Linear Algebra

Vectors

By Roghaye Faraji

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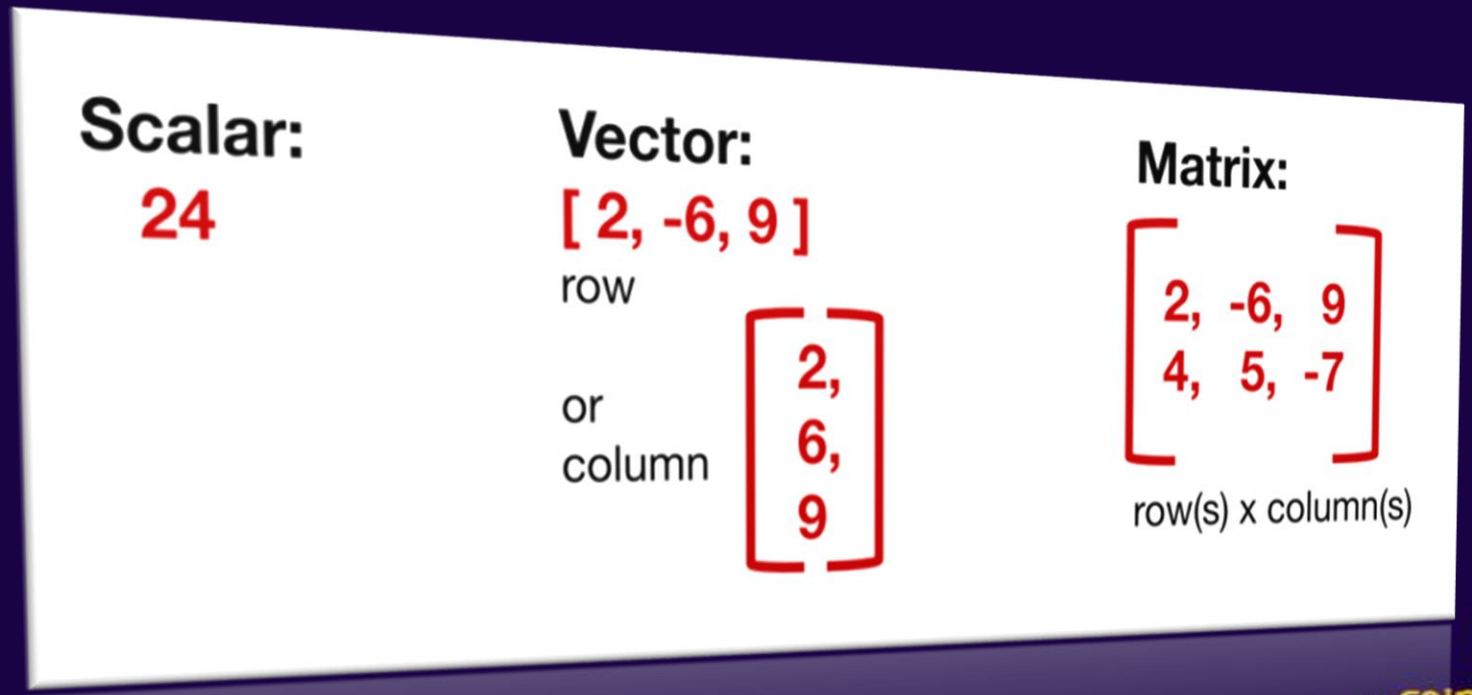
- Sum/Subtraction of Vectors
- Magnitude of a Vector
- Multiply and Dot product
- Distance Between Vectors

