1) 
$$Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$$
  $Q = [a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}, \dots, a_{n}]$   $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$   $Q = [a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}, \dots, a_{n}]$   $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$   $Q = [a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}, \dots, a_{n}]$   $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$   $Q = [a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}, \dots, a_{n}]$   $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$   $Q = [a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}, \dots, a_{n}]$   $Q \in \mathbb{R}^{n}$   $Q = [a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}, \dots, a_{n}]$   $Q = [a_{1}, a$ 

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i b_i = a_i b_i + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 + \dots + a_N \cdot b_N = \alpha \cdot b$$

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i b_i = a_i b_i + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 + \dots + a_N \cdot b_N = \alpha \cdot b$$

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_i b_i = a_i b_i + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 + \dots + a_N \cdot b_N = \alpha \cdot b$$

1c) 
$$a \cdot b$$
  
 $Numpy \quad a \otimes b$   
1e) for  $i=1:M$   
 $for \quad j=1:N$   
 $y + = Xikak$   
 $y = \underbrace{X \cdot a}$   
 $y = \underbrace{X \cdot a}$ 

$$\frac{X \cdot b}{= 0}$$

$$= 3x2 2x1$$

$$y = \underbrace{X \cdot a}_{1/2}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \frac{12}{3} \frac{1}{9} \frac{10}{10} = 2$$

$$\frac{2}{3 \times 2} \cdot 2 \times 2 = 3 \times 2$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 9}{9 \cdot 10} \frac{3 \cdot 7 + 4 \cdot 9}{9 \cdot 10}$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 7 + 4 \cdot 9}{9 \cdot 10} \frac{3 \cdot 7 + 4 \cdot 9}{9 \cdot 10}$$

Transpose
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \qquad
X^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$