```
In [2]: import torch
 In [3]: x = torch.tensor(3.0)
         y = torch.tensor(2.0)
        x+y, x*y, x/y, x**y
 Out[3]: (tensor(5.), tensor(6.), tensor(1.5000), tensor(9.))
 In [4]: x = torch.arange(3)
 Out[4]: tensor([0, 1, 2])
 In [5]: x[2]
 Out[5]: tensor(2)
 In [6]: len(x)
 Out[6]: 3
 In [7]: x.shape
 Out[7]: torch.Size([3])
 In [8]: A = torch.arange(6).reshape(3,2)
 Out[8]: tensor([[0, 1],
                [2, 3],
[4, 5]])
 In [9]: A.T
 Out[9]: tensor([[0, 2, 4],
                [1, 3, 5]])
In [10]: A = torch.tensor([[1, 2, 3], [2, 0, 4], [3, 4, 5]])
         A == A.T
[True, True, True]])
In [11]: torch.arange(24).reshape(2,3,4)
[[12, 13, 14, 15],
                 [16, 17, 18, 19],
[20, 21, 22, 23]]])
In [12]: A = torch.arange(6, dtype=torch.float32).reshape(2,3)
         B = A.clone()
        A, A+B
Out[12]: (tensor([[0., 1., 2.],
          [3., 4., 5.]]), tensor([[ 0., 2., 4.],
                 [ 6., 8., 10.]]))
In [13]: A*B
In [14]: a = 2
        X = torch.arange(24).reshape(2,3,4)
         a+X, (a*x).shape
```

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[[14, 15, 16, 17],
                   [18, 19, 20, 21],
                   [22, 23, 24, 25]]]),
          torch.Size([3]))
In [15]: x = torch.arange(3, dtype=torch.float32)
         x, x.sum()
Out[15]: (tensor([0., 1., 2.]), tensor(3.))
In [16]: A.shape, A.sum()
Out[16]: (torch.Size([2, 3]), tensor(15.))
In [17]: A.shape, A.sum(axis=0).shape
Out[17]: (torch.Size([2, 3]), torch.Size([3]))
In [18]: A.shape, A.sum(axis=1).shape
Out[18]: (torch.Size([2, 3]), torch.Size([2]))
In [20]: A.sum(axis=[0,1]) == A.sum()
Out[20]: tensor(True)
In [21]: A.mean(), A.sum() / A.numel()
Out[21]: (tensor(2.5000), tensor(2.5000))
In [22]: A.mean(axis=0), A.sum(axis=0) / A.shape[0]
Out[22]: (tensor([1.5000, 2.5000, 3.5000]), tensor([1.5000, 2.5000, 3.5000]))
In [23]: sum_A = A.sum(axis=1, keepdims=True)
         sum_A, sum_A.shape
Out[23]: (tensor([[ 3.],
                  [12.]]),
          torch.Size([2, 1]))
In [24]: A/sum A
Out[24]: tensor([[0.0000, 0.3333, 0.6667],
                 [0.2500, 0.3333, 0.4167]])
In [25]: A.cumsum(axis=0)
Out[25]: tensor([[0., 1., 2.],
                 [3., 5., 7.]])
In [26]: y = torch.ones(3, dtype=torch.float32)
         x,y,torch.dot(x,y)
Out[26]: (tensor([0., 1., 2.]), tensor([1., 1., 1.]), tensor(3.))
In [27]: torch.sum(x*y)
Out[27]: tensor(3.)
In [29]: A.shape, x.shape, torch.mv(A,x), A@x
Out[29]: (torch.Size([2, 3]), torch.Size([3]), tensor([ 5., 14.]), tensor([ 5., 14.]))
In [30]: B = torch.ones(3,4)
         torch.mm(A,B), A@B
Out[30]: (tensor([[ 3., 3., 3., 3.],
                  [12., 12., 12., 12.]]),
          tensor([[ 3., 3., 3., 3.], [12., 12., 12., 12.]]))
In [31]: u = torch.tensor([3.0, -4.0])
         torch.norm(u)
Out[31]: tensor(5.)
```

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In [32]: torch.abs(u).sum()
Out[32]: tensor(7.)
In [34]: torch.norm(torch.ones((4,9)))
Out[34]: tensor(6.)
```

Discussion: Linear algebra was one of the first subjects I studied in my first semester, but unfortunately, I wasn't very focused on my studies back then, so there are many gaps in my understanding of the concepts. Nevertheless, while working on this unit's exercises, I was able to revisit parts that I had forgotten, such as matrix transposition. The most useful part of this unit was realizing how easily matrix-vector and matrix-matrix multiplication can be done using the "@" operator.

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