

Day-88, Feb 26, 2025 (Falgun 14, 2081)

- ① Linear Algebra Applied I
- ② Linear Algebra Applied II
- ③ System of Sentences
- ④ System of Equations
- ⑤ System of Equations as lines and planes.

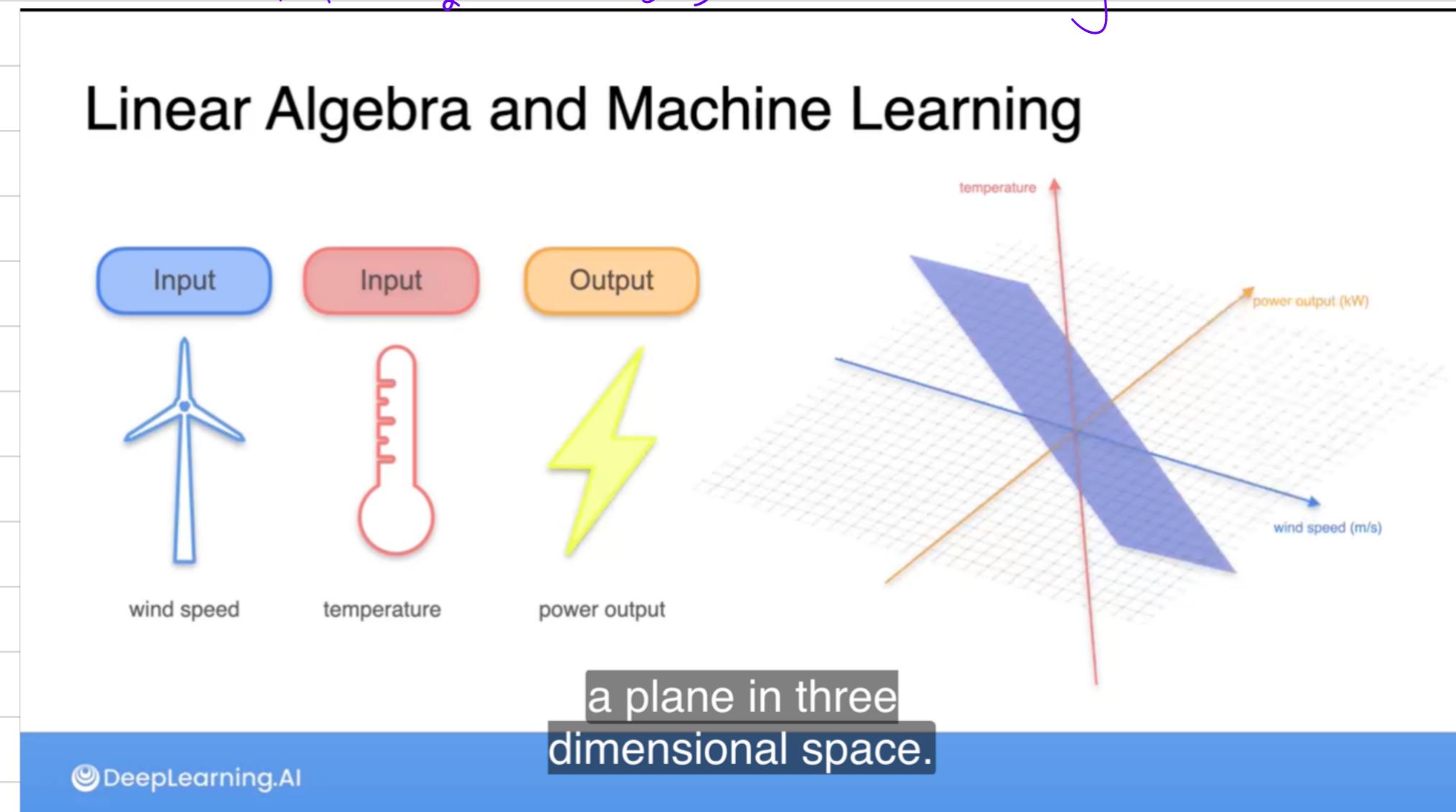
# System of linear Equation

- A set of lines in the plane
- An array of numbers called a matrix

$$w_1 r_1 + w_2 r_2 + w_3 r_3 + b = \text{Looming}$$

Features (Input)

- (1) feature 1 - wind speed
- (2) temperature
- (3) pressure
- (4) humidity
- (5) other features
- (6) Output.



$$\begin{cases} w_1 x_1^{(1)} + w_2 x_2^{(1)} + \dots + w_n x_n^{(1)} + b = y^{(1)} \\ w_1 x_1^{(2)} + w_2 x_2^{(2)} + \dots + w_n x_n^{(2)} + b = y^{(2)} \end{cases}$$

# Linear Algebra and Machine Learning

$$w_1 x_1^{(1)} + w_2 x_2^{(1)} + \dots + w_n x_n^{(1)} + b = y^{(1)}$$

$$w_1 x_1^{(2)} + w_2 x_2^{(2)} + \dots + w_n x_n^{(2)} + b = y^{(2)}$$

$$w_1 x_1^{(3)} + w_2 x_2^{(3)} + \dots + w_n x_n^{(3)} + b = y^{(3)}$$

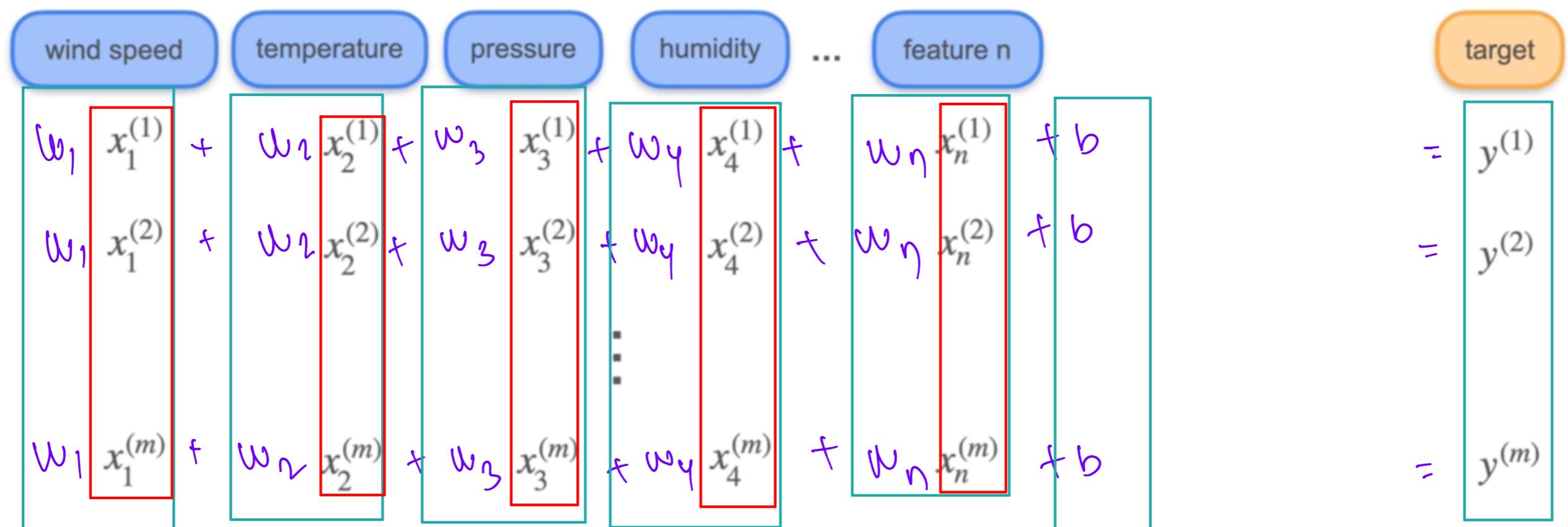
**System of Linear Equations**

⋮

$$w_1 x_1^{(m)} + w_2 x_2^{(m)} + \dots + w_n x_n^{(m)} + b = y^{(m)}$$

before we dive into  
 the weeks materials.

# Linear Algebra and Machine Learning



denote which row of data a  
set of features belong to.

# Linear Algebra and Machine Learning

$$W \bullet X + b = \hat{y}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} w_1 & w_2 & w_3 & w_4 & \dots & w_n \end{bmatrix}$  Vector

$\begin{bmatrix} x_1^{(1)} & x_2^{(1)} & x_3^{(1)} & x_4^{(1)} & \dots & x_n^{(1)} \\ x_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(2)} & x_3^{(2)} & x_4^{(2)} & \dots & x_n^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ x_1^{(m)} & x_2^{(m)} & x_3^{(m)} & x_4^{(m)} & \dots & x_n^{(m)} \end{bmatrix}$  Matrix

Don't worry if  
you're not already



Linear Algebra is all about vector and matrix manipulation.

# Linear Algebra and Machine Learning

Linear Regression as Machine Learning -

The diagram illustrates multiple linear regression equations. At the top, there are blue rounded rectangles representing features: 'wind speed', 'temperature', 'pressure', 'humidity', ..., 'feature n'. To the right, an orange rounded rectangle represents the 'target'. Below the features, three equations are shown for different targets:

$$w_1 x_1^{(1)} + w_2 x_2^{(1)} + w_3 x_3^{(1)} + w_4 x_4^{(1)} + \dots + w_n x_n^{(1)} + b = y^{(1)}$$
$$w_1 x_1^{(2)} + w_2 x_2^{(2)} + w_3 x_3^{(2)} + w_4 x_4^{(2)} + \dots + w_n x_n^{(2)} + b = y^{(2)}$$
$$\vdots$$
$$w_1 x_1^{(m)} + w_2 x_2^{(m)} + w_3 x_3^{(m)} + w_4 x_4^{(m)} + \dots + w_n x_n^{(m)} + b = y^{(m)}$$

A dashed green arrow points from the first term of each equation ( $w_1 x_1$ ) towards a teal-outlined box containing the text 'System of Linear Equations'.

