

Linear Equations

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Outline

Linear functions

Linear function models

Linear equations

Balancing chemical equations

Superposition

- ▶ $f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$ means f is a function that maps n -vectors to m -vectors
- ▶ we write $f(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x))$ to emphasize components of $f(x)$
- ▶ we write $f(x) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ to emphasize components of x
- ▶ f satisfies *superposition* if for all x, y, α, β

$$f(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y)$$

(this innocent looking equation says a lot ...)

- ▶ such an f is called *linear*

Matrix-vector product function

- ▶ with A an $m \times n$ matrix, define f as $f(x) = Ax$
- ▶ f is linear:

$$\begin{aligned}f(\alpha x + \beta y) &= A(\alpha x + \beta y) \\&= A(\alpha x) + A(\beta y) \\&= \alpha(Ax) + \beta(Ay) \\&= \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y)\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ converse is true: if $f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$ is linear, then $f(x) = Ax$ for some $m \times n$ matrix A
- ▶ in fact, $f(x) = x_1 f(e_1) + x_2 f(e_2) + \cdots + x_n f(e_n)$ so

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} f(e_1) & f(e_2) & \cdots & f(e_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

Examples

- reversal: $f(x) = (x_n, x_{n-1}, \dots, x_1)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- running sum:

$$f(x) = (x_1, x_1 + x_2, x_1 + x_2 + x_3, \dots, x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Affine functions

- ▶ function $f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$ is *affine* if it is a linear function plus a constant, i.e., $f(x) = Ax + b$
- ▶ same as:

$$f(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha f(x) + \beta f(y)$$

holds for all x, y , and α, β with $\alpha + \beta = 1$

- ▶ can recover A and b from f using

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{bmatrix} f(e_1) - f(0) & f(e_2) - f(0) & \cdots & f(e_n) - f(0) \end{bmatrix} \\ b &= f(0) \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ affine functions sometimes (incorrectly) called linear

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Linear and affine functions models

- ▶ in many applications, relations between n -vectors and m vectors are *approximated* as linear or affine
- ▶ sometimes the approximation is excellent, and holds over large ranges of the variables (e.g., electromagnetics)
- ▶ sometimes the approximation is reasonably good over smaller ranges (e.g., aircraft dynamics)
- ▶ in other cases it is quite approximate, but still useful (e.g., econometric models)

Price elasticity of demand

- ▶ n goods or services
- ▶ prices given by n -vector p , demand given as n -vector d
- ▶ $\delta_i^{\text{price}} = (p_i^{\text{new}} - p_i)/p_i$ is fractional changes in prices
- ▶ $\delta_i^{\text{dem}} = (d_i^{\text{new}} - d_i)/d_i$ is fractional change in demands
- ▶ *price-demand elasticity model*: $\delta^{\text{dem}} = E\delta^{\text{price}}$

- ▶ what do the following mean?
 - $E_{11} = -0.3$
 - $E_{12} = +0.1$
 - $E_{23} = -0.05$

Taylor series approximation

- ▶ suppose $f : \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$ is differentiable
- ▶ first order Taylor approximation \hat{f} of f near z :

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}_i(x) &= f_i(z) + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_1}(z)(x_1 - z_1) + \cdots + \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_n}(z)(x_n - z_n) \\ &= f_i(z) + \nabla f_i(z)^T(x - z)\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ for x near z , $\hat{f}(x)$ is a very good approximation of $f(x)$
- ▶ in compact notation: $\hat{f}(x) = f(z) + Df(z)(x - z)$
- ▶ $Df(x)$ is the $m \times n$ *derivative* or *Jacobian* matrix of f at z

$$Df(z)_{ij} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j}(z), \quad i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

Regression model

- ▶ regression model: $\hat{y} = x^T \beta + v$
 - x is n -vector of features or regressors
 - β is n -vector of model parameters; v is offset parameter
 - (scalar) \hat{y} is our prediction of y
- ▶ now suppose we have N *examples* or *samples* $x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(N)}$, and associated responses $y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(N)}$
- ▶ associated predictions are $\hat{y}^{(i)} = (x^{(i)})^T \beta + v$
- ▶ write as $\hat{y}^d = X^T \beta + v \mathbf{1}$
 - X is feature matrix with columns $x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(N)}$
 - y^d is N -vector of responses $(y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(N)})$
 - \hat{y}^d is N -vector of predictions $(\hat{y}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{y}^{(N)})$
- ▶ *prediction error* (vector) is $y^d - \hat{y}^d = y^d - X^T \beta - v \mathbf{1}$

