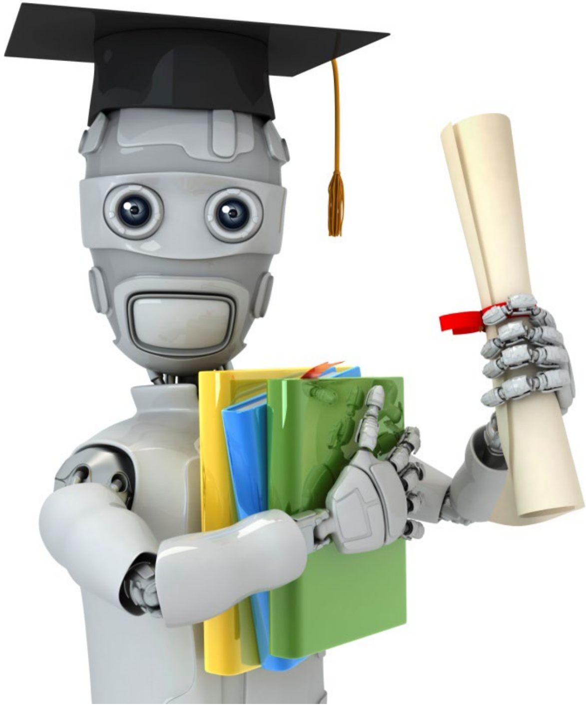


Linear Algebra review (optional)

Matrices and vectors

Machine Learning

Matrix: Rectangular array of numbers:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1402 & 191 \\ 1371 & 821 \\ 949 & 1437 \\ 147 & 1448 \end{bmatrix}$$

4 x2 matrix

$$\boxed{\mathbb{R}^{4\times 2}}$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} 2 & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \\ & 3 \end{array}$$

2 x3 matrix

$$\boxed{\mathbb{R}^{2\times 3}}$$

Dimension of matrix: number of rows x number of columns

Matrix Elements (entries of matrix)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1402 & 191 \\ 1371 & 821 \\ 949 & 1437 \\ 147 & 1448 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A_{ij} =$ "i, j entry" in the i^{th} row, j^{th} column.

$A_{11} = 1402$

$A_{12} = 191$

$A_{32} = 1437$

$A_{41} = 147$

$\cancel{A_{43}}$ = undefined (error)

Vector: An n x 1 matrix.

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} 460 \\ 232 \\ 315 \\ 178 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \text{4-dimensional vector.} \quad \mathbb{R}^4$$

n = 4

$\cancel{\mathbb{R}^{3\times 2}}$

$y_i = i^{th}$ element

$y_1 = 460$

$y_2 = 232$

$y_3 = 315$

$\boxed{A, B, C, X}$ $\boxed{a, b, x, y}$

1-indexed vs 0-indexed:

y[1]

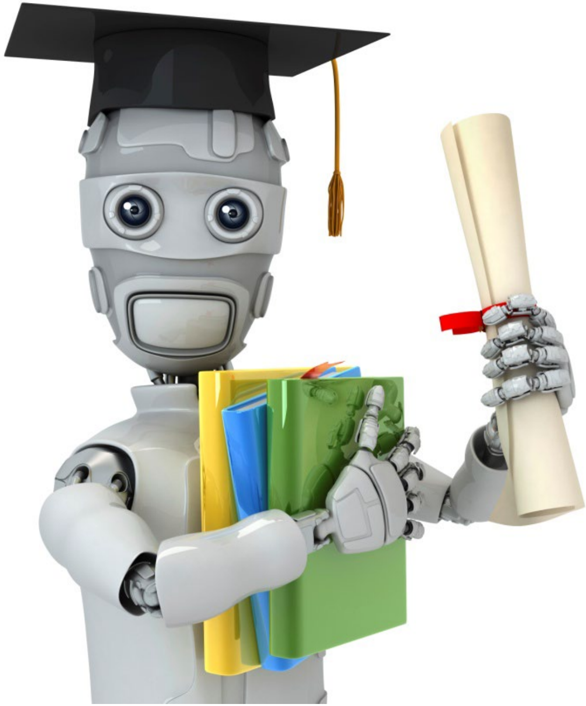
$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

1-indexed

y[0]

$$y = \begin{bmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

0-indexed



Machine Learning

Linear Algebra review (optional)

Addition and scalar multiplication

Matrix Addition

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{\substack{3 \times 2 \\ \text{matrix}}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0.5 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{3 \times 2} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0.5 \\ 4 & 10 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}}_{3 \times 2}$$

$$\cancel{\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{3 \times 2} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0.5 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}}_{2 \times 2}} = \text{error}$$

