

# Linear algebra

m행 n열, m by n 행렬,  $m \times n$  행렬

모든 데이터는 숫자로 되어 있고 이는 길게 벡터로 표현 가능

길게 생긴 벡터 : column vector(열/세로 벡터)

차원을 늘리고 점만 찍으면 됨

# Matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

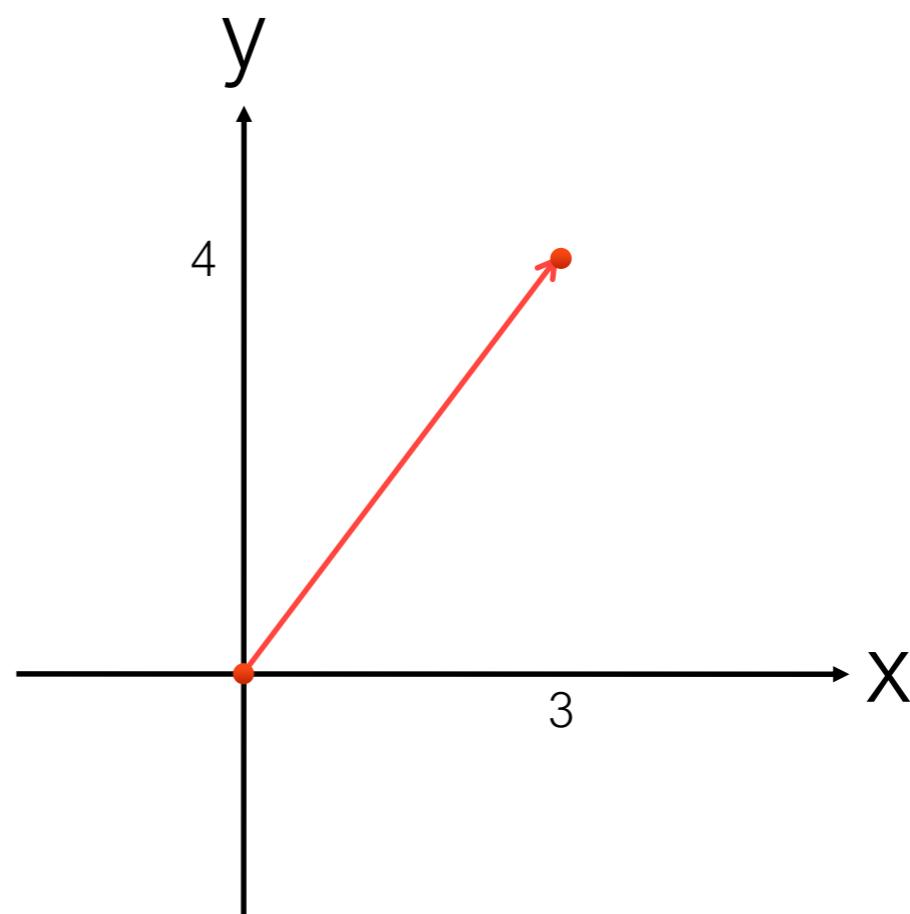
# Vectors

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_m \end{bmatrix}$$

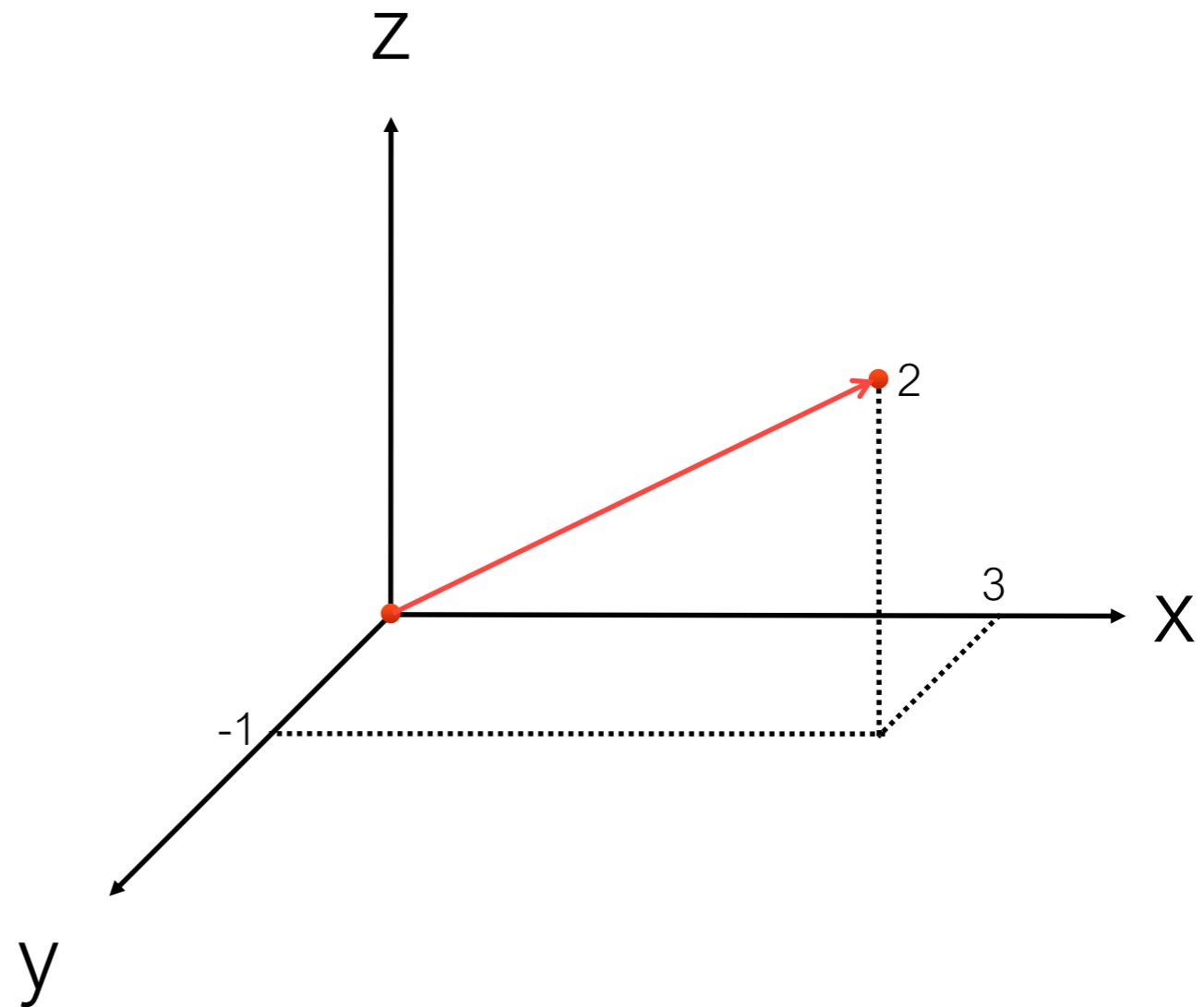
$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc} a_1 & \cdots & a_n \end{array} \right]$$

