

일차종속

$\alpha i + \beta j \neq 0$ 이면 일차종속이다.

일차독립

일차적으로 종속하지 않으면 일차독립이다.

$$\Rightarrow \alpha i + \beta j = 0$$

ex) $[1, 1, 0], [1, 2, 3], [0, 0, 1] \rightarrow$ 일차독립?

$$\alpha[1, 1, 0] + \beta[1, 2, 3] + \gamma[0, 0, 1]$$

$$\begin{matrix} \alpha + \beta = 0 \\ \alpha + 2\beta = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \beta = 0 \quad \alpha = 0 \quad \gamma = 0 \quad \therefore \text{일차독립}$$

ex) $[1, 2, 3]$ 과 $[2, 4, 6]$ 일차종속?

$$k[1, 2, 3] = [2, 4, 6] \quad k = 2 \quad \therefore \text{일차종속}$$

ex) 0이 아닌 행 벡터들의 일차독립 증명

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3 & 4 & -6 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 6 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1[1, -2, 3, 4, -6] + x_2[0, 2, 0, 6, 1] + x_3[0, 0, 5, -1, 3] = 0$$

$$-6x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 3x_1 + 5x_3 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \therefore \text{일차독립}$$

W 가 R^n 의 부분공간

1) $W = \langle v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n \rangle$, W 는 벡터들 v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n 에 의해 생성되었고

2) $\{v_1, v_2, v_3, \dots, v_m\}$ 은 일차독립이면 W 의 기저 라고 부름

부분공간의 어떤 기저에서 벡터들의 수를 부분공간의 차원 (= 기저의 개수) 라고 함

ex) $v_1 = [1 \ 2 \ 3]$, $v_2 = [1 \ 2 \ -1]$, $v_3 = [3 \ -1 \ 0]$, $v_4 = [2 \ 1 \ 2]$ \mathbb{R}^3 의 기저 생성?

$$a_1[1 \ 2 \ 3] + a_2[1 \ 2 \ -1] + a_3[3 \ -1 \ 0] + a_4[2 \ 1 \ 2] = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 9 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 4a_2 + 9a_3 + 4a_4 = 0 \\ 7a_3 + 3a_4 = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} a_4 = t \\ a_3 = -\frac{3}{7}t \end{matrix}$$

$$a_1 + a_2 - \frac{9}{7}t + 2t = 0$$

$$4a_2 - \frac{27}{7}t + 4t = 0 \quad 4a_2 = -\frac{1}{7}t \quad a_2 = -\frac{1}{28}t$$

$$a_1 - \frac{1}{28}t + \frac{4}{7}t = 0 \quad a_1 = -\frac{19}{28}t$$

ex) 각 부분 공간의 차원

1) $W = \{ (d, c-d, c) \} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} d \\ c-d \\ c \end{pmatrix} = c \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + d \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore 2 \text{ 차원}$

2) $W = \{ (2b, b, d) \} \Rightarrow b \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore 1 \text{ 차원}$

연습문제

3. $[2, 1, 1, 1]$, $[3, -2, 1, 0]$, $[a, -1, 2, 0]$ 일차독립인 a ?

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 = 0 & x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 = 0 & 3x_2 + 6x_3 = 0 \\ & -2x_2 - x_1 = 0 & \Rightarrow 3x_2 + ax_3 = 0 \\ & 3x_2 + ax_3 = 0 & (6-a)x_3 = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \therefore a \text{는 모든 실수}$$

11.4 차원 찾아라

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mid z = x + y \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ x+y \end{pmatrix} = x \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + y \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \therefore 2 \text{ 차원}$$

12-6 $Ax=0$ 를 구성하는 차원

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_1 = t, x_2 = s \quad x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = t \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$12-7 \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} x_2 - x_3 = 0 & x_2 = x_3 & x_3 = t \\ x_1 + x_3 = 0 & x_1 = -x_3 & x_2 = t \\ 2x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 & & x_1 = -t \end{array} \quad \therefore t \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 1 \text{ 차원}$$

$$1. \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 16 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \text{ 일차독립인가?}$$

$$\alpha_1 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha_2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \alpha_3 \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 16 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 8\alpha_3 = 0 \\ 6\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 16\alpha_3 = 0 \\ 2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 - 3\alpha_3 = 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 8 \\ 6 & 1 & 16 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 & 8 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \alpha_3 = 0 \quad \alpha_2 = 0 \quad \alpha_1 = 0$$

일차독립

$$2. \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 10 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 일차종속인 } a \text{의 값은?}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & a \\ 5 & 0 & 10 \\ 1 & 2 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & a \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & a \\ 0 & 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 2 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & a \\ 0 & 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & a-8 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & a-8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{37}{2} \text{ 일때} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & a-5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2a-37 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & a-5 \\ 0 & 3 & a-8 \end{bmatrix}$$