Scalar Multiplication

real number

$$3 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 6 & 15 \\ 9 & 3 \end{bmatrix}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times 3$$

3×2 $\quad$ 3×2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} / 4 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3}{4} \end{bmatrix}$$

Combination of Operands

$$\boxed{3 \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} - \boxed{\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} /3}$$

Scalar multiplication

Scalar division

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 12 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

matrix subtraction / vector subtraction

matrix addition / vector addition

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 12 \\ 10\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

3x1 matrix

3-dimensional vector

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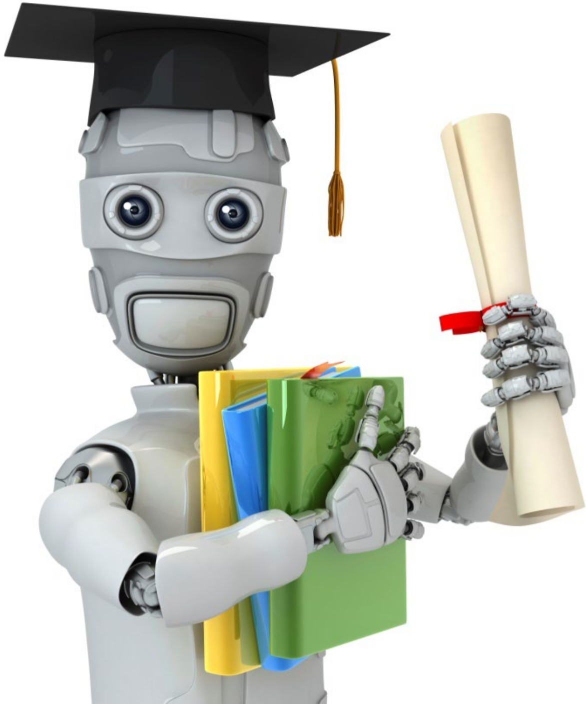


Machine Learning

Linear Algebra review (optional)

Matrix-vector multiplication

Example

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{3\times 2} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}}_{2\times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 16 \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

3×1 matrix

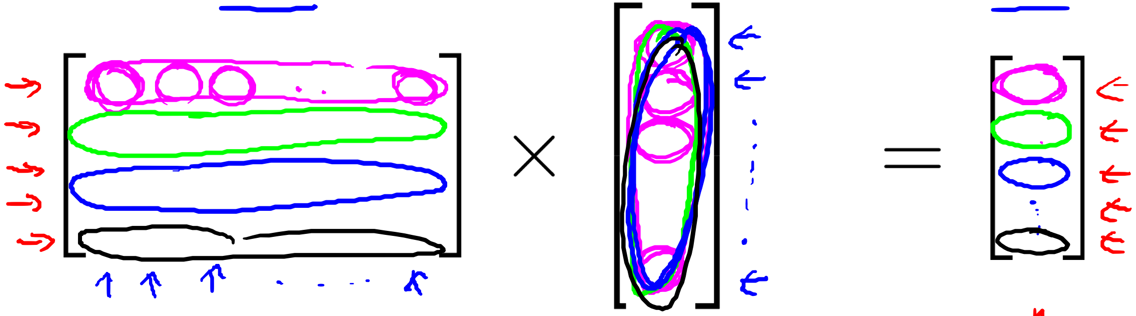
$1\times 1 + 3\times 5 = 16$

$4\times 1 + 0\times 5 = 4$

$2\times 1 + 1\times 5 = 7$

Details:

$$A \times x = y$$



m x n matrix
(m rows,
n columns)

n x 1 matrix
(n-dimensional
vector)

m-dimensional
vector

To get y_i, multiply A's i^{th} row with elements of vector x, and add them up.

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Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 4 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{14} \\ \boxed{13} \\ \boxed{-7} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ 13 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\boxed{3} \times 4$ $\quad 4 \times 1 \quad 3 \times 1$

$$1 \times 1 + 2 \times 3 + 1 \times 2 + 5 \times 1 = 14$$

$$0 \times 1 + 3 \times 3 + 0 \times 2 + 4 \times 1 = 13$$

$$-1 \times 1 + (-2) \times 3 + 0 \times 2 + 0 \times 1 = -7$$

House sizes:

→ 2104
→ 1416
→ 1534
→ 852

$$h_\theta(x) = -40 + 0.25x$$

$h_\theta(x)$

Matrix 4x2 · 2x1 Vector · 4x1 matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix}1 & 2104\\ 1 & 1416\\ 1 & 1534\\ 1 & 852\end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix}-40\\ 0.25\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}-40\times1 + 0.25\times2104\\ -40\times1 + 0.25\times1416\\ \ \\ \ \end{bmatrix}$$

