

$$n \times 1 \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{열 벡터}, \quad 1 \times n [a_1, a_2 \dots a_n] \Rightarrow \text{행 벡터}$$

$[v_1, v_2 \dots v_n]$ 이 \mathbb{R}^n 에서의 벡터의 집합 일때

$\alpha_1 v_1 + \alpha_2 v_2 + \dots + \alpha_n v_n$ 은 $[v_1, v_2 \dots v_n]$ 의 일차결합 이라 함

ex) 1) $v = [1, 2]$ 와 같은 방향을 나타내고 그려라

$$\alpha v = [\alpha, 2\alpha]$$



$$2) v_1 = [1, 0], v_2 = [0, 1], \alpha_1 [1, 0] + \alpha_2 [0, 1] = [\alpha_1, \alpha_2]$$

v_1 과 v_2 의 일차결합 으로 나타내는 도 형은?

모든 벡터

$$3) \text{스프 1: } \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{스프 2: } \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{스프 3: } \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{스프 1과 스프 2의 적함으로} \\ \text{스프 3를 만들라} \end{array}$$

$$a \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 11 \\ 11 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} 10a = 5 \quad a = \frac{1}{2} \\ 10a + 6b = 11 \quad 6b = 6 \quad b = 1 \end{array} \quad \therefore a = \frac{1}{2}, b = 1$$

$$4) \text{행렬 } A \text{ 에서 } \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 0 & 6 \\ 2 & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{처음 두 행의 일차결합이 세번째 행과 같지 않다는 것보여라}$$

$$a [11 \ 0 \ 6] + b [2 \ 3 \ 5 \ 0] \neq [6 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1]$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} \quad b = \frac{1}{5} \quad a + 3b = 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{5} \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{일차결합 X}$$

연습문제

$$1) A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 8 & -6 & -10 & -13 \end{bmatrix}$$

1) 마지막 행이 두 행의 일차결합임을 보여라

$$a [-1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4] + b [5 \ 0 \ -1 \ -1] = [8 \ -6 \ -10 \ -13]$$

$$2a = -6 \quad a = -3, \quad -a + 5b = 8 \quad b = 1 \quad \therefore \text{일차결합}$$

$$2) A^{(n)} = A \text{ 의 } n \text{ 번 째 열. } x_1 A^{(1)} + x_2 A^{(2)} + x_4 A^{(4)} = A^{(3)}, \quad x_1, x_2, x_4 ?$$

$$x_1 [-1 \ 5 \ 8] + x_2 [2 \ 0 \ 6] + x_4 [4 \ -1 \ 13] = [3 \ -1 \ 10]$$

$$5x_1 - x_4 = -1 \quad -x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_4 = 3 \quad 8x_1 + 6x_2 + 13x_4 = 10$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 5 & 8 & : & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 & : & -1 \\ 4 & -13 & : & 10 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{-R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \\ 2R_2 - R_1 \\ \rightarrow R_3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & -8 & : & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & 6 & : & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 & : & -11 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 \leftrightarrow R_1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & : & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -5 & -8 & : & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -7 & : & -11 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{R_1 - R_2 \\ \rightarrow R_2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & : & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5 & 11 & : & -\frac{5}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -7 & : & -11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & : & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{11}{5} & : & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & -7 & : & -11 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_2 - R_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & : & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{11}{5} & : & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{24}{5} & : & -\frac{23}{5} \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow x_1 = -\frac{1}{19} \quad x_2 = 0 \quad x_3 = \frac{14}{19}$$

$$3) \alpha_2 A^{(2)} + \alpha_3 A^{(3)} + \alpha_4 A^{(4)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4 ?$$

$$\alpha_2 [2 \ 0 \ 6]^T + \alpha_3 [3 \ -1 \ -10]^T + \alpha_4 [4 \ -1 \ -13]^T = 0$$

$$-3\alpha_3 - \alpha_4 = 0 \quad \alpha_3 = -\frac{\alpha_4}{3}$$

$$2\alpha_2 - \alpha_4 + 4\alpha_4 = 0 \quad 3\alpha_4 = 2\alpha_2 \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{3}{2}\alpha_4$$

$$6\alpha_2 - 10\alpha_3 - 13\alpha_4 = 0$$

$$= 9\alpha_4 + \frac{10}{3}\alpha_4 - 13\alpha_4 = \frac{19}{3}\alpha_4$$

$$2. \ A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

2-1 A의 행이 다른 두 행의 일차결합 한 아님 증명

$$\alpha [1 \ 0 \ 0] + \beta [0 \ 0 \ 3] = [0 \ 2 \ 0] \quad \alpha=0, \beta=0 \quad \therefore \text{일차결합} \times$$

2 다타낼수 X

2-2 $\alpha [1 \ 0 \ 0] + \beta [0 \ 2 \ 0] = [0 \ 0 \ 3]$ 일차결합 X

2-3 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 역시도 성립?

$$\alpha [1 \ 0 \ 0] + \beta [0 \ 2 \ 0] = [0 \ 0 \ 0] \quad \text{성립} \quad 0$$

$$\alpha [1 \ 0 \ 0] + \beta [0 \ 0 \ 0] = [0 \ 2 \ 0] \rightsquigarrow \text{성립} \times \leftarrow \text{반대로}$$

열도 동일

\therefore 대각행렬 모두 일차결합 X

$$3. \ Ax = b \quad b = \alpha A^{(1)} + \beta A^{(2)} \dots$$

$$3-1) \quad 2x_1 + 3x_2 + x_3 + 5x_4 = 2$$

$$3x_1 + 2x_2 + 4x_3 + 2x_4 = 3$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + 2x_3 + 4x_4 = 1$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad x_4 = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -10 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 & -7 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 3 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 13 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$5x_3 + 13t = 0 \quad x_3 = -\frac{13}{5}t \quad x_2 - \frac{26}{5}t + 10t = 0 \quad x_2 = -\frac{24}{5}t$$

$$x_1 = 1 + 6t$$

$$3-2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 9 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 22 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow x_1 = 2, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 1, x_4 = 3$$

가우스 소거법 이용