**System of Linear Equations** predict y given a set of x features,

# Check your Knowledge

*Independent*

a

Linear  
Algebra

Your algebra score added to your calculus score minus your probability score was 6

$$c + p + a = 6$$

C

Calculus

Your algebra score minus your calculus score plus double your probability score was 4.

$$a - c + 2p = 4$$

p

Probability &  
Statistics

Four times your algebra score minus double your calculus score added to your probability score was 10

$$4a - 2c + p = 10$$

Represent these statements as a system of linear equations.

c represent your calculus score,

# Check your Knowledge

$$a + c - p = 6$$

What are the weights, w?  $a, c, p$

$$a - c + 2p = 4$$

The targets, y? 6, 4, 10

$$4a - 2c + p = 10$$

Is this system singular or not?

An solve this as system of equations, represented as

the features x and the target y?

Systems of Sentences. [Sentences gives information about the world].

# Systems of sentences

## System 1

 The dog is **black**  
 The cat is **orange**

- Complete
- Non-Singular

## System 2

 The dog is **black**  
 The dog is **black**

- Some Information  
(Redundant)
- Singular

## System 3

 The dog is **black**  
 The dog is white

- Contradictory
- Cat can be black & white.
- Singular

contains two sentences,  
the sentences repeat themselves and

# Systems of sentences

## System 1

 The dog is **black**  
 The cat is **orange**  
 The bird is **red**

- Complete
- Non-Singular

## System 2

 The dog is **black**  
 The dog is **black**  
 The bird is **red**

- Redundant
- Singular

## System 3

 The dog is **black**  
 The dog is **black**  
 The dog is **black**

- Redundant
- Singular

Rank of  
Redundancy  
Sys 3 > Sys 2.

## System 4

 The dog is **black**  
 The dog is **white**  
 The bird is **red**

- Contradictory
- Singular

So the first system is complete as  
it carries three different piece of

# Equations is equivalent to the Sentences -

Sentences → Equations

Sentences

Between the dog and  
the cat, one is black

Sentences with numbers

→ the price of an apple  
and a banana is \$10

Equation

$$q + b = 10.$$

## Solution: Systems of equations 1

- Day 1: You bought an apple and a banana and they cost \$10.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{apple} + \text{banana} = \$10 \\ \$8 + \$2 = \$10 \end{array}$$

- Day 2: You bought an apple and two bananas and they cost \$12.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{apple} + \text{banana} + \text{banana} = \$12 \\ \$8 + \$2 + \$2 = \$12 \end{array}$$

- Solution: An apple costs \$8, a banana costs \$2.

Thus, each apple costs \$8,  
and each banana costs \$2.

# Quiz: Systems of equations 2

**Problem 1:** You're trying to figure out the price of apples, bananas, and cherries at the store. You go three days in a row, and bring this information.

- **Day 1:** You bought an apple, a banana, and a cherry, and paid \$10.
- **Day 2:** You bought an apple, two bananas, and a cherry, and paid \$15.
- **Day 3:** You bought an apple, a banana, and two cherries, and paid \$12.

How much does each fruit cost?

Now, the question is,  
how much does each fruit cost?

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## System of equations 1


$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{apple} & \$5 & \$2 \\ \text{banana} & & \\ \text{cherry} & & \end{array}$$
$$\rightarrow \begin{array}{cc} \text{apple} & \$3 \end{array}$$

$$a + b + c = 10$$

$$a + 2b + c = 15$$

$$a + b + 2c = 12$$


$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{apple} & & \\ \text{banana} & \text{banana} & \\ \text{cherry} & & \end{array}$$
$$\rightarrow \begin{array}{cc} \text{banana} & \$5 \end{array}$$


$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{apple} & & \\ \text{banana} & & \\ \text{cherry} & \text{cherry} & \end{array}$$
$$\rightarrow \begin{array}{cc} \text{cherry} & \$2 \end{array}$$

$$a + 2b + c = 15, \text{ and } a + b + 2c = 12.$$

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# Solution: Systems of equations 3

- Day 1: You bought an apple and a banana and they cost \$10.

$$\text{apple} + \text{banana} = \$10$$

- Day 2: You bought two apples and two bananas and they cost \$20.

$$2\text{apple} + 2\text{banana} = \$20$$

Same thing!!!



8 2

5 5

8.3 1.7

0 10

Infinitely many solutions!

Might have No Information

don't have enough information.

# Solution: Systems of equations 4

- Day 1: You bought an apple and a banana and they cost \$10.

$$\text{apple} + \text{banana} = \$10 \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{apple} + \text{apple} + \text{banana} + \text{banana} = \$20$$

- Day 2: You bought two apples and two bananas and they cost \$24.

$$\text{apple} + \text{apple} + \text{banana} + \text{banana} = \$24$$

→ Both equations  
conflicting

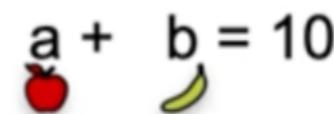
Contradiction!

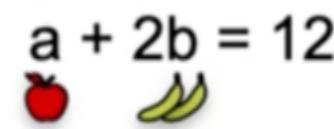
No solutions!

And this concludes that  
the system has no solutions.

# Systems of equations

## System 1

$$a + b = 10$$


$$a + 2b = 12$$


Unique solution:

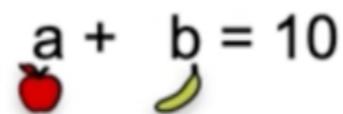
$$\text{apple} \quad a = 8$$

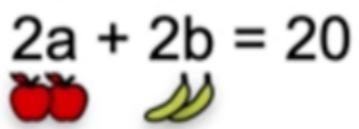
$$\text{banana} \quad b = 2$$

Complete

Non-Singular

## System 2

$$a + b = 10$$


$$2a + 2b = 20$$


Infinite Solutions

$$a = 8, 7, 6, \dots$$

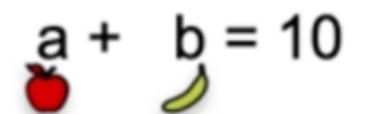
$$b = 2, 3, 4$$

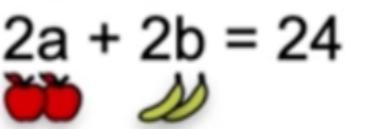
No redundant  
singular.

For this reason,

the system is complete and non singular.

## System 3

$$a + b = 10$$


$$2a + 2b = 24$$


No Solution

Contradictory  
singular

# Quiz: More systems of equations

## System 1

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\a + b + 2c &= 15 \\a + b + 3c &= 20\end{aligned}$$

Infinitely many solutions

$$c = 5$$

$$a + b = 5$$

$$5 + 2c = 15$$

$$c = 5$$

$$(0, 5, 5) (1, 4, 5) (2, 3, 5)$$

## System 2

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\a + b + 2c &= 15 \\a + b + 3c &= 18\end{aligned}$$

No solutions

From 1st and 2nd  
 $c = 5$

From 2nd and 3rd  
 $c = 3$

## System 3

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\2a + 2b + 2c &= 20 \\3a + 3b + 3c &= 30\end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow 2x$

$\rightarrow 3x$

Infinitely many solutions

Any numbers 3 that

add to 10 work

$$(0, 0, 10) (2, 1, 7) (1, 2, 7)$$

no solution or have

Some of them may have  
an infinite number of solutions.

# What is a linear equation?

**Linear**

$$a + b = 10$$

$$2a + 3b = 15$$

$$3.4a - 48.99b + 2c = 122.5$$

Numbers (Constant)

$\Sigma$  gives Constant.

