벡터공간

- 다음 성질을 만족하면 벡터공간임

- 1) 닫힘성질
 - 1. utv & Ron Bloket. 2. aut Ron Bott.
- 2) 기법에 관란 성광
 - 1. U+V=V+U 2. U+(V+W) = (U+V)+W 3. Ref 명백대를 포함하고 Ref 임의의원 Uenichish U+o= U eler.
 - 4. R*의모은 벡터 나에대해 u+(-u) = 0 한벡터 u 가 결제된다.
- 3) 스칼라콤 에 관한 성질
- 1. a(bu) = (ab) u 2. a(u+v) = qu tav 3. (a+b) u = au+bu 4. R = 1 28 wonth BHA 1u= 6 olct.

or उभाज दमहाद के ल अह

(1) 이 산을 반족하는 모든 순서상 (지, 4) 집합에서

연습문제

/. 벡터 공간인지 판관하여라

- 2. 벡터공간판단
- 2-1 $(x_1, y_1) + (x_2 + y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2), \alpha(x, y) = (\alpha x, y)$

$$\alpha(u+v) = \alpha u + \alpha v = \alpha(x_1+x_2, y_1+y_2) = \alpha(x_1, y_1) + \alpha(x_2, y_2)$$

$$\frac{11}{(\alpha(x_1+x_2), y_2+y_2)} = (\alpha x_1, y_1) + (\alpha x_2, y_2)$$

$$= (\alpha(x_1+x_2), y_2+y_2)$$

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(a+b) u = au+by
                        \Rightarrow (a+b)(x_i,y_i) = a(x_i,y_i) + b(x_i,y_i)
                                                                                 벡터공간 X
                         ((a+b)x, y,) = (ax, y,) + (bx, + y,)
                                            = ((a+b)x_1, y_1+y_1)
 2-2(x_1,y_1)+(x_1,y_2)=(x_1,0), c(x,y)=(cx,cy)
o(V(u) = GV(u) = G(x_1, 0) = (ux_1, y_1) + (ux_1, y_2)
                     =(\alpha\chi,0)=(\alpha\chi,0)
(a+b)u=au+bu=(a+b)(x_1,y_1)=a(x_1,y_1)+b(x_1,y_1)
                                                               벡터공산X
                     ((a+b)x,,(a+b)y,) = (a2,+bx,,0)
2-3 (x,, y,)+(x,y,)=(x,+x, y,+g,), a(x,y)=(50x, 50y)
                  a(z,+x2, y,+y2) = (6x, 64) + (6x, 6y2)
 arutu) = a utav
                    (\varpi(x,+x_2),\varpi(y,+y_2)) = (\varpi(x,+x_2),\varpi(y,+y_2))
61b) y = autbo (atb)(x,y) = a(x,y) + b(x,y)
                ( Tath x , Tothy ) = ( To x , Sby ) + ( Sb x , Sby )
                                                                      백 티 공간 X
                                 ( (B+3) x (B+3)) #
2-4 (7,,8,,2,)+(7,,8,,2)=(7,+2,,8,+8,,2,+2,), , (2,4,2)=(02,4,2)
                  0(x_{i}+x_{i}, y_{i}+y_{i}, z_{i}+z_{i}) = (ax_{i}, y_{i}, z_{i})+(ax_{i}, y_{i}, z_{i})
a (u+v)=autav
                      =(\alpha(x,+x_1), y,+y_2, 2,+z_2) = (\alpha(x,+x_1), y,+y_2,2,+z_2)
(a1b) u = au1bu (a1b) (x, y, ?) = a(x, y, ?) + b(x, y, ?)
                                                                벡터용간/
                   ((a+p) x, 8,3) = ((a+p)x, 8,3)
 2-5 (x_1, y_1) + (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2), \alpha(x, y) = (20x, 20y)
 a (u+v) = au fav
                       \alpha(x_1+x_2, y_1+y_2) = (20x_1, 20y_1) + (20x_2, 20y_2)
                          (2\alpha(Z_1+Z_2), 2\alpha(y, y_2)) = (2\alpha(Z_1+Z_2), 2\alpha(y, y_2))
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3.
$$(x_1, y_1) + (x_1, y_2) = (x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2), a(x_1, y_2) = (ax_1, ay_1)$$

$$\alpha(u+v) = \alpha u + \alpha v$$
 $\alpha(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) = (\alpha x_1, \alpha y_1) + (\alpha x_2, \alpha y_2)$

$$(\alpha x_1, x_2, \alpha y_1, y_2) + (\alpha^2 x_1, x_2, \alpha^2 y_1, y_2)$$

4. 주후

$$o(u+v) = \alpha u + \alpha v$$
 $o(1, y+y') = (1, \alpha y) + (1, \alpha y')$
 $(1, \alpha(y+y')) = (1, \alpha(y+y'))$