Nov 17, 2019 Matrix Operation Basic

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Matrix Operation in R

- Ref: http://www.philender.com/courses/multivariate/notes/matr.html (http://www.philender.com/courses/multivariate/notes/matr.html)
- · ctrl + Enter : run this line
- ctrl + shift + Enter : run this chuck
- Ctrl + Shift + K : Knit
- Ctrl + Alt + I : Insert a chuck

Making matrix by using matrix

Transpose t(matrix)

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 2 4
## [2,] 6 8
## [3,] 10 12
```

Matrix Multiplication

```
A # 2 x 3
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 3 5
## [2,] 2 4 6
```

```
t(C) # traspose 3 X 2
```

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 2 4
## [2,] 6 8
## [3,] 10 12
```

```
A%*%t(C) # 2 x x
```

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 70 88
## [2,] 88 112
```

Unit Vector

```
(U <- matrix(1,2,2))
```

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 1 1
## [2,] 1 1
```

Zero Vector

```
(Z \leftarrow matrix(0,2,2))
```

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 0 0
## [2,] 0 0
```

Diagonal component

```
С
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 2 6 10
## [2,] 4 8 12
```

```
diag(C)
```

```
## [1] 2 8
```

```
diag(diag(C))
```

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 2 0
## [2,] 0 8
```

Identity Matrix

```
c(1,1,1)

## [1] 1 1 1

(I <-diag(c(1,1,1)))

## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 0 0
## [2,] 0 1 0
## [3,] 0 0 1</pre>
```

Inverse of a Matrix

```
(A \leftarrow matrix(c(4,4,-2,2,6,2,2,8,4),3,3))
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 4 2 2
## [2,]
       4 6 8
## [3,] -2
            2 4
(inv.A <- solve(A))
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1.0 -0.5 0.5
## [2,] -4.0 2.5 -3.0
## [3,] 2.5 -1.5 2.0
A%*%inv.A
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 0 0
       0 1 0
## [2,]
## [3,]
       0
            0
                1
inv.A %*%A
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 0 0
## [2,] 0 1 0
## [3,]
```

Inverse & Determinant of a Matrix (=det(A))

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 4 2 2
## [2,] 4 6 8
## [3,] -2 2 4
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1.0 -0.5 0.5
## [2,] -4.0 2.5 -3.0
## [3,] 2.5 -1.5 2.0

det(A)
```

```
## [1] 8
```

Rank of a Matrix

• Full rank condition

```
 \begin{array}{l} A \leftarrow \text{matrix}(c(2,3,-2,1,2,2,4,7,0),3,3) \\ \text{matA} \leftarrow \text{qr(A)} \\ \text{matA\$rank} \\ \end{array}
```

```
## [1] 3
```

- Under justification
- column 3 is 2 times column 1

```
A <- matrix(c(2,3,-2,1,2,2,4,6,-4),3,3)
A
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 2 1 4
## [2,] 3 2 6
## [3,] -2 2 -4
```

```
matA <- qr(A)
matA$rank</pre>
```

```
## [1] 2
```

Number of Rows & Columns

```
X <- matrix(c(3,2,4,3,2,-2,6,1),4,2)
X
```

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 3 2
## [2,] 2 -2
## [3,] 4 6
## [4,] 3 1
```

```
dim(X)
```

```
## [1] 4 2
```

```
(r <-nrow(X))
```

```
## [1] 4
```

```
(c<-ncol(X))
## [1] 2
```

Computing Column & Row Sums

```
(A <- matrix(c(2.3,-2.1,2.2).3.2))

## [.1] [.2]
## [1,] 2 1
## [2,] 3 2
## [3,] -2 2

(c<- colSums(A))

## [1] 3 5

(r<- rowSums(A))

## [1] 3 5 0

(a<- sum(A))
```

Computing Column & Row Means

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 2 1
## [2,] 3 2
## [3,] -2 2

(cm <- colMeans(A))

## [1] 1.000000 1.666667

(rm <- rowMeans(A))

## [1] 1.5 2.5 0.0

(m <- mean(A))
```

Horizontal Concatenation: A+B cbind

```
A
```

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 2 1
## [2,] 3 2
## [3,] -2 2
```

```
(B <- matrix(c(1,3,2,1,4,2),3,2))
```

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 1 1
## [2,] 3 4
## [3,] 2 2
```

```
(C <-cbind(A,B))
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 2 1 1 1
## [2,] 3 2 3 4
## [3,] -2 2 2 2
```

Vertical Concatenation (Appending): A + B(next row) rbind

```
(c<-rbind(A,B))
```

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 2 1
## [2,] 3 2
## [3,] -2 2
## [4,] 1 1
## [5,] 3 4
## [6,] 2 2
```