

첨가행렬

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & & a_{nn} & b_n \end{array} \right] \quad [A | b]$$

기본행연산

1. 한 행에 0이 아닌 상수 α 를 곱한다. 이를 αR_i 로 나타낸다.
2. 두 행의 순서를 바꾼다. 이를 $R_i \leftrightarrow R_j$ 로 나타낸다.
3. 한 i 행을 상수 α 배 하여 다른 행 j 에 더한다. 이를 $R_j + \alpha R_i$ 로 나타낸다.

ex)
$$\begin{aligned} x - 2y + 3z &= 9 \\ -x + 3y &= -4 \\ 2x - 5y + 5z &= 17 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & 9 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 & -4 \\ 2 & -5 & 5 & 17 \end{array} \right]$$

① $R_2 + R_1 \rightarrow R_2$
$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & -5 & 5 & 17 \end{array} \right]$$

② $R_3 - 2R_1 \rightarrow R_3$
$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

③ $R_2 + R_3 \rightarrow R_3$
$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

④ $\frac{1}{2}R_3 \rightarrow R_3$
$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -2 & 3 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{z=2} \quad & \underline{y+3z=5} \quad & \underline{x-2y+3z=9} \\ & \underline{y=-1} \quad & \underline{x+2+6=9} \\ & & \underline{x=1} \end{aligned}$$

Gauss & Gauss-Jordan 소거법

1. 전부는 0이 아닌 행에서 0 아닌 첫번째 숫자는 1이다(이는 선도 1)
 2. 전부 0인 행들이 있다면 이러한 행들은 행렬의 맨 아래에 모여 있다.
 3. 전부는 0이 아닌 연속되는 두 행에서, 아랫행의 선도 1은 윗행의 선도 1보다 오른쪽에 나타난다.
 4. 선도 1을 포함하는 각 열에서 선도 1을 제외한 나머지 원드른 모두 0이다.
- 1~3 이면 Gauss 1~4 이면 Gauss-Jordan

$$\text{ex) } 2x_1 + 4x_2 - 2x_3 = 0 \quad 3x_1 + 5x_2 = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{2}R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{x_3 = t} \quad \underline{x_2 = 3t - 1}$$

$$x_1 + 6t - 2 - t = 0 \quad \underline{x_1 = -5t + 2}$$

연습문제

$$1.1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{(0, 2)} \quad 1.2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_3 = -1 \quad x_2 + 2 = 1 \quad x_2 = -1 \\ x_1 + 1 = 3 \quad x_1 = 2 \quad \underline{(2, -1, -1)} \end{array}$$

$$1.3 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_4 = 4 \quad x_3 + 8 = 1 \quad x_3 = -7 \\ x_2 - 14 + 4 = 3 \quad x_2 = 13 \quad x_1 + 26 + 4 = 4 \quad x_1 = -26 \\ \underline{(-26, 13, -7, 4)} \end{array}$$

$$2.1 \quad \begin{array}{l} x + 2y = 7 \\ 2x + y = 8 \end{array} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad 2R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{x = 3} \quad \underline{y = 2}$$

$$2-2 \quad \begin{array}{l} x_1 - 3x_3 = 2 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3 = 5 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 4 \end{array} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 & -11 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2R_1 - R_3 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 & -11 \\ 0 & 2 & -7 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \quad 2R_2 - R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 & -11 \\ 0 & 0 & -7 & -14 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ \frac{1}{7}R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & 11 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} x_3 = 2 \quad x_1 - 6 = -2 \\ x_2 + 14 = 11 \quad x_1 = 4 \\ x_2 = -3 \end{array} \quad \underline{x_1 = 4, x_2 = -3, x_3 = 2}$$

$$2-3 \quad \begin{aligned} x_1 + x_2 - 5x_3 &= 8 \\ x_1 - 2x_3 &= 5 \\ 2x_1 - x_2 - x_3 &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -5 & 8 \\ 1 & 0 & -2 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow R_3 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 2R_1 - R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & -9 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-3R_2 + R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -5 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore \text{해가 없다}$$

$$2-4 \quad \begin{aligned} 3x + 3y + 12z &= 6 \\ x + y + 4z &= 2 \\ -x + 2y + 8z &= 4 \\ 2x + 5y + 20z &= 10 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 & 12 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 8 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 20 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{3}R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 8 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 20 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 8 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 20 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_1 + R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 12 & 6 \\ 2 & 5 & 20 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{3}R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 5 & 20 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2R_1 - R_4 \rightarrow R_4 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & -12 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3R_3 + R_4 \rightarrow R_4 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_2 \leftrightarrow R_3 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$z = t \quad y = 2 - 4t \quad x = 0$$

$$3-1 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} x_3 &= t \quad x_2 = -t \quad x_1 = 0 \\ (0, -t, t) \end{aligned}$$

$$3-2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} x_2 &= t \quad x_4 = s \\ x_3 &= 0 \quad x_1 = -s \end{aligned} \quad (-s, t, 0, s)$$

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

4-1 A가 첨가 행렬일때, 해 갖는 k는?

$$3R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k & 2 \\ 0 & 3k-4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3k-4 \neq 0 \quad \underline{k \neq \frac{4}{3}}$$

4-2 A가 계수행렬일때, 해 갖는 k는?

$$3R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & k & 2 \\ 0 & 3k-4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{모든 실수 가능}}$$

5. $x+y=2$ 유일한 해, 해 없음, 무수히 많은 해
 $y+z=2$ 갖는 경우의 a, b, c 값을 찾아라
 $x+z=2$
 $ax+by+cz=0$

$$\text{sol} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ a & b & c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_1 - R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ a & b & c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_2 - R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ a & b & c & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{R_3}{2} \rightarrow R_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ a & b & c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_2 - R_3 \rightarrow R_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ a & b & c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_1 - R_2 \rightarrow R_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ a & b & c & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$aR_1 - R_4 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & b & c & a \end{bmatrix} \dots \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a+b+c \end{bmatrix}$$

- $\therefore x=y=z=$ 1) $a+b+c=0$ 일때 유일한 해
 2) $a+b+c \neq 0$ 일때 해 없음
 3) 무수히 많은 해 가질수 없음

6-1 $x+y+2z=0$
 $2x+y+z=0$
 $3x-y+z=0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Leftarrow \text{계수행렬} \quad \begin{matrix} 2R_1 - R_2 \\ \rightarrow R_2 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3R_1 - R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad 4R_2 - R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} z=0 \\ y=0 \\ x=0 \end{matrix} \quad (0, 0, 0)$$

6-2 $x-y+z=0$
 $2x+y=0$
 $2x-2y+2z=0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 2R_1 - R_3 \\ \rightarrow R_3 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 2R_1 - R_2 \\ \rightarrow R_2 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} z=t \\ y=\frac{t}{3} \\ x=-\frac{2}{3}t \end{matrix}$$

$\therefore \left(-\frac{2}{3}t, \frac{1}{3}t, t\right)$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 6-3 \quad 2x - y + 5z = 0 \\
 3x + 2y - 3z = 0 \\
 x - y + 4z = 0
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 R_1 - R_3 \\
 \rightarrow R_1
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & -3 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 3R_1 - R_2 \\
 \rightarrow R_2
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 R_1 - R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \\
 -\frac{1}{2} R_2 \rightarrow R_2
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 -\frac{1}{2} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\
 R_2 - R_3 \rightarrow R_3
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 z = t \\
 y = 3t \\
 x = -t
 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (-t, 3t, t)$$