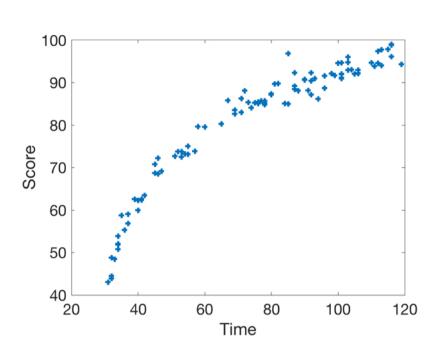
Fitting Models to Data and Matrix Multiplication

- introduce notation for matrices
- review matrix multiplication
- data modeling using matrix multiplication
- introduce block matrix multiplication

A matrix is a collection of values arranged 2 in rows and columns

Let $a_i = \begin{bmatrix} a_{ii} \\ a_{2i} \end{bmatrix}$, $i = 1, 2, \cdots M$ Columns $C = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$ $C = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$



$$\hat{S} = W_1 + W_2 + W_3 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] \left[\frac{W_1}{W_2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} W_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} W_2$$

Data (si,ti) i=1,2,...N

 $\nabla S = \int W$ $\nabla x = \int W$

Matrix Multiplication

$$A: \begin{bmatrix} A \end{bmatrix}_{ij} = 1, 2, ..., M$$

$$B: \begin{bmatrix} B \end{bmatrix}_{kQ} = 1, 2, ..., M$$

$$N \times M$$

$$M \times L$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 8 \\ 7 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 3(-2) + 4 \cdot 7 & 3 \cdot 8 + 4(-3) \\ 2(-2) + 5 \cdot 7 & 2 \cdot 8 + 5(-3) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3 \times 2$$

$$3 \times 2$$

$$3 \times 2$$

$$1 \cdot 8 + 6(-3)$$

Example: Modeling multiple responses

$$\rho_{r_i} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & t_i & t_i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_{r_2} \\ w_{r_3} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{t_i}_{w_r} w_r$$

Multiplication rules extend to block matrices 6 Previous example: [Pr [Pb] = T [wr wb]

$$C = AB = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} & A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{22} \\ A_{21}B_{11} + A_{22}B_{21} & A_{21}B_{12} + A_{22}B_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

All relevant submatrices must be conformable A.B., A. Bzi, Azi Bii, ... must be defined

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