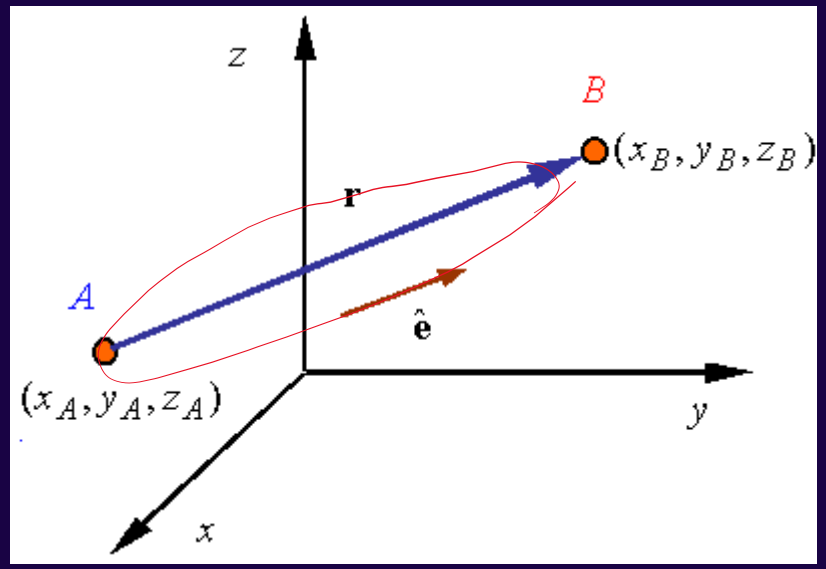
What is Linear Algebra

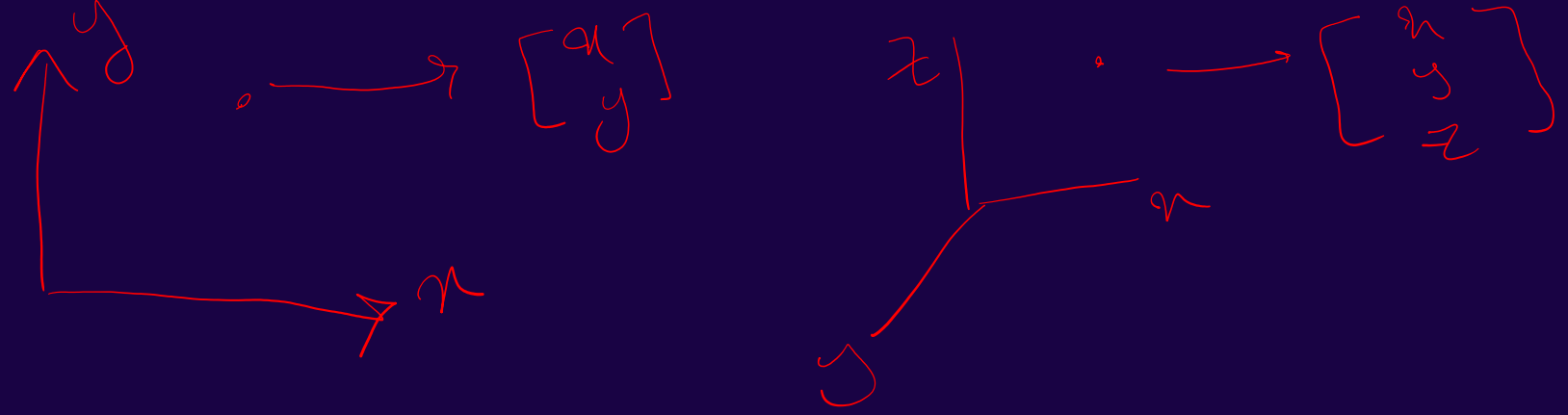
Linear algebra is the branch of mathematics that deals with vector spaces.



Definition of Vectors

- A vector is an ordered array of numbers and can be in a row or a column.
- For example, if you have the heights, weights, and ages of large number of people, you can treat your data as three-dimensional vectors [height, weight, age]





weight
height
age

[weight , height , age]

Componentwise Addition

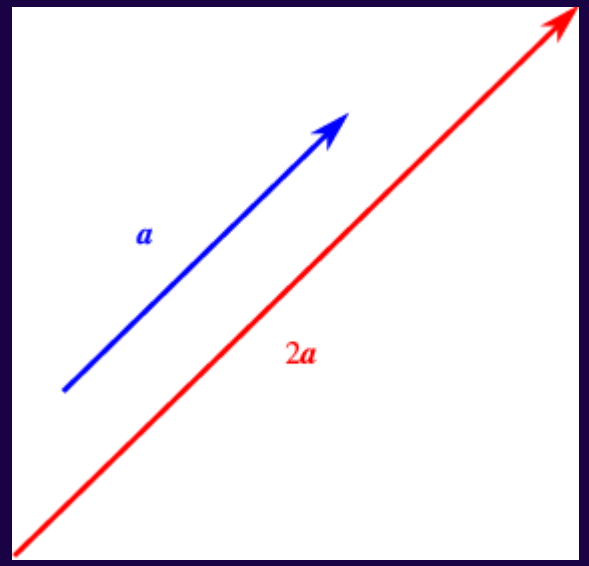
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} A_x \\ A_y \\ A_z \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} B_x \\ B_y \\ B_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} A_x + B_x \\ A_y + B_y \\ A_z + B_z \end{bmatrix}$$

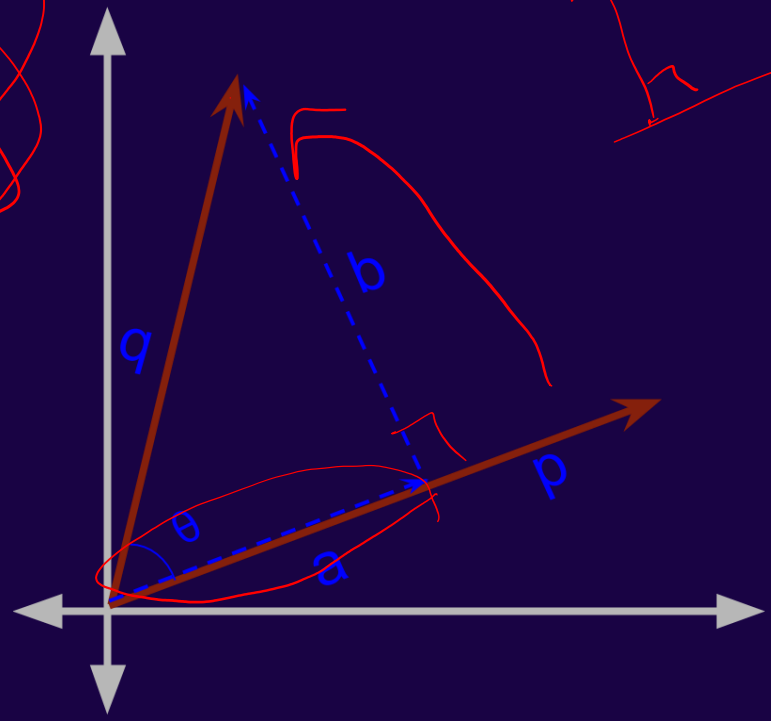
Subtract Two Vectors

$$\begin{bmatrix}5\\7\\9\end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix}4\\5\\6\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}1\\2\\3\end{bmatrix}$$