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Systems of linear equations

- ▶ set (or *system*) of m linear equations in n variables x_1, \dots, x_n :

$$\begin{aligned}A_{11}x_1 + A_{12}x_2 + \cdots + A_{1n}x_n &= b_1 \\A_{21}x_1 + A_{22}x_2 + \cdots + A_{2n}x_n &= b_2 \\&\vdots \\A_{m1}x_1 + A_{m2}x_2 + \cdots + A_{mn}x_n &= b_m\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ n -vector x is called the variable or unknowns
- ▶ A_{ij} are the *coefficients*; A is the coefficient matrix
- ▶ b is called the *right-hand side*
- ▶ can express very compactly as $Ax = b$

Systems of linear equations

- ▶ systems of linear equations classified as
 - under-determined if $m < n$ (A wide)
 - square if $m = n$ (A square)
 - over-determined if $m > n$ (A tall)
- ▶ x is called a *solution* if $Ax = b$
- ▶ depending on A and b , there can be
 - no solution
 - one solution
 - many solutions
- ▶ we'll see how to solve linear equations later

Outline

Linear functions

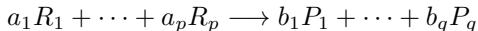
Linear function models

Linear equations

Balancing chemical equations

Chemical equations

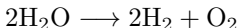
- ▶ a chemical reaction involves p reactants, q products (molecules)
- ▶ expressed as



- reactants R_1, \dots, R_p , products P_1, \dots, P_q
 - coefficients $a_1, \dots, a_p, b_1, \dots, b_q > 0$
- ▶ coefficients usually integers, but can be scaled
 - e.g., multiplying all coefficients by $1/2$ doesn't change the reaction

Example

electrolysis of water:



- ▶ one reactant: water (H_2O)
- ▶ two products: hydrogen (H_2) and oxygen (O_2)
- ▶ reaction consumes 2 water molecules and produces 2 hydrogen molecules and 1 oxygen molecule

Balancing equations

- ▶ each molecule (reactant/product) contains specific numbers of (types of) atoms, given in its formula
 - e.g., H_2O contains two H and one O
- ▶ *conservation of mass*: total number of each type of atom in a chemical equation must *balance*
- ▶ for each atom, total number on LHS must equal total on RHS
- ▶ e.g., electrolysis reaction is balanced:
 - 4 units of H on LHS and RHS
 - 2 units of O on LHS and RHS
- ▶ finding (nonzero) coefficients to achieve balance is called *balancing* equations

Reactant and product matrices

- ▶ consider reaction with m types of atoms, p reactants, q products
- ▶ $m \times p$ reactant matrix R is defined by

R_{ij} = number of atoms of type i in reactant R_j ,

$$i = 1, \dots, m, \quad j = 1, \dots, p$$

- ▶ with $a = (a_1, \dots, a_p)$ (vector of reactant coefficients)

Ra = (vector of) total numbers of atoms of each type in reactants

- ▶ define product $m \times q$ matrix P in similar way
- ▶ m -vector Pb is total numbers of atoms of each type in products
- ▶ conservation of mass is $Ra = Pb$

Balancing equations via linear equations

- ▶ conservation of mass is $\begin{bmatrix} R & -P \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = 0$
- ▶ simple solution is $a = b = 0$
- ▶ to find a nonzero solution, set any coefficient (say, a_1) to be 1
- ▶ balancing chemical equations can be expressed as solving a set of $m + 1$ linear equations in $p + q$ variables

$$\begin{bmatrix} R & -P \\ e_1^T & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = e_{m+1}$$

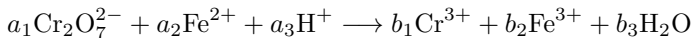
(we ignore here that a_i and b_i should be nonnegative integers)

Conservation of charge

- ▶ can extend to include charge, e.g., $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ has charge -2
- ▶ *conservation of charge*: total charge on each side of reaction must balance
- ▶ we can simply treat charge as another type of atom to balance

Example

- ▶ reaction to balance



- ▶ 5 atoms/charge: as Cr, O, Fe, H, charge
- ▶ reactant and product matrix:

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Balancing equations example

- balancing: system of equations (including $a_1 = 1$ constraint)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 & -3 & -3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Balancing equations example

- ▶ solving the system yields

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \\ 14 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ▶ the balanced equation is

