

# Linear Algebra

Day 01

[1] Cross product  $\rightarrow \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \sin \theta_n$

[2] Dot product  $\rightarrow \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = |\mathbf{v}| |\mathbf{w}| \cos \theta$

inner product

[3] Cosine similarity

$\cos(45^\circ) = 0.71$

[4] Distance

$\mathbf{v}_1 = (3, 4)$   
 $\mathbf{v}_2 = (1.5, 1.5)$

$\sqrt{(3-1.5)^2 + (4-1.5)^2} = 2.915$

Matrix

$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$

$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$

# Matrix-vector product

Ex  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \text{Result}$

Matrix      vector

$2 \times 3 \quad 3 \times 1 \quad 2 \times 1$

$\text{Res} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + 1 \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + 3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$= \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

or  $\text{Res} = \begin{pmatrix} 2*2 + 3*1 + 0*-1 \\ 1*2 + 2*1 - 1*3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Distributive property  $\rightarrow (A+B)\mathbf{x} = A\mathbf{x} + B\mathbf{x}$

# Matrix-Matrix product

- \*  $A(BC) = (AB)C$
- \*  $A(B+C) = AB+AC$
- \*  $(B+C)D = BD+CD$
- \*  $AB \neq BA$

Ex  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 7 & 2 \\ 5 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 5 \\ 6 & 9 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

$3 \times 2 \quad 2 \times 3 \rightarrow 3 \times 3$

$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 3*3 + 4*6 & 3*1 + 4*9 & 3*5 + 4*7 \\ 7*3 + 2*6 & 7*1 + 2*9 & 7*5 + 2*7 \\ 5*3 + 9*6 & 5*1 + 9*9 & 5*5 + 9*7 \end{bmatrix}$

$= \begin{bmatrix} 33 & 39 & 43 \\ 33 & 25 & 49 \\ 69 & 86 & 88 \end{bmatrix}$

## Hadamard product

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \odot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \odot \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 16 \\ 36 & 50 \end{bmatrix}$$

### properties

$$\text{① } A \odot B = B \odot A$$

$$\text{② } A^T \odot B^T = (B \odot A)^T$$

## Kronecker Matrix product

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \otimes B \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2 \\ M \times N \\ \text{dimension} \\ \hookrightarrow MP \times Nq \end{array}$$

$$A \otimes B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 5 & 1 \times 6 & 2 \times 5 & 2 \times 6 \\ 1 \times 7 & 1 \times 8 & 2 \times 7 & 2 \times 8 \\ 3 \times 5 & 3 \times 6 & 4 \times 5 & 4 \times 6 \\ 3 \times 7 & 3 \times 8 & 4 \times 7 & 4 \times 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

**4 X 4**

## Matrix Row Echelon form

### Gauss-Jordan Elimination

algorithm can be used to solve systems of linear equations

### \* REF properties

- ① All leading entries in each of the rows of matrix are **1**

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 9 \end{array} \right]$$

prop.① ✓  
prop.② ✗

- ② **all** zero **below** **leading** **1** **zero** **below**

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

- ③ cell **in** **row** **below** **entry** **is** **zero**  
**cell** **entry** **is** **one** **below** **cell**

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

prop.① ✓  
prop.② ✓  
prop.③ ✓

- ④ All rows which consist entirely of zeros appear at the bottom of matrix

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

matrix **لكل** **نهاية** **نهاية**  
REF **لكل** **نهاية** **نهاية**  
**ممثل** **لكل** **نهاية** **نهاية**  
row

row

## Reduced Row Echelon form

Must be REF + 1 Rule

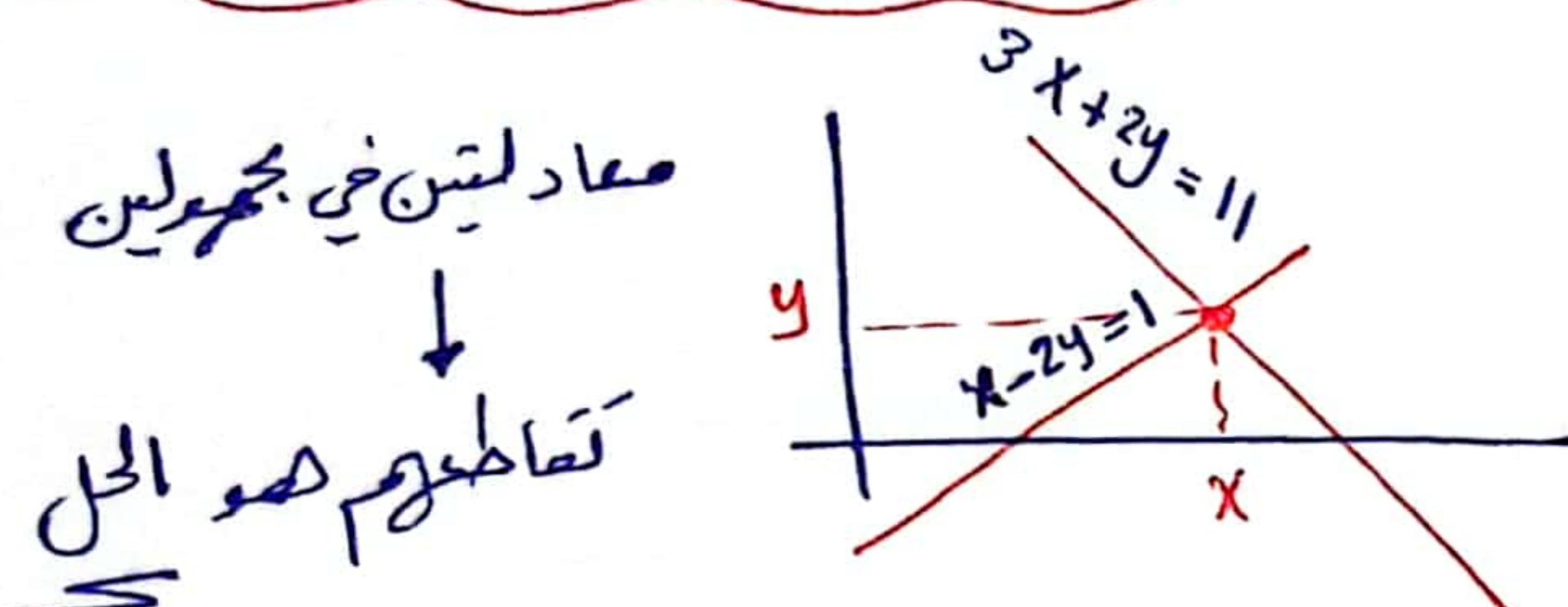
Fill  $\boxed{1}$  ~~with all elements~~  $\rightarrow$   $\boxed{1}$   $\boxed{0}$   
Zero out

Ex

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{array} \right] R_1 = -R_2 + R_1$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 8 \end{array} \right] \text{RREF } \#$$

## System of linear equations



\* using Gaussian Elimination

To Solve :-

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x + y - z = 9 \\ y + 3z = 3 \\ -x - 2z = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 & 2 \end{array} \right] R_1 + R_3 \rightarrow R_3$$

