

# Linear Transformation & matrix operations.

## Day 2: mathematics Assignment

### problem 1: Matrix Composition and non Commutativity.

$$\text{let } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Task A: manually compute the matrix product  $AB$ .

Task B: " " " " " "  $BA$ .

Task C: " " " " " "  $AB = BA$ ? honestly

explain why stretching then rotating produces a different result than rotating then stretching.

### Solution:

$$\text{Task A: } A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

### Task B:

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Task:  $AB \neq BA$

Geometric Explanation: order matters.

- stretch in  $x$  by 2 then rotating 90°

$$\text{stretch } x: (x, y) \rightarrow (2x, y)$$

$$\text{Rotate } 90^\circ \rightarrow (-y, 2x) \quad \left[ (u, v) \rightarrow (-v, u) \right]$$

- rotating 90° then stretch in  $x$  by 2.

$$\text{rotate } 90^\circ: (x, y) \rightarrow (-y, x)$$

$$\text{stretch } x: (-2y, x)$$

Both are not same.

Problem 2 Singular matrices and collapsing space.

Consider a transformation matrix  $C$ :

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Task A: Calculate the determinant of matrix  $C$ ,

Task B: Based on determinant, is matrix  $C$  invertible?



Task C: Geometrically, what happens to the 2D Cartesian plane when you apply transformation  $C$ ? How does this relate to the concept of linearly dependent features from Day 1?

Solution:

Task A:  $\det(C) = 1(4) - (2(2)) = 0$ .

Task B: Matrix  $C$  is not invertible (it is singular) because the  $\det$  is zero.

Task C:

Geometrically 2D plane collapses into a 1D line.

Look at the column of  $C$ :

$$C_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad C_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = 2C_1$$

Both column point same direction. That means they are linearly dependent.

Can't span 2D space.

$C_1, C_2$  are linearly Dependent.



Problem 3: solving a system of linear equations

you are training highly simplified linear classifier.  
you need to find the exact weights  $w_1$  and  $w_2$   
that satisfy the following system of equations based  
on two data points.

$$3w_1 + 2w_2 = 7$$

$$w_1 - w_2 = -1$$

Task A: Formulate this system in  $AW = b$

Task B: manually calc the inverse matrix  $A^{-1}$ .

Task C: Solve the weight vector  $W$  by computing  $A^{-1}b$

Solution: A: Matrix formation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Task B: } A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{5} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/5 & 2/5 \\ 1/5 & -3/5 \end{bmatrix}$$



Task C

$$W = A^{-1}b$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1/5 & 2/5 \\ 1/5 & -3/5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

The weights are  $w_1 = 1$ ,  $w_2 = 2$ .

$$\begin{bmatrix} F \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 \\ -1/2 & 3/2 \end{bmatrix}$$