4.6.2 Summary

4.6.2 Summary

Partitioned matrix-vector multiplication

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} A_{0,0} & A_{0,1} & \cdots & A_{0,N-1} \\ \hline A_{1,0} & A_{1,1} & \cdots & A_{1,N-1} \\ \hline \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \hline A_{M-1,0} & A_{M-1,1} & \cdots & A_{M-1,N-1} \end{array}\right) \left(\begin{array}{c} x_0 \\ \hline x_1 \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline x_{N-1} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} A_{0,0}x_0 + A_{0,1}x_1 + \cdots + A_{0,N-1}x_{N-1} \\ \hline A_{1,0}x_0 + A_{1,1}x_1 + \cdots + A_{1,N-1}x_{N-1} \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline A_{M-1,0}x_0 + A_{M-1,1}x_1 + \cdots + A_{M-1,N-1}x_{N-1} \end{array}\right)$$

Transposing a partitioned matrix

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} A_{0,0} & A_{0,1} & \cdots & A_{0,N-1} \\ \hline A_{1,0} & A_{1,1} & \cdots & A_{1,N-1} \\ \hline \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \hline A_{M-1,0} & A_{M-1,1} & \cdots & A_{M-1,N-1} \end{array}\right)^T = \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} A_{0,0}^T & A_{1,0}^T & \cdots & A_{M-1,0}^T \\ \hline A_{0,1}^T & A_{1,1}^T & \cdots & A_{M-1,1}^T \\ \hline \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \hline A_{0,N-1}^T & A_{1,N-1}^T & \cdots & A_{M-1,N-1}^T \end{array}\right).$$

Composing linear transformations

Let $L_A : \mathbb{R}^k \to \mathbb{R}^m$ and $L_B : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^k$ both be linear transformations and, for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, define the function $L_C : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ by $L_C(x) = L_A(L_B(x))$. Then $L_C(x)$ is a linear transformations.

Matrix-matrix multiplication

$$AB = A\left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} b_0 & b_1 & \cdots & b_{n-1} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} Ab_0 & Ab_1 & \cdots & Ab_{n-1} \end{array}\right).$$

If

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{0,0} & \gamma_{0,1} & \cdots & \gamma_{0,n-1} \\ \gamma_{1,0} & \gamma_{1,1} & \cdots & \gamma_{1,n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \gamma_{m-1,0} & \gamma_{m-1,1} & \cdots & \gamma_{m-1,n-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{0,0} & \alpha_{0,1} & \cdots & \alpha_{0,k-1} \\ \alpha_{1,0} & \alpha_{1,1} & \cdots & \alpha_{1,k-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{m-1,0} & \alpha_{m-1,1} & \cdots & \alpha_{m-1,k-1} \end{pmatrix},$$
$$\textbf{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_{0,0} & \beta_{0,1} & \cdots & \beta_{0,n-1} \\ \beta_{1,0} & \beta_{1,1} & \cdots & \beta_{1,n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \beta_{k-1,0} & \beta_{k-1,1} & \cdots & \beta_{k-1,n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

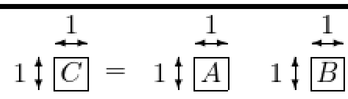
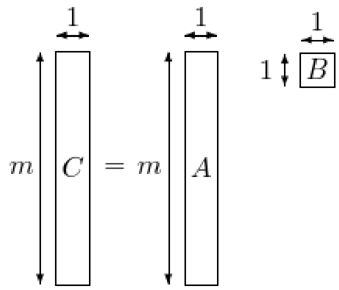
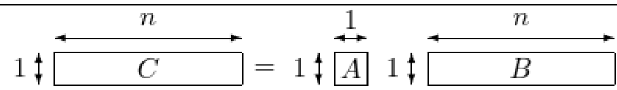
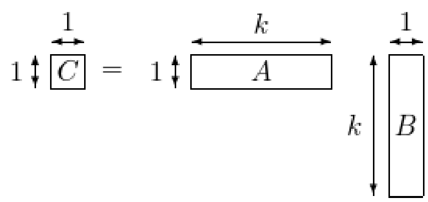
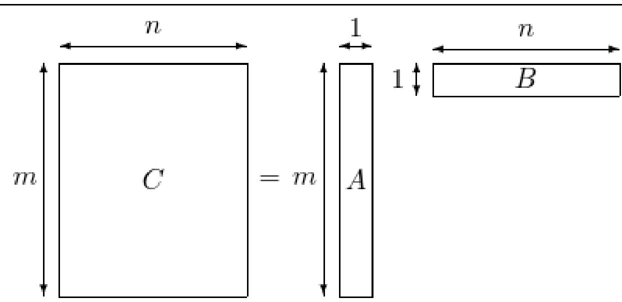
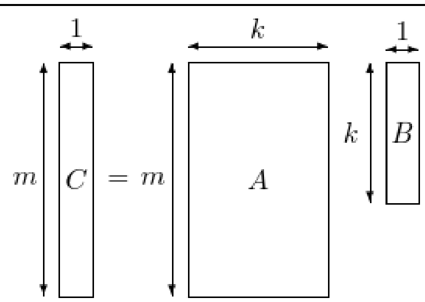
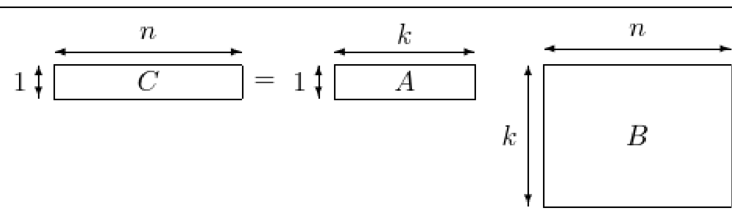
then $C = AB$ means that $\gamma_{i,j} = \sum_{p=0}^{k-1} \alpha_{i,p}\beta_{p,j}$.

A table of matrix-matrix multiplications with matrices of special shape is given at the end of this unit.

Outer product

Let $x \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then the *outer product* of x and y is given by xy^T. Notice that this yields an $m \times n$ matrix:

	xy^T	$=$	$\begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \chi_{m-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_0 \\ \psi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}^T = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \\ \vdots \\ \chi_{m-1} \end{pmatrix} \left(\psi_0 \quad \psi_1 \quad \cdots \quad \psi_{n-1} \right)$		
		$=$	$\begin{pmatrix} \chi_0\psi_0 & \chi_0\psi_1 & \cdots & \chi_0\psi_{n-1} \\ \chi_1\psi_0 & \chi_1\psi_1 & \cdots & \chi_1\psi_{n-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \chi_{m-1}\psi_0 & \chi_{m-1}\psi_1 & \cdots & \chi_{m-1}\psi_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$		

m	n	k	Shape	Comment
1	1	1		Scalar multiplication
m	1	1		Vector times scalar = scalar times vector
1	n	1		Scalar times row vector
1	1	k		Dot product (with row and column)
m	n	1		Outer product
m	1	k		Matrix-vector multiplication
1	n	k		Row vector times matrix multiply