a sequence of numbers

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

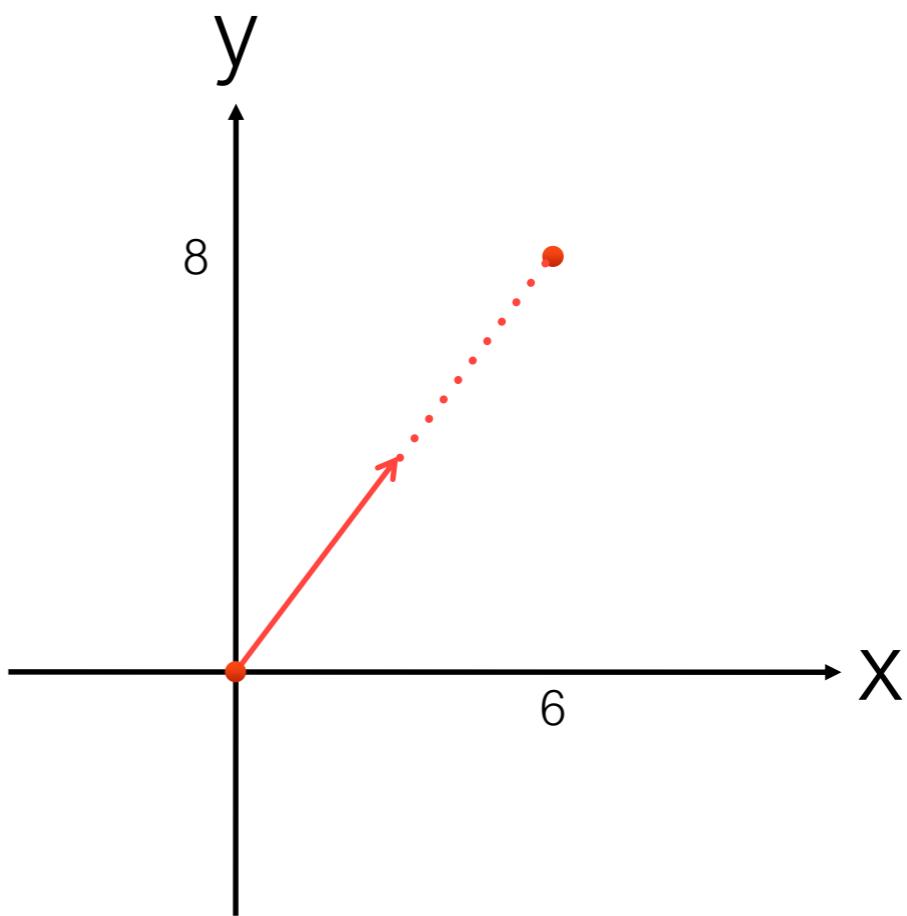


$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

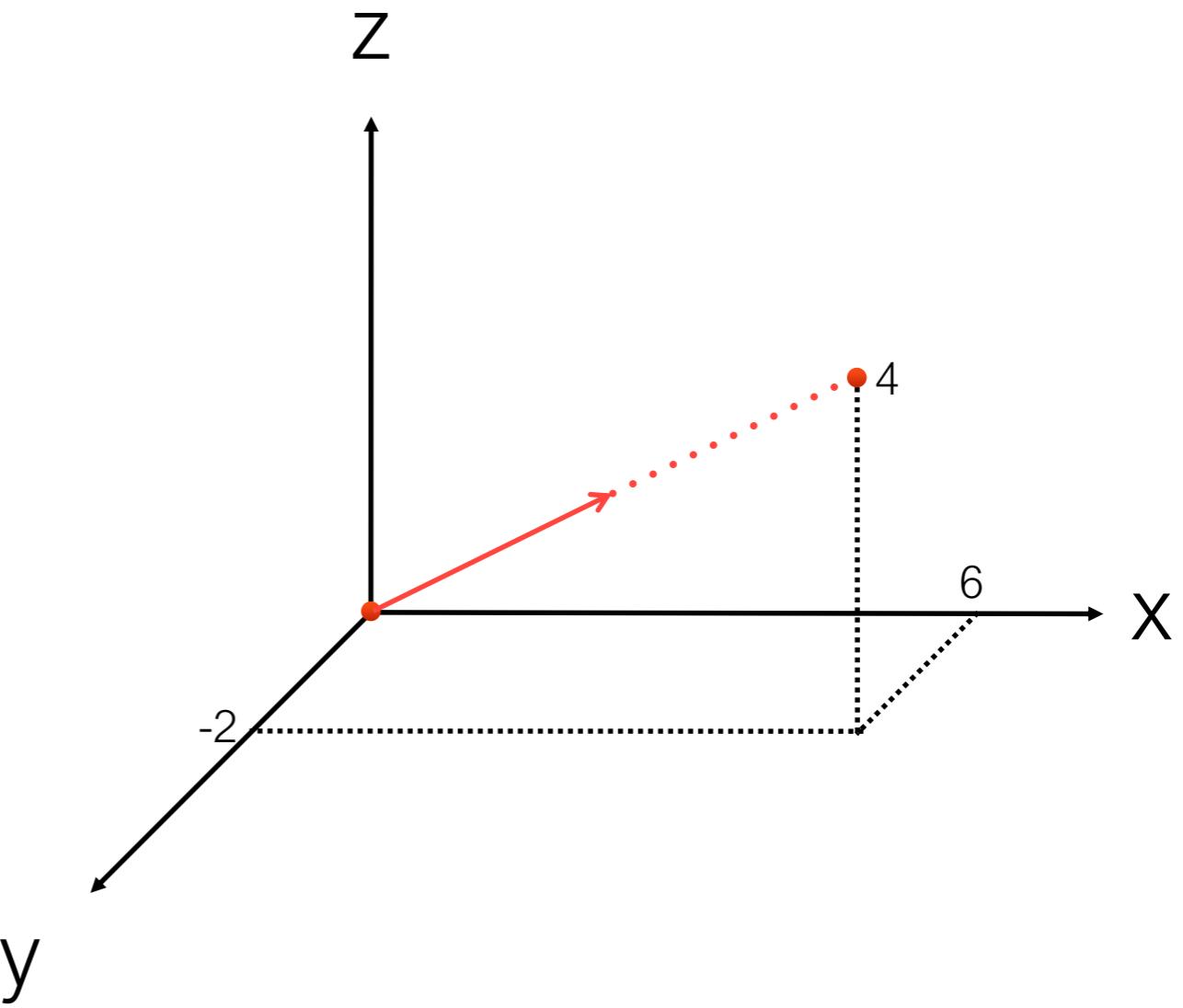


vector multiplication

$$0.5 \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

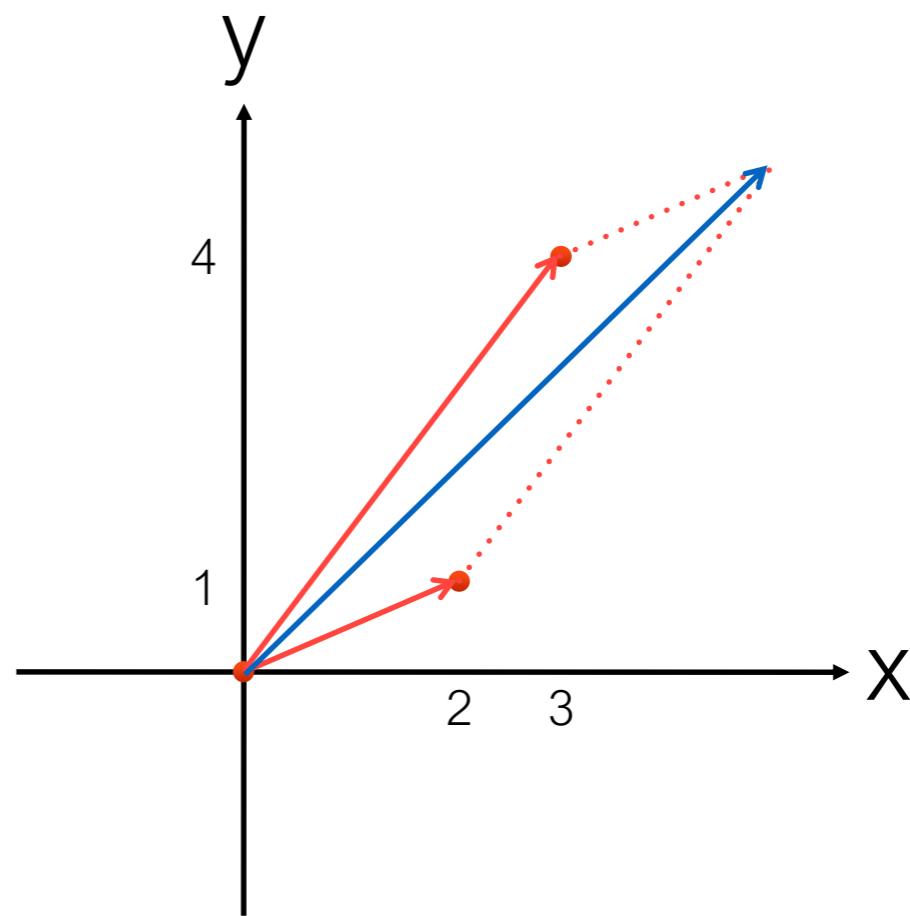


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

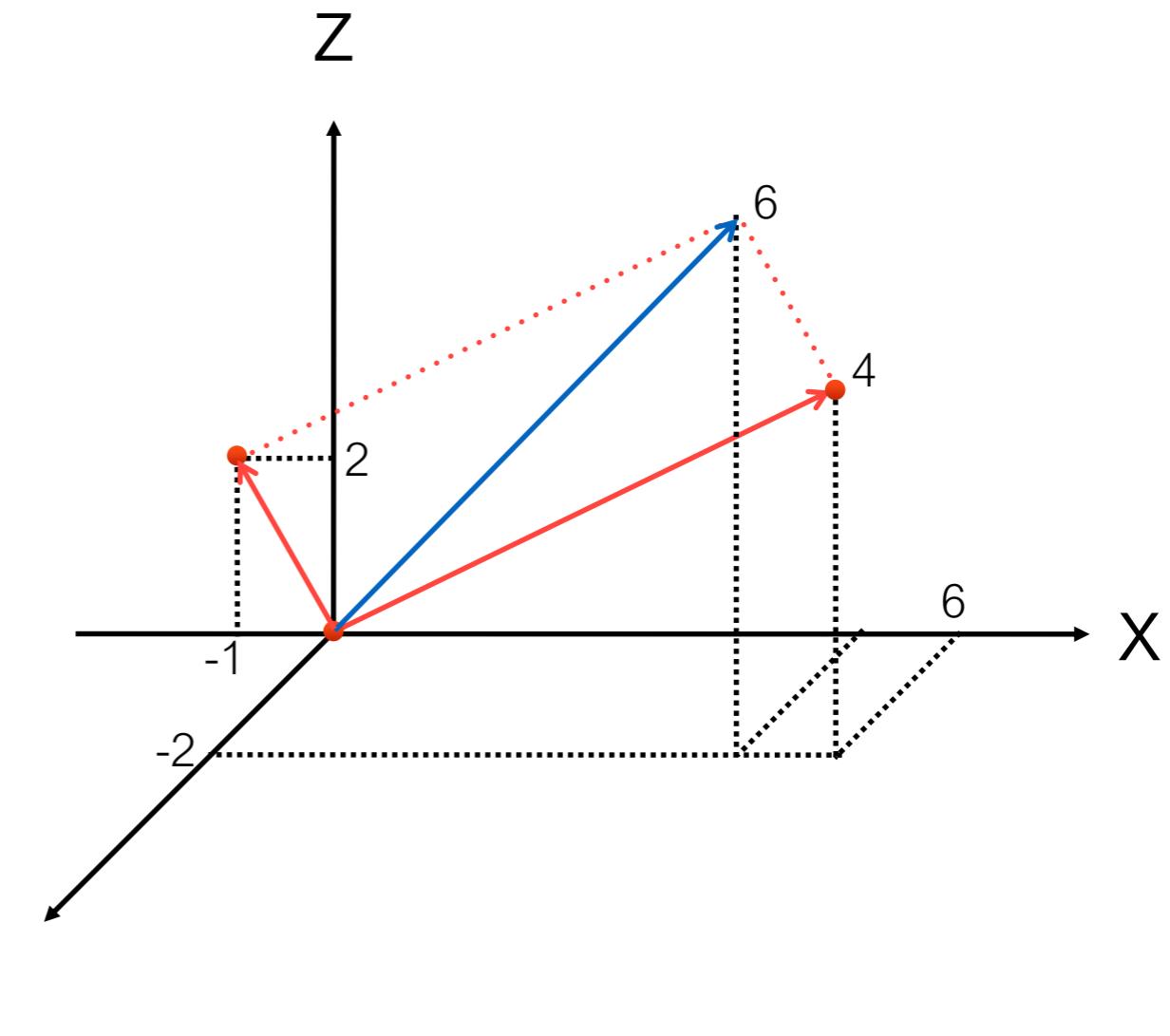


# vector addition

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Vector spaces

Requirements  
to become a vector space:  
**linear combinations**  
still stay in the space

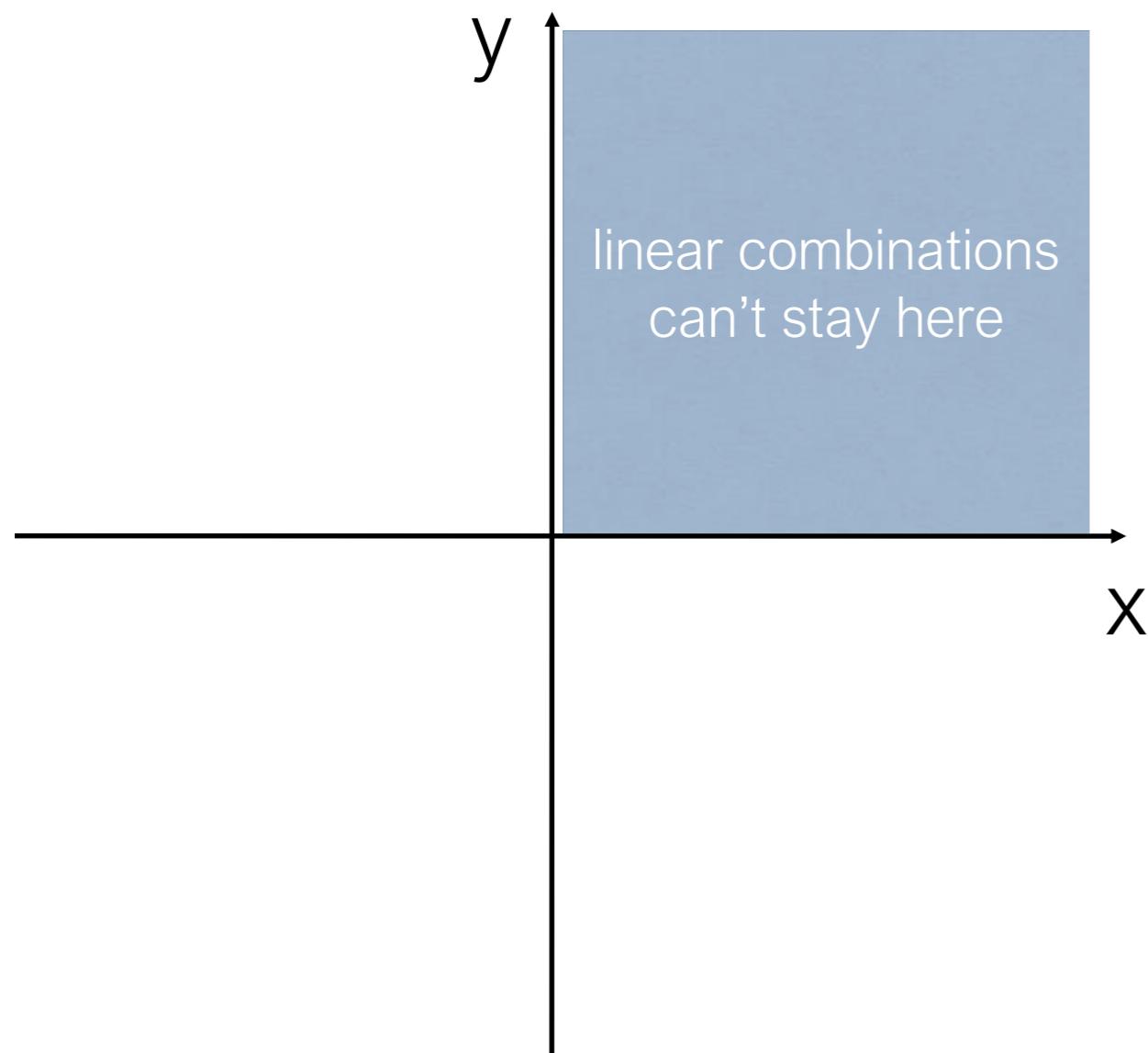
$v$ 와  $w$ 는 차원이 같은 두 개의 벡터  
 $c$ 와  $d$ 는 그 앞에 곱해지는 것

단순히 곱하고 더하기만 했을 때 linear combinations

# linear combinations

The diagram shows two vectors originating from the same point. The first vector, labeled  $c \cdot v$ , points upwards along the vertical axis. The second vector, labeled  $d \cdot w$ , points diagonally upwards and to the right. Their sum, represented by a diagonal line segment connecting the origin to the tip of the second vector, is labeled  $c \cdot v + d \cdot w$ . Vertical arrows at the ends of the vectors indicate they are vectors, while the label "scalars" below the first vector indicates it is a scalar multiple of a vector.

# e.g., not a vector space



Vector space  
→무수히 많은 여러 벡터들이  
만들어내는 공간  
→1사분면 속 두 점을 Linear  
combination해버리면 그 값이  
어디로 틀지 모름  
→Vector space는 linear  
combination을 포함해 모든 것을  
포함한 공간  
→1차원, 2차원, 3차원...의 모든  
공간