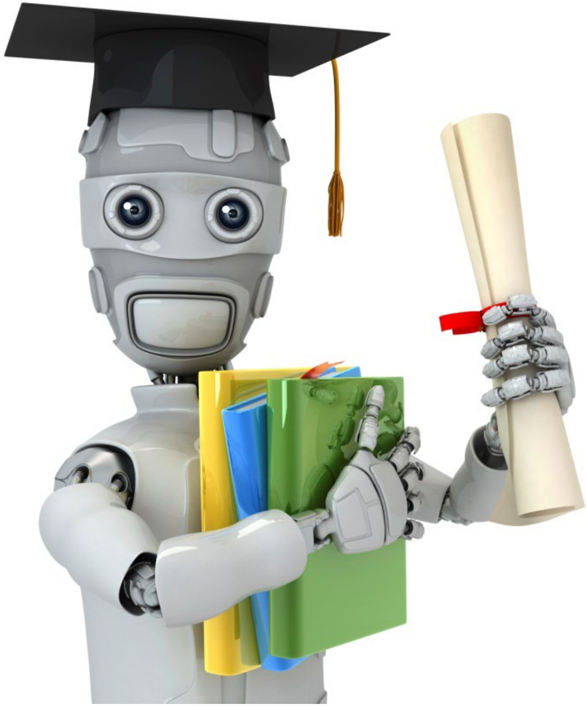
$h_\theta(2104)$

$h_\theta(1416)$

prediction = DataMatrix * parameters.

4x1

for i = 1:1000,
  prediction(i) = ...



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Linear Algebra review (optional)

Matrix-matrix multiplication

Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 10 \\ 9 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

2×3 $\quad$ 3×2 $\quad$ 2×2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}$$

Details:

$$A \times B = C$$

n x 1

m x n matrix (m rows, n columns) — n x o matrix (n rows, o columns) — m x o matrix

The i^{th} column of the matrix C is obtained by multiplying A with the i^{th} column of B. (for i = 1,2,…,o)

Example

$$\underset{2\times 2}{\begin{bmatrix}1 & 3\\ 2 & 5\end{bmatrix}}\ \underset{2\times 2}{\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\ 3 & 2\end{bmatrix}} = \underset{2\times 2}{\begin{bmatrix}9 & 7\\ 15 & 12\end{bmatrix}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}1 & 3\\ 2 & 5\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}0\\ 3\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}1\times 0 + 3\times 3\\ 2\times 0 + 5\times 3\end{bmatrix} = \cancel{\begin{bmatrix}9\\ 15\end{bmatrix}}\ \begin{bmatrix}9\\ 15\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}1 & 3\\ 2 & 5\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1\\ 2\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}1\times 1 + 3\times 2\\ 2\times 1 + 5\times 2\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}7\\ 12\end{bmatrix}$$

House sizes:

$$\begin{cases} 2104 \\ 1416 \\ 1534 \\ 852 \end{cases}$$

Have 3 competing hypotheses:

1. $h_\theta(x) = -40 + 0.25x$
2. $h_\theta(x) = 200 + 0.1x$
3. $h_\theta(x) = -150 + 0.4x$

Matrix

Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2104 \\ 1 & 1416 \\ 1 & 1534 \\ 1 & 852 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -40 & 200 & -150 \\ 0.25 & 0.1 & 0.4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 486 & 410 & 692 \\ 314 & 342 & 416 \\ 344 & 353 & 464 \\ 173 & 285 & 191 \end{bmatrix}$$

Prediction of first h_θ

Predictions of 2nd h_θ

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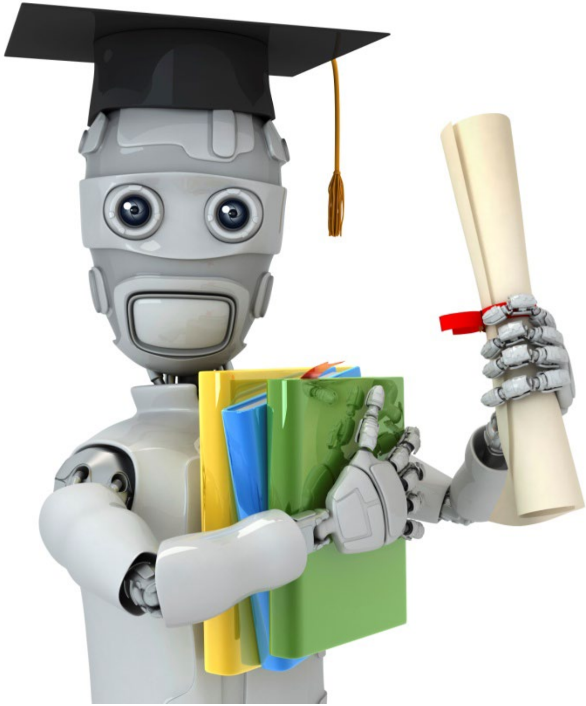

Machine Learning

Linear Algebra review (optional)

Matrix multiplication properties

$3 \times 5 = 5 \times 3$ "Commutative"

Let A and B be matrices. Then in general,

$A \times B \neq B \times A$. (not commutative.)

