

Hwo (Basic Math for ML)

a)

$$1) A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -5 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

2) 3B

$$3 \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -3 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3) AC

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 4 - 4 \times 3 \\ 1 \times 4 + 3 \times 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

4) $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$

$$= 6 + 4 = 10.$$

$$5) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times -3 + -4 \times 1 & 2 \times 2 + -4 \times -1 & 0 + -4 \times -2 \\ -3 + 2 & 2 - 4 & 0 - 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -10 & 8 & 8 \\ 0 & -2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

6) AD

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

not equal

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \text{Undefined} \\ \text{Undefined} \end{bmatrix}$$

7) B + D

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times 2}$$

Both matrices should be same (rxc)

8) B - 2A

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

$$b) A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = A \cdot A^T$$

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 1(12 - 2) - 6(8) + 5(-4) = 10 - 48 - 20 = -58$$

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

$$|A| = 1(3 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 1) - 2(6 \cdot 4 - 5 \cdot 2) + 0 = 10 - 28 = -18$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & 4 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & 4 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 & -2 & 2 & 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|A| = -18$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -5/9 & +7/9 & 1/2 \\ +2/9 & -2/9 & -1/2 \\ -2/9 & +1/9 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A^T \cdot A)^{-1} \cdot A^T = A^{-1} \cdot (A^T)^{-1} \cdot A^T$$

$$= A^{-1} \cdot I$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I$$

$$= A^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -5/9 & 7/9 & 1/2 \\ 2/9 & -2/9 & -1/2 \\ -2/9 & 1/9 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

c)

$$2x + 3y - z = 10 \quad - (1)$$

$$x + 0 - 3z = 6 \quad - (2)$$

$$5x - 2y + 0 = 13 \quad - (3)$$

① x3

$$6x + 9y - 3z = 30$$

$$x + 0 - 3z = 6$$

$$5x + 9y = 24$$

$$5x + 9y = 24$$

$$-5x - 2y = -13$$

$$11y = 11$$

$$y = 1 \quad x = 3 \quad z = -1$$

$$(3, 1, -1)$$

$$d) f(x, y) = x^3 y + e^x = T \cdot A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + e^x$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = 3y + e^x$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = x + 0$$

$$f(x, y) = x e^{2x} + 3y$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) = 4x e^{2x} + 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = 0 + 3$$

$$e) Z = x^{-2} y^6 - 4x$$

$$x = u^2 v$$

$$y = v - 3u$$

$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -2y^6x^{-3} - 4$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 6y^5x^{-2}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = 2uv$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = -3$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = (-2y^6x^{-3} - 4)2uv + 6y^5x^{-2} \cdot (-3)$$