$$R^1, R^2, R^3, \dots, R^n$$

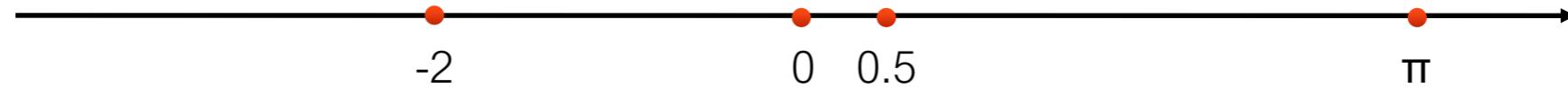
$R^1$  = 실수의 1차원 공간  
 $R^2$  = “ 2

$R^n$  space  
consists of all vectors  
with n components

만약  $n = 3 \rightarrow$  3차원은 3개의 모든 벡터들이 채워져있는 공간

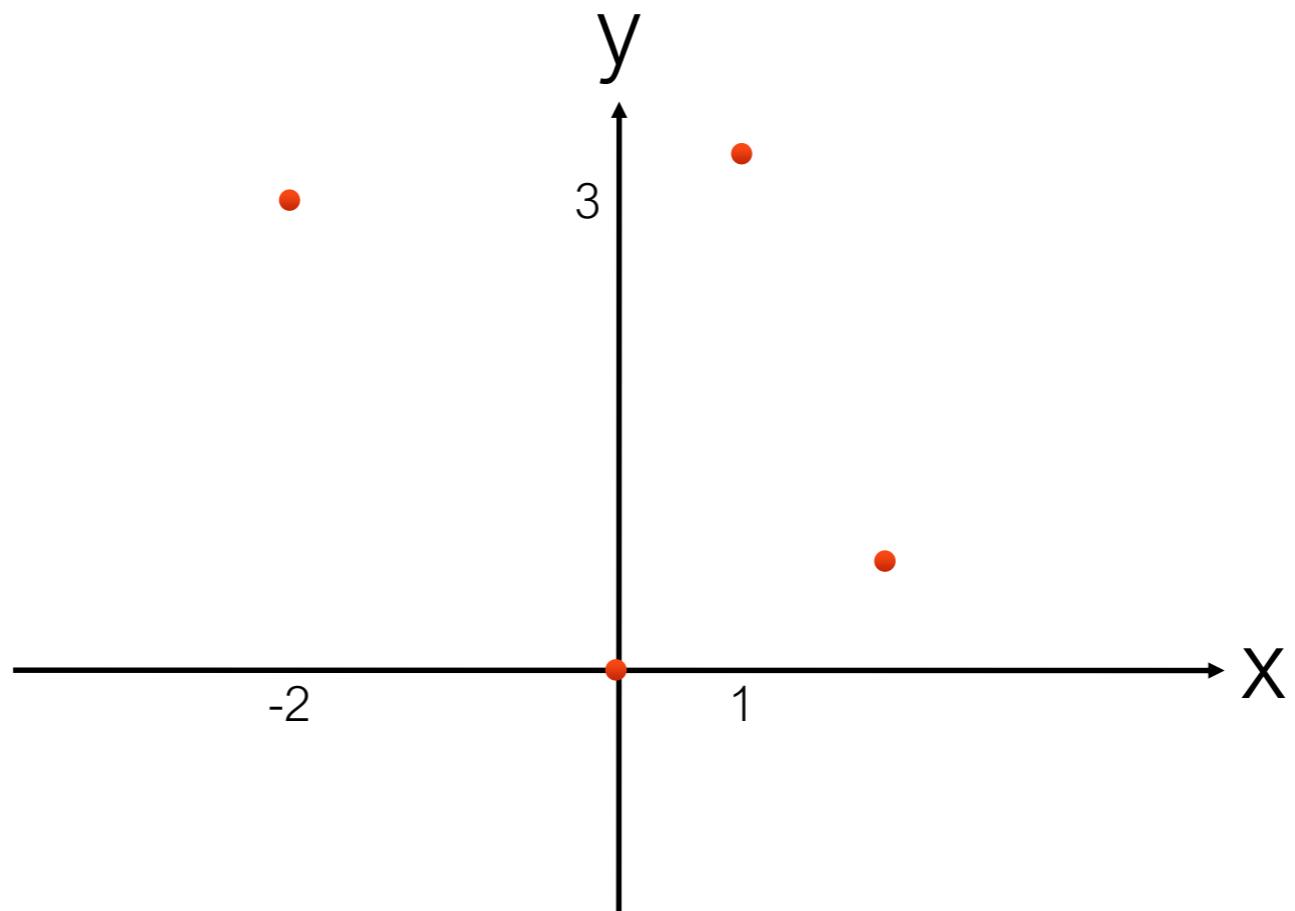
$$R^1$$

$[0], [\pi], [-2], [0.5], \dots$



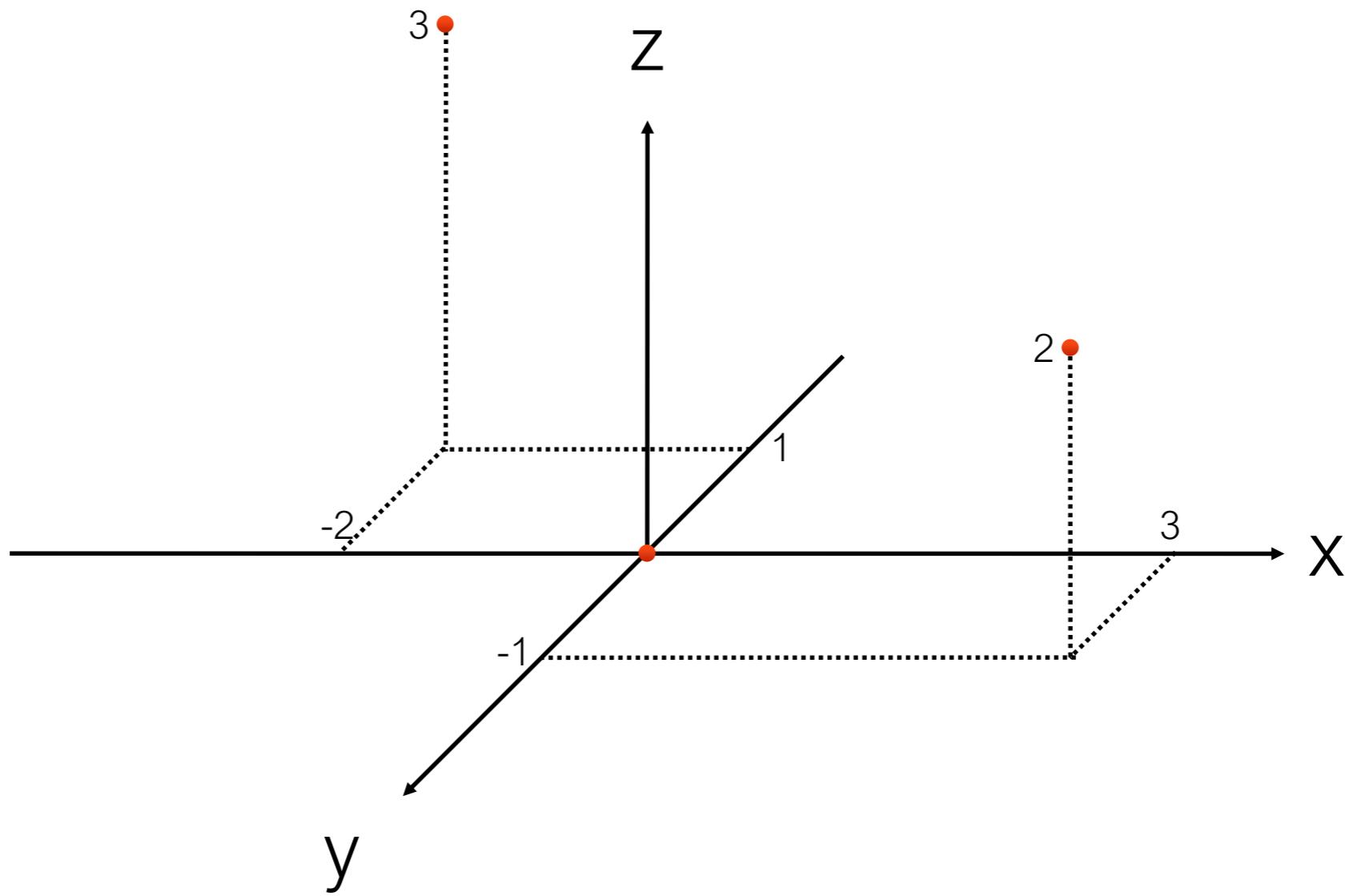
$R^2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \pi \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} \\ 0.7 \end{bmatrix}, \dots$$



$R^3$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \dots$$



$R^n$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ \vdots \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ \vdots \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{5} \\ \vdots \\ \pi \end{bmatrix}, \dots$$

N개의 component가 그 공간을 다 채우면 됨

# Column space

Column vector의 차원은 column space를 넘어서지 않는다.

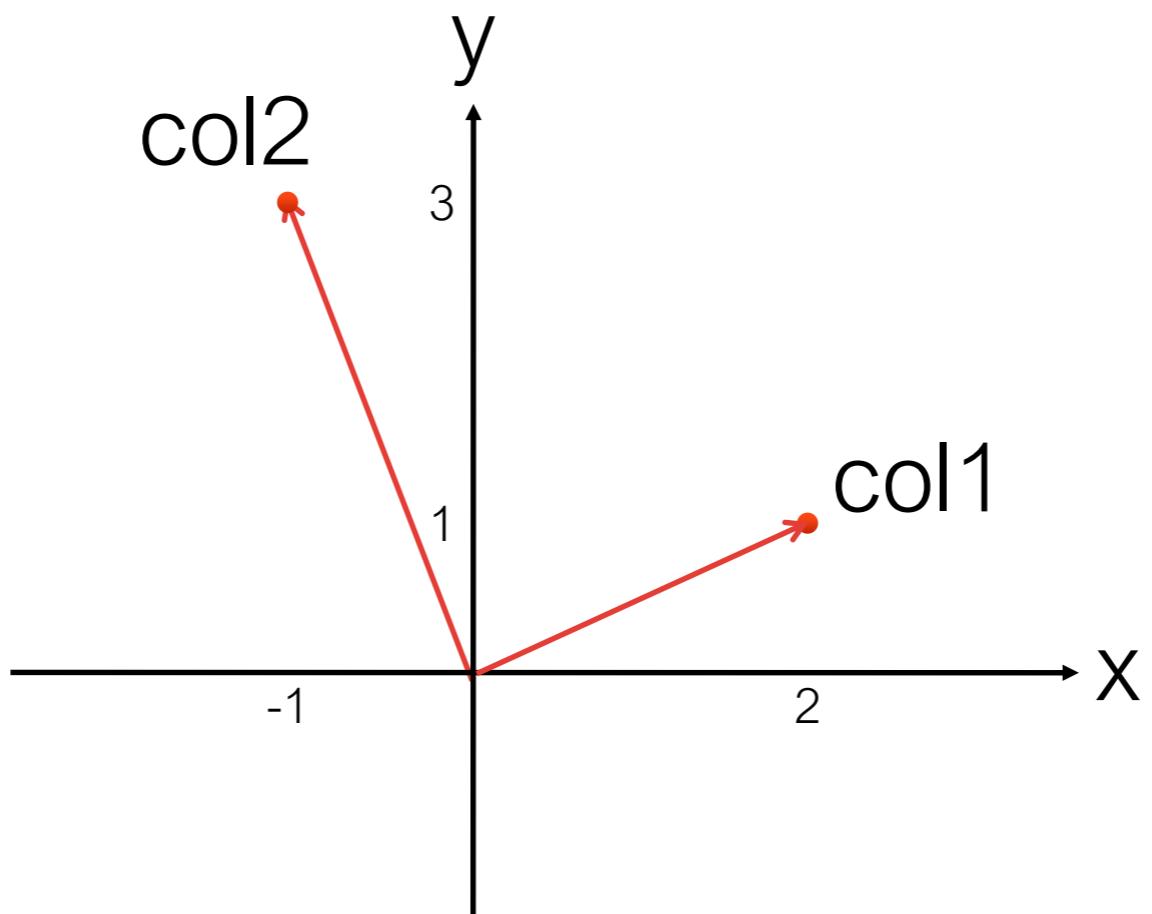
Columns of  $A^{mxn}$  in  $R^m$ ,  
all their linear combinations  
form a subspace:  
column space,  $C(A)$

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

Column vector 2개  
2 -1  
1 3

이걸 2차원에 찍으면 2개의 점 생김

이걸 linear combination 해보면 또 다른 지점에 값이 생김 ... 이 과정을 무한대로 하면 이 두 column vector가 하나의 plane이 됨, 모든 space가 채워짐



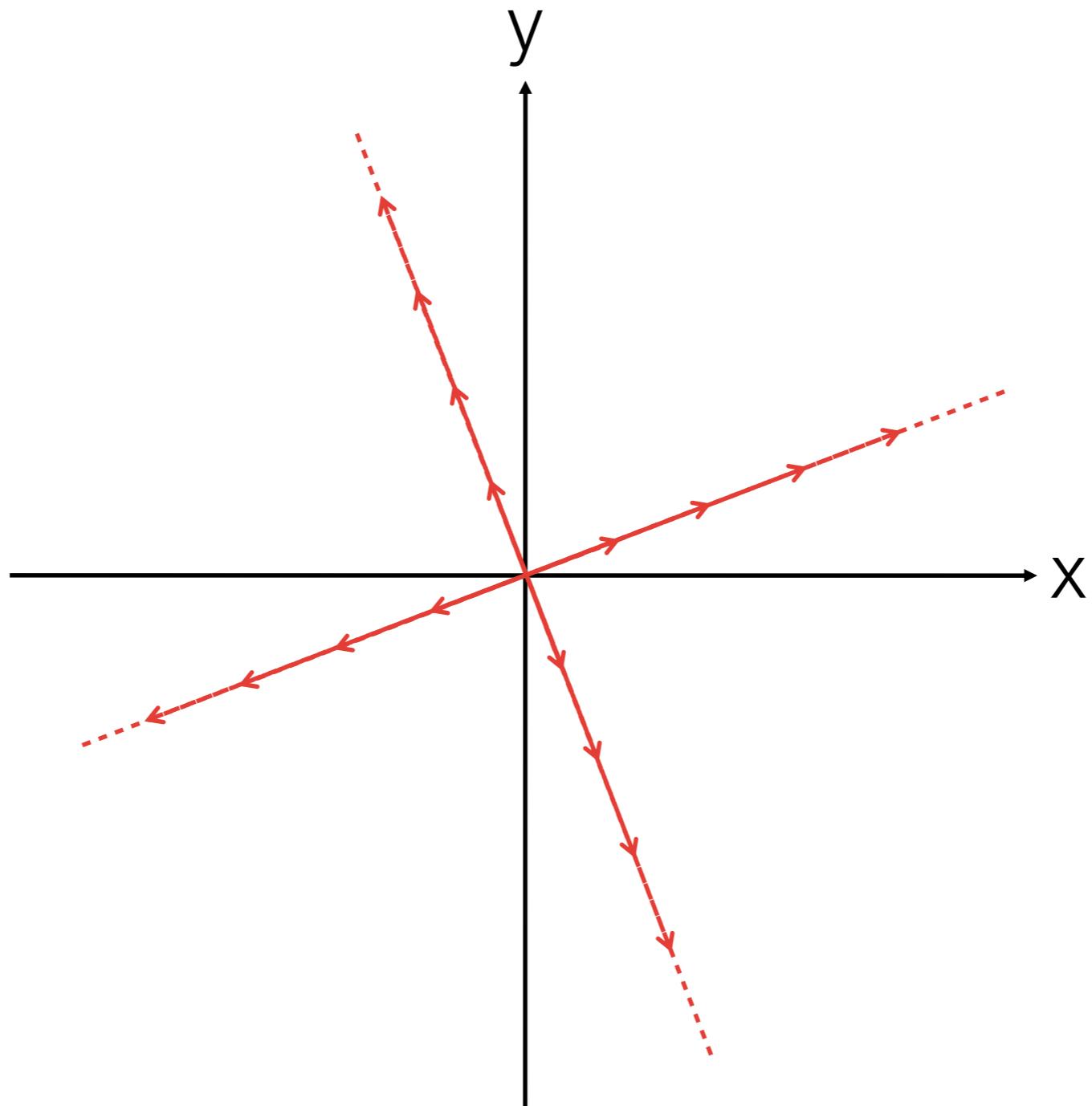
원점과 두 column vector를 모두 연결하면 삼각형이 만들어짐, 삼각형은 평면 위에 있는 것이고 이것을 쭉 확장시킬 수 있음