الخط الثاني  
الخط الثالث

Zero  $\Rightarrow$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 11 \end{array} \right]$$

$$-R_2 + R_3 \rightarrow R_3$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 & 8 \end{array} \right]$$

$$-\frac{1}{6}R_3 \rightarrow R_3$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 9 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\frac{4}{3} \end{array} \right]$$

$$x + y - z = 9$$

$$y - 3z = 3$$

$$z = -\frac{4}{3} \rightarrow \text{غير ملحوظ}$$

$$y = 7$$

$$x = \frac{2}{3}$$

وتحسب

وتحسب

# Linear Algebra

Day 02

## Linear combinations of vector

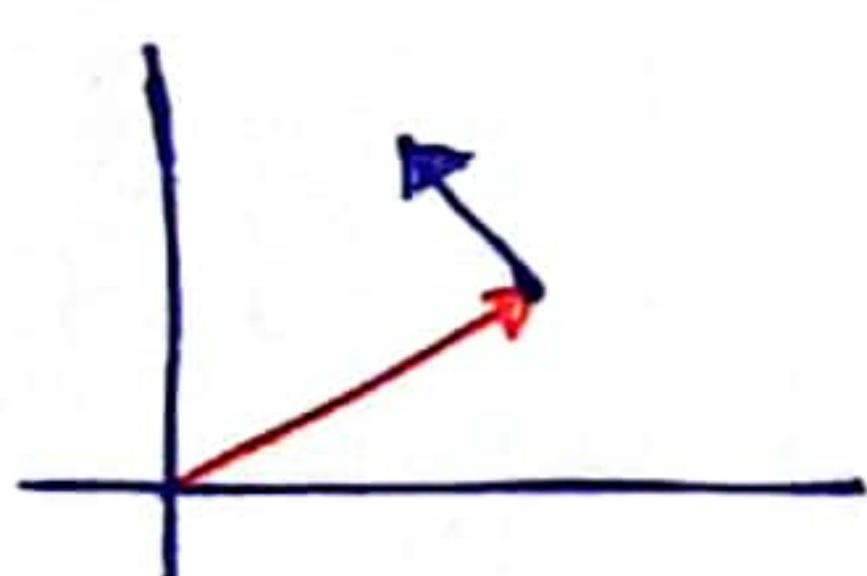
→ if one vector = sum of scalar multiples of other vectors

$$a = 2b + 3c$$

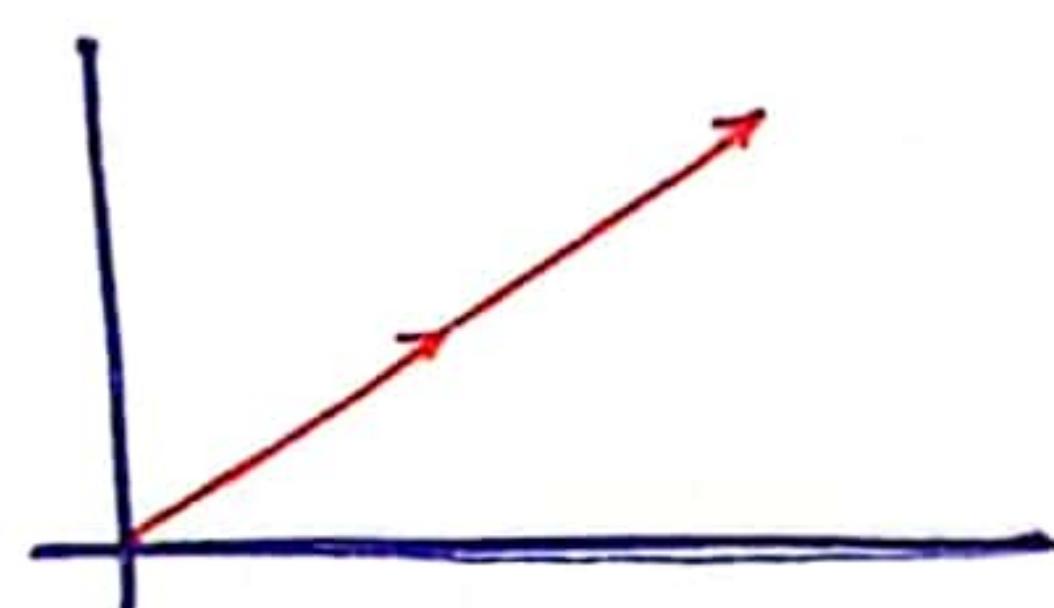
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Vector spaces & sub spaces

### Vector Addition



### Scalar Multiplication



$$\begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 + v_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n + v_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} cu_1 \\ \vdots \\ cu_n \end{pmatrix}$$

### Rules

$$1] \vec{u} + \vec{v} = \vec{v} + \vec{u}$$

$$2] \vec{u} + (\vec{v} + \vec{w}) = (\vec{u} + \vec{v}) + \vec{w}$$

$$3] \vec{u} + \vec{0} = \vec{u}$$

$$4] \vec{u} + (-\vec{u}) = \vec{0}$$

$$5] c(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = c\vec{u} + d\vec{v}$$

$$6] (c+d)\vec{u} = c\vec{u} + d\vec{u}$$

$$7] c(d\vec{u}) = (cd)\vec{u}$$

$$8] 1\vec{u} = \vec{u}$$

$$9] \vec{u} + \vec{v} \in V$$

$$10] c\vec{u} \in V$$

vector addition

scalar multiplication

Multiplication

∴ Vector space → two operations

العمليات

vector  
addition

scalar  
Multiplicat

that obeys 10 rules

Ex → A subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$W = (x_1, 0, x_3)$$

↓ Real

↓ Real

جذب جذب  $x_1, x_3 \in \mathbb{R}$   
is closed under  
 $\mathbb{R}^3$  line

إثبات

Vector space → set of

vectors that is closed under  
linear combination

\* All linear combination of  
elements stay in the vector space

Subspace → Non empty subset

that satisfies the requirement  
of a vector space

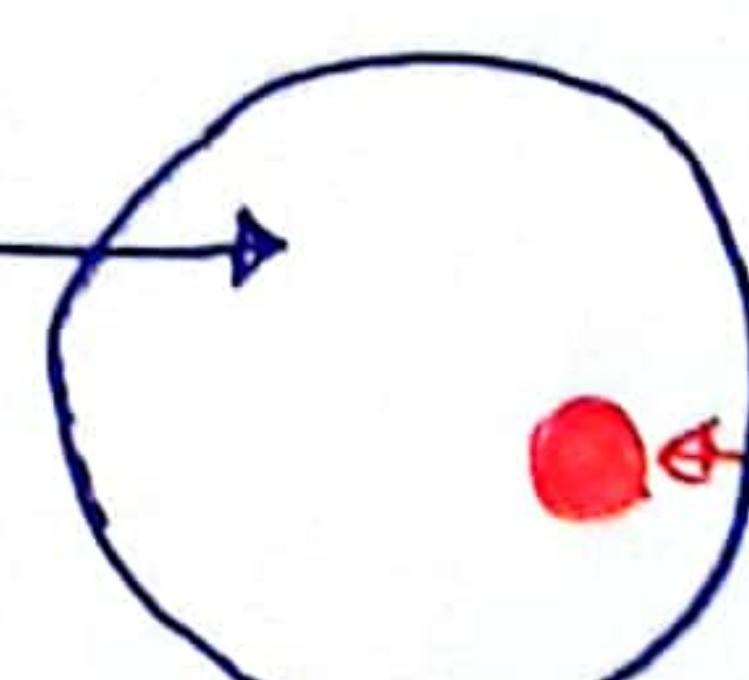
\* the smallest ~~not~~ subspace

contains only zero vector

vector space  
 $\mathbb{R}^3$

Set of all  
real vectors  
with three  
components

$$\vec{a} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



Subspace  
(S)