E.g. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\neq$

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$A \times B$

$m \times n$ $\quad$ $n \times m$

$A \times B$ is $m \times m$

$B \times A$ is $n \times n$

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$3 \times 5 \times 2$

$3 \times (5 \times 2) = (3 \times 5) \times 2$

$3 \times 10 = 30 = 15 \times 2$

$\boxed{\text{"Associative"}}$

$A \times (B \times C)$

$(A \times B) \times C$

$$A \times B \times C.$$

Let $\underline{D = B \times C.}$ Compute $A \times D.$

Let $\underline{E = A \times B.}$ Compute $E \times C.$

$A \times (B \times C)$

$(A \times B) \times C$

Same answer.

Identity Matrix

1 is identity. $\boxed{1 \times z = z \times 1 = z}$ for any z

Denoted I (or $\boxed{I_{n \times n}}$).

Examples of identity matrices:

$[1]$ 1×1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
2 x 2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
3 x 3

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
4 x 4

Informally:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \\ 0 & & \ddots \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

For any matrix A,

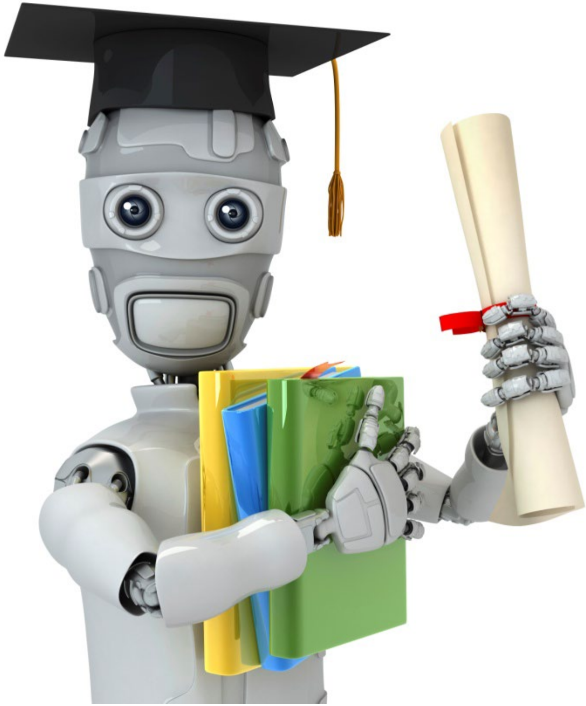
$$\underset{m \times n}{A} \cdot \underset{n \times n}{\boxed{I}} = \underset{m \times m}{\boxed{I}} \cdot \underset{m \times n}{A} = \underset{m \times n}{A}$$

$I_{n \times n}$

Note:

$AB \neq BA$ in general

$AI = IA$ ✓



Machine Learning

Linear Algebra review (optional)

Inverse and transpose

$1 =$ "identity" $3 \underbrace{\boxed{(3^{-1})}}_{\frac{1}{3}} = 1$ $12 \times \underbrace{(12^{-1})}_{\frac{1}{12}} = 1$

$0 \underbrace{(0^{-1})}$ undefined

Not all numbers have an inverse.

Matrix inverse:

square matrix (#rows = #columns) A^{-1}

If A is an m x m matrix, and if it has an inverse,

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\rightarrow \quad A(A^{-1}) = A^{-1}A = I.$

E.g. $\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 16 \end{bmatrix}}_{\substack{2\times 2 \\ A}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 0.4 & -0.1 \\ -0.05 & 0.075 \end{bmatrix}}_{A^{-1}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_{A^{-1}A} = I_{2\times 2}$

Matrices that don't have an inverse are "singular" or "degenerate"

Matrix Transpose

Example:

$$\underline{A} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & 9 \end{bmatrix}}_{2\times 3} \qquad \underline{B = A^T} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix}}_{3\times 2}$$

Let A be an m x n matrix, and let $B = A^T$.

Then B is an n x m matrix, and

$$B_{ij} = A_{ji}.$$

$B_{12} = A_{21} = 2$

$B_{32} = 9 \qquad A_{23} = 9.$