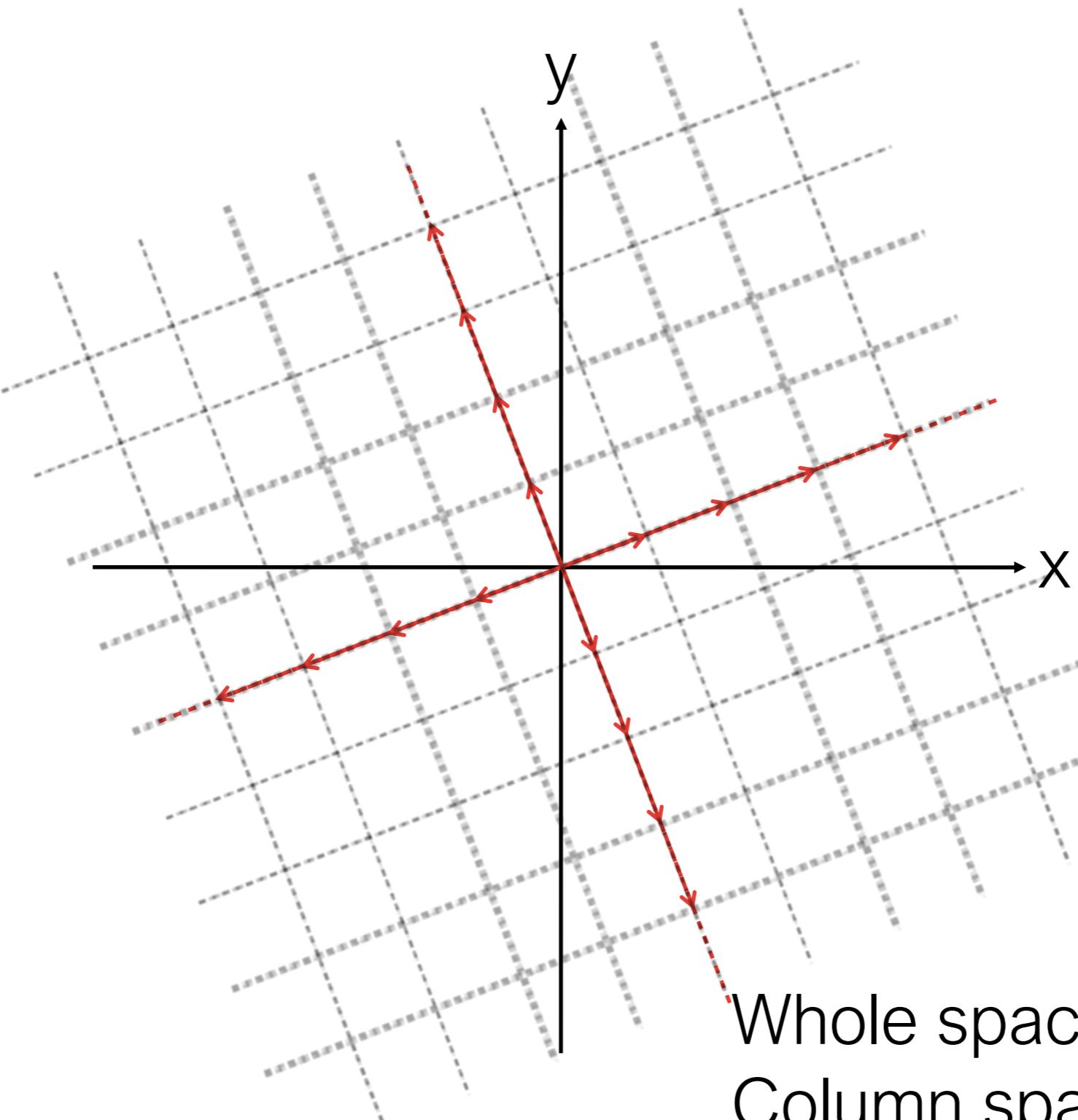
col1 & 2 NOT on a line  
-> independent

Independent하다 = 두 개의 col이 동일선상에 있지 않음

Independent한 두 개의 값의 linear combinations는 무수한 공간을 채울 수 있음

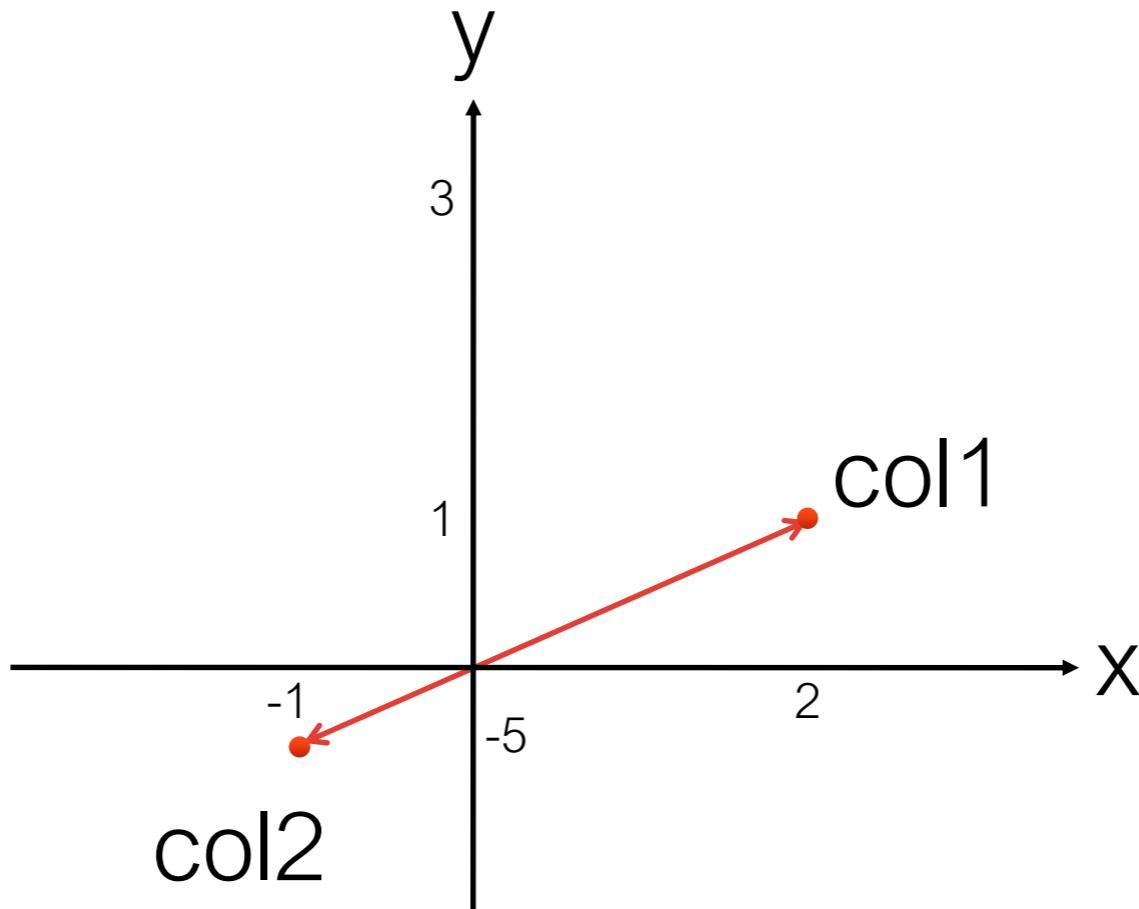
all their linear combinations?





Whole space:  $\mathbb{R}^2$   
Column space:  $\mathbb{R}^2$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -0.5 \end{bmatrix}$$

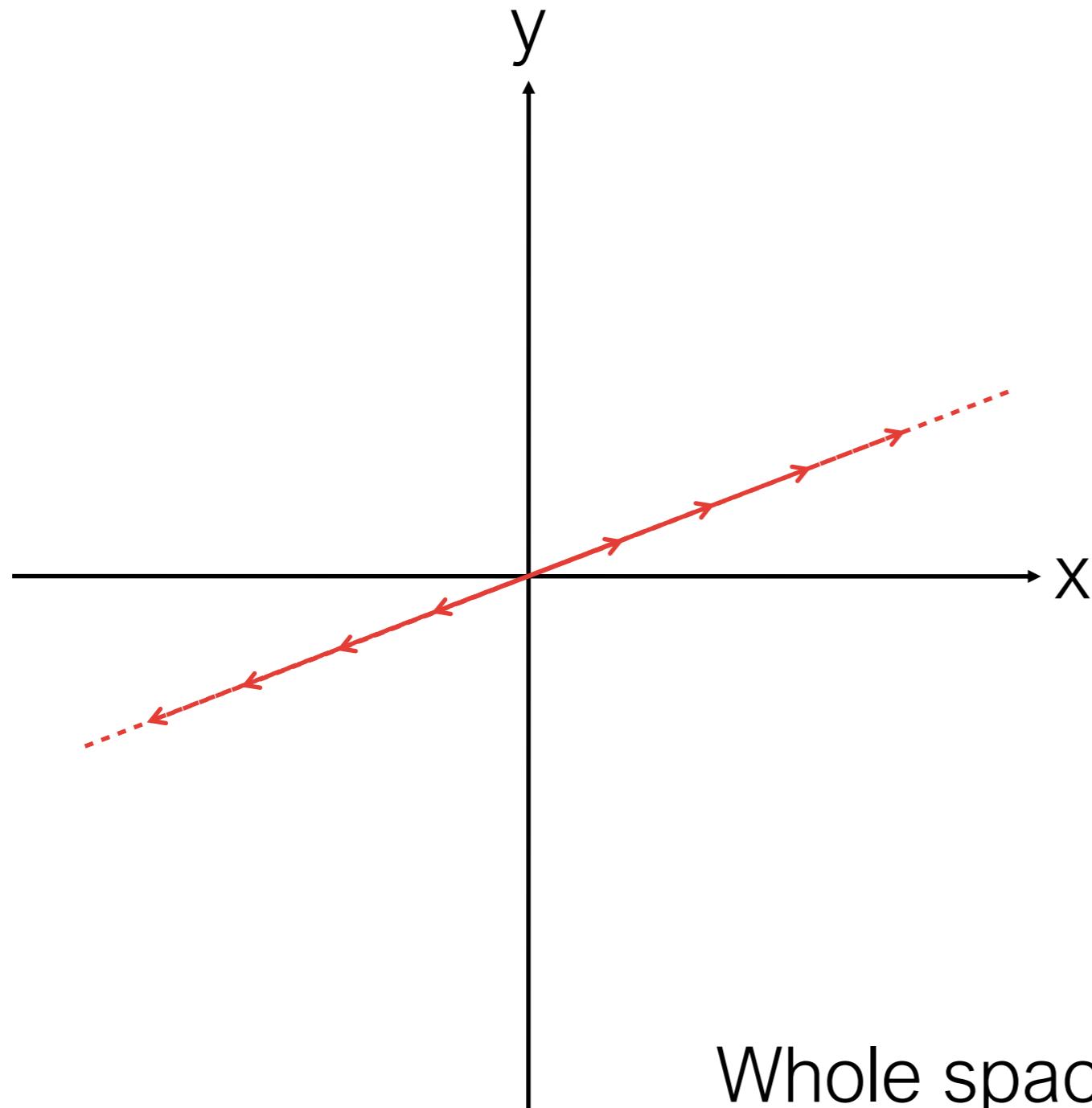


두 개가 한 라인 선상에 있음 → dependent

두 column vector가 있을 때 이걸 spanning하는 경우는 원점과 연결했을 때 삼각형이 나오고 이 삼각형을 확장시키는 것 단 이 경우 column vector는 independent함

col1 & 2 on a line  
-> dependent

all their linear combinations?



두 개를 합쳐봤자  
라인선상에만 값이  
나옴

→ Whole space는  
2차원(원래 벡터가  
2차원이니까) 그치만  
column space는  
 $L(\text{ine})$ , 1차원에 불과함

$\dim(\text{whole space})$

$n \text{ rows}$

$\dim(\text{column space})$

$n \text{ of independent columns}$

Whole space가 몇 차원인지는 행렬에 몇 개의 row가 있는지를 찾으면 됨  
Column space는 그 중에서 몇 개의 independent한 column이 있는가에 의해  
결정됨 만약 기하적으로 independent하지 않다면, 같은 line에 있다면  
일차원

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Whole space:  $\mathbb{R}^3$

Column space:  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Whole space:  $\mathbb{R}^3$

Column space: P

Col 2는 col 1의 2배

어떤 한 벡터에서 뭘 곱한 값은 기존 벡터와 동일선상에 존재함  
P Plane 2 차원

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Whole space:  $\mathbb{R}^3$

Column space:  $P$

$$\text{Col 3} = \text{col 1} + \text{col 2}$$

때문에 col 3은 독립적이지 않음

Col 1과 col 2가 독립적인 것이지 col 3은 독립적이지 않음, column space를 결정하는 데 있어 아무런 영향 X

$\therefore$  column space = plane

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 4 & 8 & 16 \end{bmatrix}$$

Whole space:  $\mathbb{R}^3$

Column space: L

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Whole space:  $\mathbb{R}^3$

Column space:  $P$

직사각형의 행렬 이전까지는 정방행렬 다뤘던 것

Column vector 2개가 3차원 속에서 짹힘  $\rightarrow$  whole space는 3차원  
여기서 independen한 column은 2개  $\rightarrow$  column space는 2차원

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

transpose

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Whole space:  $\mathbb{R}^2$

Column space:  $\mathbb{R}^2$

2 by 3

Column vector 3개, whole space는 2차원

But 다른 column을 쓰는데도 column space는 여전히 2차원

# Four spaces in a matrix

Whole space는 column의 관점에서도 row의 관점에서도 존재

An  $m \times n$  matrix  
has two whole spaces:  
 $\mathbb{R}^m$  and  $\mathbb{R}^n$

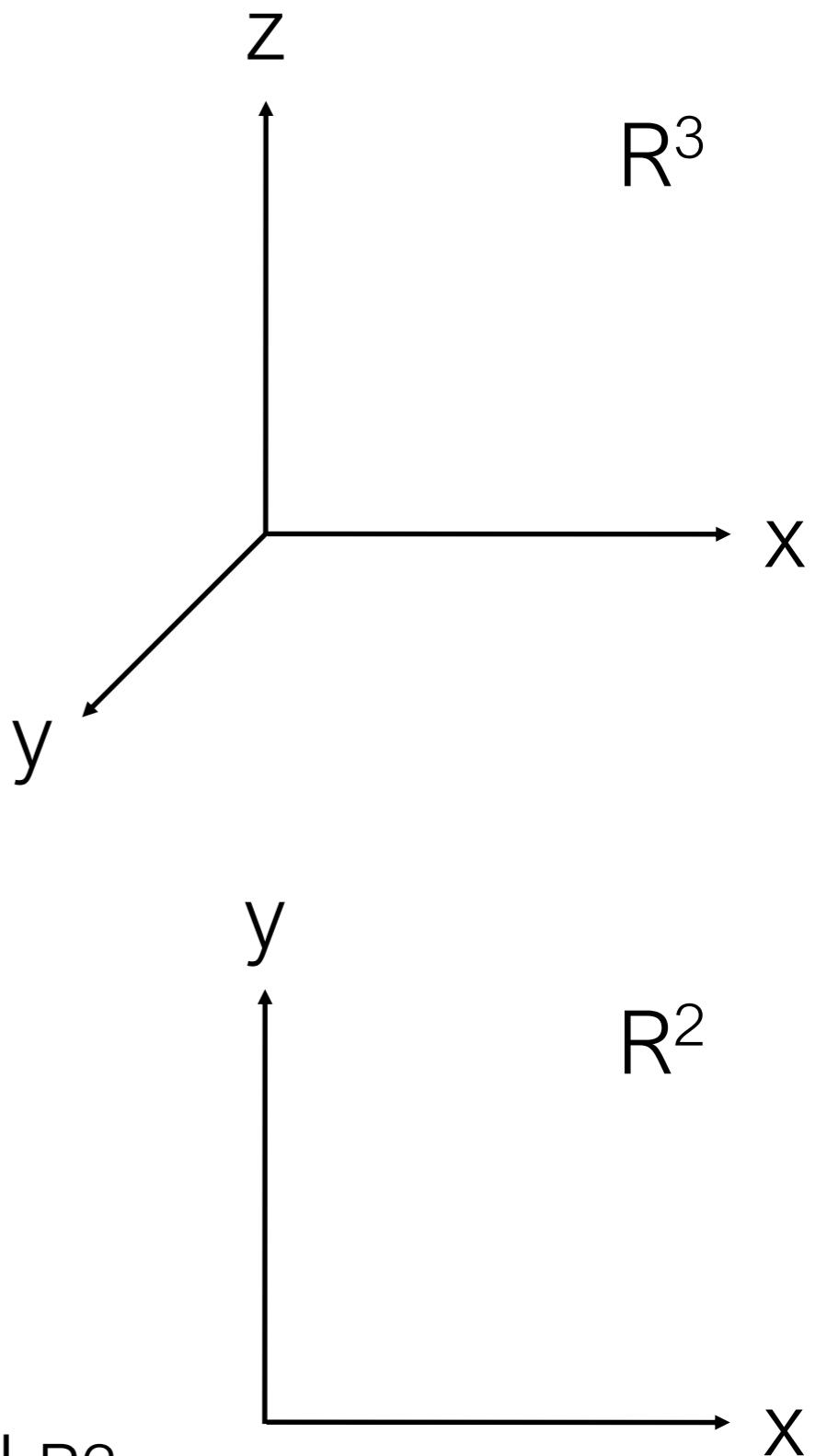
m by n  
→Whole space 2개

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

*whole space (row)*

*whole space (column)*

Column의 관점에서 123 246이 찍히는 것은 3차원  $\mathbb{R}^3$   
 Row의 관점에서 12 24 36이 찍히는 것은 2차원  $\mathbb{R}^2$



