

Matrices:

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

3 rows

4 columns

dimensions of the matrix
 3×4 matrix
↑ ↓
rows columns

$$A_{24} = 6, \quad A_{32} = 1$$

↑ ↑
row column

A_{ij}
↑ ↓
row column

Vectors can be thought of as a species of matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \text{vector of dim 3}$$

3×1 matrix

$[4 \ 1 \ 9 \ 3]$ isn't a vector

1×4

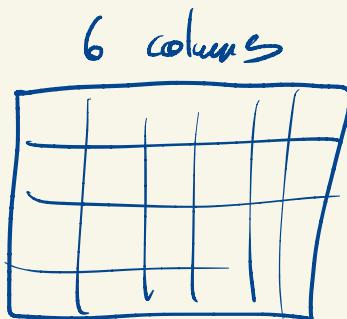
"row vector"

$1 \times k$ matrix

examples

1) Images

4 rows



6 columns

4×6 matrix

with a number
for each pixel

2) Lists of vectors

$$a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix} \quad a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix} \quad a_3 = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 9 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

"block matrix notation"

$$A \longrightarrow Q$$

Gram Schmidt

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} q_1 & q_2 & q_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

e.g.

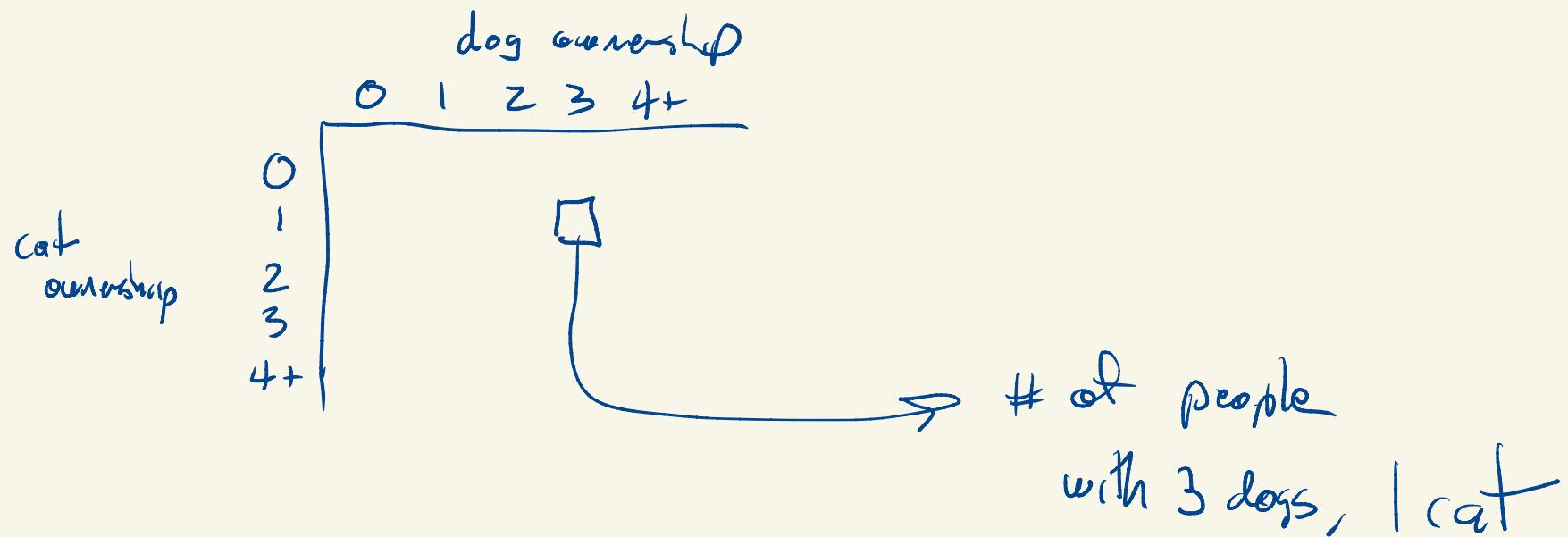
Palmer
Jensel
Arch
Haunes

	1	2	3		12
			•		

4x12 matrix

avg daily temp after month 3
in Palmer

example: contingency tables



Block matrices

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

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & 9 \\ 6 & 8 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 2 \times 3$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 14 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & | & 5 & 7 & 9 \\ 3 & 4 & | & 6 & 8 & 10 \\ \hline 11 & 12 & | & 13 & 14 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_1, \dots, a_k \quad [a_1 \dots a_k]$$

row vectors $\underbrace{b_1, \dots, b_k}_{}$

$1 \times n$ matrices
(row vectors)

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow k \times n$$

A \uparrow matrix is square if $m = n$

$\overbrace{n \times m}$ is tall if $n > m$
is wide if $n < m$

An important square matrix

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}_n$$

diagonal

n

$$I_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$
$$I_n$$

identity matrix

$$I = [e_1 \ e_2 \ \cdots \ e_n]$$

$$e_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad e_i^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad I$$

zero matrices

$O_{n \times m} \rightarrow$ matrix of all 0's

$$O$$

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

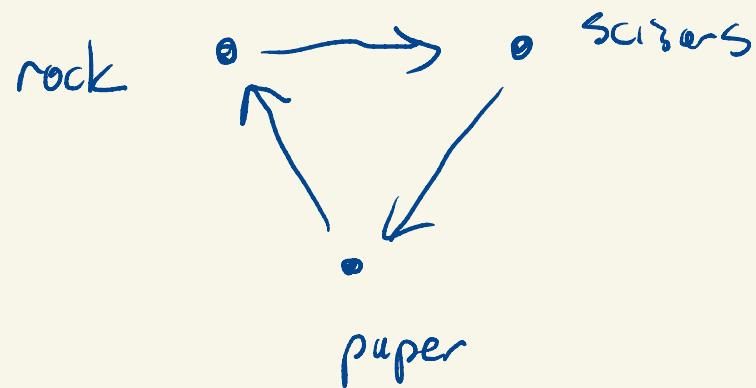
$$\begin{bmatrix} I & O \\ A & I \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

diagonal matrices

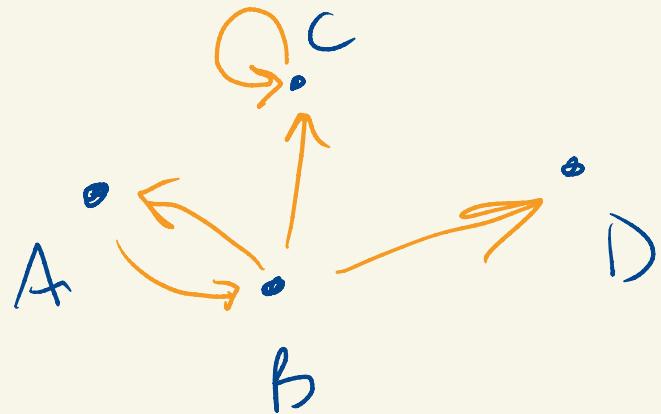
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & & & \\ & 7 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \text{diag}(3, 7, 1, 6)$$

$$\text{diag}(1, 1, 1, 1) = I_4$$

Directed Graphs



$$\begin{matrix} & r & p & s \\ r & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ p & & & \\ s & & & \end{matrix}$$



$$\begin{matrix} & A & B & C & D \\ A & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \\ B & & & & \\ C & & & & \\ D & & & & \end{matrix}$$