

## Analytic Geometry

## - Orthonormal basis (ONB)

$n$ 차원 vector space  $V$ 에 basis  $\{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$ 이  $V$ 에 있을 때,

$$i \neq j \text{ 일 때, } \langle b_i, b_j \rangle = 0$$

$$i = j \text{ 일 때, } \langle b_i, b_i \rangle = 1$$

## - Orthogonal Complement

$D$ 차원 vector space 의  $M$ 차원  $U \subseteq V$ 인 subspace  $U$ 의  $D-M$ 차원의  $U^\perp \subseteq V$ 인 subspace가 존재할 때,  $U \cap U^\perp = \{0\}$ 인 관계의  $U^\perp$ 를 Orthogonal Complement

$U^\perp$ 에 존재하는  $\hat{\omega}$ 가  $\text{span}(\hat{\omega}) = U^\perp$ 이고,  $U$ 와 orthogonal : Normal Vector (법선벡터)

## - Orthogonal Projection

1) High dimensional vector space  $\rightarrow$  Low dimensional feature space로 쪼개.

2) Linear Mapping  $\pi$ 에 대해  $\pi^2 = \pi \circ \pi = \pi$ 인 Mapping

2차원까지 :  $\|x - \pi_U(x)\|$  is minimal,  $\langle \pi_U(x) - x, b \rangle = 0$

$$\pi_U(x) = \lambda b \Rightarrow \pi_U(x) \in U$$

$$\langle x - \pi_U(x), b \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle x - \lambda b, b \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \langle x, b \rangle - \lambda \langle b, b \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{\langle b, x \rangle}{\|b\|^2}$$

$$\therefore \pi_U(x) = \lambda b = \frac{b^T x}{\|b\|^2} b \Rightarrow \frac{b b^T}{\|b\|^2} x$$

2차원까지 : projection  $\pi_U(x)$   
general

$(b_1, \dots, b_m)$ 이  $k$ 차 basis 일 때,  $U$ 는 projection 일 때  $\pi_U(x)$ 가 존재하면

$$\pi_U(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i b_i \quad (\text{linear combination})$$

$$\hookrightarrow B = [b_1, \dots, b_m] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}, \lambda = [\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m]^T \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$\Rightarrow$  minimum distance 를 위해 직교하므로  $\langle b_i, x - \pi_U(x) \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow$  이항  $B^T(x - B\lambda) = 0$

$$B^T x = B^T B \lambda$$

$\therefore B$ 가 linearly independent (basis라는 것)  $\Rightarrow B^T B$ 는 regular matrix.  $\Rightarrow \lambda = (B^T B)^{-1} B^T x$

pseudo-inverse

$(B^T B)^{-1} B^T$  이기  $B$ 가 basis가 될지  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$  vector  $\begin{cases} B^T B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}, \text{ positive definite.} \\ B \text{ is full rank.} \end{cases}$

Orthogonal Projection

이것이  $\lambda = (B^T B)^{-1} B^T x$ .

$\pi_U(x) = B\lambda = \lambda B$  이므로

$\therefore \pi_U(x) = B(B^T B)^{-1} B^T x$  if basis is ONB

$P_\pi = B(B^T B)^{-1} B^T \Rightarrow \pi_U(x) = BB^T x \quad \because BB^T = I$   
 $\lambda = B^T x$

Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization process

- orthogonal basis를 iteratively하게 찾는 method.

basis  $(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m)$ 이  $V$ 에 속하여 orthogonal basis  $(u_1, \dots, u_m)$ 을 하자.

$u_1 := b_1$  으로부터

→ 서로가 orthogonal한 basis.

$u_k := b_k - \pi_{\text{span}[u_1, \dots, u_{k-1}]}(b_k)$

Projection onto Affine space.

이때 vector  $\hat{x}$ 를 Affine space  $L$ 로 projection 시킬때,

support vector  $x_0$ 가 의해 평행성이 옮겨짐.