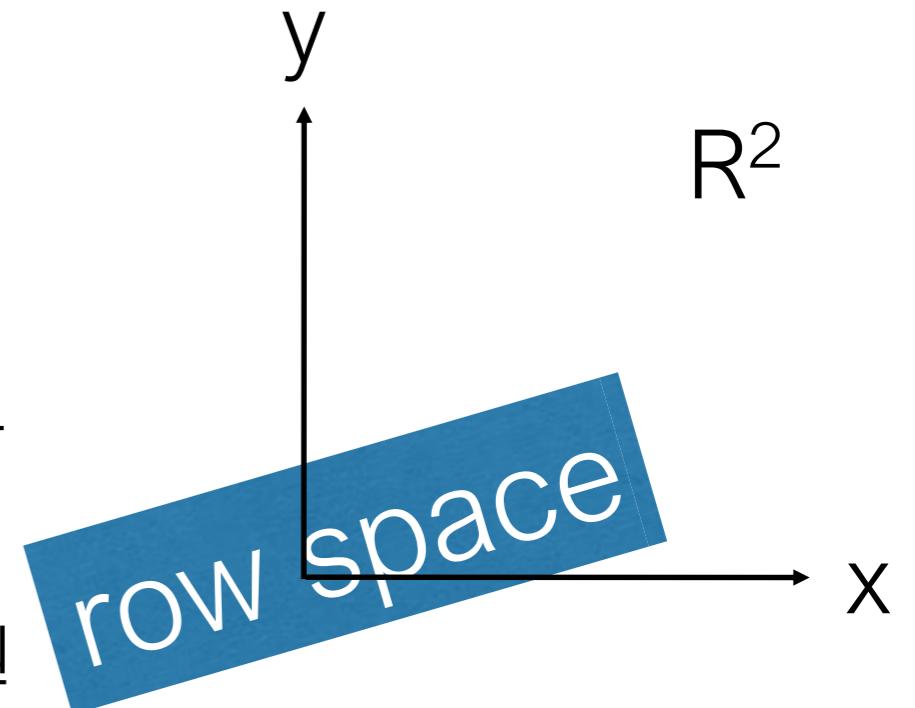
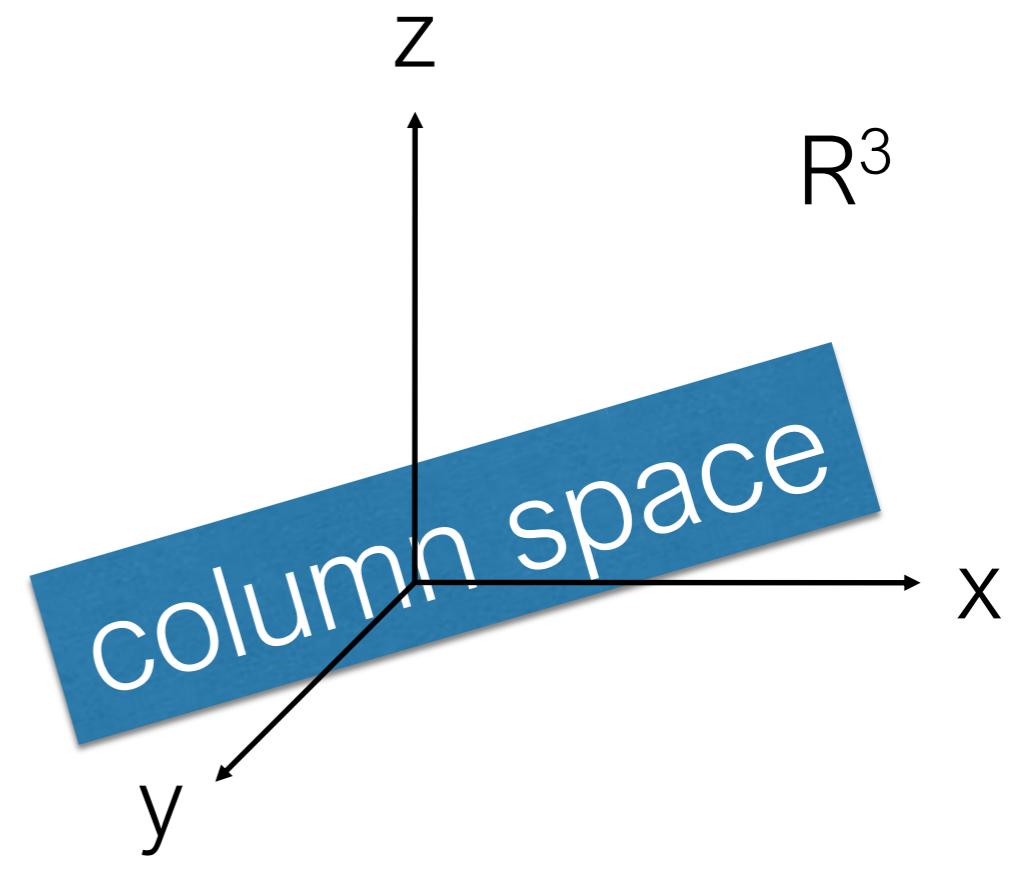
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

*whole space (row)*

*whole space (column)*

Column 방향으로 whole space는 3차원  
 Col 1과 col 2는 dependent함  $\rightarrow$  column space는 1차원,  
 아무리 linear combination으로 연장을 해봤자 표현할 수 있는  
 것은 1차원  $\rightarrow$  나머지는 2차원은 Null space에 해당

만약 Independent했다면 vector들이 만들어내는 공간은 2차원  
 근데 plane 자체가 column space라면 총 3차원에서 1차원이  
 남고 이것 역시 null space



$$Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \dots$$

null space

Null space

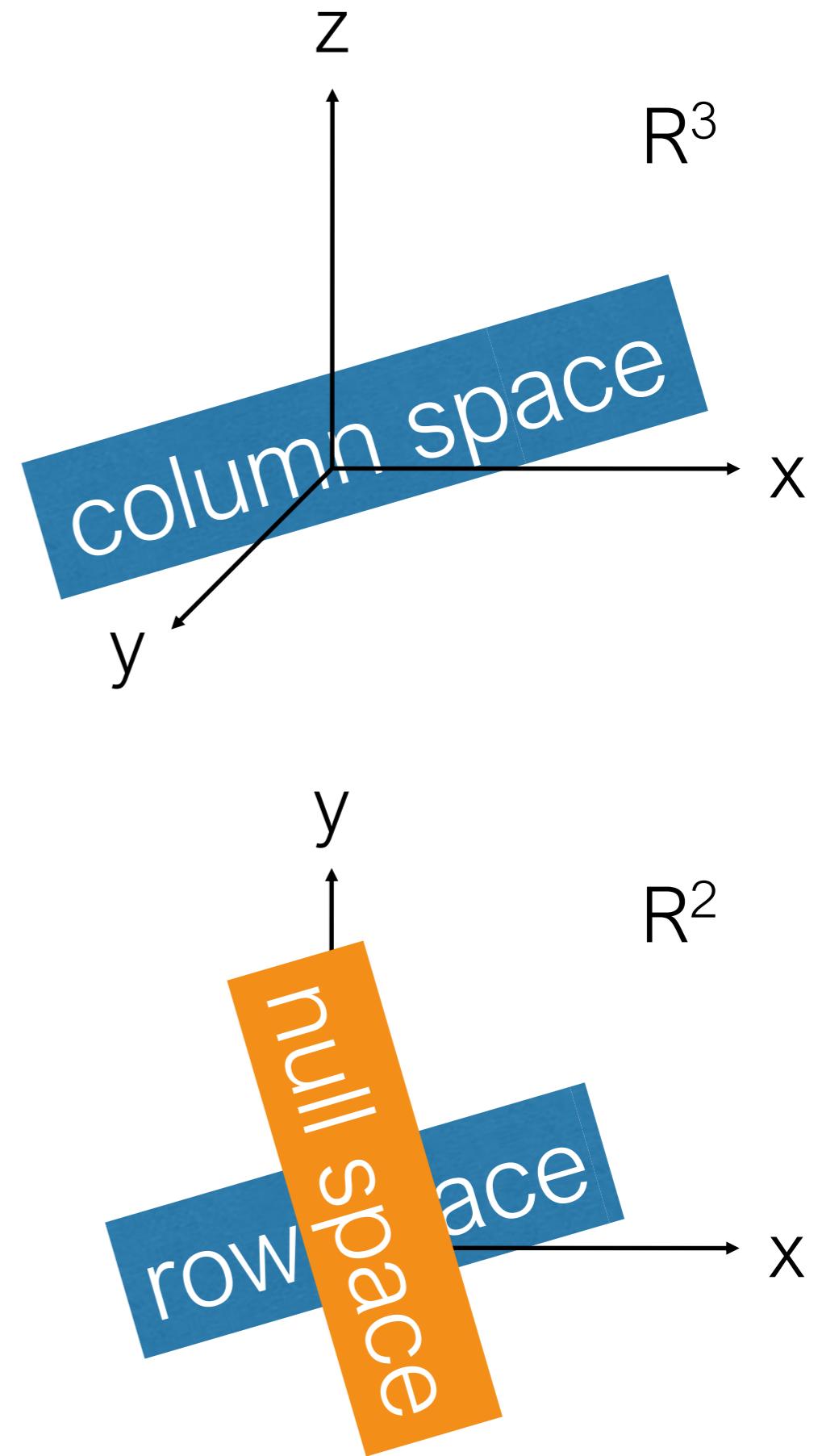
→ Whole space에서 column space를 정의하고 나서 남은 나머지가 모두 null space에 해당

→ (수학적 정의) 어떤 행렬이 있을 때 무엇을 곱하던지 간에 반드시 0이 되는 모든 가능성이 있는 \_, \_를 null space라고 한다

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

*whole space (row)*

Whole space의 일부/전체를 차지하는 column space가 있고 그것을 제외한 나머지가 null space



$$xA = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

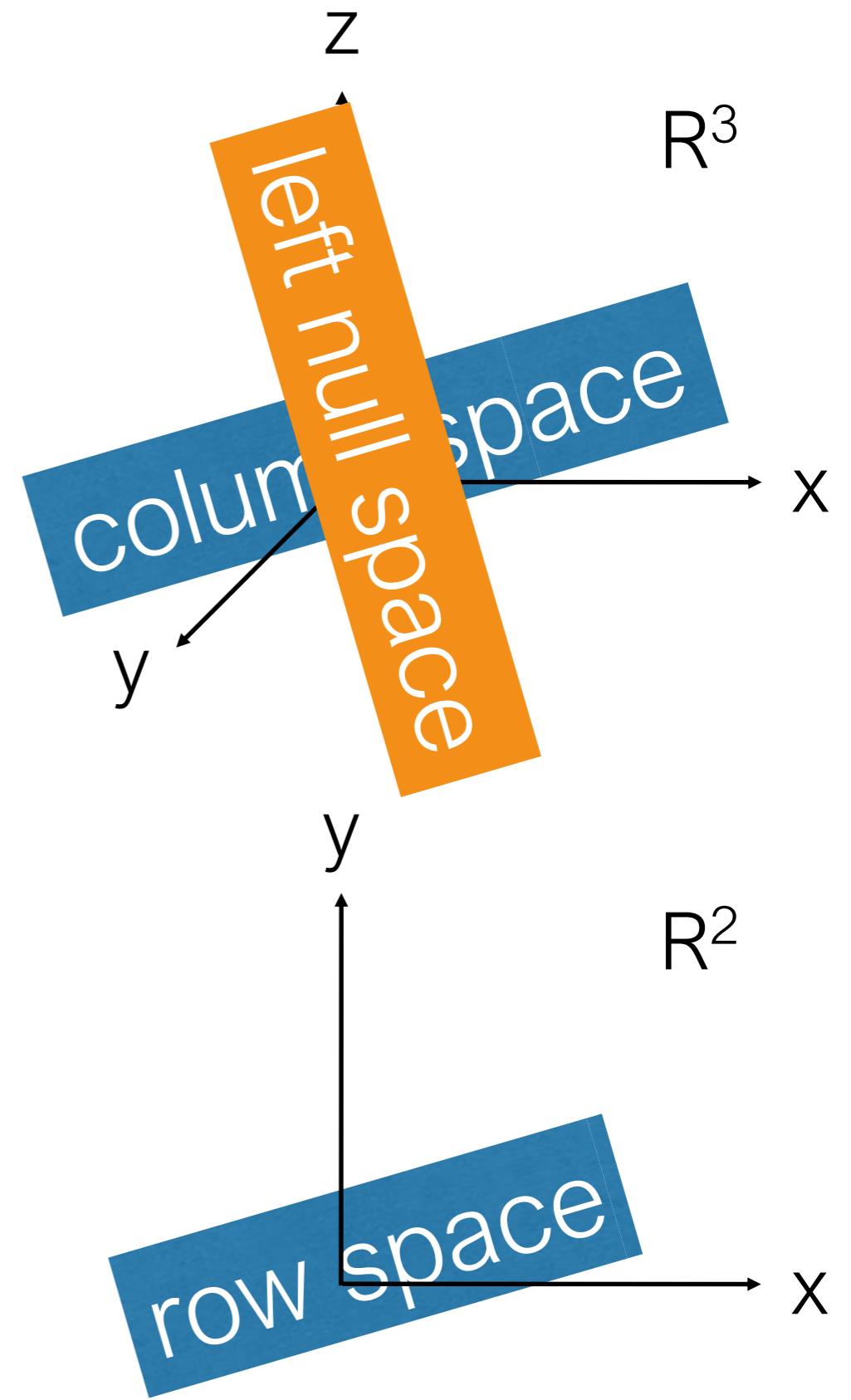
$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right], \\ & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right], \\ & \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} -1 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right], \dots \end{aligned}$$