We study

linear  
equations

linear  
algebra

**Non-linear**

$$a^2 + b^2 = 10$$

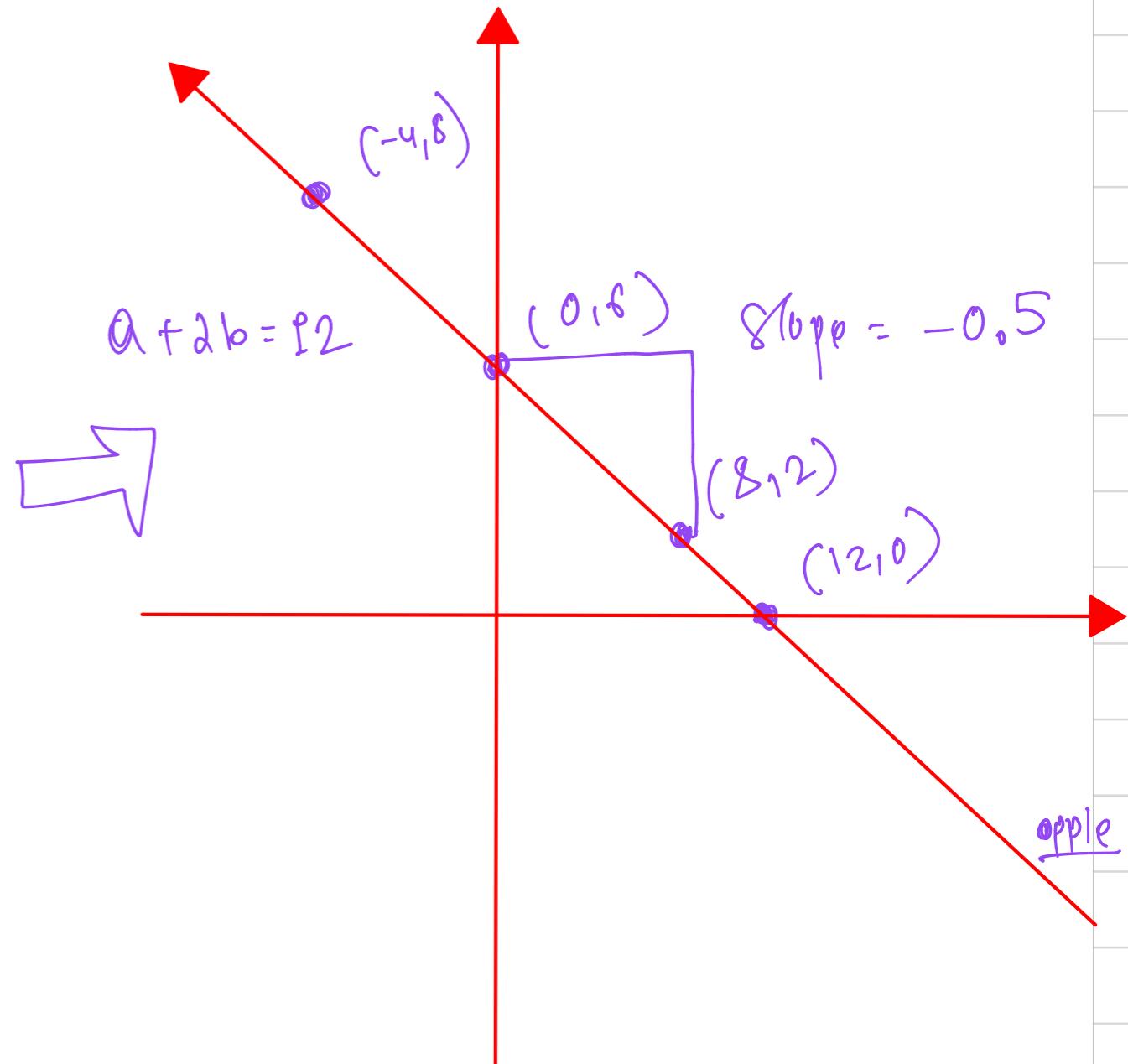
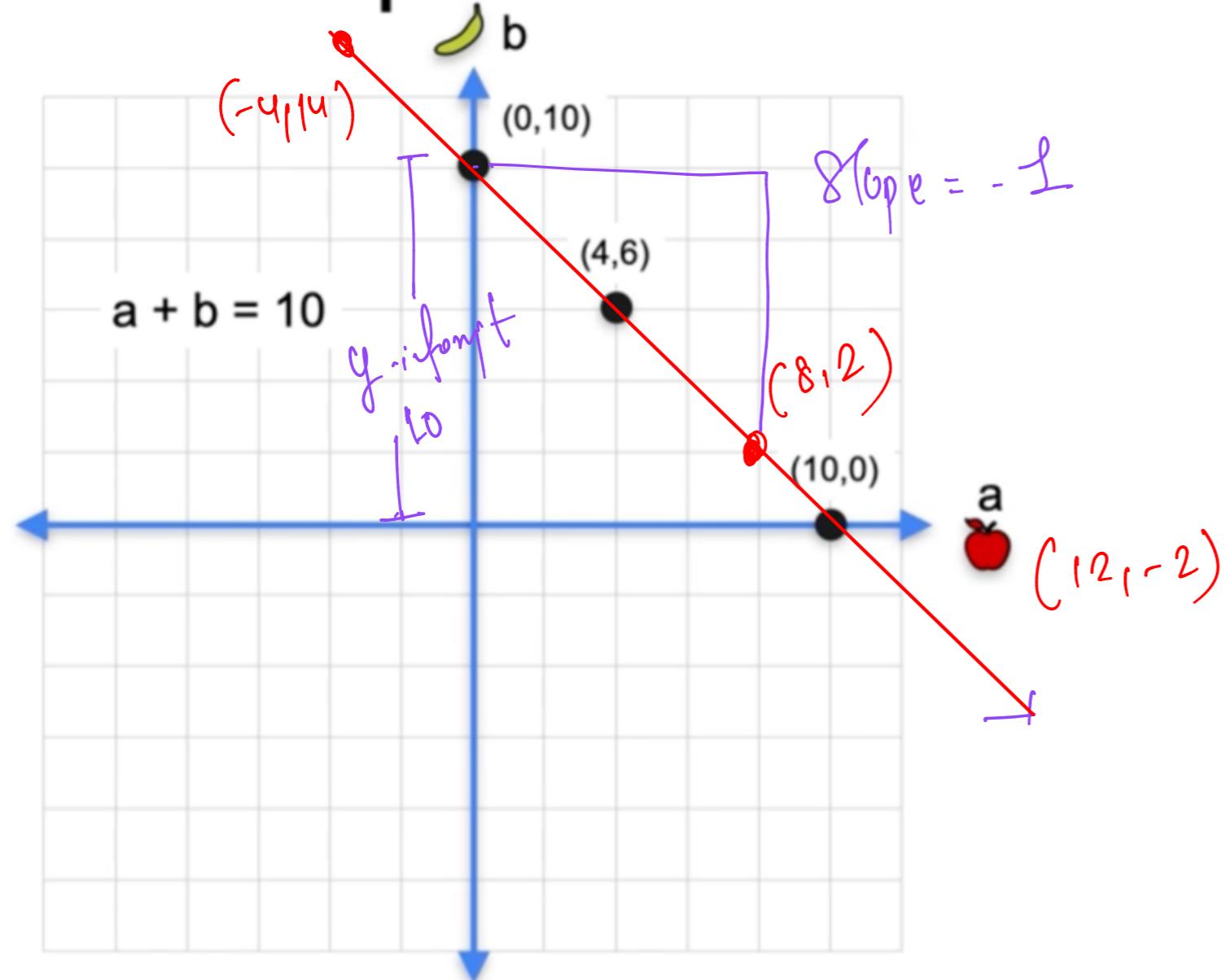
$$\sin(a) + b^5 = 15$$

$$2^a - 3^b = 0$$

What does that mean?

