

Assignment 1 :

Linear Algebra :

$$1) \quad \langle A, B \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & & & & \\ a_{22} & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ a_{2n} & & & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & & & & \\ b_{22} & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ b_{2n} & & & & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{aligned} & a_{11} b_{11} + a_{12} b_{12} + a_{13} b_{13} \dots \\ & = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} b_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ji} a_{ji} \end{aligned}$$

$$B^T A = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & & & & \\ b_{31} & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ b_{n1} & & & & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & & \\ a_{n1} & & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & \dots & b_{1n} \\ b_{12} & b_{22} & & & \\ b_{13} & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & \\ b_{1n} & & & & b_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & a_{22} & & \\ a_{n1} & & & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= b_{11}a_{11} + b_{21}a_{21} + b_{31}a_{31} + \dots$$

$$b_{n1}a_{n1}$$

$$b_{12}a_{12} + b_{22}a_{22} + \dots$$

$$b_{n2}a_{n2}$$

$$b_{1n}a_{1n} + b_{2n}a_{2n} + \dots$$

sum of product of ^{elements iterated} ~~sum of~~ each ~~row~~ column ^{summed over} with every row.
~~element~~

$$\therefore, \text{trace}(B^T A) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ji} a_{ji} = \text{trace}(A) \quad \langle A, B \rangle$$

also

can be proved more formally by using induction. let base case be $n=2$. ~~QED~~

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{21} \\ b_{12} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11}a_{11} + b_{21}a_{21} & b_{11}a_{12} + b_{21}a_{22} \\ b_{12}a_{11} + b_{22}a_{21} & b_{12}a_{12} + b_{22}a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{trace}(B^T A) = a_{11}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{22} + a_{21}b_{21} + a_{12}b_{12}$$

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{bmatrix} \right) = a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{12} + a_{21}b_{21} + a_{22}b_{22} = \text{trace}(B)$$

Assim

hence proved.

Assume true until $n = k$

check for $k = k+1$

⋮
solve

3) Calculus & optimization.

1) a) $f\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = x^3 + 2y$

$$\text{gradient} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x^2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{hessian} = \begin{bmatrix} 6x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) $f\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \sin(x) + y \log(x)$

$$\text{gradient} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x + \frac{y}{x} \\ \log x \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{hessian} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin x - \frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \\ \frac{1}{x} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hessian} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin x & -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \\ \frac{1}{x} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

5) a) $\min_{x,y} 3x^2 + 2y^2 + x + 4y$

$$\text{gradient: } \begin{bmatrix} 6x + 1 \\ 4y + 4 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l|l} 6x + 1 = 0 & 4y = -4 \\ x = -1/6 & y = -1 \end{array}$$

$$\text{min value: } 3\left(\frac{-1}{6}\right)^2 + 2(-1)^2 + \left(\frac{-1}{6}\right) - 4$$

$$3\left(\frac{1}{36}\right) + 2 - \frac{1}{6} - 4$$

$$\frac{1}{12} + 2 - \frac{1}{6} - 4$$

$$-2 - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{-24}{12} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{-25}{12}$$

$$b) \quad \nabla b(x, y) = \lambda (\nabla g(x, y))$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6x+1 \\ 4y+4 \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 2x \\ 2y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$6x+1 = 2\lambda x \rightarrow x \neq 0 \Rightarrow 2\lambda - 6$$

$$4y+4 = 2\lambda y$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$6x+1 = 2\lambda x$$

$$1 = x(2\lambda - 6)$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2\lambda - 6}$$

~~$$x = \frac{1}{2\lambda - 6}$$~~

$$x = \frac{1}{2\lambda - 6}$$

$$4y+4 = 2\lambda y$$

$$4 = y(2\lambda - 4)$$

$$y = \frac{4}{2\lambda - 4}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{2\lambda - 4}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2\lambda - 6} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{2\lambda - 4} \right)^2 = 1$$

$$\frac{(2\lambda - 4)^2}{(2\lambda - 6)^2} + \frac{16(2\lambda - 6)^2}{(2\lambda - 4)^2} = (2\lambda - 6)^2 (2\lambda - 4)^2$$

$$4\lambda^2 + 16 - 16\lambda + 16(4\lambda^2 + 36 - 24\lambda) = (2\lambda - 6)^2 (2\lambda - 4)^2$$

$$= (4\lambda^2 + 16 - 16\lambda)(4\lambda^2 + 36 - 24\lambda)$$

$$52\lambda^2 + 592 - 368\lambda = 16\lambda^4 + 144\lambda^2 - 96\lambda^3 + 64\lambda^2 + 576 - 384\lambda$$

$$+ 64\lambda^2 + 576 - 384\lambda$$

On input to online multivariable simultaneous eq. solver..