left null space

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

*whole space (column)*

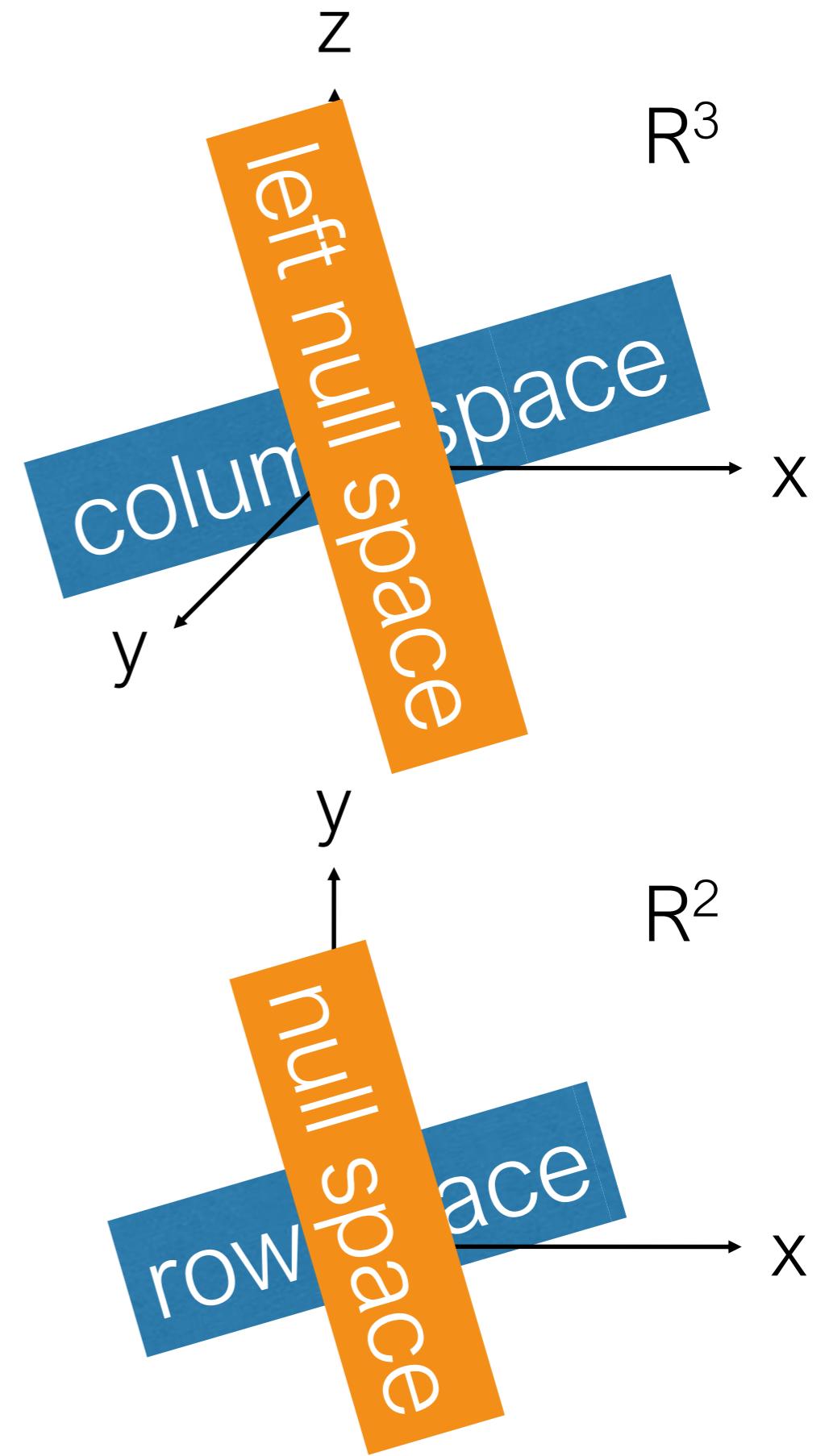
*whole space (row)*

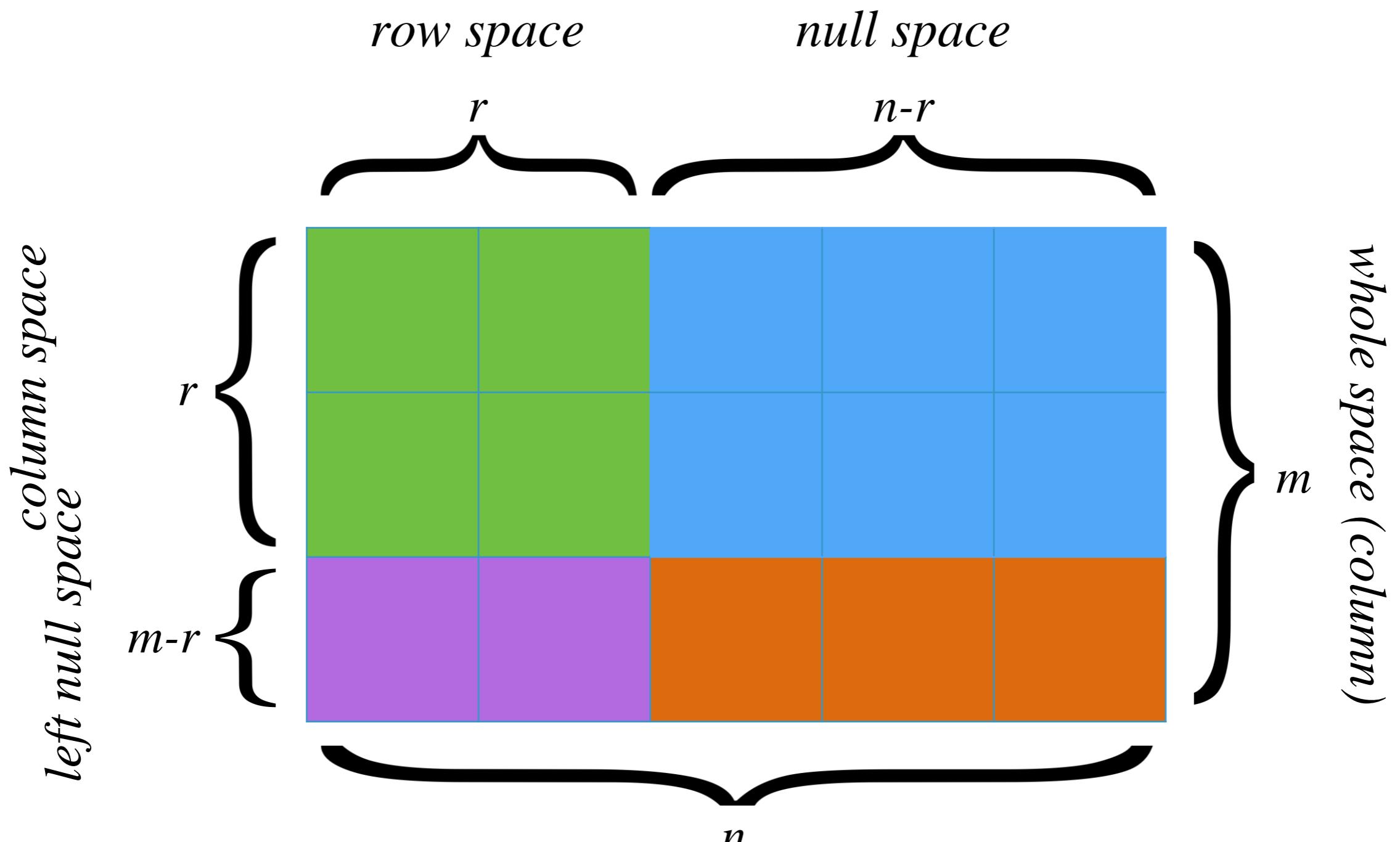


$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

*whole space (column)*

*whole space (row)*





*whole space (row)*

let  $m$  by  $n$  행렬이 있다

→ whole space가 있고

→ Column space는 whole space보다 같거나 작게 존재 (절대 whole space보다 크게 존재할 수 없음)

→ Column space를 제외한 공간은 null space

→ Row space 또한 whole space보다 같거나 작게 존재 (절대 whole space보다 크게 존재할 수 없음)

→ Row space를 제외한 공간은 null space

Whole space 두 가지 접근 방법: column, row

# Linear transformation

왜 Linear?

→ 곱하고 더하기 했기 때문

왜 transformation?

→ 차원도 바꾸고 숫자도 바꿨기 때문

$$Ax \rightarrow b$$

$x$  = 입력벡터

$b$  = 출력벡터

$x$ 라는 입력벡터 차원과  $b$ 라는 출력벡터의 차원은 반드시 같아야 한다/아니다.

A에 따라서 출력벡터의 차원이 정의가 됨

$x$ 를  $b$ 로 바꿔주는 transformation matrix는 A

1. place  $x$  on original grid
2. transform  $x$  onto A grid
3. read transformed  $x$   
on original grid ( $=b$ )

example 1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & -0.4 \\ 0.4 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 1.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

X

입력

출력

↑ transformation matrix  
 인공지능 행렬연산에 해당하는 뿐  
 (가변)

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ 은  $\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 1.3 \end{bmatrix}$ 으로 바뀝니다

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

=



basis vector 가 가장 기본적인 것, 모든 경우에 적용

original grid

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & -0.4 \\ 0.4 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}$$

basis vector

basis vector

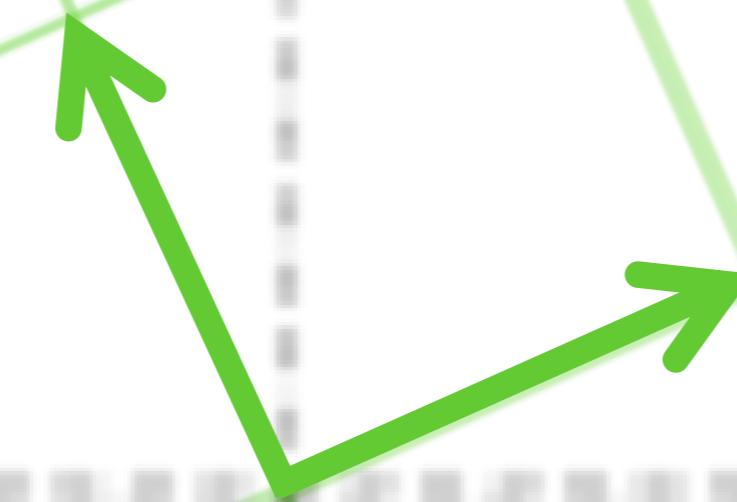
A (transformation) grid

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

계산 x 기하적으로 이동시키지 않아 나온

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 1.3 \end{bmatrix}$$

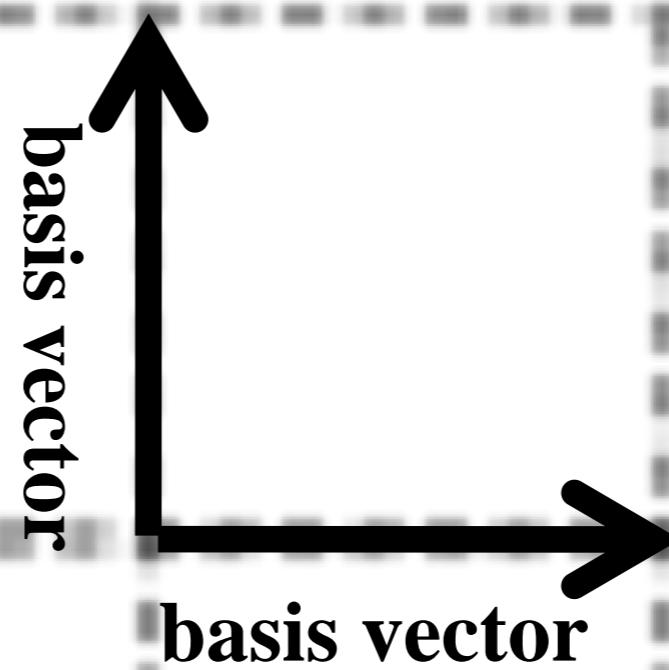
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



example 2

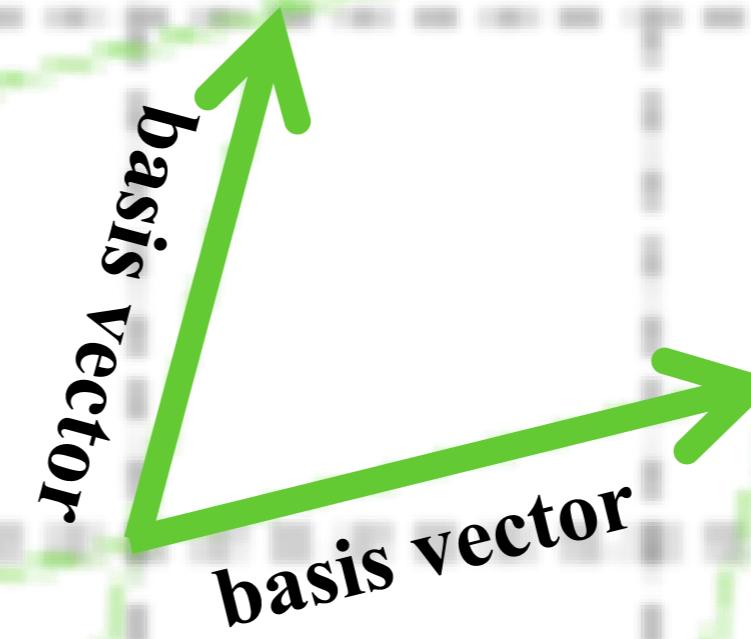
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.25 & 0.25 \\ 0.25 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ 1.25 \end{bmatrix}$$


$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



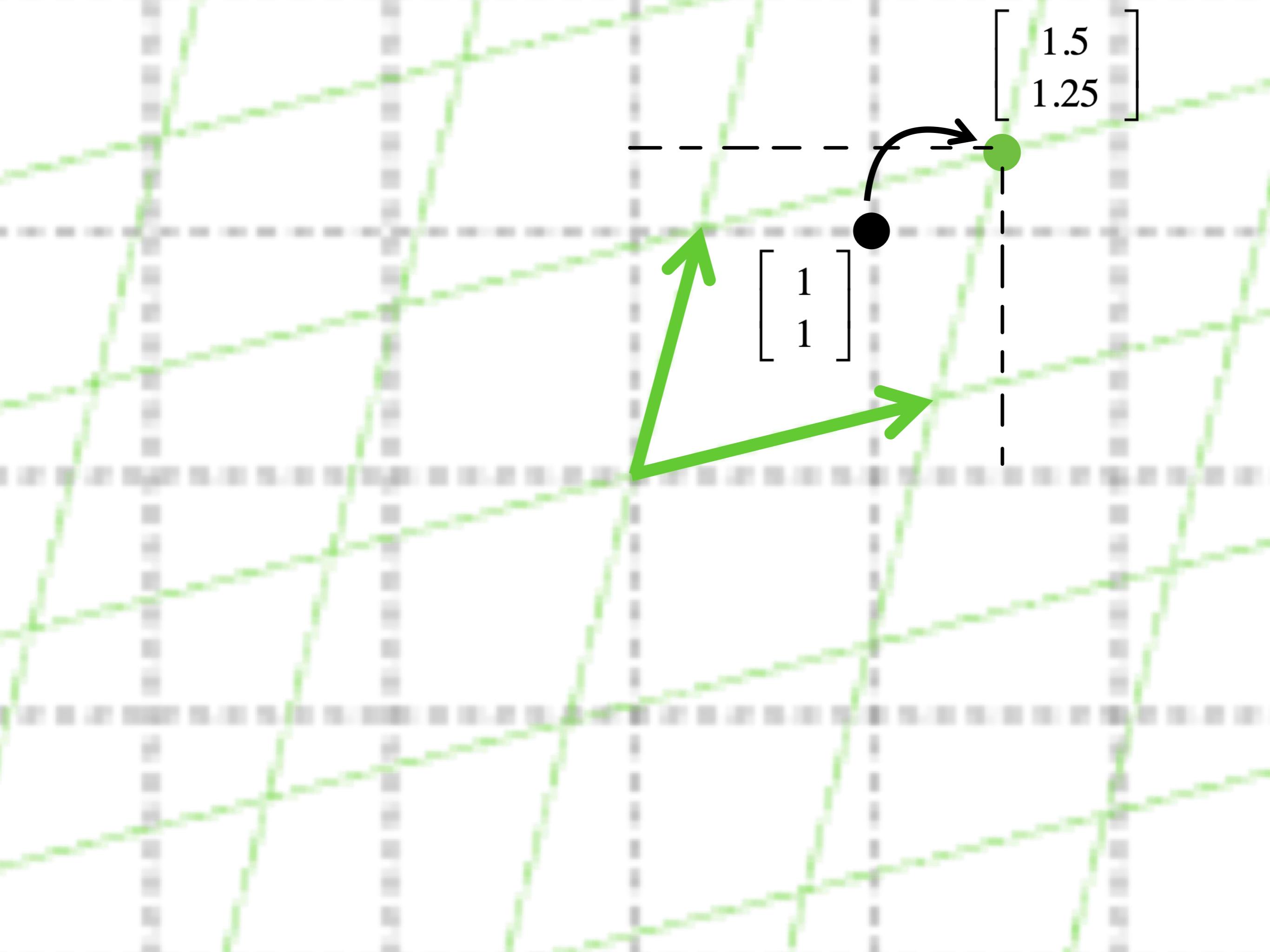
original grid

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.25 & 0.25 \\ 0.25 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