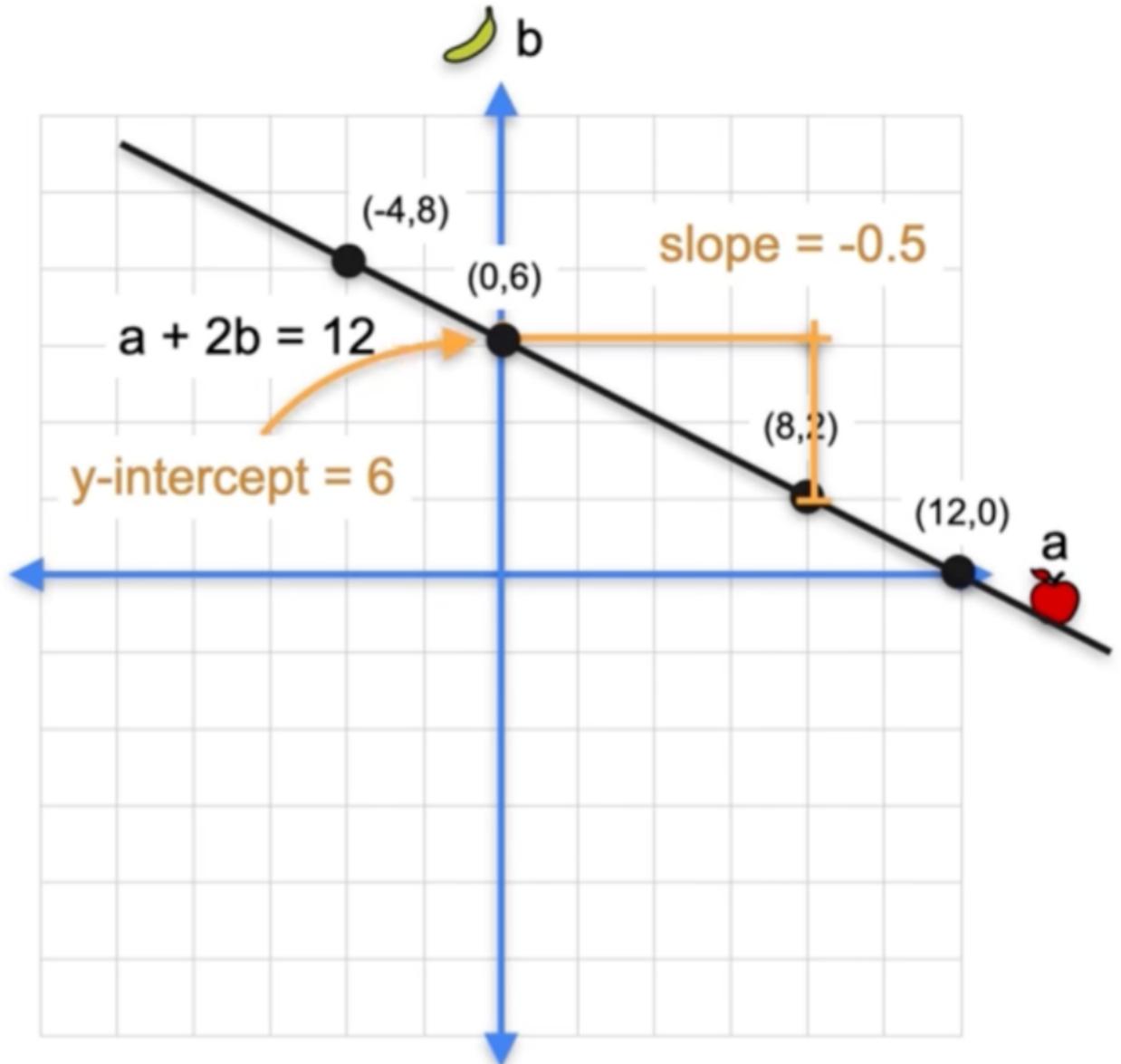
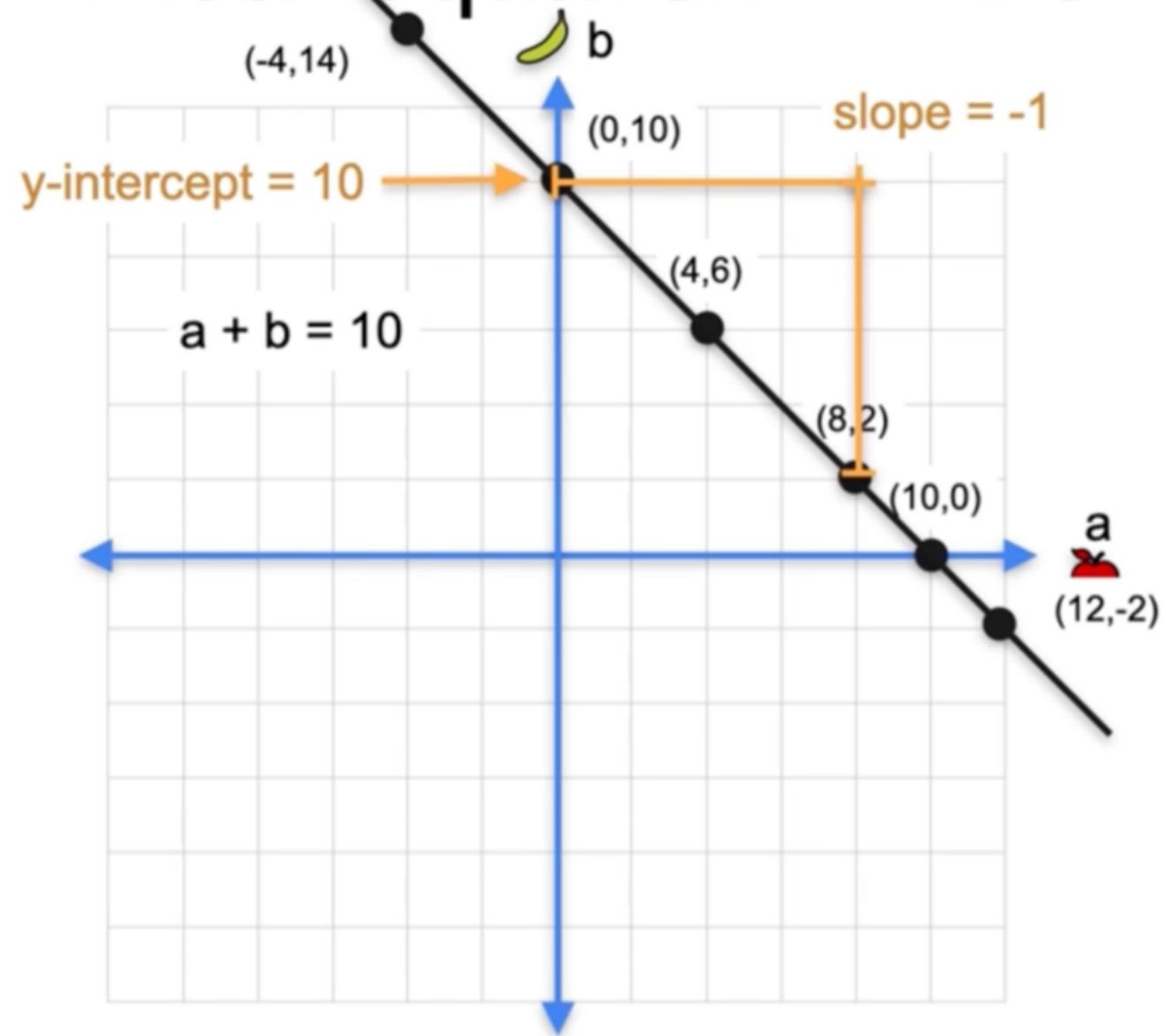
# System of Equations as lines and planes:

## Linear equation → line



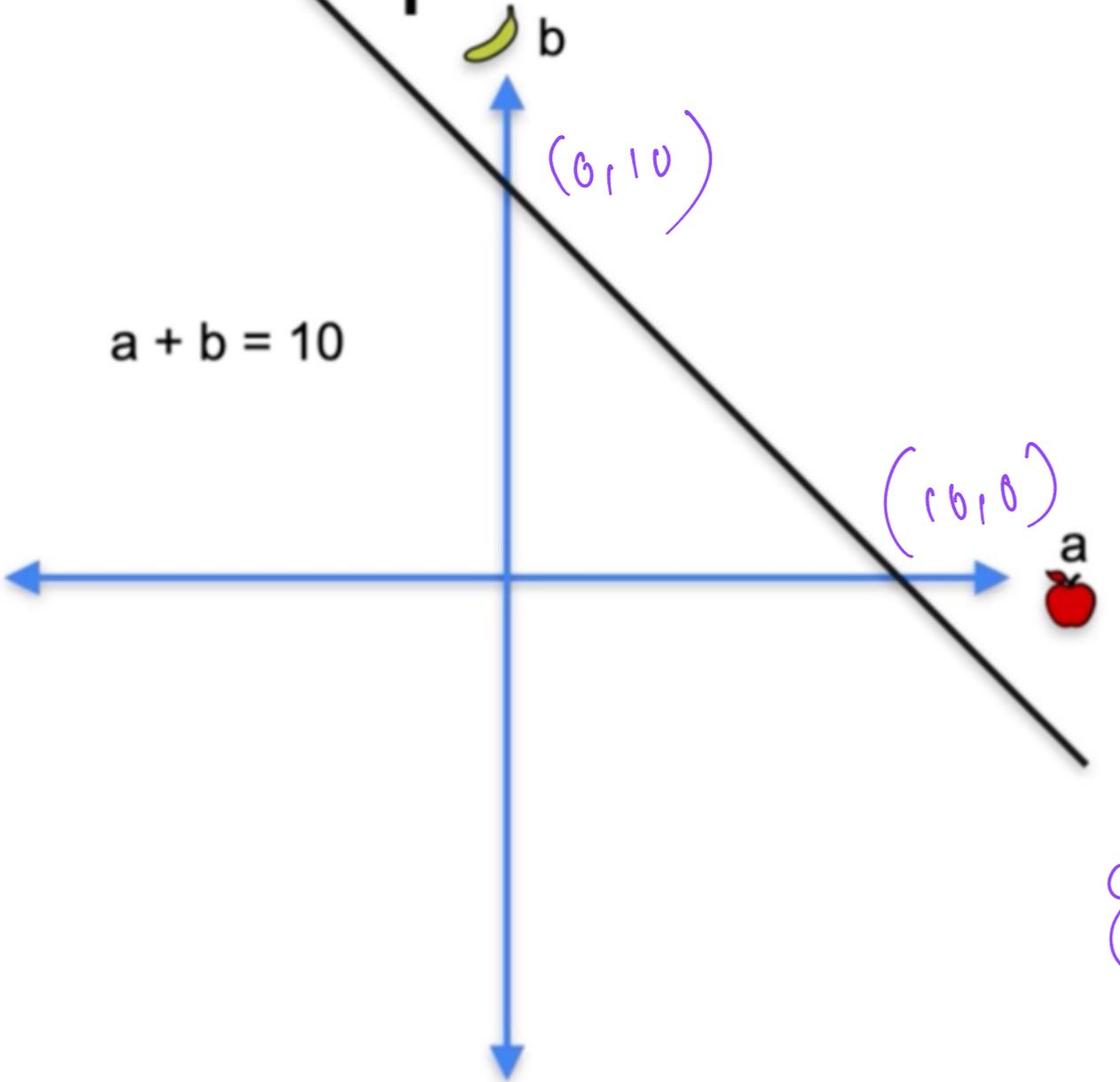
So this is a equals 4 and b = 6.

