Maths for Intelligent Systems

Topic 1:

Linear Algebra I

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Scalar : number

Vector : row/column of numbers

Matrix : many rows and columns



Linear Algebra: Vectors



Vectors

A vector is a 1 Dimension array of values

We use the notation $A \in \mathbb{R}^n$ to denote that x is an n-dimensional vector

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

We use the notation x_i to denote the ith entry of x

By default, we consider vectors to represent column vectors.

Linear Algebra: Matrices



Matrices

A matrix is a 2 Dimension array of values

Notation: $A \in \Re^{m \times n}$ (with m rows and n columns)



Column Matrix Row Matrix

Square Matrix Diagonal Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 1}$$

$$[6 \ 1 \ 4]_{1x3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 1} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times 3} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 & 9 \\ -6 & 0 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}_{3x3}$$

Only 1 column

Only 1 row

of Rows = # of Columns Non-Diagonal elements = 0

Identity (Unit) Matrix Null (Zero) Matrix

Symmetric Matrix

$$\mathbf{I} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{3x3}$$

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3x3} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{3x3} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & -1 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}_{3x3}$$

Diagonal elements = 1 & Non-Diagonal elements = 0

All elements = 0

A' = A



Equality of Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 & 9 \\ -6 & 0 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3x3} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 & 9 \\ -6 & 0 & -3 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3x3}$$

Respective elements of both matrix should be same i.e. $A_{ij} = B_{ij}$

Transpose of Matrix:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 9 \\ -6 & 5 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3x3}$$

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 9 & -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3x3}$$

Properties:

3.
$$(A+B)'=A'+B'$$

Interchange Rows into Column (So that Columns into Rows)



Addition of Matrices:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -6 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1+2 & 3+4 & -6+8 \\ -2+2 & 1+5 & 3+6 \\ 3+3 & 0+6 & 1+0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 9 \\ 6 & 6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Add respective elements of both matrix

Properties:

- 1. A+B = B+A (Communicative law)
- 2. (A+B)+C = A+(B+C) = (A+C)+B (Associative Law)
- 3. A+0=0+A=A
- 4. A+(-A)=0

Subtraction of Matrices:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -6 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1-2 & 3-4 & -6-8 \\ -2-2 & 1-5 & 3-6 \\ 3-3 & 0-6 & 1-0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -14 \\ -4 & -4 & -3 \\ 0 & -6 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Subtract respective elements of both matrix



Multiplication of Matrices:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} 2x3 \qquad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} 3x2$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{3} \mathbf{x} \mathbf{2}$$

Properties:

$$\mathbf{A}(\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{C}$$

(Distributive law)

$$(AB)C = A(BC) = (AC)B$$

(Associative Law)

$$IA = AI = A$$

$$\mathbf{A} + (-\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} (1*1) + (3*0) + (2*5) & (1*3) + (3*1) + (2*2) \\ (4*1) + (0*0) + (1*5) & (4*3) + (0*1) + (1*2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 10 \\ 9 & 14 \end{bmatrix} 2x2$$



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} 3x3 \qquad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 8 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} 3x3$$

$$\mathbf{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} (1*2) + (3*2) + (6*3) & (1*4) + (3*5) + (6*6) & (1*8) + (3*6) + (6*0) \\ (2*2) + (1*2) + (3*3) & (2*4) + (1*5) + (3*6) & (2*8) + (1*6) + (3*0) \\ (3*2) + (0*2) + (1*3) & (3*4) + (0*5) + (1*6) & (3*8) + (0*6) + (1*0) \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{3x3}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 26 & 55 & 26 \\ 15 & 31 & 22 \\ 9 & 18 & 24 \end{bmatrix} 3x3$$