

ENM 3600: Introduction to Data-driven Modeling

Lecture #1: Primer on Linear Algebra and Scientific Computing



Lecture outline

A circular word cloud centered on the word "matrix". The words are arranged in concentric circles around the center, with the size of each word indicating its frequency or importance. The words include:

- matrices**, **vectors**, **vector**, **basis**, **linear**, **space**, **solution**, **operations**, **subspaces**, **orthogonal product**, **length**, **line**, **square entries**, **particular**, **polynomials**, **property**, **action**, **action**, **compute dimension**, **dependent formula**, **independent**, **scalars**, **operation**, **similar**, **method**, **range**, **represented range**, **lemma**, **homomorphism**, **nonzero**, **zero**, **theorem**, **rangespace**, **eigenvalue**, **representation**.

Scientific computing



Linear algebra



Matrix/vector calculus/operations

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Useful resources:

- <https://pabloinsente.github.io/intro-linear-algebra>
 - https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLZHQB0WTQDPD3MizzM2xVFitgF8hE_ab

Examples

Vocabulary:
Man, woman, boy,
girl, prince,
princess, queen,
king, monarch

Word → Vector

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
man	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
woman	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
boy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
girl	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
prince	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
princess	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
queen	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
king	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
monarch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Each word gets
a 1x9 vector
representation