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 0 \\ -x \end{bmatrix}$$

every element in  
S is necessarily  
also in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

## Span



$$\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \dots, \vec{v}_n \in V$$

$$a_1 \vec{v}_1 + a_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + a_n \vec{v}_n$$

Scalar  
=



Linear combination  $a_1 \vec{v}_1 + a_2 \vec{v}_2 + \dots + a_n \vec{v}_n$

Set of all linear combination  
is  $\rightarrow$  Span

So Let's take three vectors from

$R^3$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{v}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{v}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Span}(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3) = a\vec{v}_1 + b\vec{v}_2 + c\vec{v}_3$$

Linear combination

a, b, c  $\rightarrow$  Scalers

$$= a \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + c \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2a \\ a \\ -a \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2b \\ 2b \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c \\ -c \\ -c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Span} = \begin{bmatrix} 2a+c \\ a+2b-c \\ -a+2b-c \end{bmatrix}$$

Small subset of  
Contain elements

→ Span of any number of elements of vector space  $V$  is also a subspace of  $V$

Span  $\rightarrow$  important for describing vector spaces

Linear independence of vectors

$$\text{if } v_1 = 5v_2 + 7v_3$$

then  $v_1, v_2, v_3 \rightarrow$  dependent

لأنه يمكن التعبير عنه كمتحدة

scaler

أي أنه يمكن التعبير عنه كمتحدة

$$\text{if } a_1 v_1 + a_2 v_2 + \dots + a_n v_n = 0$$

so  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n \rightarrow$  independent

$$\text{Ex } \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$a_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + a_2 \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} + a_3 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 4 & 3 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 5 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

R.R.E.F  $\rightarrow$  لاحظ المقدار

$$2R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 5 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-R_2+R_3 \rightarrow R_3}$$

but it gives linear combination

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{8}R_2 \rightarrow R_2}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 4 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-4R_2+R_1 \rightarrow R_1}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{5}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right] \text{clearly no}\text{ independent}$$

$$\hookrightarrow a_1 + \frac{1}{2}a_3 = 0$$

$$a_2 + \frac{5}{8}a_3 = 0$$

$$\therefore a_3 = K \quad \text{Free variable}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So } a_1 &= -\frac{1}{2}K \\ a_2 &= -\frac{5}{8}K \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{non trivial} \\ \text{solution} \\ \text{of the} \\ \text{form} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\left( -\frac{1}{2}K, -\frac{5}{8}K, K \right)$$

K is a free variable

So  $a_1, a_2, a_3$  values

don't have to all equal zero



our set is Linearly dependent

### Another Examples

$$\boxed{1} \left[ \begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \text{Linearly independent}$$

$$\boxed{2} \left[ \begin{array}{c|c|c} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \text{dependent}$$

$$\boxed{3} \left[ \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \text{dependent}$$

Basis of vector space min. set of vectors that span the space

Two properties ① linearly independent ② span the space

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \text{standard basis for } \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \text{independent} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \text{span } \mathbb{R}^2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\text{Ex } A = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \text{independent} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{basis for } \mathbb{R}^3 \end{array}$$

$$B = \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \text{dependent} \\ \downarrow \\ \text{aren't basis} \end{array}$$

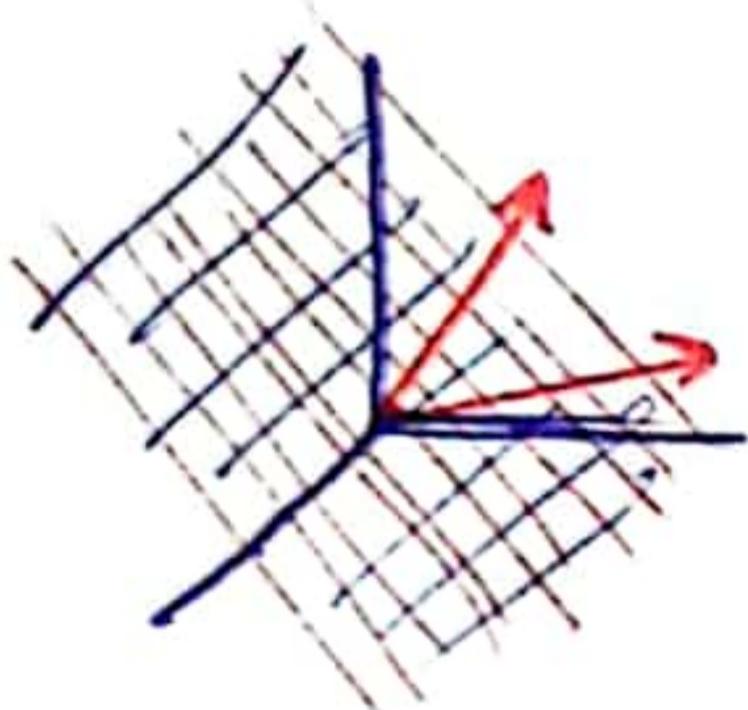
# Fundamental spaces

- Row space  $R(A)$
  - Column space  $C(A)$
  - Null space  $N(A)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

independent

Row space  $\rightarrow$  linear combinations / span  
of rows



لمسود Span لنكولن

**Column Space** → Subspace of linear combinations of matrix A's columns

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x} = \vec{y}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0}$$

لوردر الماتريكس  $\rightarrow$  تطبيق الماتريكس

لیفی حل المعادلة دیے یعنی  $C^{-1}$  null space of matrix A

## Example

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Basis  $R(A)$
- Basis  $C(A)$
- Basis  $N(A)$

Gaussian elimination  $\rightarrow$  RREF

$$R_2 - 4R_1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_1 - 3R_2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

لدا لدا المصروف  $\rightarrow$  independent +  
لذا مطلعش حفلاً مثل Zero function

$$\therefore R(A) = \text{Span} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

نیجی دولوچی بے عندر (CLA) کا لیٹریشن نفست سوالات حل  
کے لئے 3 columns میں رکھوا رہے۔

لكل  $\vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3$   $\exists$   $a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $\vec{v} = a_1 \vec{v}_1 + a_2 \vec{v}_2 + a_3 \vec{v}_3$

يُبقى بعد إزالـة RREF كمتوفـر

ناشر يع  
الدعاية العالمية  
هي الأصلية

$$\therefore C(A) = \text{Span} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Columns الـ شرعاً RREF<sub>11,3</sub>

$N(A)$   $\rightarrow$  مسأله حوانی  
اصل معادلة

$$N(A) :- \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$2 \times 3 / / / / / / 3 \times 1 \quad 2 \times 1$

فیل عدد طاقم التردد عدد المعادلات

free variable  
 وبالتالي هي خالى وطبقاً لـ  $x_3$   
 عدد فاردة واحكم في باقى الـ Variables

after RREF

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 + 2x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{x_3 = 0}$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore x_1 = -2x_2$$

$x_1$  بدلالة  $x_2$   $\leftarrow$  free variable

$x_2$

$$\therefore N(A) = \text{Span} \left( \begin{bmatrix} -2b \\ b \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

# Linear Algebra

Day 03

Ex on  $C(A)$   
 $R(A)$   
 $N(A)$

$$n=3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 & 7 & 6 \\ 3 & 9 & 9 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Apply RREF}}$$

$$n=4$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{independent columns}} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R(A) = \text{span} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\dim(R(A)) = 3$$

$C(A) \rightarrow$  العموديات المatrix

إلى span لقد روا

3 independent  $\hookrightarrow$  العموديات ④ أرجح لها  
 1 dependent  $\hookrightarrow$

matrix لها 3 independent فمما  
العموديات

$$C(A) = \text{span} \left( \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$\dim(C(A)) = 3$$