# Linear equation → line

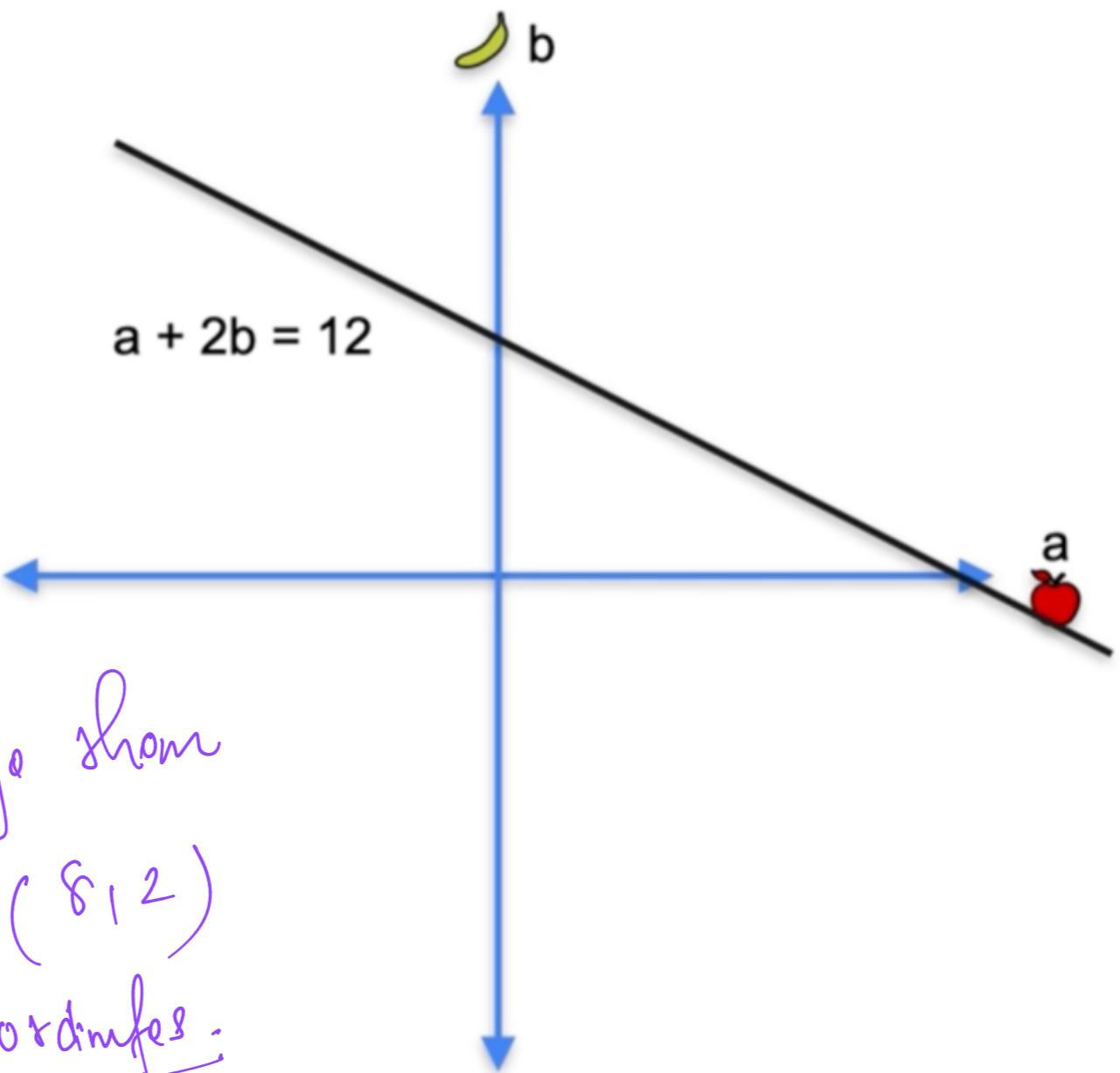


And for the line on the right, it is 6.

# Linear equation → line

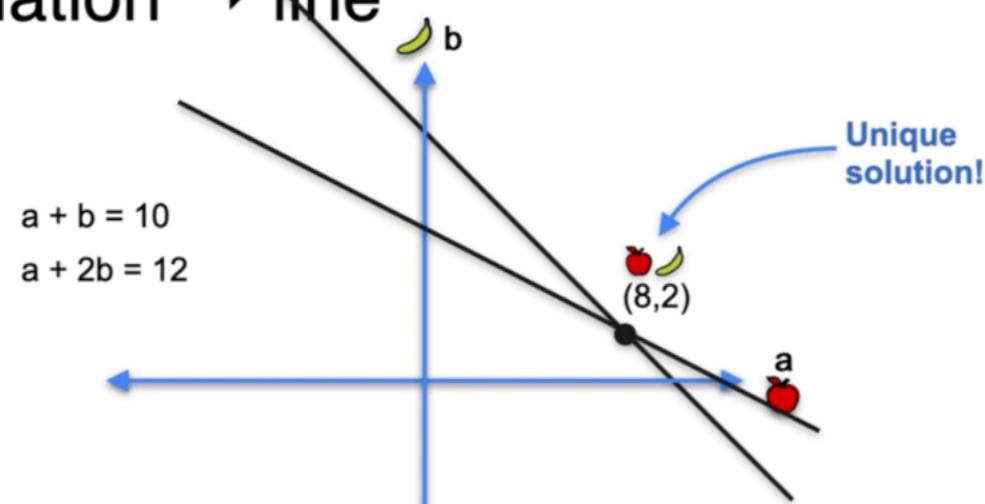


Mango shows  
gives  $\rightarrow (8, 2)$   
Co-ordinates



Each equation is associated to a line.

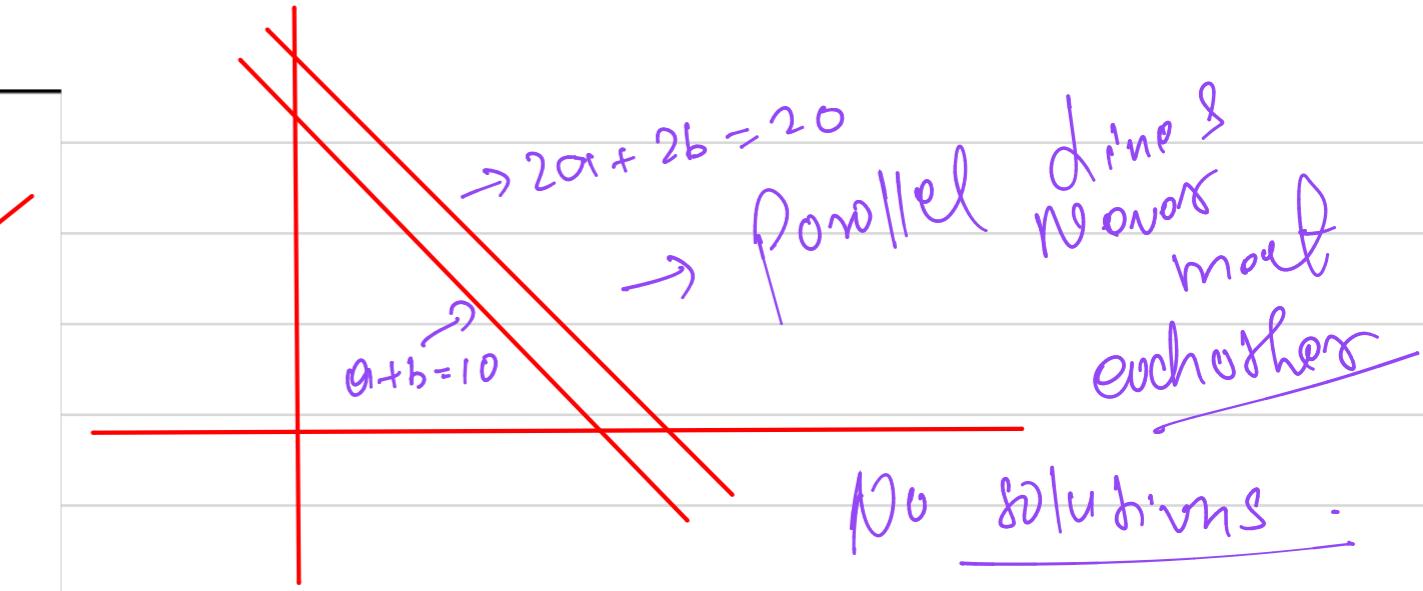
## Linear equation → line



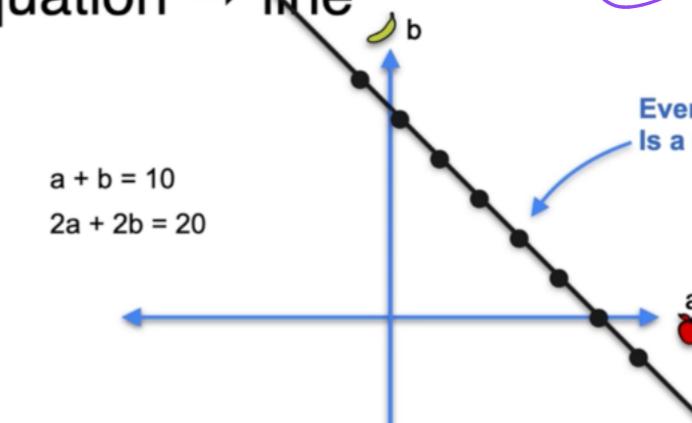
The point is precisely the unique solution to that system of equations.

