
Linear Algebra

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Lecture Overview

- Elements in linear algebra
- Linear system
- Linear combination, vector equation,
Four views of matrix multiplication
- Linear independence, span, and subspace
- Linear transformation
- Least squares
- Eigendecomposition
- Singular value decomposition

Scalar, Vector, and Matrix

스칼라 : 하나의 숫자

- Scalar: a single number $s \in \mathbb{R}$ (lower case), e.g., 3.8

↔ set (숫자가 정해져 있지 않음)

- Vector: an ordered list of numbers, e.g. $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ (boldface,

= array

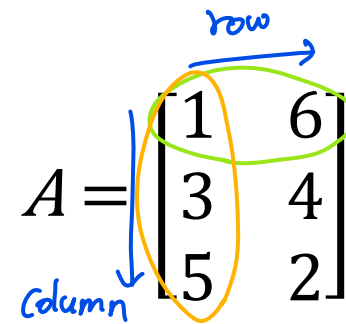
↳ 숫자가 정해져 있는

lower-case), e.g., $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

컬럼벡터 / 로우벡터

행렬 : 두 개의 축을 가지는 숫자들의 집합

- Matrix: a two-dimensional array of numbers, e.g. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$
(capital letter)



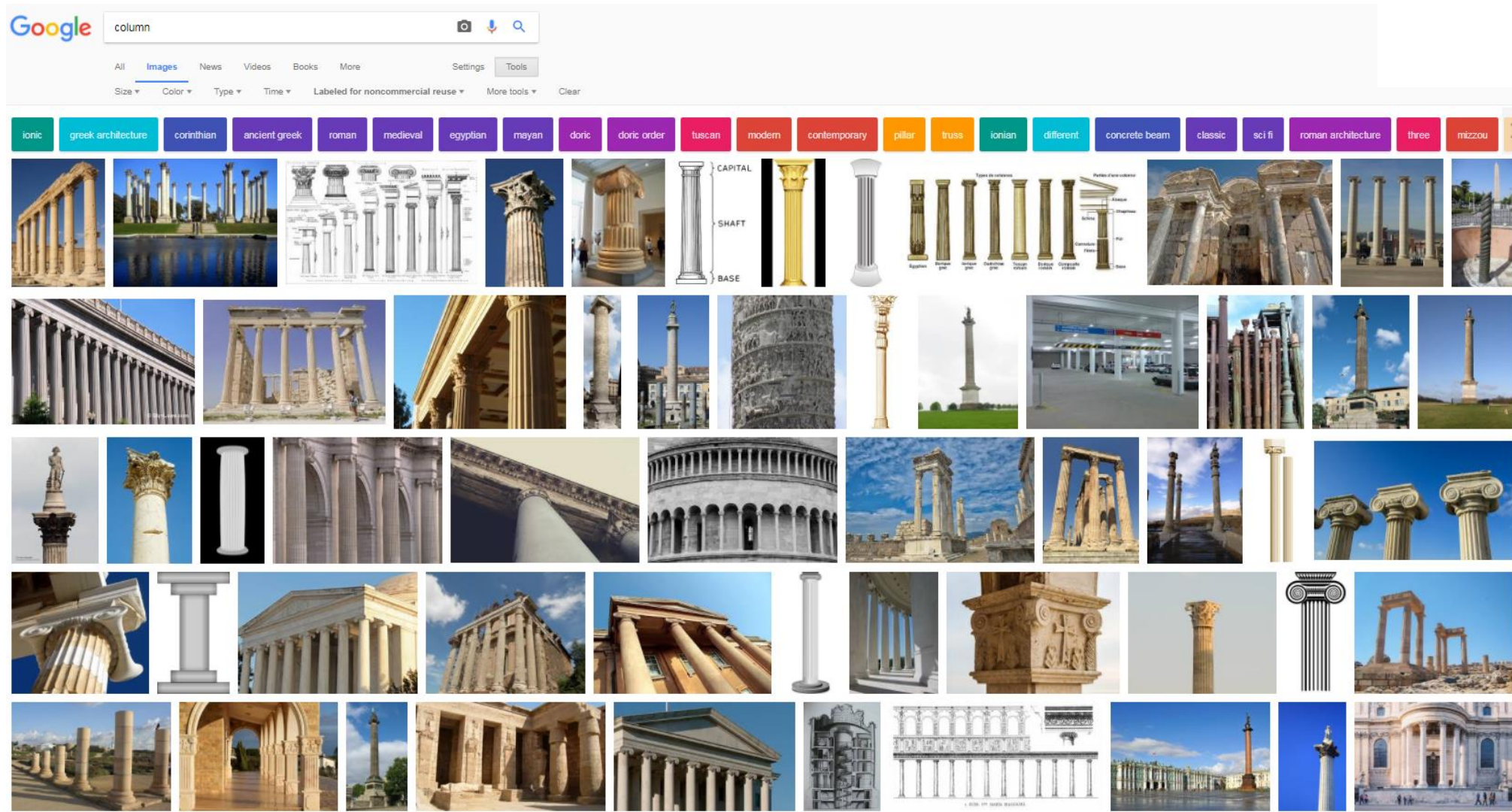
- Matrix size: 3×2 means 3 rows and 2 columns