For any matrix

$$\text{rank}(A) = \dim(R(A)) = \dim(C(A))$$

$$N(A) \rightsquigarrow A \vec{x} = 0$$

non zero vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$3 \times 4$        $4 \times 1$

$$x_1 = -2x_2 \quad \text{free variable}$$

$$x_3 = 0$$

$$x_4 = 0$$

$$\text{Let } x_2 = b$$

$$\dim(N(A)) = 1$$

$$\therefore N(A) = \text{span} \left( \begin{bmatrix} -2b \\ b \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Linear Transformation

$$A \vec{u} = \vec{v} \Rightarrow T_A(\vec{u}) = \vec{v}$$

function

$$f(x) = y$$

$$\cos(x) = y$$

linearity

$$a\vec{v}_1 + b\vec{v}_2$$

$$y = x + 3$$

$$y = 2x$$

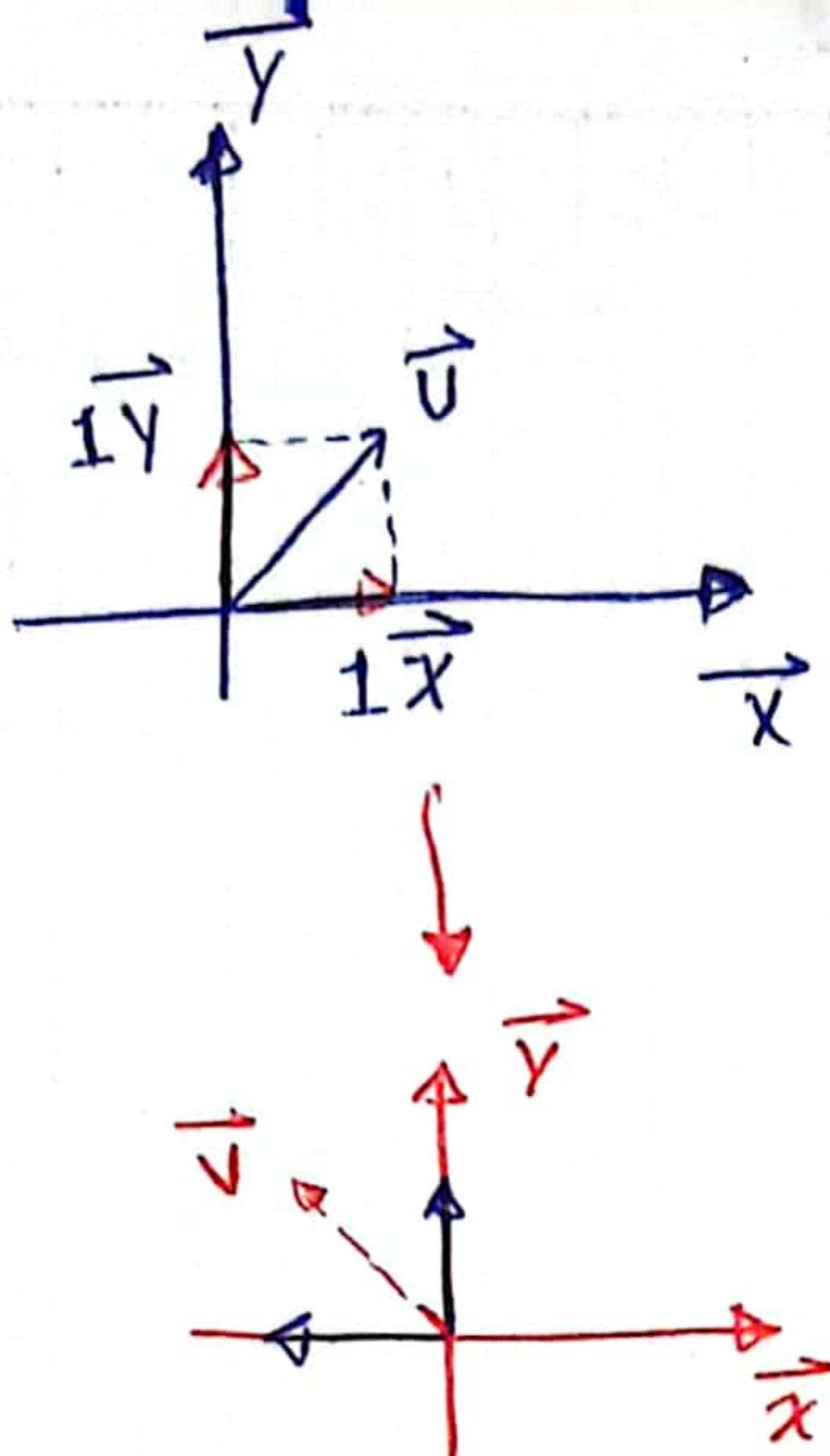
## Rotation

90° counterclockwise

where  $\hat{y}$  vector goes

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

where  $\hat{x}$  vector goes



لـ  $A\vec{x}$  يـ  $\vec{y}$

vector  $\vec{x}$   $\rightarrow$   $\vec{y}$   $\rightarrow$  matrix  
new direction  $\rightarrow$   $\vec{x}$   $\rightarrow$   $\vec{y}$ ,  $\vec{y}$

90°  $\rightarrow$  rotation about  $\vec{y}$

$$A\vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

لـ  $\vec{w}$   $\rightarrow$  columns  $\rightarrow$  independent  
independent  $\rightarrow$   $\vec{w}$   
لـ  $\vec{w}$   $\rightarrow$  rows  $\rightarrow$  independent  
independent  $\rightarrow$   $\vec{w}$

invertible square matrix  
 $\dim N(A) = 0$   
 $\dim R(A) = n$   
 $\dim C(A) = n$   
 $\text{rank } K(A) = n$   
 (full-rank square matrix)

## properties of transformations

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{cases} T_A(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = T_A(\vec{x}) + T_A(\vec{y}) \\ A(\vec{x} + \vec{y}) = A\vec{x} + A\vec{y} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad T_A(a\vec{x}) = \underbrace{a}_{\text{scalar}} T_A(\vec{x})$$

$$A(a\vec{x}) = a(A\vec{x})$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad T_A(T_B(\vec{x})) = AB\vec{x}$$

$$\neq T_B(T_A(\vec{x})) = B(A\vec{x})$$

مـ  $T_A$  Transformation

## Matrix Inverse

$$T_A(\vec{x}) = \vec{y}$$

$$T_{A^{-1}}(\vec{y}) = \vec{x}$$

if such inverse

transformation exists

so  $A$  is invertible

$$A^{-1}(A\vec{x}) = \vec{x}$$

$$\therefore T_{A^{-1}}(T_A(\vec{x})) = T_{A^{-1}}(\vec{y}) = \vec{x}$$

لـ  $T_{A^{-1}}$   $\vec{y}$   $\rightarrow$   $\vec{x}$

$$\underbrace{(A^{-1}A)}_{I} \vec{x} = \vec{x}$$

identity matrix

$$\text{rref}(A) = I_n$$

$$\Rightarrow \det(A) \neq 0$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = ad - bc$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} = ??$$

minors  $M_{i,j}$

$$M_{1,1} : \det \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix}$$

$$M_{1,1} = ei - fh$$

وهذا ينبع

Cofactors  $\rightarrow$  minors + signs  
 الباقي، لـ  $i, j$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$$