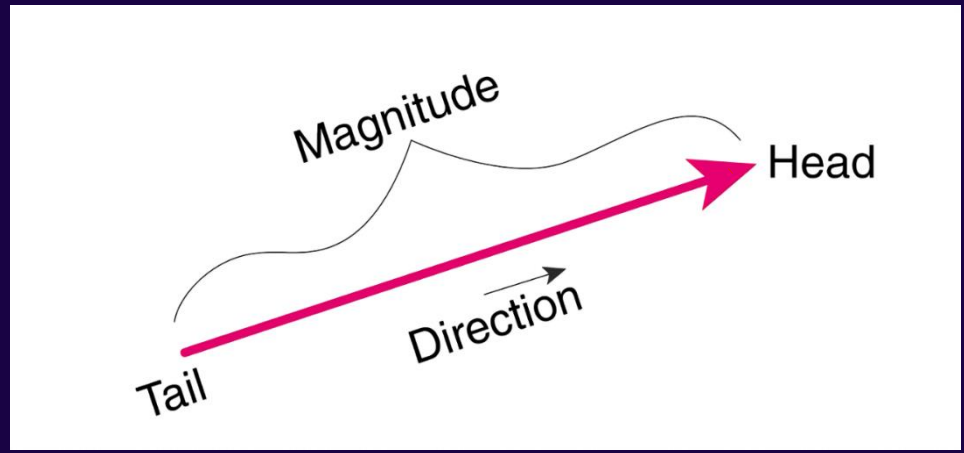
Multiply a Vector by a Scalar



Dot Product

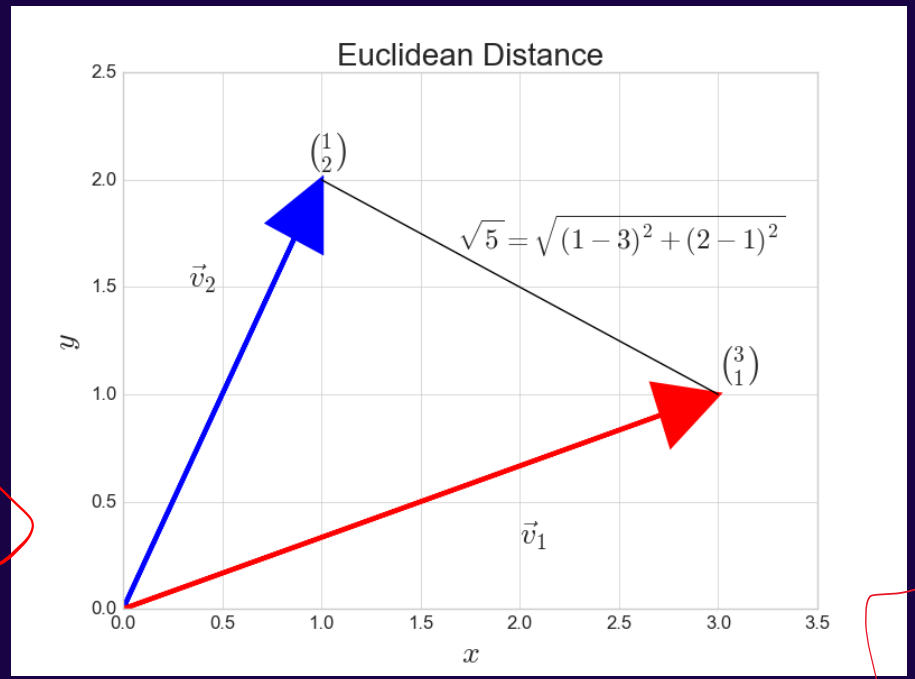


Magnitude

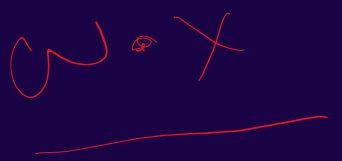


Distance Between Two Vectors

$$\sqrt{(v_1 - w_1)^2 + \ldots + (v_n - w_n)^2}$$



Exercise 1:



Suppose the input vector to your linear model is x=(1,2) and the weight vector is w=(0.5,-0.3) Calculate the model's prediction.

Exercise 2:

Consider two vectors u=(1,2,8,-6) and v=(3,4,5,9). Find the sum of these two vectors.

Exercise 3:

Suppose you have two document vectors d1=(1,0,2) and d2=(0,1,2). Calculate the cosine similarity between these two document vectors.