Examples

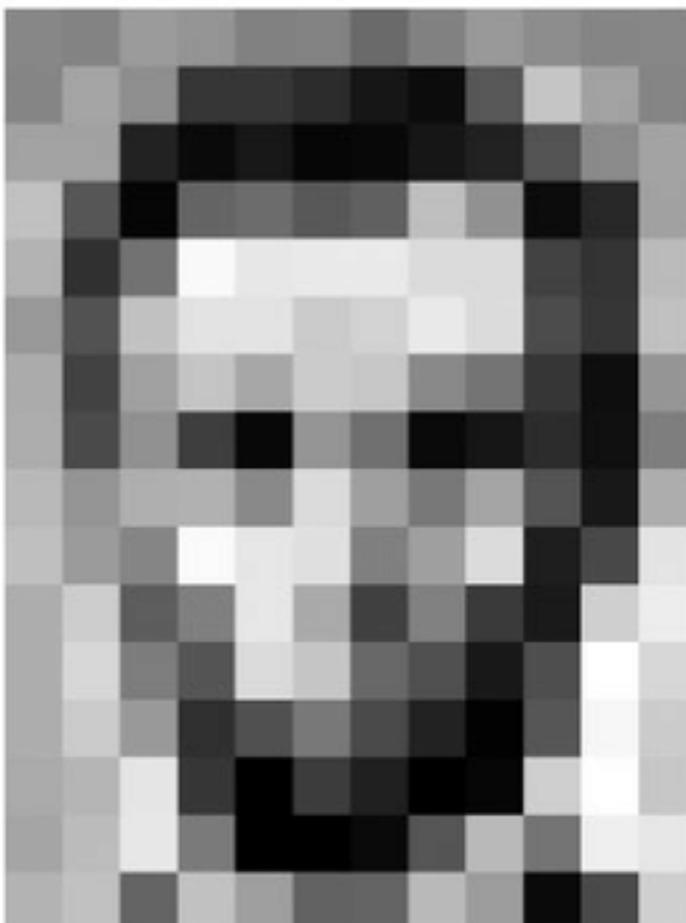
Image



Matrix



Vector

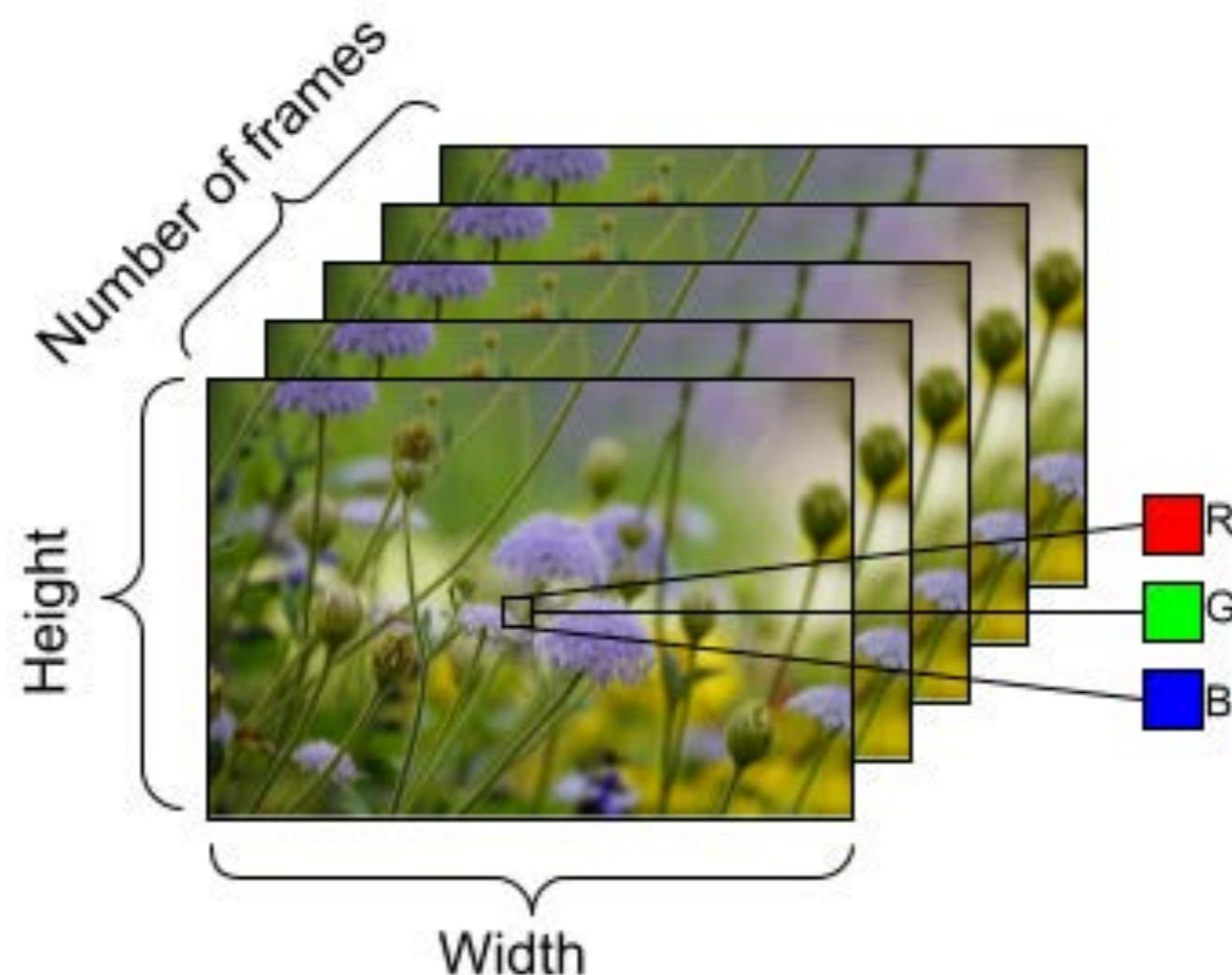


157	153	174	168	150	152	129	151	172	161	155	156
155	182	163	74	75	62	33	17	110	210	180	154
180	180	50	14	34	6	10	33	45	106	159	181
206	109	5	124	131	111	120	204	166	15	56	180
194	68	137	251	237	239	239	228	227	87	71	201
172	106	207	233	233	214	220	239	228	98	74	206
188	88	179	209	185	215	211	158	139	75	20	169
189	97	165	84	10	168	134	11	31	62	22	148
199	168	191	193	158	227	178	143	182	106	36	190
205	174	155	252	236	231	149	178	228	43	95	234
190	216	116	149	236	187	85	150	79	38	218	241
190	224	147	108	227	210	127	102	36	101	255	224
190	214	173	66	103	143	96	50	2	109	249	215
187	196	235	75	1	81	47	0	6	217	255	211
183	202	237	145	0	0	12	108	200	138	243	236
195	206	123	207	177	121	123	200	175	13	96	218

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206	109	5	124	131	111	120	204	166	15	56	180
194	68	137	251	237	239	239	228	227	87	71	201
172	106	207	233	233	214	220	239	228	98	74	206
188	88	179	209	185	215	211	158	139	75	20	169
189	97	165	84	10	168	134	11	31	62	22	148
199	168	191	193	158	227	178	143	182	106	36	190
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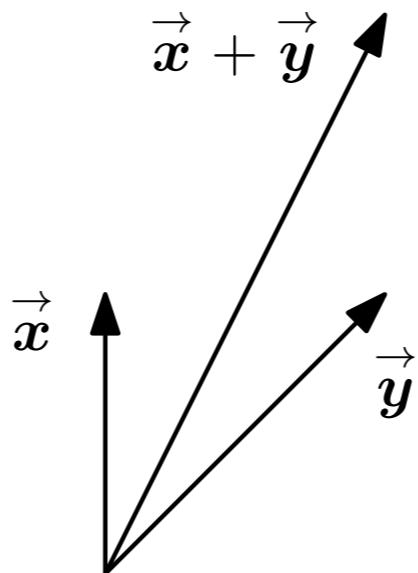
Timeseries