القانون العام  
باعث

$$C_{i,j} = (-1)^{i+j} M_{i,j}$$

rows      column

$$a \begin{vmatrix} e & f \\ h & i \end{vmatrix} - b \begin{vmatrix} d & f \\ g & i \end{vmatrix} + c \begin{vmatrix} d & e \\ g & h \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\det(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{i,j} C_{i,j} = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{i,j} C_{i,j}$$

inverse

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} (-1)^{i,j} \\ M_{i,j} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\text{Ex} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 17 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = ??$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7(5) - 2(17)} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -17 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -17 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Finding inverse using Gaussian elimination

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

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \text{G.E}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_A \quad \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_I$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & | & A^{-1} \\ 0 & 1 & | & \end{bmatrix}$$

required

# Linear Algebra

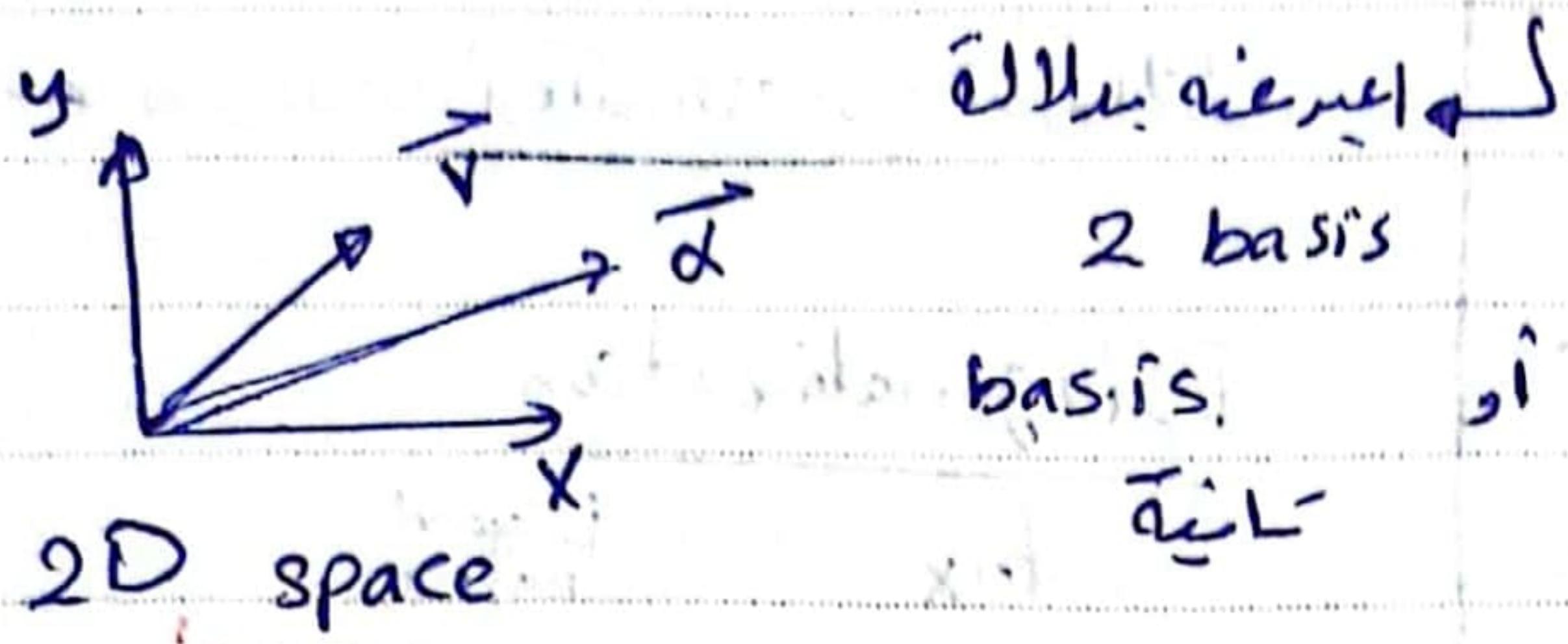
day ④

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{x} \cdot \hat{a} & \hat{x} \cdot \hat{B} \\ \hat{y} \cdot \hat{a} & \hat{y} \cdot \hat{B} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_a \\ v_B \end{bmatrix}$$

## Change of basis

النقطة Vector

لِوْعَانِي الْمَلَكِ كِبِيرٍ  
in worse في الـ



- basis JI

unique one linear independant vectors

لله فضلاً عما يزيد عن Spain

Change of basis  
Transformation

# Linear transformation

~~Easy Transformation~~  
orthogonalization + normalization

→ orthonormalization عندی اے  
استین basis  
و عایزی اصلی معنی اے

eigen values & eigenvectors

→ diagonalization  $\rightarrow$  (change to eigen basis)

مَعَالِي → قَاعِدَةٌ وَبِرَاعَةٌ

Change of basis matrix  $\rightarrow$  Transformation matrix

$$[\vec{v}]_e \stackrel{\cong}{=} [\vec{v}]_s$$

old basis

new basis  
(y.u)

$(x, y)$  standard basis  
standard basis

orthogonal

$$\vec{x} - \vec{y} = ||x|| \cdot ||y|| \cos \theta$$

$\stackrel{90^\circ}{\equiv}$

non orthogonal  
vectors

$$\nabla = \vec{\nabla}_x + \vec{\nabla}_y$$

component  
of  $\vec{v}$  in  $\vec{x}$   
direction

عائذ بالله من ذنب و اهل ما اهدى الله به من ذنب

$\vec{v}_1$  → projection of  $\vec{v}$  on  $\vec{x}$

$$\text{proj}(\vec{v}) = \textcolor{red}{c} \vec{x}$$

$$\text{proj}_x(\vec{v}) = \frac{\vec{v} \cdot \vec{x}}{\vec{x} \cdot \vec{x}} \vec{x}$$

