4] + x_4 [1 \ 4 \ -1] = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2x_1 + x_2 + 5x_3 + 4x_4 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 - x_4 = 0 \end{array} \rightarrow \text{생성 X}$$