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①

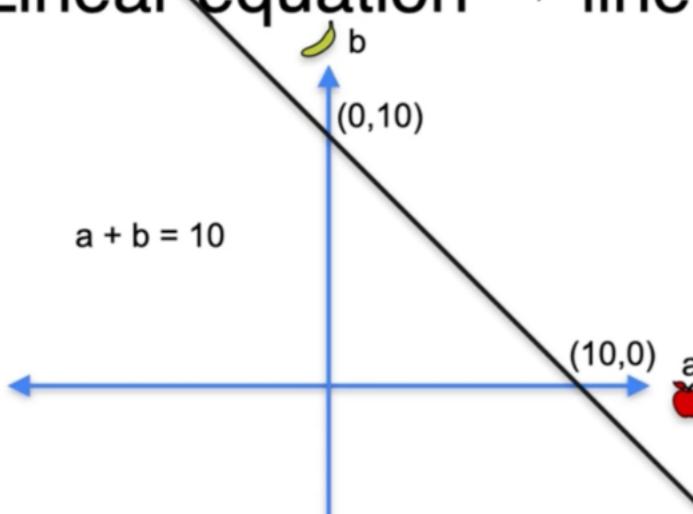


## Linear equation → line



③

## Linear equation → line



$a+b=10$

$2a+2b=20$

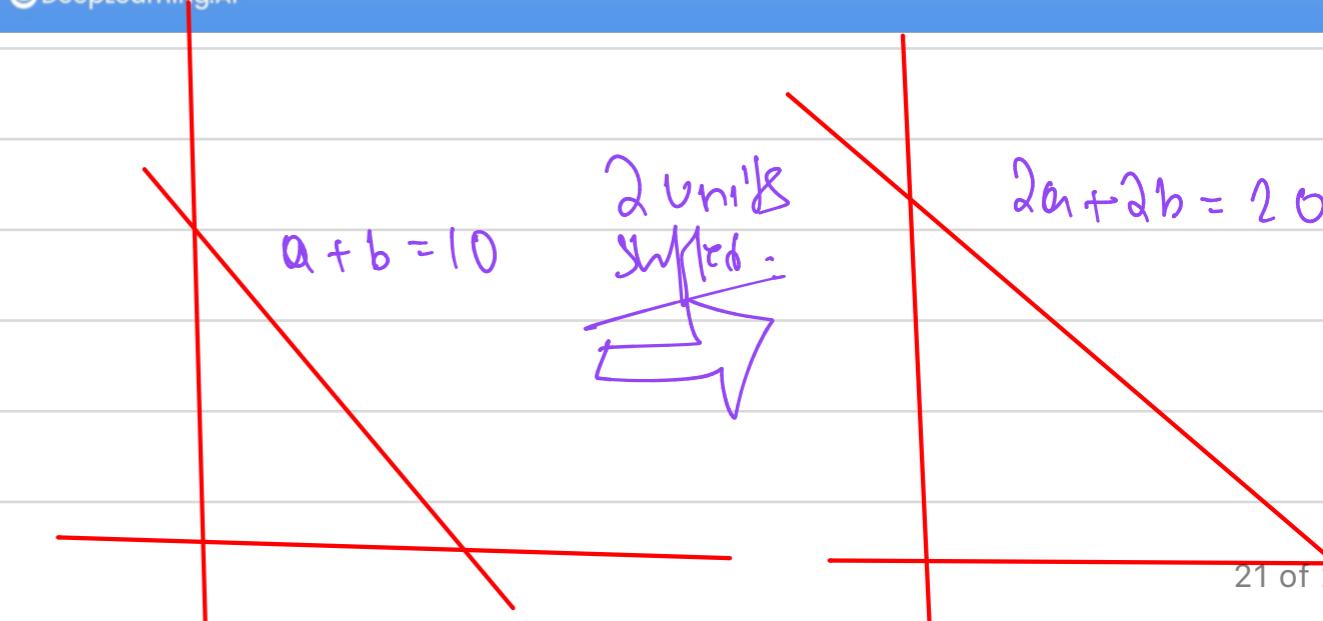
$a+b=10$   
 $2a+2b=20$

Recall that a few lessons ago you learned that equations  $a+b=10$  and

Contains some information

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That means we have infinitely many solutions,

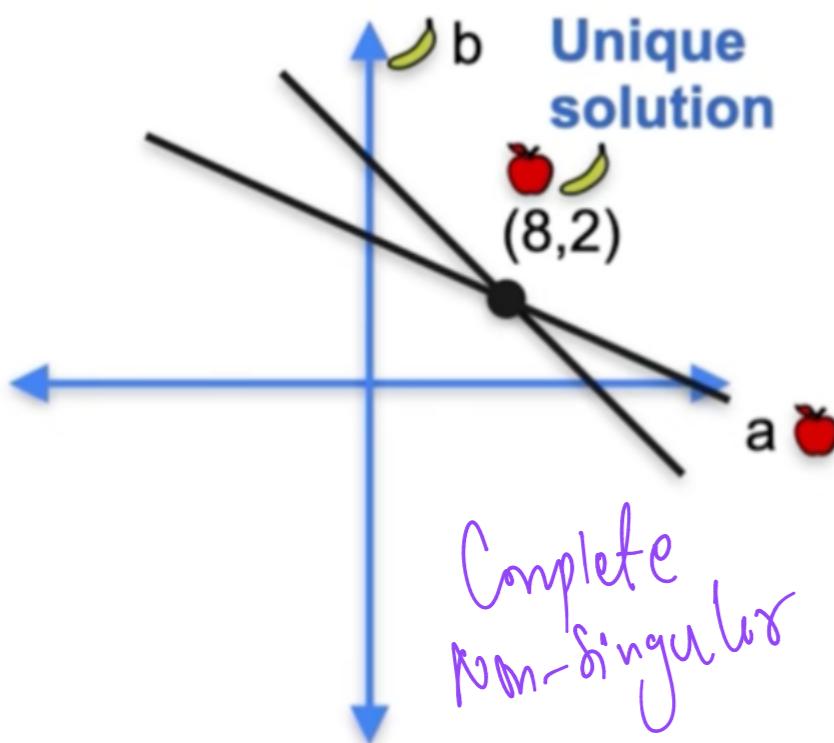


# Systems of equations as lines

System 1

$$a + b = 10$$

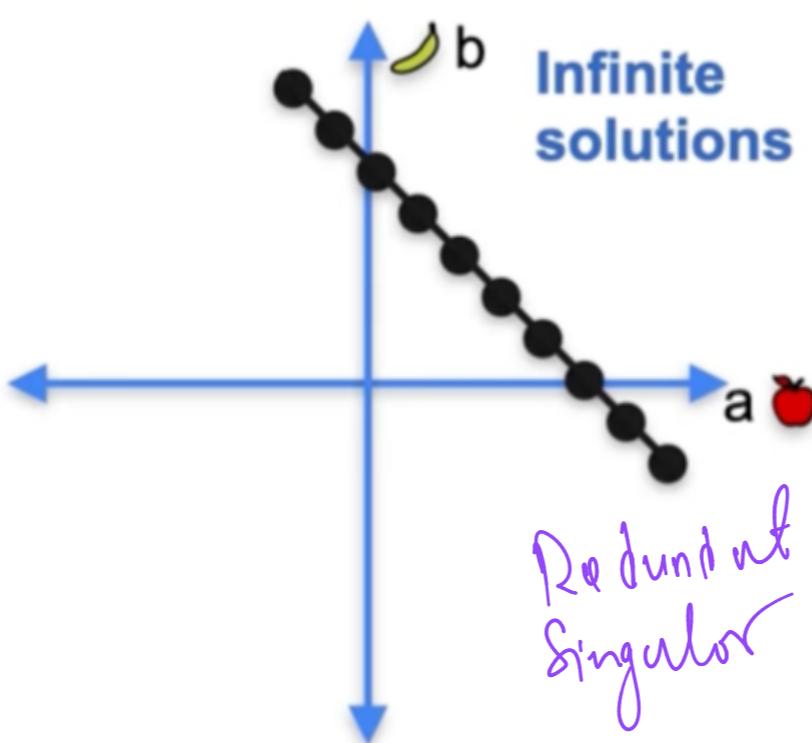
$$a + 2b = 12$$



System 2

$$a + b = 10$$

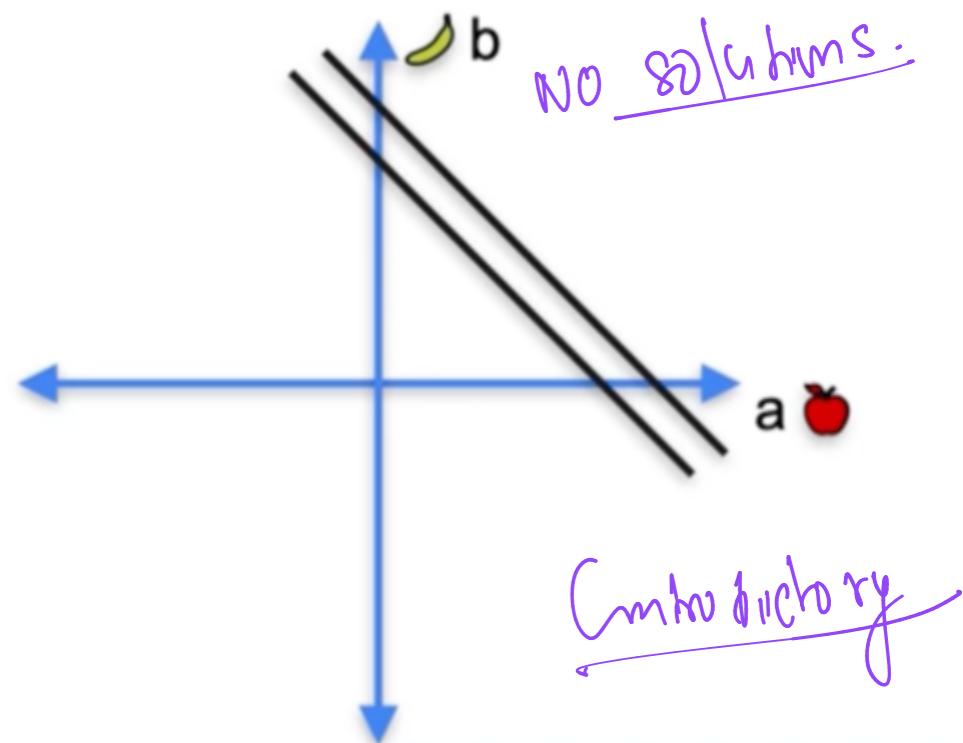
$$2a + 2b = 20$$



System 3

$$a + b = 10$$

$$2a + 2b = 24$$



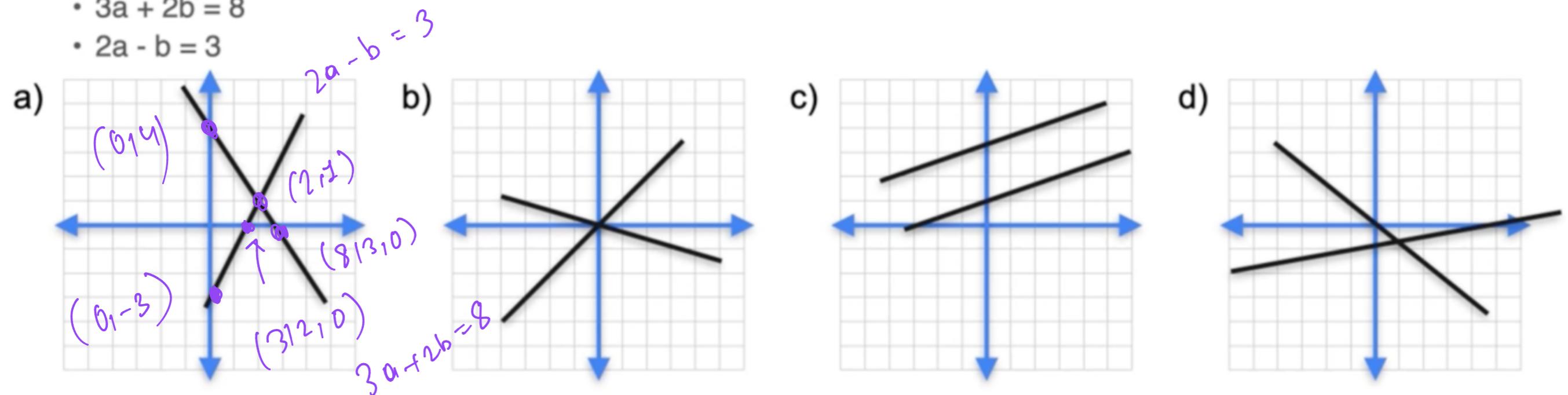
which means the system has no solutions.

