## Tensors

a single value - order zero tensor



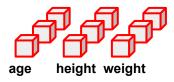


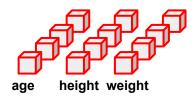


#### a vector of features - order one tensor

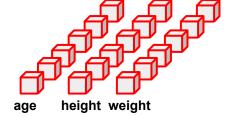


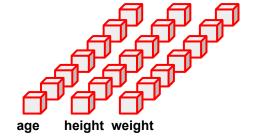


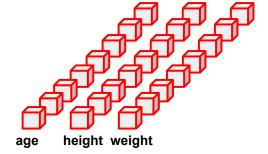




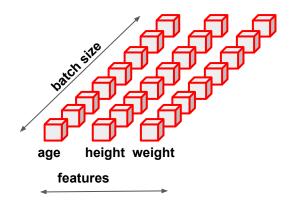




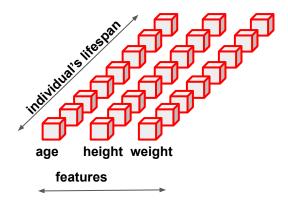




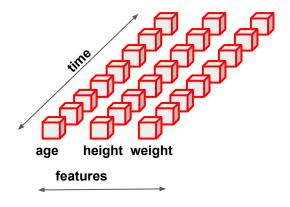
#### batched vectors - order two tensor



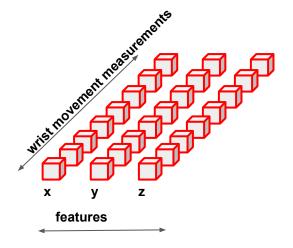
#### a time series - order two tensor

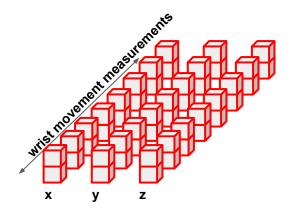


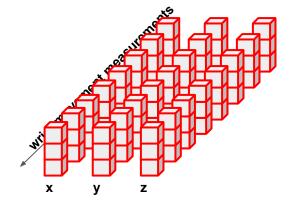
#### a time series - order two tensor

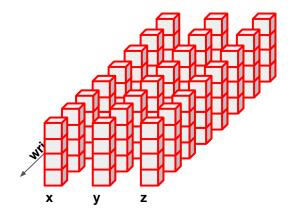


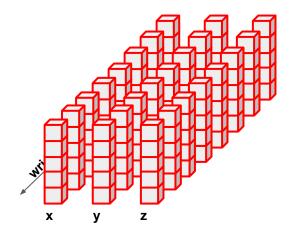
#### a time series - order two tensor

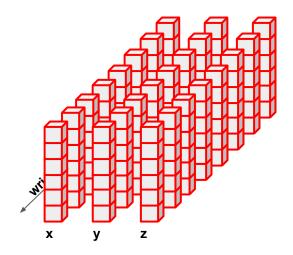




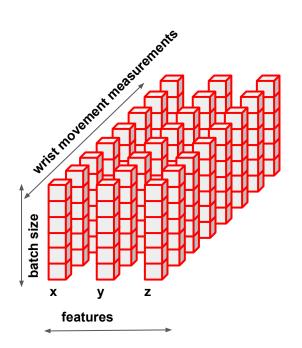




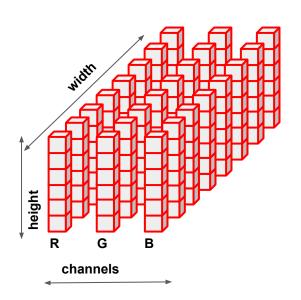


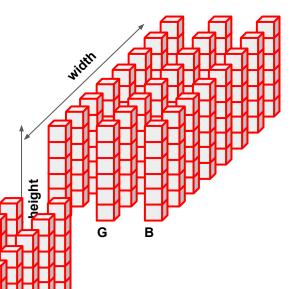


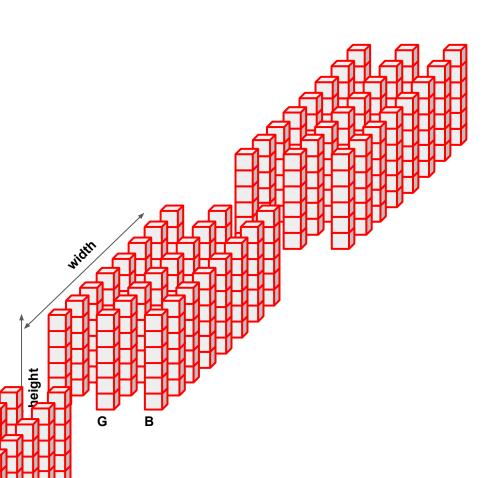
#### batched time series - order three tensor