$\therefore \pi_U(x - x_0) + x_0 = \pi_L(x) \Leftarrow U = L - x_0$   
 Projection 후 평행이동.

Rotation

plane을 origin에서 angle  $\theta$ 만큼 이동.

이때  $\vec{v}, \vec{w} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ 일 때,  $\vec{v}$ 와  $\vec{w}$ 의 distance와 angle이 유지됨.

rotation시키는 matrix는 orthogonal함.

# Matrix Decomposition

## Determinant

- Square Matrix는 real number mapping 시키는 함수 줄라나  $\det(A)$ ,  $|A|$

↳ by Laplace Extension

1) along column  $j$

$$\det(A) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+j} a_{kj} \cdot \det(A_{kj})$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$$
$$A_{kj}, A_{jk} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$$

2) along row  $i$

$$\det(A) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+i} a_{ik} \det(A_{ik})$$

- Relationship with determinant, rank, invertibility, and triangular matrix

1)  $\det(A) \neq 0$  일 때,  $A$ 는 invertible

2)  $\det(A) \neq 0$  일 때,  $\text{rank}(A) = n$

↳ 반대도 성립.

3) triangular matrix의 determinant는 대각선의 곱 :  $\det(T) = \prod_{i=1}^n T_{ii}$

## Properties

1)  $\det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B)$

2)  $\det(A) = \det(A^T)$

3) if  $A$  is regular,  $\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)}$

4)  $B = P^{-1}AP$  이거나  $A$ 와  $B$ 가 similar matrix  $\Rightarrow \det(B) = \det(A)$

5) 각 row나 column에 모든 덧셈은 determinant 값이 변하지 X.

6) 각 row나 column에 모든 곱셈은 determinant 값이 곱한 곱만큼 변함.

⊕ 전체에  $\lambda$ 를 곱하면  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  일 때,  $\det(\lambda A) = \lambda^n \det(A)$

7) Swapping with two rows or columns 는 determinant 이 변하지 X.

## Trace

- sum of diagonal of  $A$  ≠ real number mapping 시키는 함수.

$$\text{tr}(A) := \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$$

## Properties

1)  $\text{tr}(A+B) = \text{tr}(A) + \text{tr}(B)$

2)  $\text{tr}(\alpha A) = \alpha \text{tr}(A)$   $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

3)  $\text{tr}(I_n) = n$

4)  $\text{tr}(AB) = \text{tr}(BA)$

## Characteristic Polynomial

$\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  is square matrix of order  $n$

$P_A(\lambda) := \det(A - \lambda I)$  is defined.

$$= C_0 + C_1 \lambda + C_2 \lambda^2 + C_3 \lambda^3 + \dots + C_{n-1} \lambda^{n-1} + (-1)^n \lambda^n$$

$$C_0 = \det(A)$$

$$C_{n-1} = (-1)^{n-1} \text{tr}(A)$$

## Eigen Value and Eigen Vector

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  and  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  ( $x \neq 0$ ) is eigen vector and  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  is eigen value if  
 $Ax = \lambda x$  must hold.

$(A - \lambda I)x = 0$  or  $n$  nontrivial solution  $x$  is given then  $\lambda$  is eigen value.

$$\text{rk}(A - \lambda I) \neq n \Leftrightarrow \det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

## Eigen Value and Characteristic Polynomial.

$\lambda$  is  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  or  $\mathbb{C}$  is eigen value if  $P_A(\lambda) = 0$ .

## Eigen Space.

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  or  $\mathbb{C}$  is eigen vector set is spanned by  $n$  linearly independent vectors.

## Eigen Spectrum.

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  or  $\mathbb{C}$  is eigen value set.

## Algebraic Multiplicity. $\lambda_i$

- characteristic polynomial of  $A$  is  $\lambda_i$  is root of  $P_A(\lambda)$ .

## Geometric Multiplicity.

- characteristic polynomial of  $A$  is  $\lambda_i$  is root of  $P_A(\lambda)$  and  $\lambda_i$  is eigen value.

$\Rightarrow \lambda_i$  is eigen space dimension.