A (transformation) grid

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

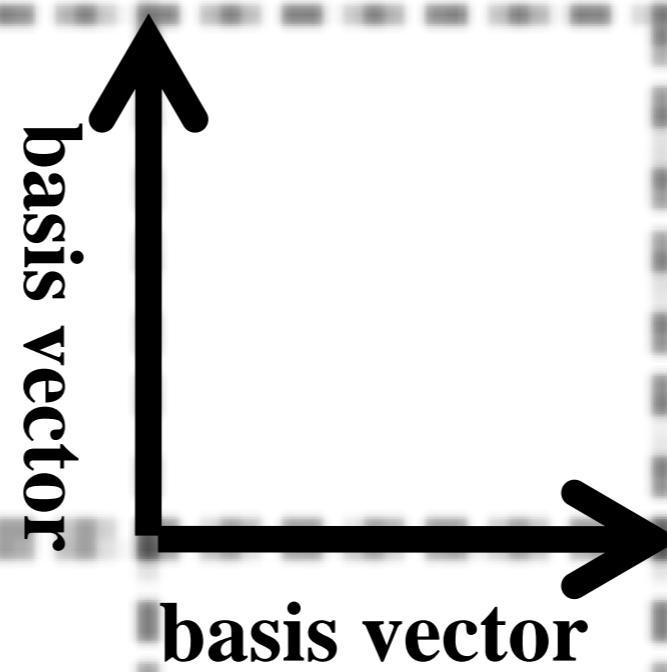


example 3

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.25 & 0.125 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ 0.375 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



original grid

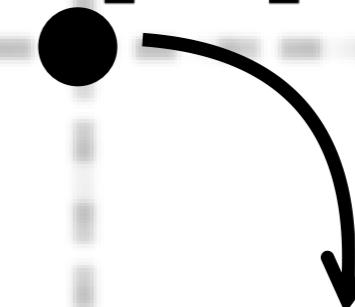
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.25 & 0.125 \end{bmatrix}$$



A (transformation) grid

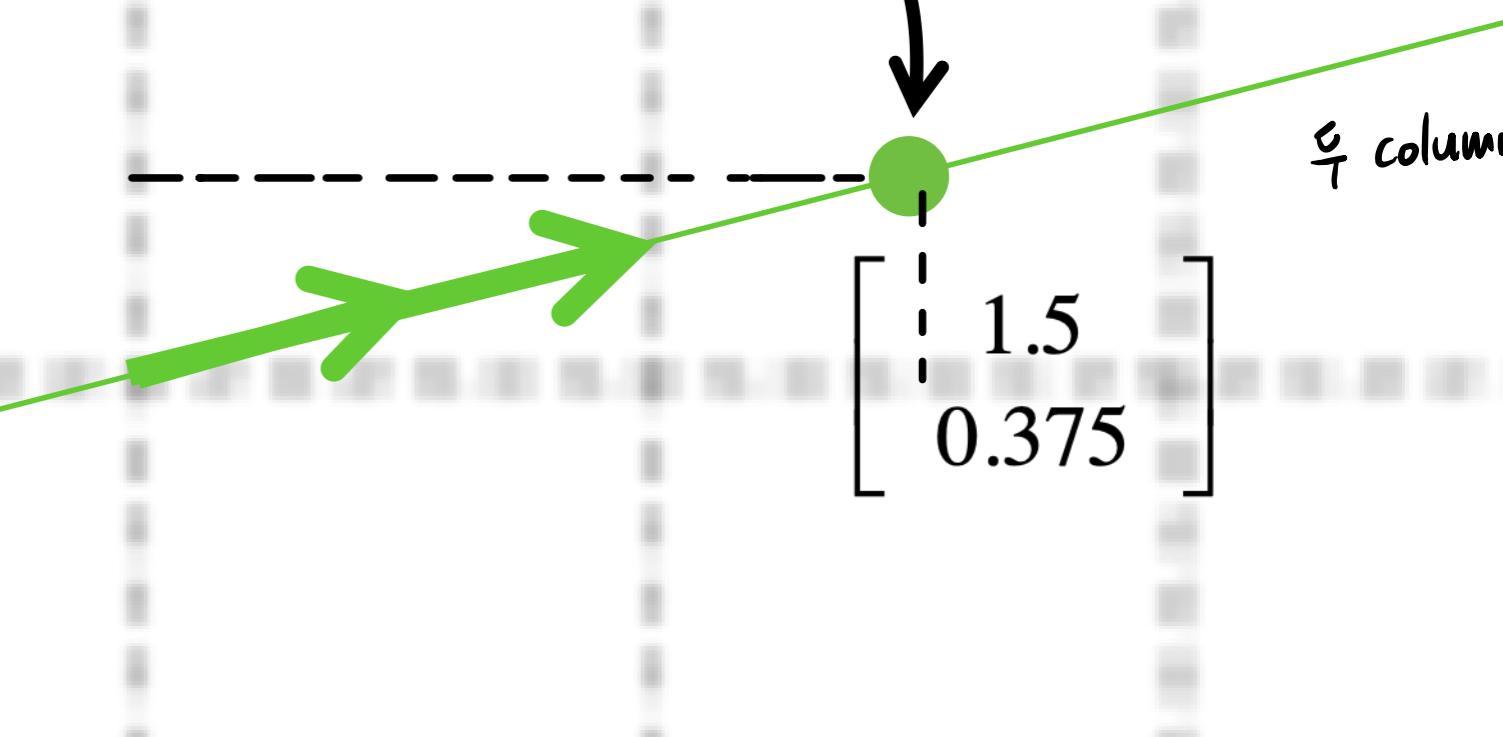
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ 0.375 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\frac{6}{7}$  column



# Detransformation: Inverse matrix

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

A diagram illustrating the equivalence between the systems of equations  $Ax = b$  and  $A^{-1}b = x$ . On the left, the equation  $Ax = b$  is written. An arrow points from the right side of this equation to the left side of the equation  $A^{-1}b = x$ , which is written on the right. Above this arrow, the text "예상수" (constant term) is written, indicating that the right side of the equation is being moved to the left side.

example 1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & -0.4 \\ 0.4 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 1.3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

↑  
초깃값



입력

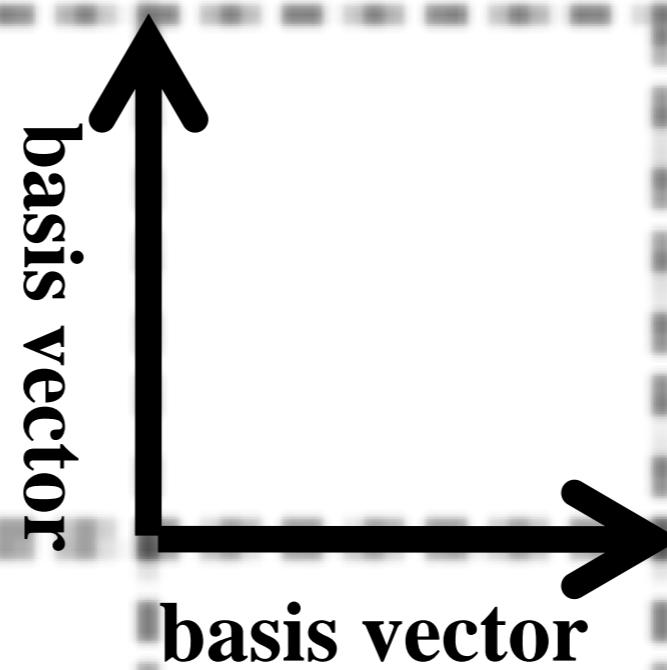
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & -0.4 \\ 0.4 & 0.9 \end{bmatrix}$$

basis vector

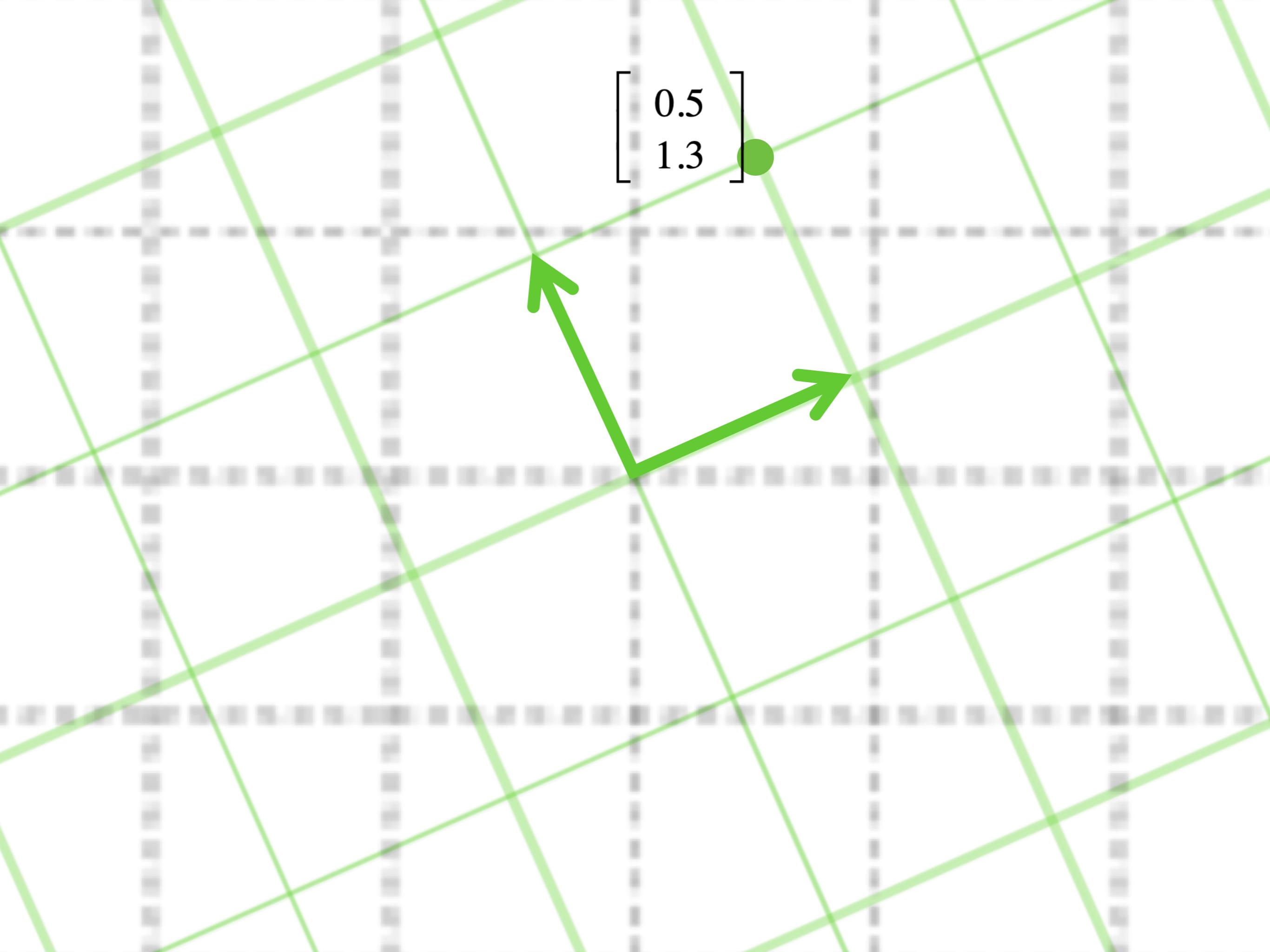
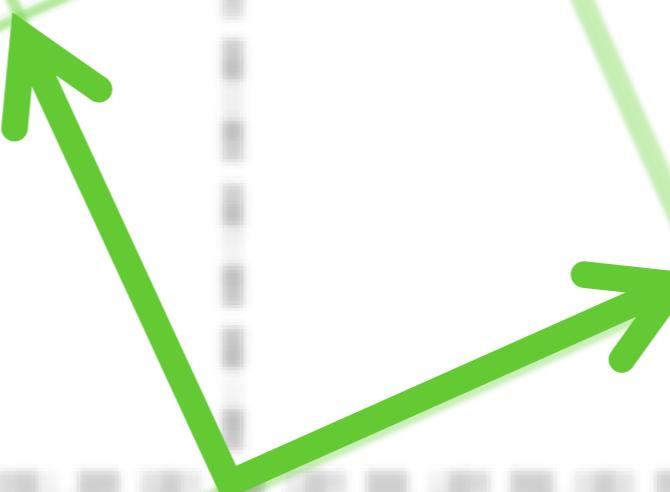
basis vector

A (transformation) grid

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



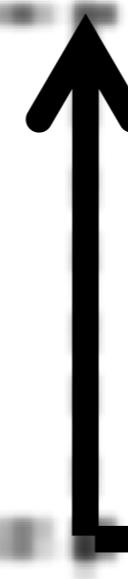
original grid


$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 1.3 \end{bmatrix}$$


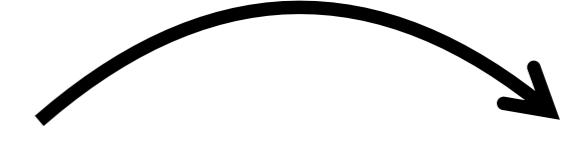
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 \\ 1.3 \end{bmatrix}$$