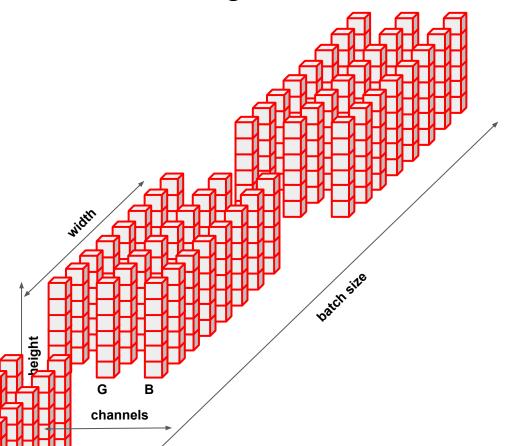
## an RGB image - order three tensor





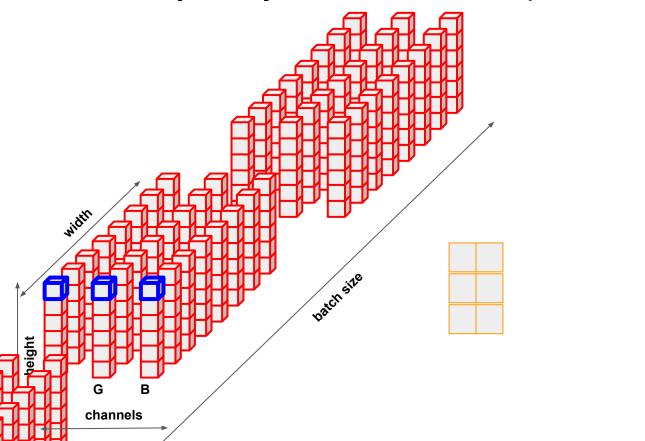


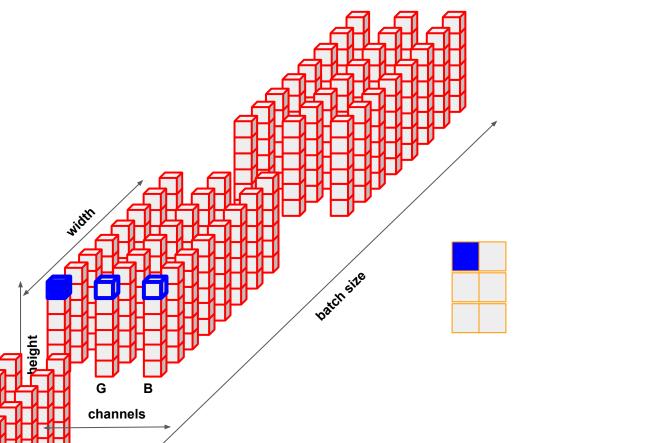
## batched images - order four tensor

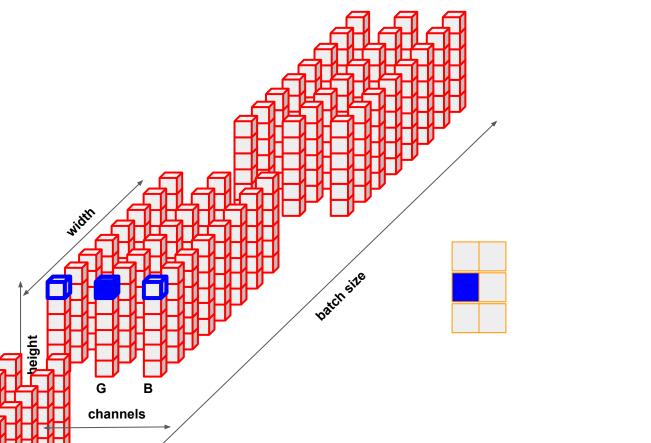


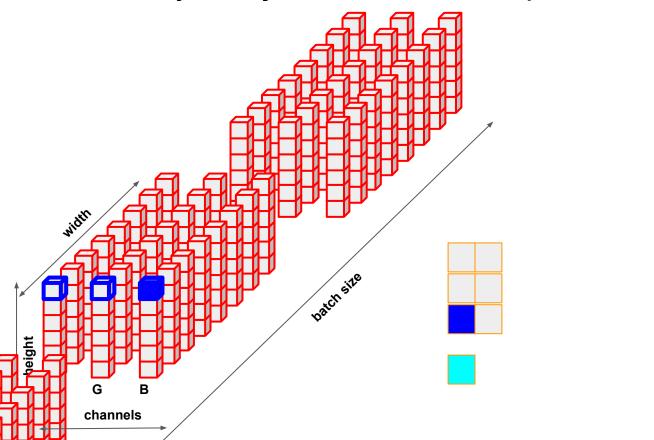