- Row vector: a horizontal vector

- Column vector: a vertical vector

다행히

column : 기둥 (세로)



Column Vector and Row Vector

- A vector of n -dimension is usually a column vector, i.e., a matrix of the size $n \times 1$

$$\bullet \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^{n \times 1}$$

- Thus, a row vector is usually written as its transpose, i.e.,

$$\bullet \mathbf{x}^T = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}^T = [x_1 \quad x_2 \quad \cdots \quad x_n] \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times n}$$

ex) \downarrow

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

$(m,n) \rightarrow (n,m)$

Matrix Notations

- $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$: **Square** matrix (#rows = #columns)
 - e.g., $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
- $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$: **Rectangular** matrix (possible: #rows \neq #columns)
 - e.g., $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
- A^T : **Transpose** of matrix (mirroring across the main diagonal)
 - e.g., $A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 6 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
- A_{ij} : (i, j) -th component of A , e.g., $A_{2,1} = 3 \rightarrow i$ 행 j 열
- $A_{i,:}$: i -th row vector of A , e.g., $A_{2,:} = [3 \quad 4] \rightarrow i$ 행 모든 열
- $A_{:,i}$: i -th column vector of A , e.g., $A_{:,2} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$ 모든 행 j 열

Vector/Matrix Additions and Multiplications

✧ 모두 같은 사이즈 ✧

- $C = A + B$: Element-wise **addition**, i.e., $C_{ij} = A_{ij} + B_{ij}$

- A, B, C should have the same size, i.e., $A, B, C \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

- ca, cA : **Scalar multiple** of vector/matrix 모든 원소에 c 를 곱해주

- e.g., $2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 12 \\ 6 & 8 \\ 10 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

- $C = AB$: Matrix-matrix multiplication, i.e., $C_{ij} = \sum_k A_{i,k} B_{k,j}$

- e.g., $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 5 \\ 11 & 1 \\ 9 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, [3 \ 2 \ 1] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = [14], \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} [1 \ 2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$

Size: $(3 \times 2)(2 \times 2) = 3 \times 2,$

$(1 \times 3)(3 \times 1) = 1 \times 1,$

$(3 \times 1)(1 \times 2) = 3 \times 2$

Matrix multiplication is **NOT** commutative

교환법칙

- $AB \neq BA$: Matrix multiplication is **NOT** commutative.
- e.g., Given $A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 5}$, AB is defined, but BA is not even defined.
 \downarrow $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 5}$ \downarrow $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$ 불가능!
- What if BA is defined, e.g., $A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 3}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 2}$? Still, the sizes of $AB \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ and $BA \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$ does not match, so $AB \neq BA$.
- What if the sizes of AB and BA match, e.g., $A \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ and $B \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$? Still in this case, generally, $AB \neq BA$.

• E.g., $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 19 & 22 \\ 43 & 50 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 23 & 34 \\ 31 & 46 \end{bmatrix}$) $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ 로 형태는 같으나 값이 다름



Other Properties

- $A(B + C) = AB + AC$: **Distributive** 분배 법칙
- $A(BC) = (AB)C$: **Associative** 결합 법칙
- $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$: **Property of transpose** 전치 특성