# PCA

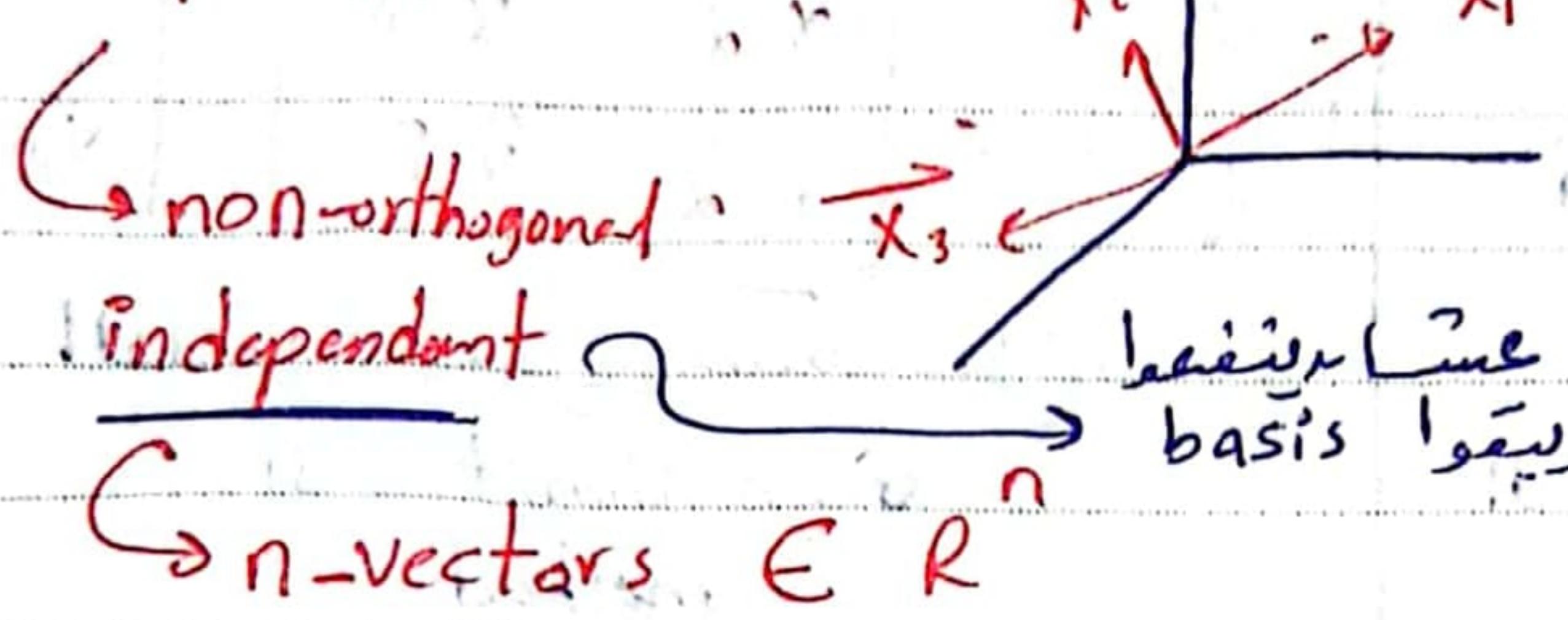
line to line  
dimensionality reduction

2

## Gram Schmit method

### 1 orthogonization

$$\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \vec{x}_3$$



Come up with

$$\vec{y}_1, \vec{y}_2, \vec{y}_3 \rightarrow \text{orthogonal vectors}$$

$$n\text{-vectors } \in R^n$$

$$\vec{y}_1 = \vec{x}_1$$

eigen value

$$A\vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v}$$

(scalar) eigen value  
eigen vector

eigen vector

Scaling

matrix \* vector = scalar \* vector

vector اخر عامل متى

I. اما اصل في

identity matrix

$$A\vec{v} - \lambda I\vec{v} = 0$$

$$(A - \lambda I)\vec{v} = 0$$

جذورScaling: eigen value  
eigen vector  $\vec{v}$ .

نفس الاتجاه  $\vec{v}$  نفس الخط

## Diagonalization

matrix      Diagonal matrix

$$\text{if: } A = P D P^{-1} = \underline{\underline{DA}}$$

$\Rightarrow A$  is diagonalizable

eigen decomposition

للتوصيل

$$= Q \Delta Q^{-1}$$

matrix of

eigen values

matrix of eigen vectors (diagonal matrix)

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{v}_1 & \vec{v}_2 & \dots & \vec{v}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \underline{\underline{Q \Delta Q^{-1}}} \rightarrow \Delta = \underline{\underline{\Delta = Q^{-1}AQ}}$$

$$A^n = (Q \Delta Q^{-1})^n = Q \Delta^n Q^{-1}$$

$$= Q \Delta^n Q^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^n & & & \\ & \lambda_2^n & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n^n \end{bmatrix}$$

بعد

ZOOM

جawi

$A^K$ ? أين احسب matrices

→ Markov chains

→ Transformation mult times

جاءت diagonalization طريقة الـ

matrices الآن لهم

Day 05

## Linear Algebra

PCA

عاليّة افقر عندها معلومات  
أقل

- eigen decomposition  $\rightarrow$  rank reduction

- Singular value Decomposition

كم عدد افراد افضل مع ادنى  
مصنوعة ضمن شرط تكون مربعة

- Solving overdetermined linear system of equations.

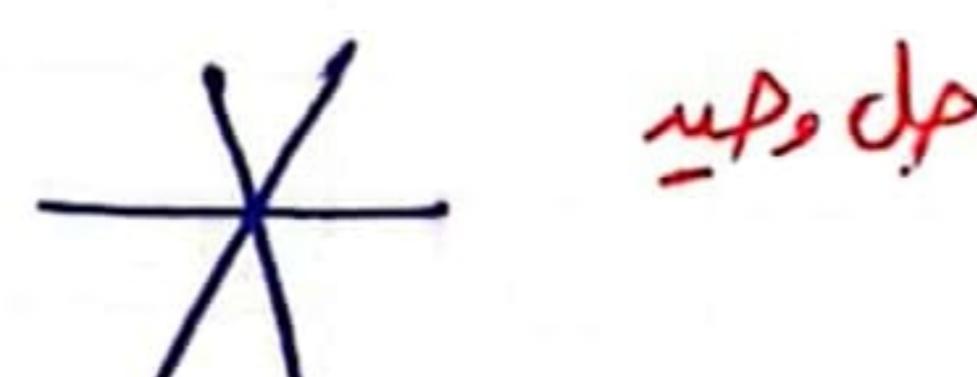
## Linear equations

no solution

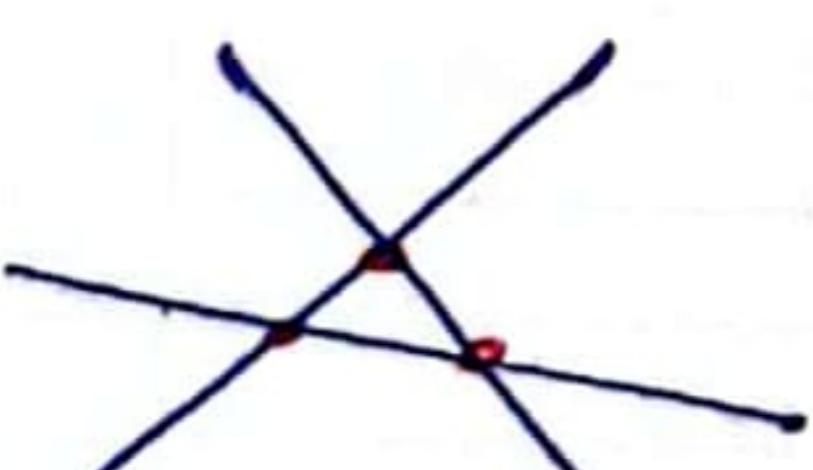
$$ax_1 + bx_2 + \dots = c$$

معادلتين

unique solution



infinite no. of solutions



no solution!

