

SCALARS AND VECTORS

The definition of vectors is different on:

1) Physics 2) Maths 3) Computer Sciences -> Data Science

Scalar definition:

A scalar is a single numerical value, And represent a magnitude or quality and has not direction.

Example:

Car speed is 45 km/hr -> magnitude, no has direction

Temperature in celsius $T = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ -> magnitude, no has direction

Application in Data Science

Dataset: Count of the total records = 5, Average of the feature 1 $f_1 = \dots$

f_1	f_2	f_3
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-

Simple Linear Regression -> $y = mx + c$ -> where m is slope and c is intercept is a scalar value

Definition Vectors:

Numerical value which has both magnitude and direction.

In Datascience: Is an ordered list of numbers. It can represent a point in space or quantity with both magnitude and direction.

Example Speed of the car is 45 km/hr and is moving toward east direction.

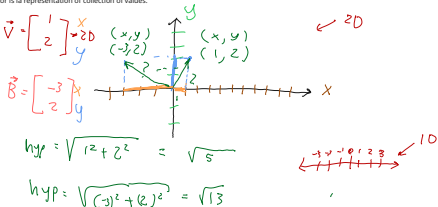


Example: Student marks

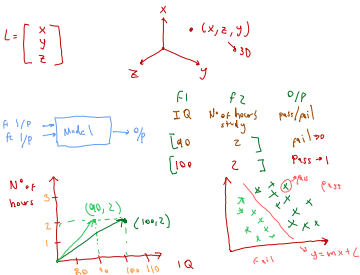
IQ	N° of study hours	Pass/Fail	A vector representing person IQ and n° of study hours [90, 3 hrs] where 3 is magnitude and hrs the units
90	3hrs	Fail	
100	3hrs	Pass	

A vector representing person's weight over time [73, 75, 79, 74] -> vectors respect to time, this vector has 4 dimensions

The vector is la representation of collection of values.

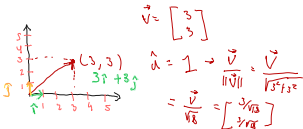


TO VECTORS IN 3 Dimensions



If you add more features $f_1, f_2, f_3, \dots, f_n$, the human only can imagine 3 dimensions, the algebra linear support operations an work with n quantity of dimensions.

UNIT VECTOR



a unit vector in a normed vector space is a vector (often a spatial vector) of length 1, its magnitude is 1.

unit vector towards x and y axis, magnitud value is equal 1

Gaming Industry