$$x = 0.416$$

$$y = 0.909$$

$$\lambda = 4.2$$

is one of the solns. others are

$$x = 1.8i - 0.625$$

$$y = 0.55i + 2.03$$

$$\lambda = 2.91 - 0.247i$$

$$x = -1.8i - 0.625$$

$$y = 2.3 - 0.55i$$

$$\lambda = 0.247i + 2.91$$

$$x = 0.416 - 0.165$$

$$y = 0.909 - 0.98$$

$$z = 4.2 - 0.027$$

$$2) h_{\theta}(x) = g(\theta^T x) = g(\theta^T x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\theta^T x)}$$

$$J(\theta) =$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[-y^{(i)} \log\left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{\theta^T x^{(i)}}}\right) - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log\left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + e^{\theta^T x^{(i)}}}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[-y^{(i)} \log\left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{\theta^T x^{(i)}}}\right) - (1 - y^{(i)}) \log\left(\frac{e^{-\theta^T x^{(i)}}}{1 + e^{-\theta^T x^{(i)}}}\right) \right]$$

Diff wrt θ .

$$= \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[-y^{(i)} (1 + e^{-\theta^T x^{(i)}}) (-x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) \left(\frac{1}{e^{-\theta^T x^{(i)}}} \right) (-x^{(i)}) + (1 - y^{(i)}) (1 + e^{-\theta^T x^{(i)}}) (-x^{(i)}) \right]$$

4) $E = \|Ax - b\|^2$

$$Ax = b \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore, E = (C - 0)^2 + (C + D - 8)^2 + (C + 3D - 8)^2 + (C + 4D - 20)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial C} = 0 = 2C + 2(C + D - 8) + 2(C + 3D - 8) + 2(C + 4D - 20)$$

$$= 8C + 16D - 72 = 0$$

$$4C + 8D = 36$$

$$C + 2D = 9 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial D} = 2C + 2(C+D-8) + 6(C+3D-8) + 8(C+4D-20)$$

~~$$4C + 2C + 2C + 2D$$~~

$$= 16C + 52D - 224 = 0$$

$$16C + 52D = 224$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18 \overline{) 224} \\ 18 \\ \hline 44 \end{array}$$

$$A^T A x = A^T b$$

$$A A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 10 & 13 \\ 1 & 5 & 13 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 8 & 26 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 20 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 36 \\ 112 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 \\ 8 & 26 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C \\ D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 36 \\ 112 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4C + 8D = 36$$

$$8C + 26D = 112$$

which is same as diff eq obtained

4. Rigid Body Transformations :

- 2) One at a time as the no. of mults & adds will be lower as we are doing matrix \times vector product at each step rather than matrix \times matrix product that is done in the other ~~method~~ method.

$$3) {}^B P = {}^B R_A {}^A P$$

$$a) {}^A P = R_x(30^\circ) R_z(20^\circ) {}^B P$$

$${}^B P = R_z^{-1}(20^\circ) R_x^{-1}(30^\circ) {}^A P$$

$$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{{}^B R_A}$$

$${}^B R_A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 20 & \sin 20 & 0 \\ -\sin 20 & \cos 20 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos 30 & \sin 30 \\ 0 & -\sin 30 & \cos 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^B R_A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 20 & \sin 20 \cos 30 & \sin 20 \sin 30 \\ -\sin 20 & \cos 20 \cos 30 & \cos 20 \sin 30 \\ 0 & -\sin 30 & \cos 30 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.4081 & 0.1408 & -0.9020 \\ -0.9129 & 0.0629 & -0.4032 \\ 0 & 0.9880 & 0.1543 \end{bmatrix}$$

b) ${}^B P^A = R_1(20^\circ) R_2(20^\circ) R_3(20^\circ) B_P$

$$B_P = \underbrace{R_y^{-1}(20^\circ) R_z^{-1}(20^\circ)}_{{}^B R_A} A_P$$

compute similarly!

1) ${}^A P^B = R_z(30^\circ) R_x(45^\circ) B_P$

current axis rotation.

given rotation matrix: $R = R_z(30^\circ) R_x(45^\circ)$

computed on matlab!

classmate

Date _____

Page _____

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0.1543 & 0.5190 & -0.8407 \\ -0.9880 & 0.0810 & -0.1313 \\ 0 & 0.8509 & 0.5253 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 4) a) b) substitute required values in ~~written~~ code for c).