

# AI61003 Linear Algebra for AI & ML Assignment 01 - Problem 05

(a) Prove associativity of matrix multiplication  
 Notation: If  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  then  $A_{ij}$  for  $i = 1 \dots m$ ,  $j = 1 \dots n$  denotes  $(i, j)$ th entry in matrix  $A$ .

Consider  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$ ,  $C \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times q}$   
 $(BC)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^p (B_{ik} C_{kj})$

$$(A(BC))_{ij} = \sum_{t=1}^n A_{it} (BC)_{tj}$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^n A_{it} \sum_{k=1}^p (B_{tk} C_{kj})$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^p (A_{it} B_{tk} C_{kj})$$

$$\text{Similarly } (AB)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n (A_{ik} B_{kj})$$

$$((AB)C)_{ij} = \sum_{t=1}^p (AB)_{it} C_{tj}$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^p \left( \sum_{k=1}^n (A_{ik} B_{kt}) \right) C_{tj}$$

$$= \sum_{t=1}^p \sum_{k=1}^n (A_{ik} B_{kt} C_{tj})$$



$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{t=1}^p (A_{ik} B_{kt} C_{tj})$$

$$\Rightarrow (A(BC))_{ij} = ((AB)C)_{ij} \\ \forall i=1 \dots m, j=1 \dots q$$

$$\Rightarrow (A(BC)) = ((AB)C)$$

$\Rightarrow$  Matrix multiplication is associative.

(b) Disprove commutativity of matrix multiplication.

$$\text{Let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\therefore AB \neq BA$  matrix multiplication is not commutative.

(c) Lemma: Consider  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{l \times m}$ ,  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ . Then the number of computations reqd to calculate  $AB$  is  $lmn$ .

Let  $\text{com}(AB) = \text{no. of computations reqd. to calculate } AB$ .



$$\begin{aligned} \text{com}((AB)C) &= \text{com}(AB) + \text{com}(DC) \\ &\quad (\text{where } D \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times u}, D = AB) \\ &= pqm + prt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{com}(A(BC)) &= \text{com}(BC) + \text{com}(AE) \\ &\quad (\text{where } E \in \mathbb{R}^{q \times t}, E = BC) \\ &= qrt + pqt \end{aligned}$$

If  $(AB)C$  is computationally more efficient than  $A(BC)$ , then

$$\text{com}((AB)C) < \text{com}(A(BC))$$

$$\Rightarrow pqm + prt < qrt + pqt$$

$$(\because p, q, m, t \in \mathbb{Z}^+)$$

$$\checkmark \Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{q} < \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{m}$$