Lec 3. Linear Algebra- Linear Mapping minson kang 0918 @ gmail.com.

Kernel! 真: V→W の14 Linear Mapping=1 独型 Vector Space W=1 O Vector3 社 Vector Space (V=1 Subspace) Ker(里): 里 (Ow)= ? VE / : 更(V) = Ow }

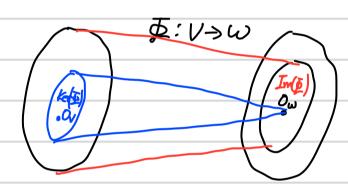
-O Kernel It Vectorgrace Vol 4th Subspace

① Linear 計 地色 更多 对此 O Vectors 对图 Vector space Vel O阿普曼是红对。

-(3) Addition2+ Scalar Multiplicational effort stollager

Vave Image: 巨: V > W の141 発 V の141gh Linear Mappinger 理社会1 Space. (Well Subspace) Im(更):= 更(v)={ wew(ヨVEV:更心): w?

이 전비, VPF W로 토의 domain 라 Godomain 이라고 한다.



Column Space:

 $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, linear Mapping $\Phi: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$, $x \mapsto Ax = \Phi_x \in Coordinat vector <math>x \in A$ Im $(\overline{\Phi}) =$ $Ax : x \in \mathbb{R}^n$? = $\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i a_i : x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathbb{R}^q \end{cases}$ as $i \neq i \neq k$ column of A. = Span [a, , ... , an] C pm of

Span [a, ..., an] & Column Space 252 - 2524. 3. Im(更)量 Column Space 2+正社マイ

- γk (A) = dim (Im (Φ))

rank (A): linearly Independent it row 4 column = 1744.

dim(Im()): Im() Space=1 basis vectorer 749

Kernel Space & Ax = 0 21 X21 General Solution 0122 Ax:021 equation of System of Homogeneous System 0104, OEAMZ Stee RM2 Linear Combination of a.

Pank-Nullity Theorem

- V. Won zhöhm \$\overline{\Pi}: V \rightarrow \text{Uinear Mapping of } \overline{2}\text{Hopes}

\text{dim} \left(\varkapping) + \text{dim} \left(\overline{Im}(\varkapping)) = \text{dim}(V)

\text{n-rk}(A) \text{rk}(A) \text{n}

\text{dinearly dependent }\overline{2}^{\text{tr}} \overline{2}^{\text{tr}} \text{linearly Independent }\overline{2}^{\text{tr}}.

Affine Mapping $\Phi: V \to \omega$ of this $a \in \omega$ with $a \in \omega$ w

-Affine Mapping ゆ; V->Wの了 zHòH太I

linear mapping 女:V->W, translation て:W>Wの日日前

ゆ=ての女子 おきむせい の zH, 手みてき ゆの日前 男時間 選起起れ

- Affine Mappinge (1) \$ 0 \$ '=| composition & \$\phi:V\rightaring, \$\phi:\omega:\rightaring \text{ affine.}

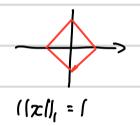
Quentric structure >+ affine mapping =\frac{2}{2015} invariant.

Lec 4. Analytic Geometry

Norm: Vector space by vector x= 301 (1211ER3 1945 3)4. 1/./1: V→R $\chi \mapsto ||\chi||$

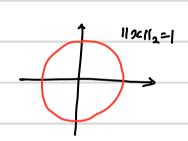
Norm 33.

-1) Manhattan Norm (1st order Norm)
$$||C||_{i=1}^{2}|z_{i}| - l \mid norm$$



-2) Euclidean Norm (2nd order Norm)
$$||x||_2 := \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2} = \sqrt{z^T x} + xe_1 + transpose_{EL} xe_1 + 2e_2$$

$$- l_2 norm.$$



Bilinear Mapping 52

 $\chi, y, z \in V$, $\lambda, \psi \in \beta$ of applying Ω ($\lambda x + \psi y, z$) = λ $\Omega(x, z) + \psi \Omega(y, z)$ $\Omega(x, \lambda y + \psi z) = \lambda \Omega(x, y) + \psi \Omega(x, z)$ mapping with two arguments, and it is linear in each argument

- About Bilinear Mapping.

J2: VXV ⇒ R: Bilinear Mapping that maps onto a real number $(DL(x,y)=D(y,x): Symmetric. for all <math>x,y \in V$. $(DL(x,y)=D(y,x): Symmetric. for all <math>x,y \in V$. $(DL(x,y)=D(y,x): Symmetric. for all <math>x,y \in V$. ८, ० हमार्वन ज्या राजा थांगी

Inner Product
- positive definite, symmetric bilinear mapping Ω: VXV→R: Inner Product. → ⟨x.y⟩ = positive definite, symmetric bilinear mapping, Debc.y/
2.4> = Positive Solinite, Symmetric bilineer mapping / 1x.4/
- Inner Product Space: (V,<·,·>) (= Vector Space with Inner Product)
Vector space Inner Product > Inner Product Space extend Vector Space with Inner Product.
Vector Space with Inner Product.

ex) Scalar / dot product in 12" 27y= \$ x, y.