بالطريقة العدائية

$$2x + y = 5$$

$$3x + y = 7$$

$$x + 9y = 3$$

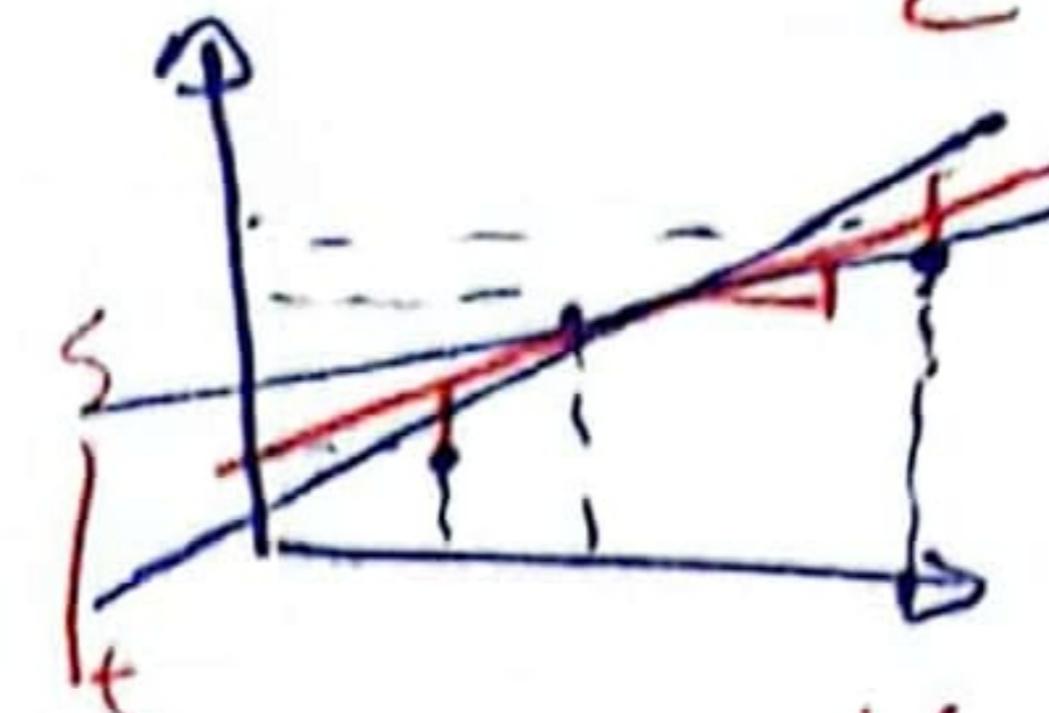
لهم حل المعادلة  
الخطية  
والمجهولة  
الخطية  
معادلات  
الخطية  
أمثلة  
معادلات

مرتبطة بالـ  
dimensionality reduction

approximate لوكايز

والـ 3 معادلات دو

مع بعض



curve fitting

$Ay$

$x$

اعرف من اين خط  
الا يناسب للـ fit ينافي الى الـ fit  
العلامة

minimum distance والـ best fit

يس الخط وافرب تعلمة على

$$\alpha x + \beta = y$$

عاليّة ايجي احسن نقطه  
 $\beta < \alpha$

والـ المالي هيسن المعرف

$$\alpha x_1 + \beta = y_1$$

$$\alpha x_2 + \beta = y_2$$

$$\alpha x_3 + \beta = y_3$$

لـ اعني

3 معادلات في

$\alpha, \beta$  مجموع

independant  $\rightarrow$  لـ نرم من  
وامض على خط واحد

overdetermined  
system.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{ccc|c} x_1 & | & & y_1 \\ x_2 & | & & y_2 \\ x_3 & | & & y_3 \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} \alpha \\ \beta \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{array} \right]$$

generalized inverse (pseudo-inverse)

of non square matrix:

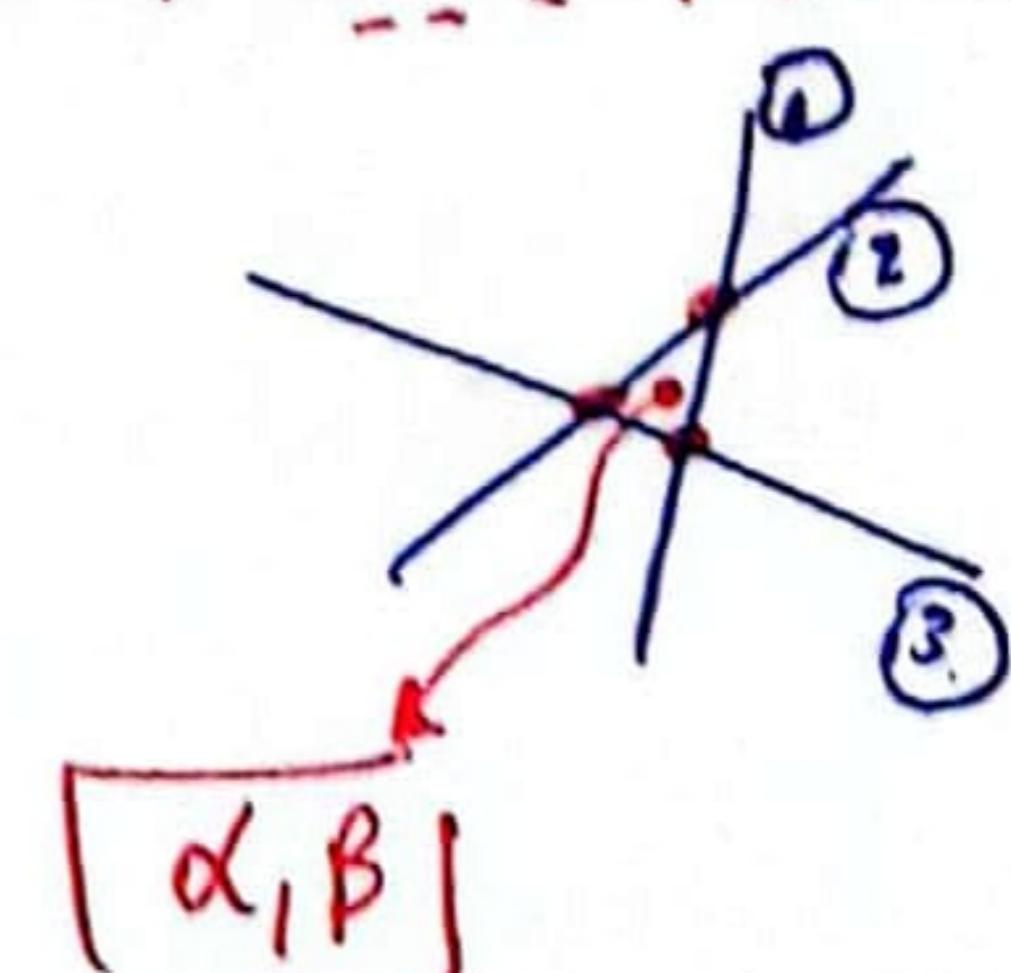
$$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T \rightarrow$$

لو خذت دا  
وختبرته في

المعادلة تفهم هي يعني حل للمعادلة

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\dots}$$

$$\beta = \sqrt{\dots}$$



$$(X^T X)^{-1} X^T \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \\ 2 \times 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ Y_3 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$$

مربع ماتريكس  
Square matrix

### \* Properties of eigenvalues

- $A_{n \times n}$  Just for square matrices
- for symmetric matrices, eigenvalues are real

→ if there are 2 repeated eigenvalues

that have the same value " $\alpha$ "

eigenvalue with algebraic multiplicity of two



trace of matrix  $A$ : sum of diagonal entries

$$A_{n \times n} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Trace}(A) = \sum_i a_{ii} = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$$