비자명해가짐

$$4. \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ b \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 이 일차독립인 } a, b \text{ 구하라}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} x_1 + ax_2 = 0 & 6x_1 + 9bx_2 = 0 & (3b-2)x_3 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + bx_3 = 0 & 6x_1 + 2x_3 = 0 & \\ 3x_1 + x_3 = 0 & & \end{array}$$

$b = \frac{2}{3}$ 이면 무수히 많은 해를 가짐

$$\therefore b \neq \frac{2}{3} \quad a \text{는 모든 실수}$$

$$5. \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 이 } \mathbb{R}^2 \text{의 기저인지 구하라}$$

아니다. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 는 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 의 선형결합으로 이뤄질 수 없다.

6. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 와 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 이 \mathbb{R}^2 의 기저 형성 하는가?

$$\alpha \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + \beta \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \alpha + 2\beta = 0 \\ \alpha + 3\beta = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \beta = 0, \alpha = 0 \quad \text{일차 독립!} \quad \text{기저 형성}$$

7. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ \mathbb{R}^2 기저 생성?

$$\begin{matrix} \alpha + 2\beta + \gamma = 0 \\ \alpha + 3\beta = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \gamma = t \quad \alpha = -3\beta \quad -\beta + t = 0 \quad \beta = t, \alpha = -3t$$

$t \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \therefore$ 일차 종속, 기저 생성 X

8. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$ \mathbb{R}^2 기저 형성?

$$\begin{matrix} \alpha + 2\gamma = 0 \\ \beta + 4\gamma = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \gamma = t \quad \beta = -4t \quad \alpha = -2t \quad \therefore t \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{기저 형성 X}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 이 기저 형성 (단위 벡터)

9. $[1, 1, 1], [1, 2, 3], [2, 1, 1]$ 기저 형성?

$$\begin{matrix} \alpha + \beta + 2\gamma = 0 \\ \alpha + 2\beta - \gamma = 0 \\ \alpha + 3\beta + \gamma = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 2\alpha + 5\beta = 0 \\ \beta + 2\gamma = 0 \\ \beta - 3\gamma = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \therefore \text{기저 형성}$$

$$- \quad \underline{\quad \quad \quad} \quad \gamma = 0, \beta = 0, \alpha = 0$$

10. $[1, 4, -1, 3], [2, 1, -3, 1], [0, 2, 1, -5]$ 에 의해 발생된 \mathbb{R}^4 의 부분공간 W 의 기저 찾아라

$$\begin{matrix} x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ 4x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ -x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 - 5x_3 = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x_1 = -2x_2 \\ 5x_1 + 4x_2 = 0 \\ 5x_2 + x_3 = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \\ x_3 = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \text{모두 기저 형성}$$

11. 차원을 찾아라

11-1 $\mathbb{R} \quad \left| \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \right| \mid y=x \} \quad \left| \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x \end{pmatrix} \right| = x \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| \quad \therefore 1$

11-3 $\left\{ \left| \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \right| \mid y=3x \right\} \quad \left| \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 3x \end{pmatrix} \right| = x \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right| \Rightarrow 1$ 11-4 $\left\{ \left| \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right| \mid z=x+y \right\} \quad \left| \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ x+y \end{pmatrix} \right| = x \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| + y \left| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right| \therefore 2$

12. $Ax=0$ 답들을 구성하는 부분공간의 차원은?

12-1 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 = 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 2x_1 + 4x_2 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 3x_2 = 0 \end{matrix} \quad x_2 = 0, x_1 = 0 \quad \text{따라서 일차 독립} \quad \therefore 0$

12-2 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = 0 \end{matrix} \quad x_1 = 0 \quad \therefore 0$

$$12-3 \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_3 = 0 \quad x_2 = 0 \quad x_1 = 0 \quad \therefore \text{차원 } 0$$

$$12-4 \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_1 + 2x_2 = 0 \quad x_1 = -2x_2 \quad t \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore \text{차원 } 1$$

$$12-5 \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_3 = t \quad x_2 = -\frac{t}{2} \quad x_1 = -t + 3t = 2t \quad t \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore \text{차원 } 1$$

$$13. \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{차원 찾아라}$$

13-1 행에 의해 발생된 \mathbb{R}^3 차원

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore \langle [111], [012] \rangle \quad \text{차원 } 2$$

13-2 열에 의해 발생된 \mathbb{R}^3 의 부분공간 차원

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \therefore \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad \text{차원 } 2$$