# Quiz

## Problem 1

Which of the following plots corresponds to the system of equations:

- $3a + 2b = 8$
- $2a - b = 3$



## Problem 2

Is this system singular or non-singular?

→ Non-Singular  
because

do you conclude that the system  
is singular or non singular?

if  $(2, 1)$  it is  
a intersection point.

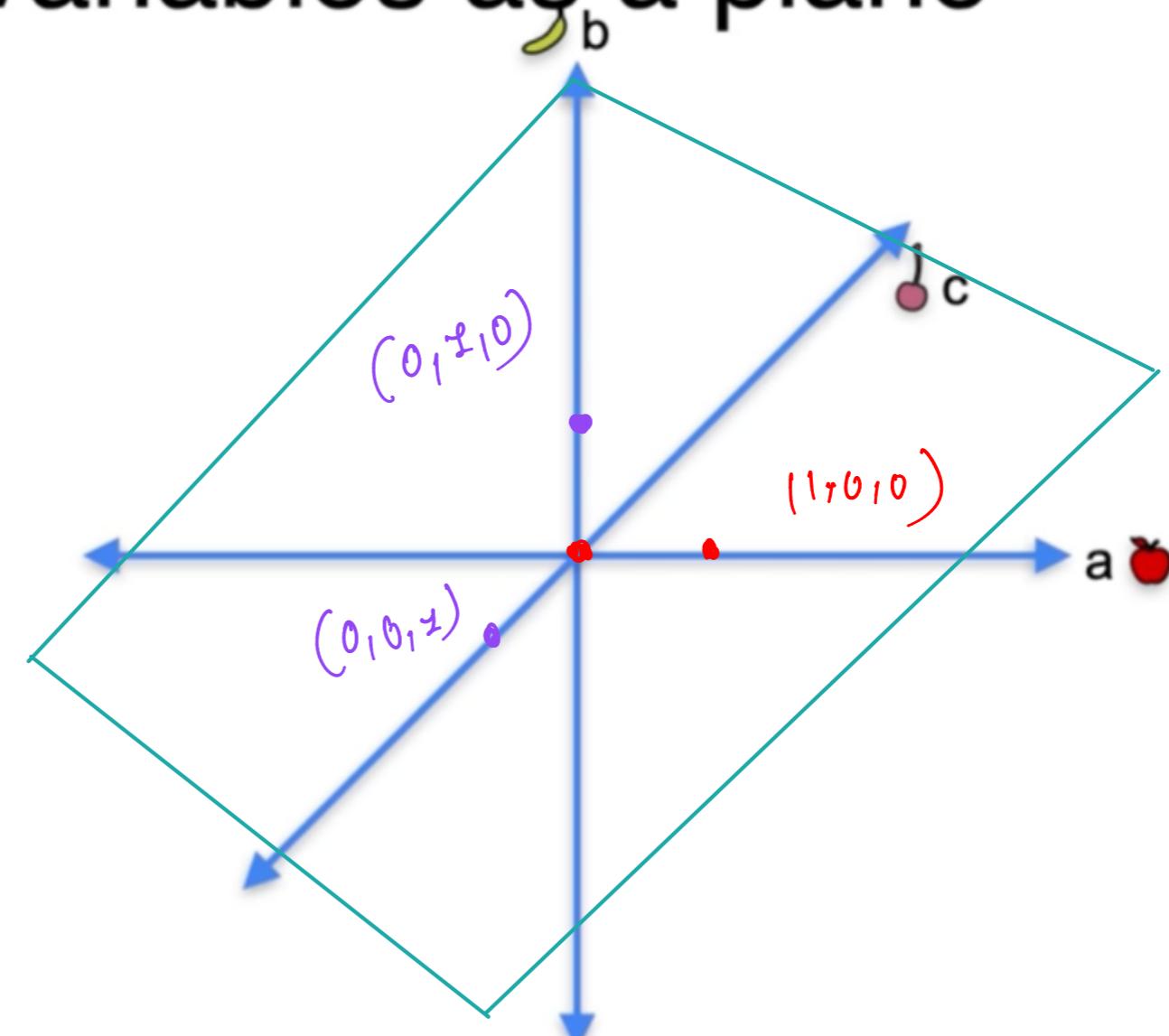
# Linear equation in 3 variables as a plane

$$a + b + c = 1$$
$$1 + 0 + 0 = 1$$
$$0 + 1 + 0 = 1$$
$$0 + 0 + 1 = 1$$

$$3a - 5b + 2c = 0 ?$$

$$3(0) - 5(0) + 2(0) = 0$$

Posses through origin -



Well, let's look at some points  
that would belong to this plot.