Image → Matrix → Vector

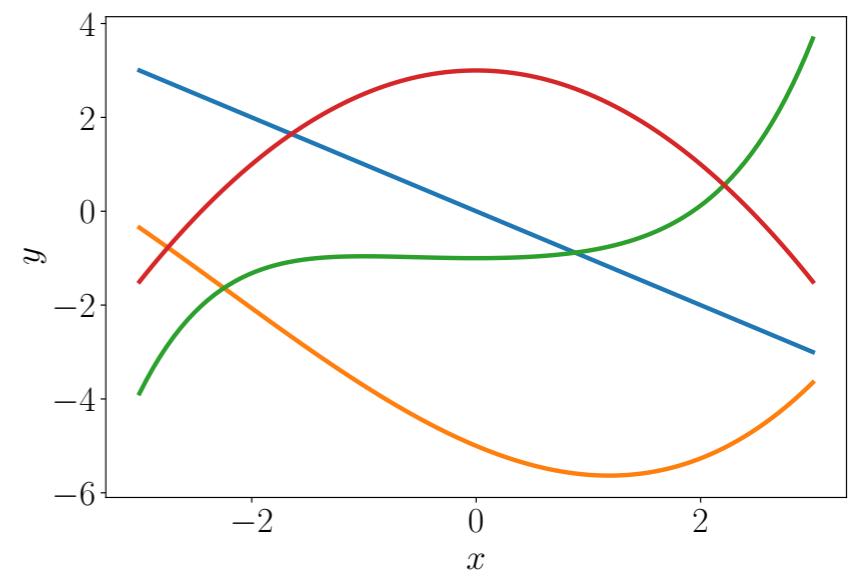


Vectors

- Basic definitions
- Vector operations (e.g. addition, subtraction, multiplication, etc.)
- Linear combinations
- Dot products
- Norms
- Vector/Linear spaces
- Linear (in)dependance
- Bases



(a) Geometric vectors.



(b) Polynomials.

Vector Norms

A **norm** $\|\mathbf{x}\|$ measures the "size" or "length" of a vector.

** p -norm:**

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_p = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^p \right)^{1/p}$$

Common norms:

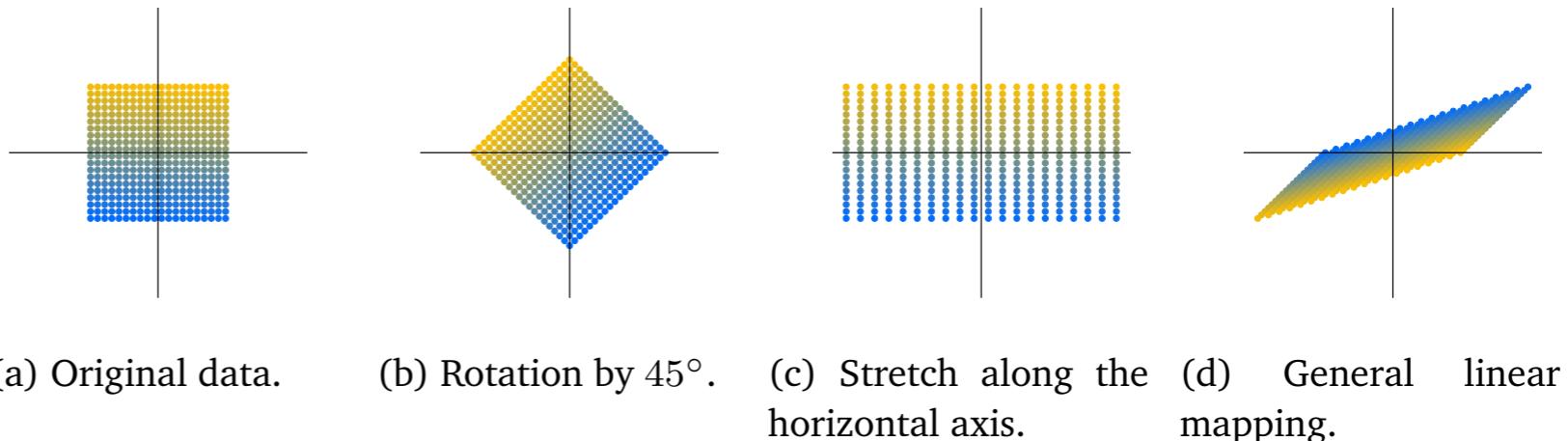
Norm	Formula	Interpretation
ℓ_2 (Euclidean)	$\ \mathbf{x}\ _2 = \sqrt{\sum_i x_i^2}$	Geometric length
ℓ_1 (Manhattan)	$\ \mathbf{x}\ _1 = \sum_i x_i $	
ℓ_∞ (Max)	$\ \mathbf{x}\ _\infty = \max_i x_i $	
ℓ_0 (pseudo-norm)	$\ \mathbf{x}\ _0 = \#\{i : x_i \neq 0\}$	Number of nonzeros

ML Applications:

- ℓ_2 regularization (ridge) encourages small weights
- ℓ_1 regularization (lasso) encourages sparse weights
- ℓ_0 "norm" counts features (used conceptually in feature selection)

Matrices

- Basic definitions
- Matrix operations (e.g. addition, subtraction, multiplication, etc.)
- Unit matrices, transposes, inverses
- Basic properties
- Norms
- Linear transformation of vectors
- Eigenvalues and eigenvectors
- Linear systems



$$\underbrace{\mathbf{A}}_{n \times k} \underbrace{\mathbf{B}}_{k \times m} = \underbrace{\mathbf{C}}_{n \times m}$$

For $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$, $\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$, we obtain

$$\mathbf{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 &= 1 \\ 4x_1 - 2x_2 - 7x_3 &= 8 \\ 9x_1 + 5x_2 - 3x_3 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 4 & -2 & -7 \\ 9 & 5 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Useful resources:

- https://see.stanford.edu/materials/Isoeldsee263/Additional2-matrix_crimes.pdf