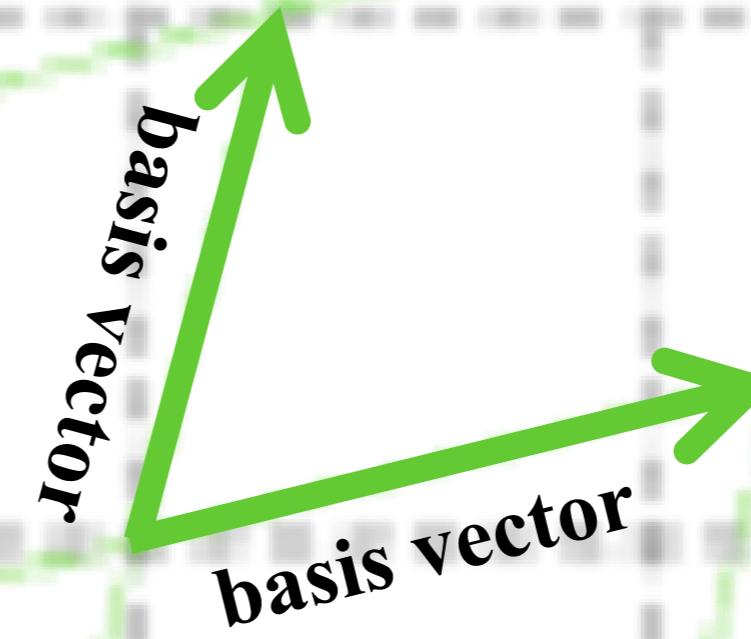
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



example 2

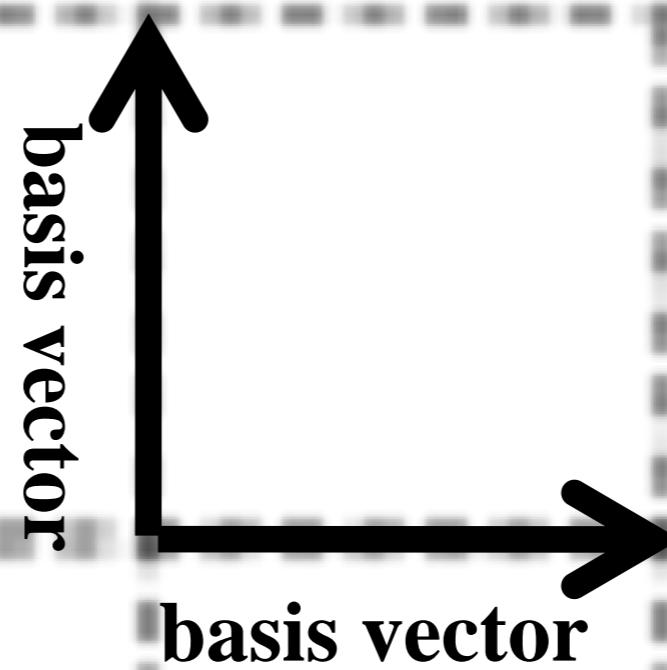
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.25 & 0.25 \\ 0.25 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ 1.25 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$


$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.25 & 0.25 \\ 0.25 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

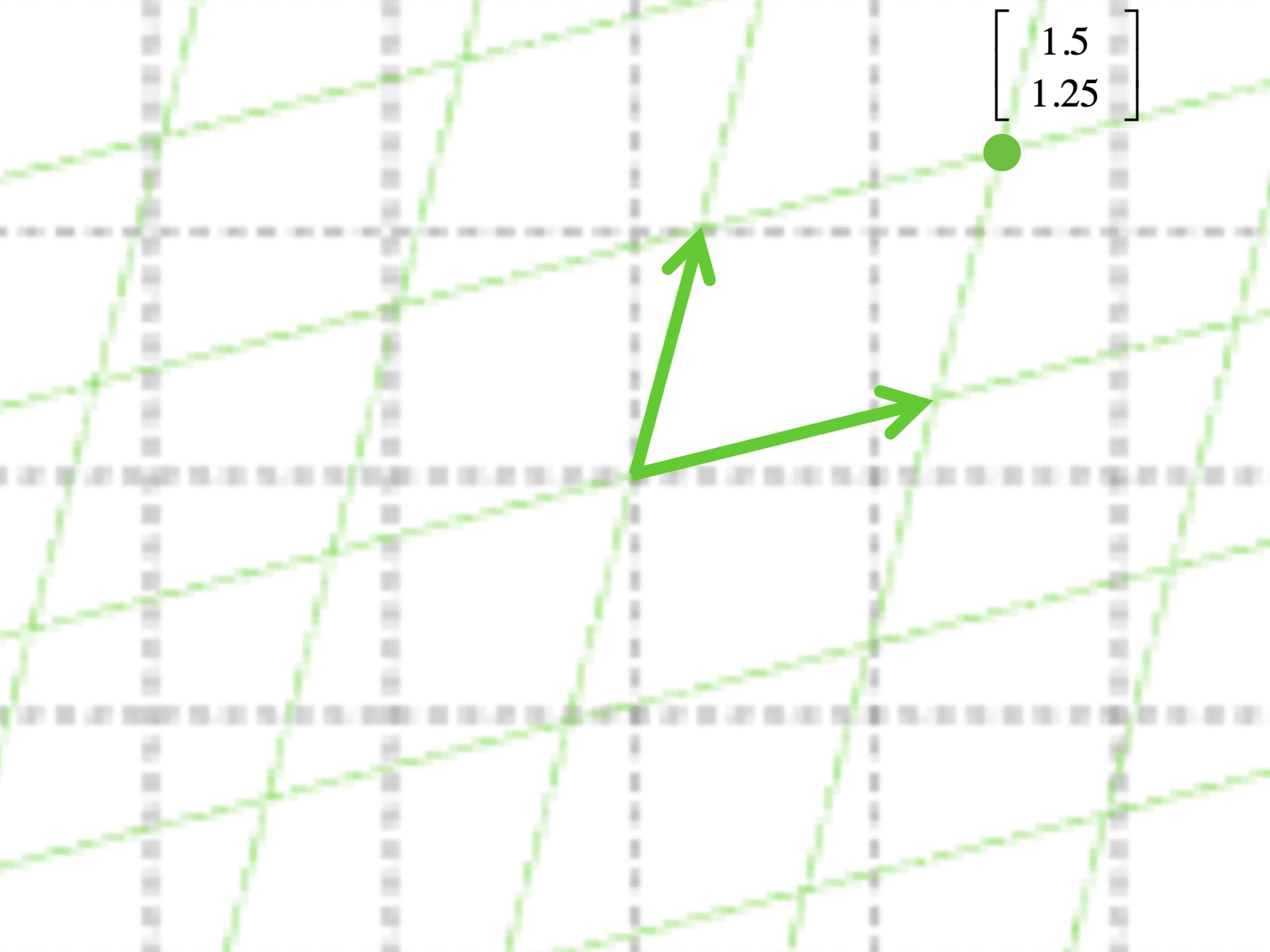


A (transformation) grid

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



original grid



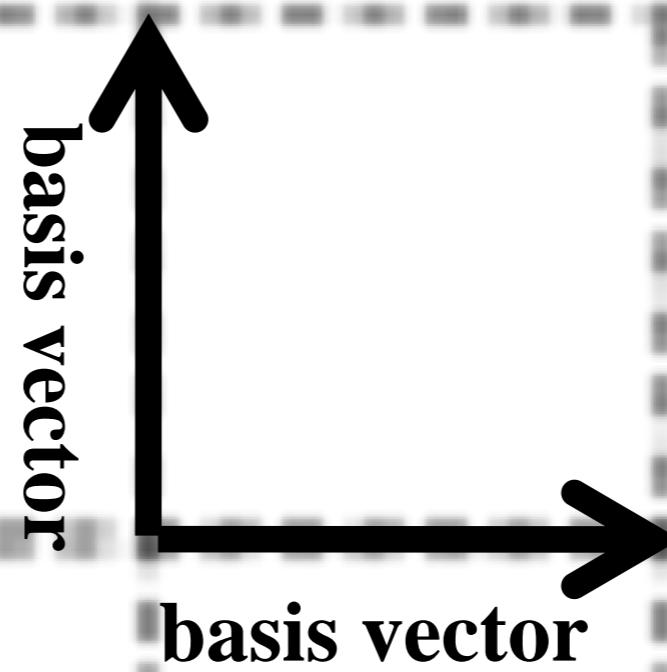
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ 1.25 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

example 3

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.25 & 0.125 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ 0.375 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

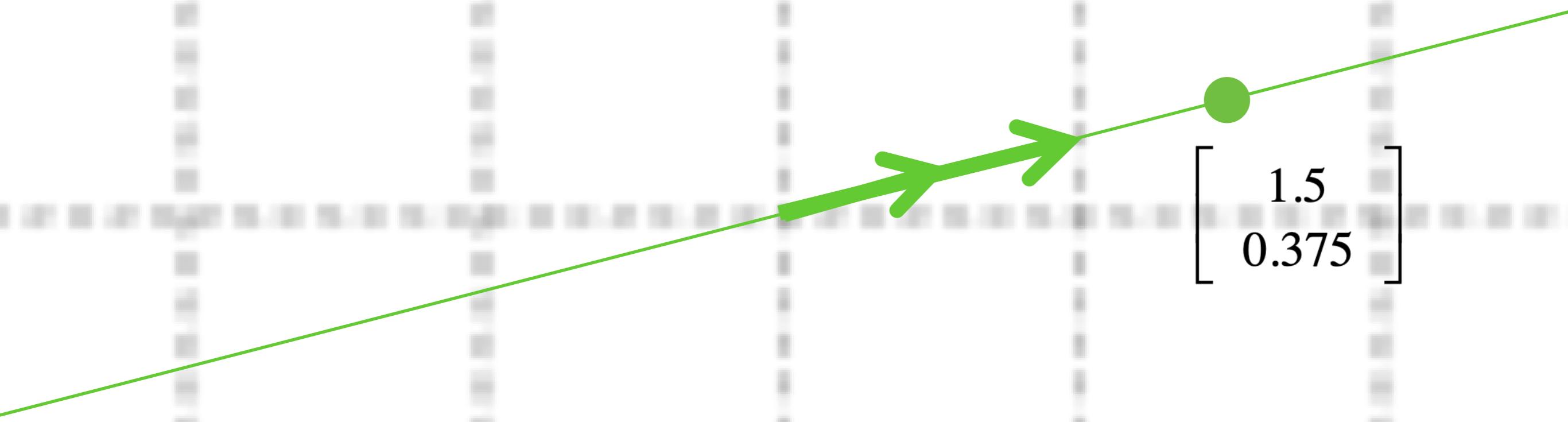


original grid

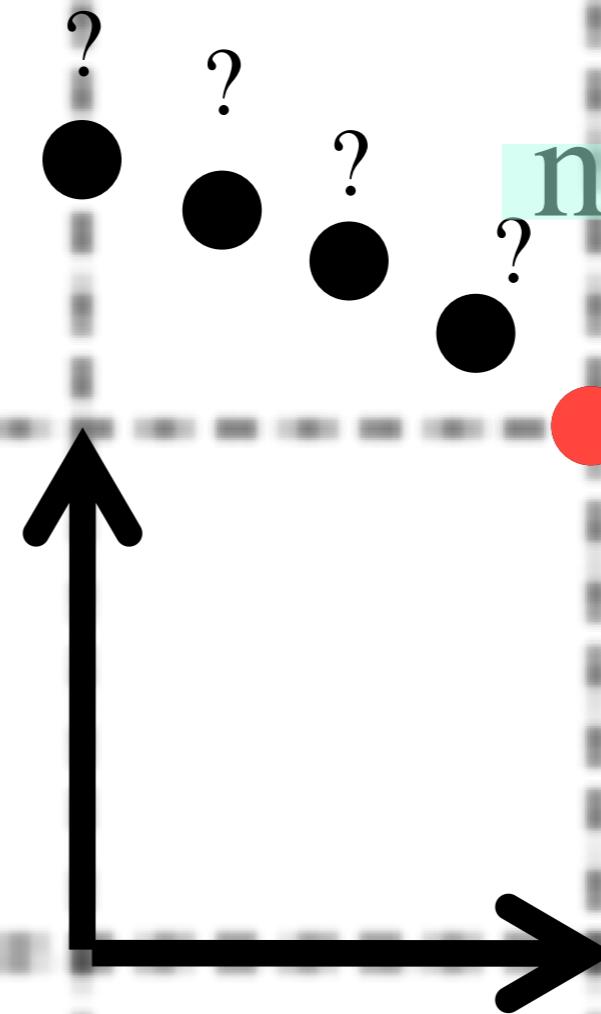
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.5 \\ 0.25 & 0.125 \end{bmatrix}$$



A (transformation) grid



not invertible



원래 자리로 찾아갈 수 없어

independent is not

미대에서 찾을 수 없어

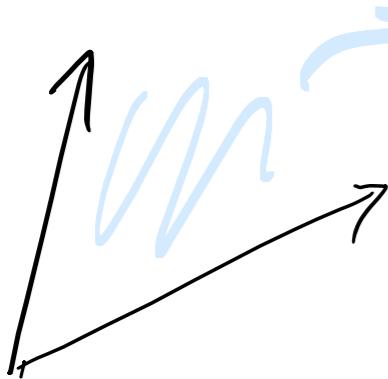
vertible is

?

?

?

행렬식 0이 될 때 역방수 없음



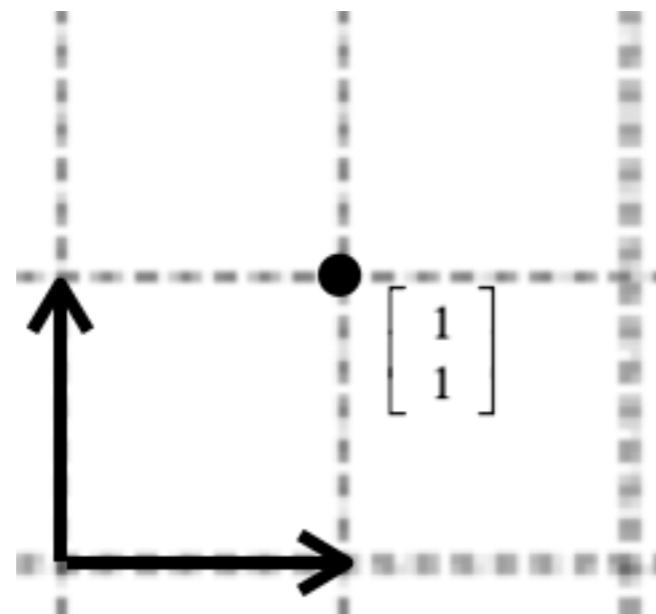
연자 = determinant  
가지치로 transformation 을 vector 연자와 동일  
연자  $\neq 0 \rightarrow$  independent

eigenvector

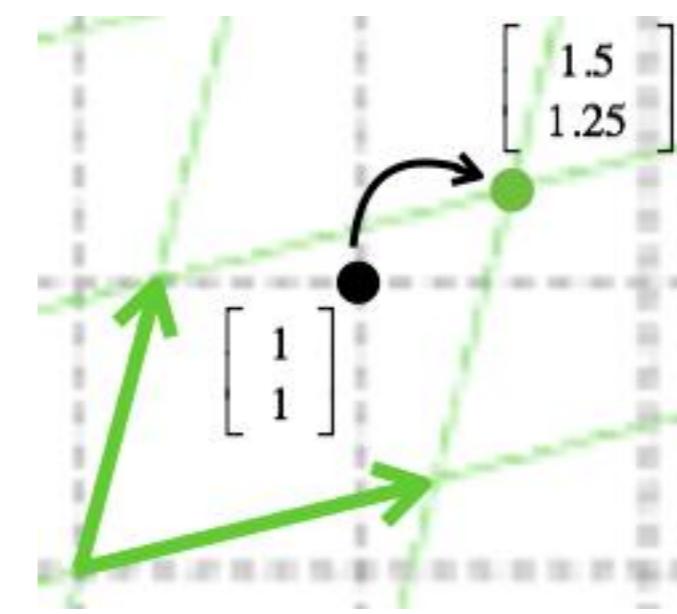
$$Av=b$$

A transforms v to b

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1.25 & 0.25 \\ 0.25 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 \\ 1.25 \end{bmatrix}$$



x space



b space