Es Inner Product 3 = Symmetric Positive Definite Matrix 35.

(1) n-dimensional vector space Voll clipted

(·,·): VXV→R Lt ordered Basis Bof V

(2) x,y ∈ V ≥ Bey linear combination = 2 785109 3 x= ₹44.b; ∈ V, y= ₹1.b; ∈ V $\langle x,y \rangle = \langle \sum_{i=1}^{n} \psi_{i}b_{i}, \sum_{j=1}^{n} \Lambda_{j}b_{j} \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \psi_{i}\langle b_{i}, b_{j} \rangle \lambda_{j} = nA \mathcal{G}$

 $A_{i\bar{s}} := \langle b_i, b_{\bar{s}} \rangle$ $\hat{\chi}_i \hat{y} \in \mathcal{B}_{asis}$ \mathcal{B}_{asis} \mathcal{B}_{asis} $\mathcal{A}_{asis} \mathcal{A}_{asis}$ $\mathcal{A}_{asis} \mathcal{A}_{asis} \mathcal{A}_{asis}$ $\mathcal{A}_{asis} \mathcal{A}_{asis} \mathcal{A}_{a$

D Inner Product $\angle \cdot$, \cdot , \cdot > $\frac{1}{2}$ A or |2| in |2| Symmetric of Inner Product $\frac{1}{2}$ At Symmetric is |2| 20km, |2| |3| Positive definitive ness of Inner Product $\frac{1}{2}$ |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3| |3|

Expositive Refinite, Symmetric = Inner Product 35=1

- Real-valued, finite dimensional Vector Space V Exportered basis B of V

Positive definite of B, Symmetric 21 A E 12**** 01 22431 24.

(x,y>= 2 T A g

ধ্রসূ

1) ternel of A = all x fo el xTAx>0 0 193 Object & Histor.

2) diagonal elements gis of A & Positive 014.

Es ais = et Ae; 70 o(>) cette ei& ith vector of the standard basis in RA

Relationship with Norm and Inner Product.

|| x || := \langle \langle x \cdot x \cdot x \cdot \text{Induced Norm.}

- Any Inner Broduct induces a norm.

- But not every norm is induced by inner product (ex: Manhattan Norm)

(au chy - Schwarz Inequality.

- for an inner product space (V.<::>)

Induced norm 11.11= 다음 부음 교육

1 (x,y) = 11x(1.11y11

Listurce Distance.

 $|\chi_1 y_1 + \chi_2 y_2 \cdots| \leq |\chi_1^2 + \chi_2^2 \cdots |\chi_1^2 + \chi_2^2 \cdots |$

Distance and Metric.

Distance

Inner Product Space
$$(V,\langle\cdot,\cdot\rangle)$$
 on $zH \ni H \Rightarrow d: V \times V \Rightarrow |R|$

$$d(x,y) := ||x-y|| = \sqrt{\langle x-y, x-y \rangle} \qquad (x,y) \mapsto d(x,y)$$
. Metric

→ Imer Product 34 dot product & Agiston Fuclidean Distance of 24.

- Vector gaze V or zhion x.y EV or H distance de (x.y) ERZON Mapping

1. d is positive definite $d(x,y) \ge 0$ for all $x,y \in V$, d(x,y) = 0 or $2xy \ne 0$.

2. d is symmetric d(x,y) = d(y,x) for all $x,y \in V$ 3. Triangle Inequality: $d(x,z) \ne d(x,y) + d(y,z)$ for all $x,y,z \in V$.

Angle WE [0,71] between two vectors

$$-\cos\omega = \frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\|x\| \|y\|} \qquad x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}, \ y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$= \frac{\langle x, y \rangle}{\langle x, x \rangle \langle y, y \rangle} = \frac{x^T y}{\sqrt{x^T x y^T y}} \iff \text{use bot product as inner product.}$$

Orthogonality

(x.y)=0 224, & Vector* Orthogonal x 1 y

Orthonormal

if vector x,y EV, (x,y)=0 2/224 ||x||=1919 Orthonormal

Orthogonal Matrix: Square matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times m}$ on $A = \mathbb{R}^{n\times m}$ of $A = \mathbb{R}^{n\times m}$

A Transformation by an orthogonal matrix preserves of length of a Vector

1) $(|Ax|^2 = (Ax)^T(Ax) = x^TA^TAx = x^TIx = x^Tz = |bx|^2$ 2) $\cos \omega = \frac{(Ax)^T(Ay)}{|Ax|^2} = \frac{x^Ty}{|Ax|^2}$

2)
$$\cos \omega = \frac{(A|x)^{T}(A|y)}{|A|x|| |A|y||} = \frac{x^{T}y}{x^{T}x y^{T}y} = \frac{x^{T}y}{||x|| ||y||}$$

=> x el zolat Transformation àt Axel zolat zet. => Orthogonal Matrix & Differention Transformation àt que zola zet. => Rotation Transformation.