# System 1

**System 1**

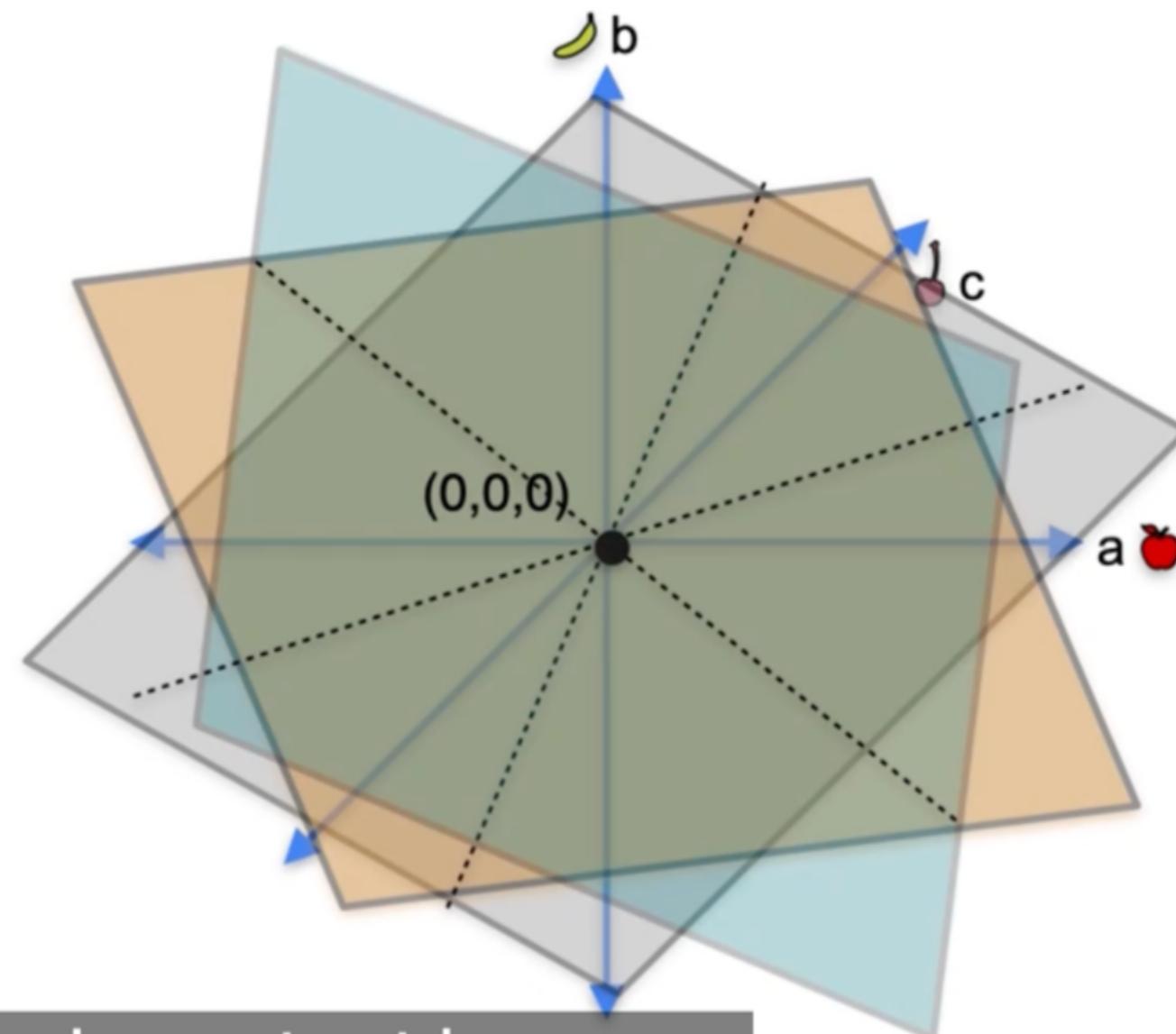
$$a + b + c = 0$$

$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

$$a + b + 2c = 0$$



Unique Solution  $(0, 0, 0)$  -



So this is important because  
this is a non-singular system,

# System 2

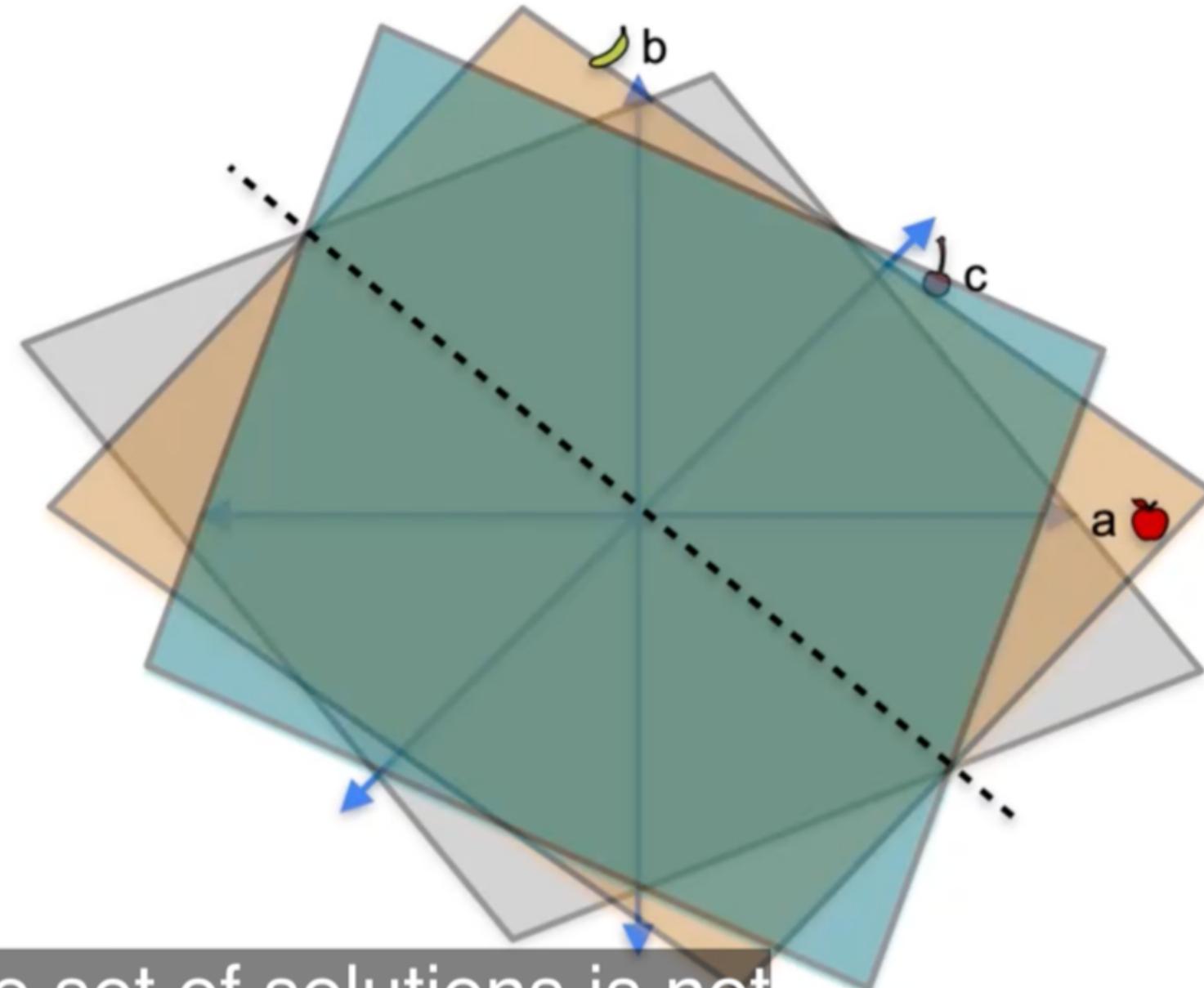
System 2

$$a + b + c = 0$$

$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

Multiple Solutions Exist:



So the set of solutions is not  
just a point, it's an entire line.

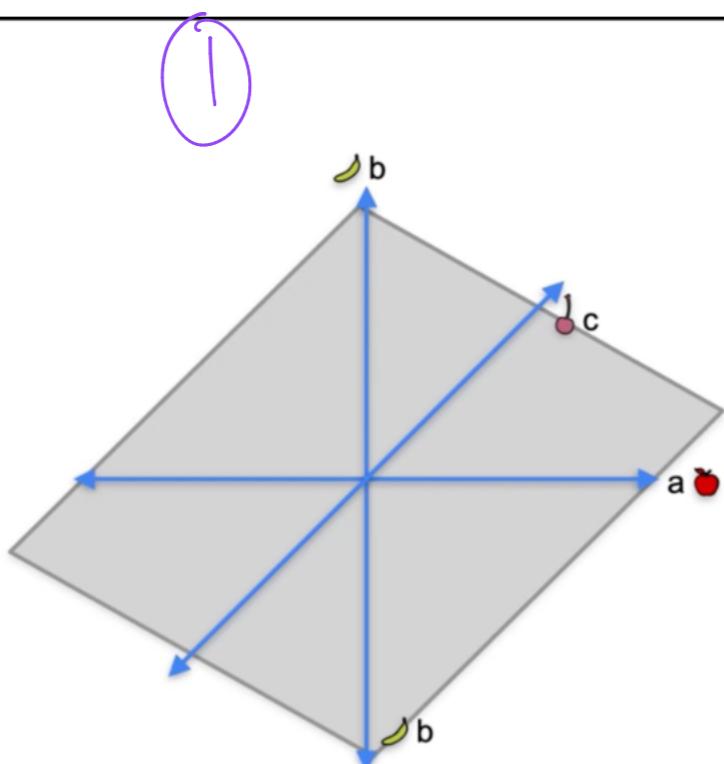
## System 3

System 3

$$a + b + c = 0$$

$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$



So it's actually the same equation.

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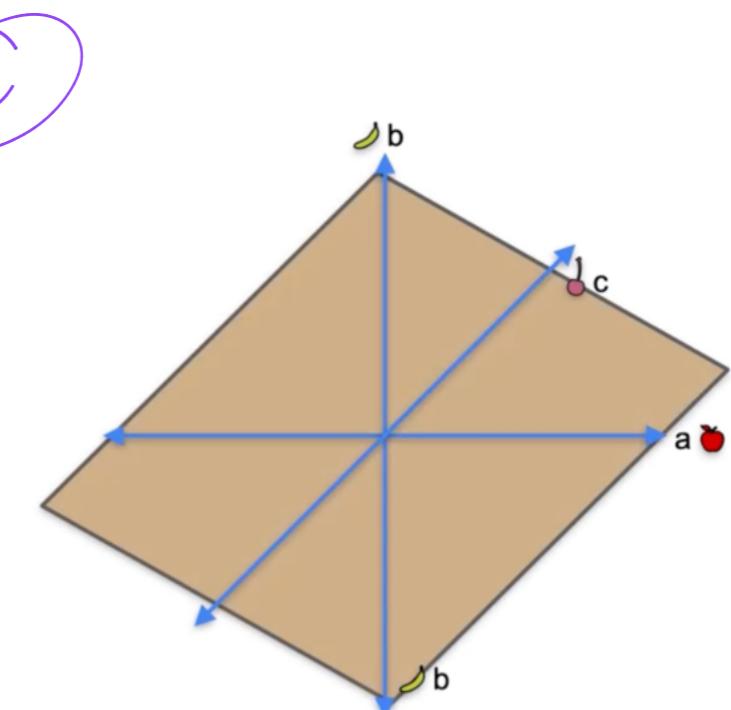
## System 3

System 3

$$a + b + c = 0$$

$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$



So it's not surprising that it corresponds to the exact same plane.

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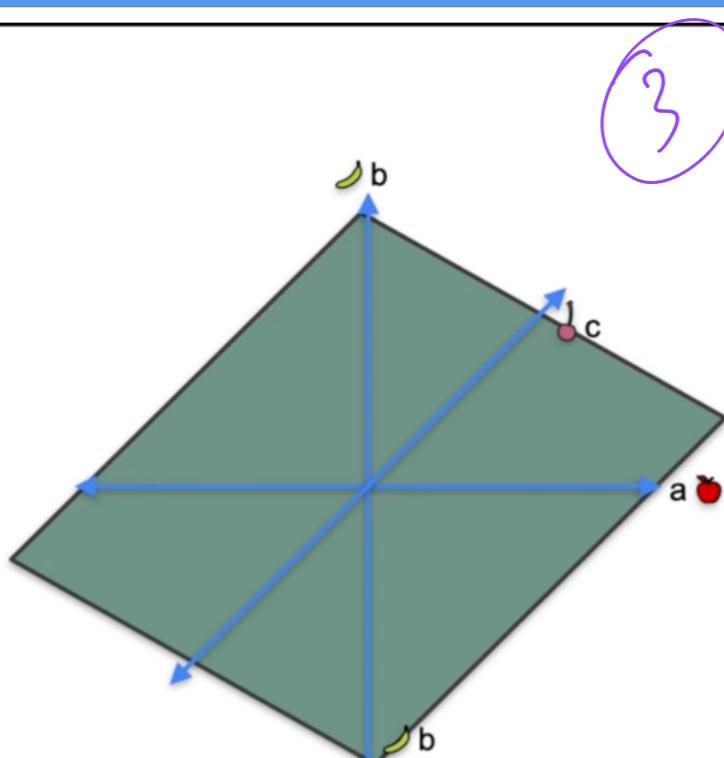
## System 3

System 3

$$a + b + c = 0$$

$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0 \quad \leftarrow$$



Therefore, the set of solutions to this system is every single point in the plane.

100DaysOfMaths\_@dillihangrae



Source:- Linear Algebra for  
Machine Learning and Deep  
Science Offered by  
Gaurav Chaurasia