eigen value of matrix

$$\rightarrow \det(A) = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$$

جبر و جبر

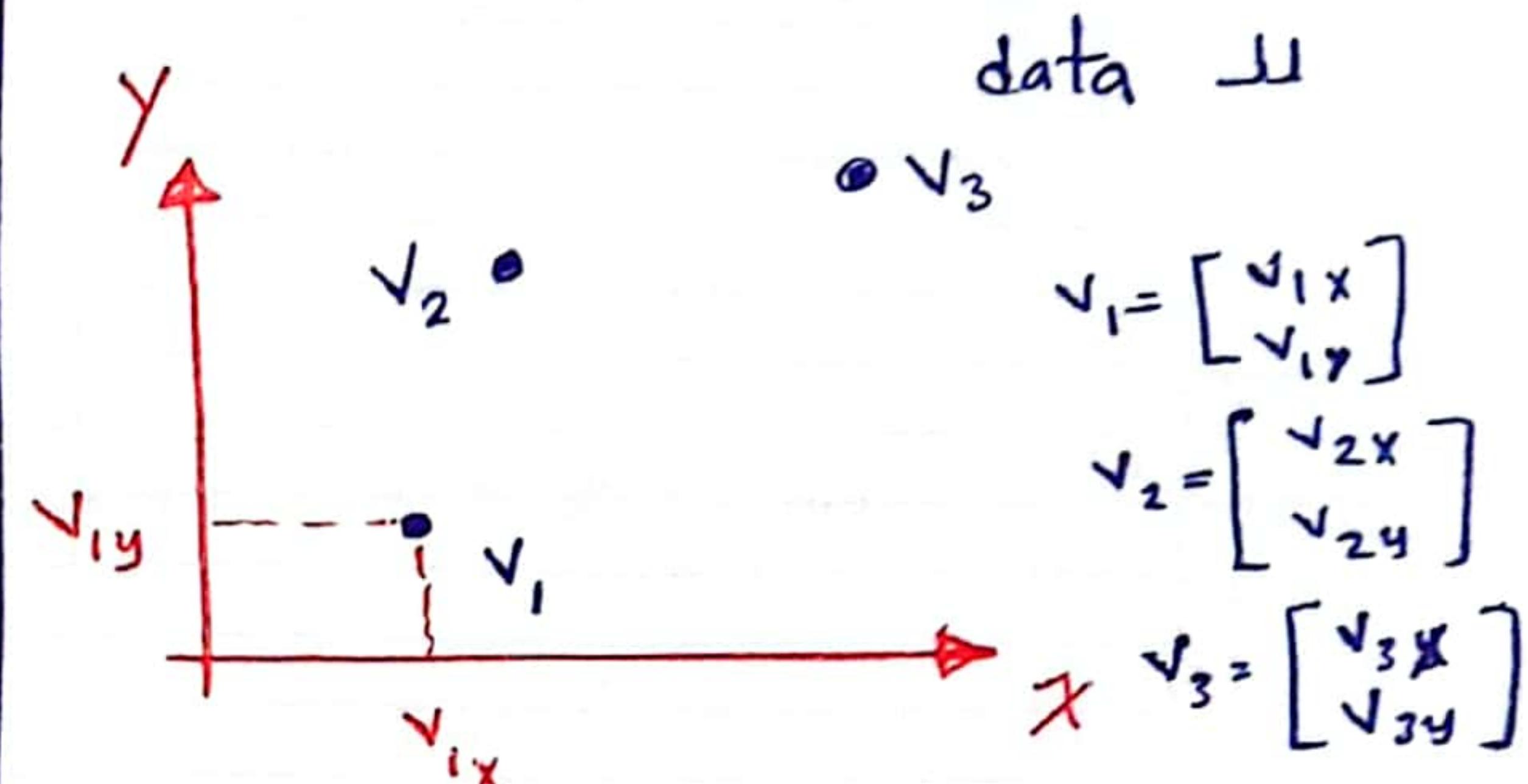
eigenvalues حاصل ضرب

جبر

principle component Analysis

(PCA)

دوره المعاشر في الدراسات



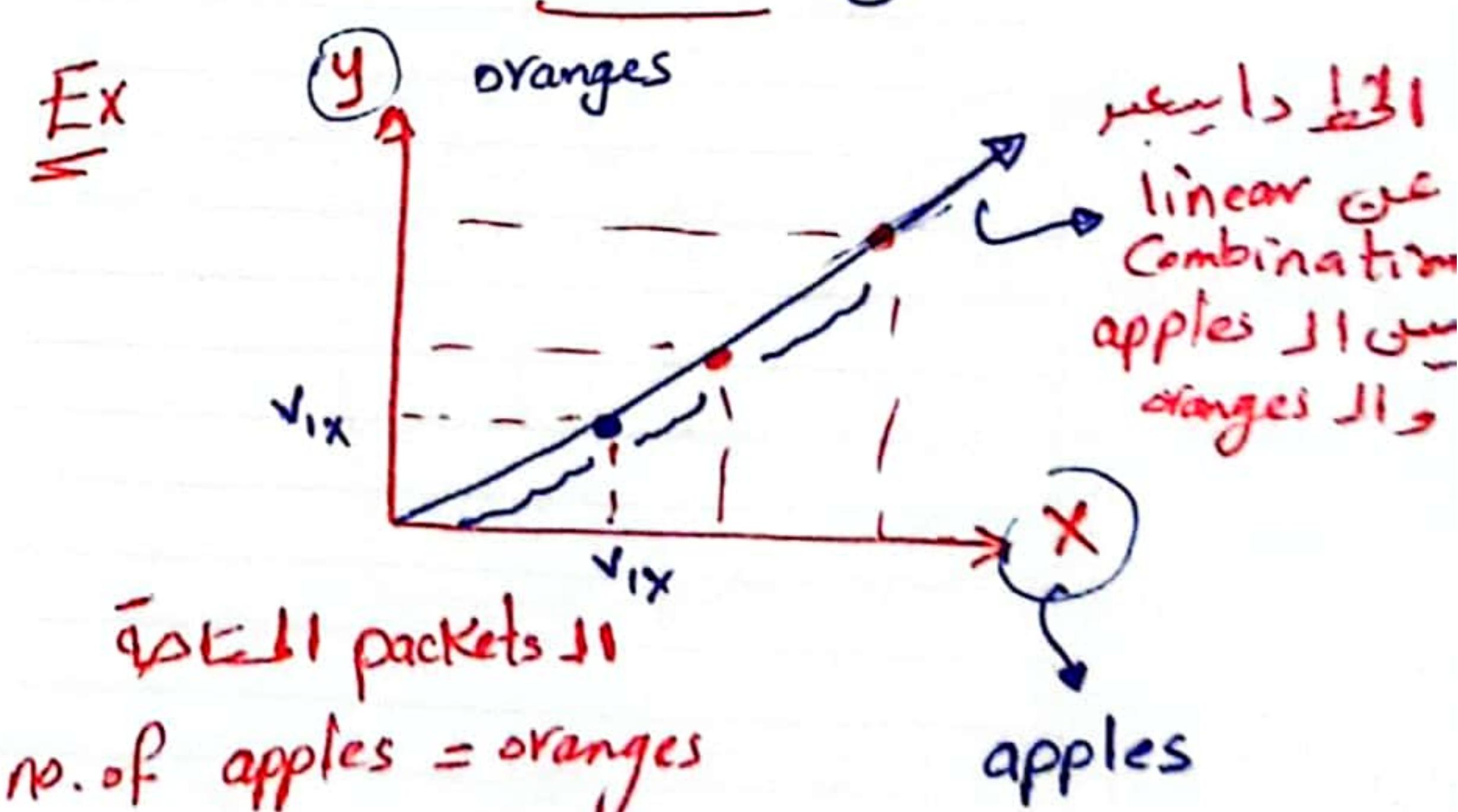
1 Save data (data compression)

احصل على واحد من المجموعتين في المجموعتين في المجموعتين

2 Visualization → easy

اظهار عنصر مختار وارسمه في قيمتين مختارتين  
الآن يعاد بدل المختار من مقدار المختار

Complexity لـ نقطة line





والثانية ينفصل التجربة عن

الثالثة مثلاً ونستخرج منها، فـ

نستخرج القيم المترافق singular value



⇒ Singular values of matrix  $B_{m \times n}$

= eigenvalues of  $\frac{B^T B}{\downarrow}$

Square  
matrix