# Layers

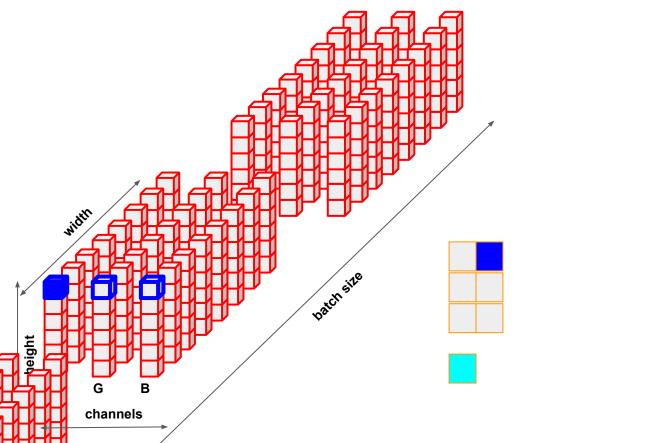
linear layer

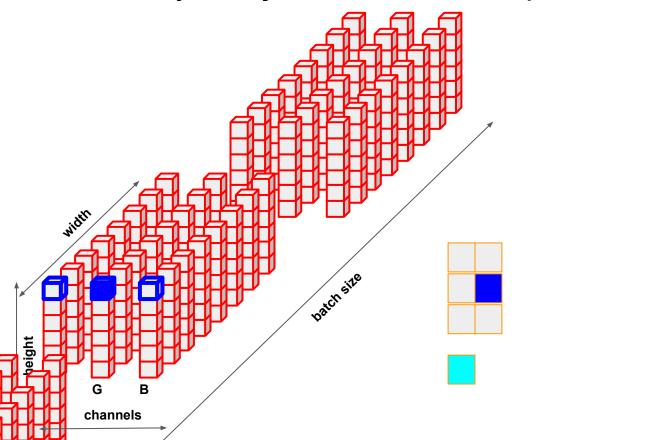


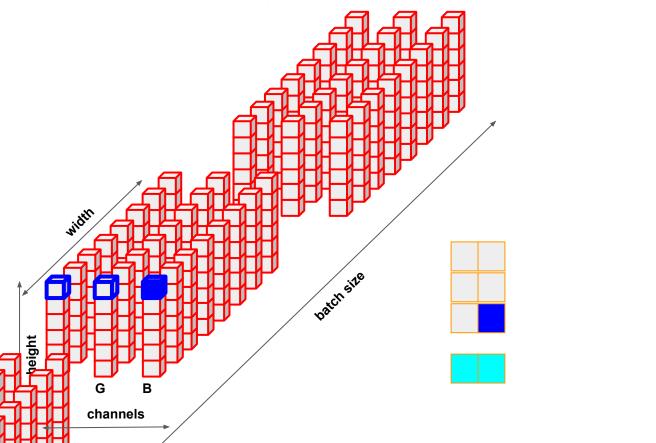


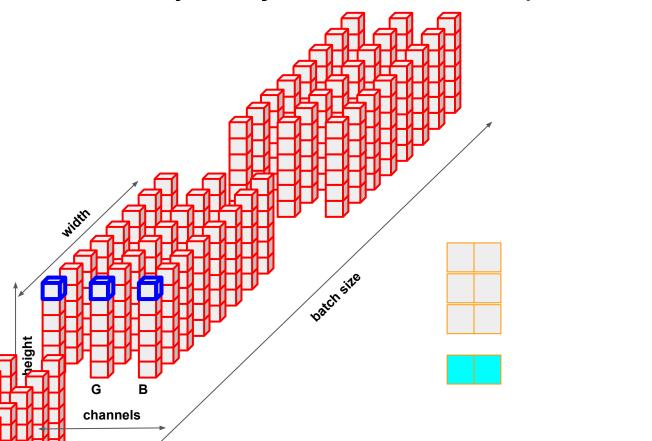


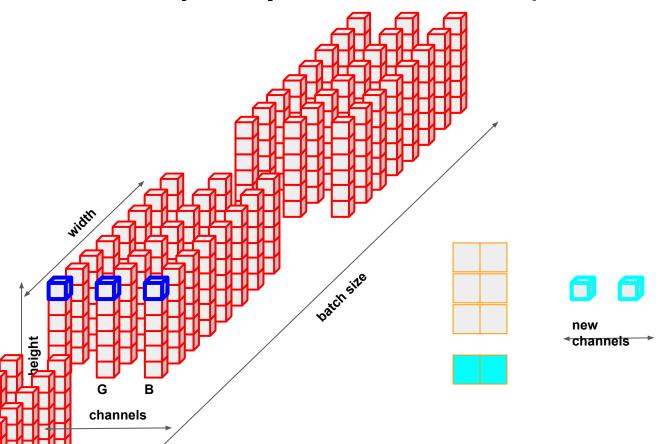


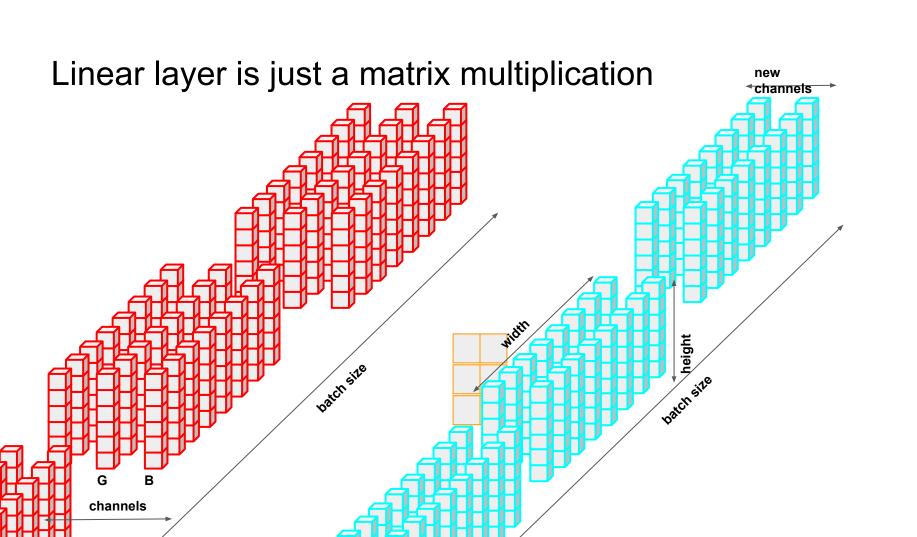












#### Linear Layer - Takeaways

 Matrix multiplication acts on a last tensor order (features, channels), possibly changing its dimension

 The order structure is preserved, but the dimensionality may be changed for the last (feature/channel) order

 a Pytorch convention to index things from the end with negative indices is sometimes convenient