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Math for Machine Learning

Linear algebra - Week 1



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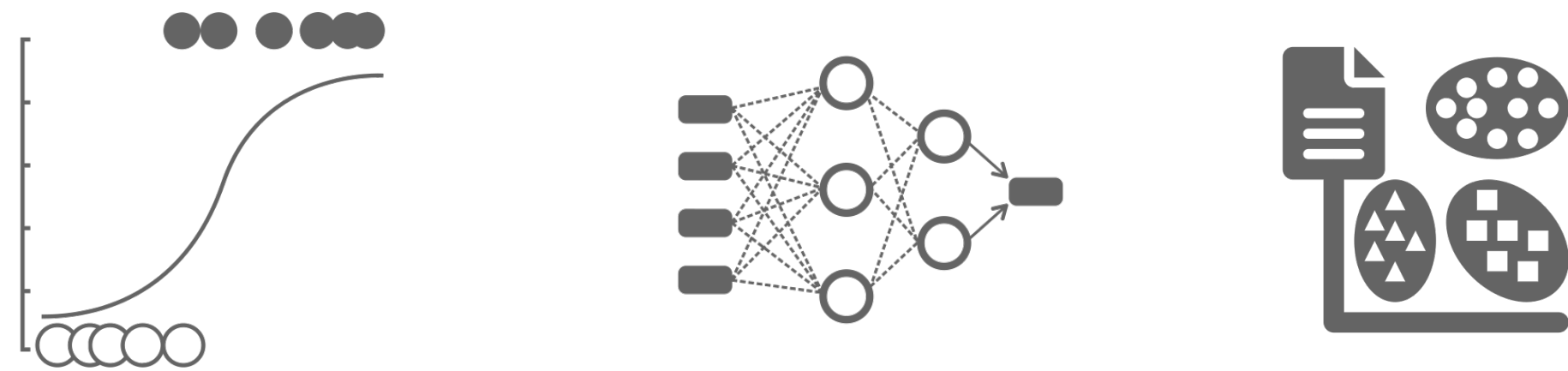
System of Linear Equations

Linear Algebra Applied I

Machine Learning



Machine Learning



Don't worry about
the math!

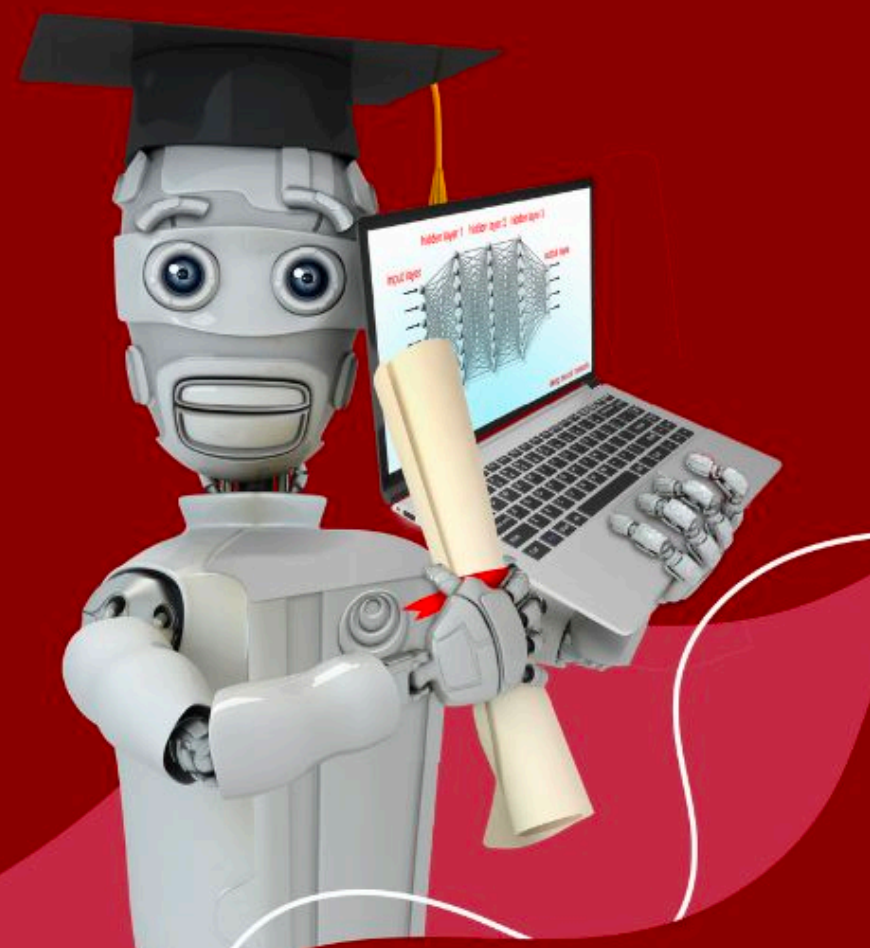


Don't worry about
the machine learning!

DeepLearning.AI Stanford ONLINE

**Machine Learning
Specialization**

Enroll now



Linear Algebra and Machine Learning

Linear Regression

Supervised Machine Learning



Linear Algebra and Machine Learning

Input



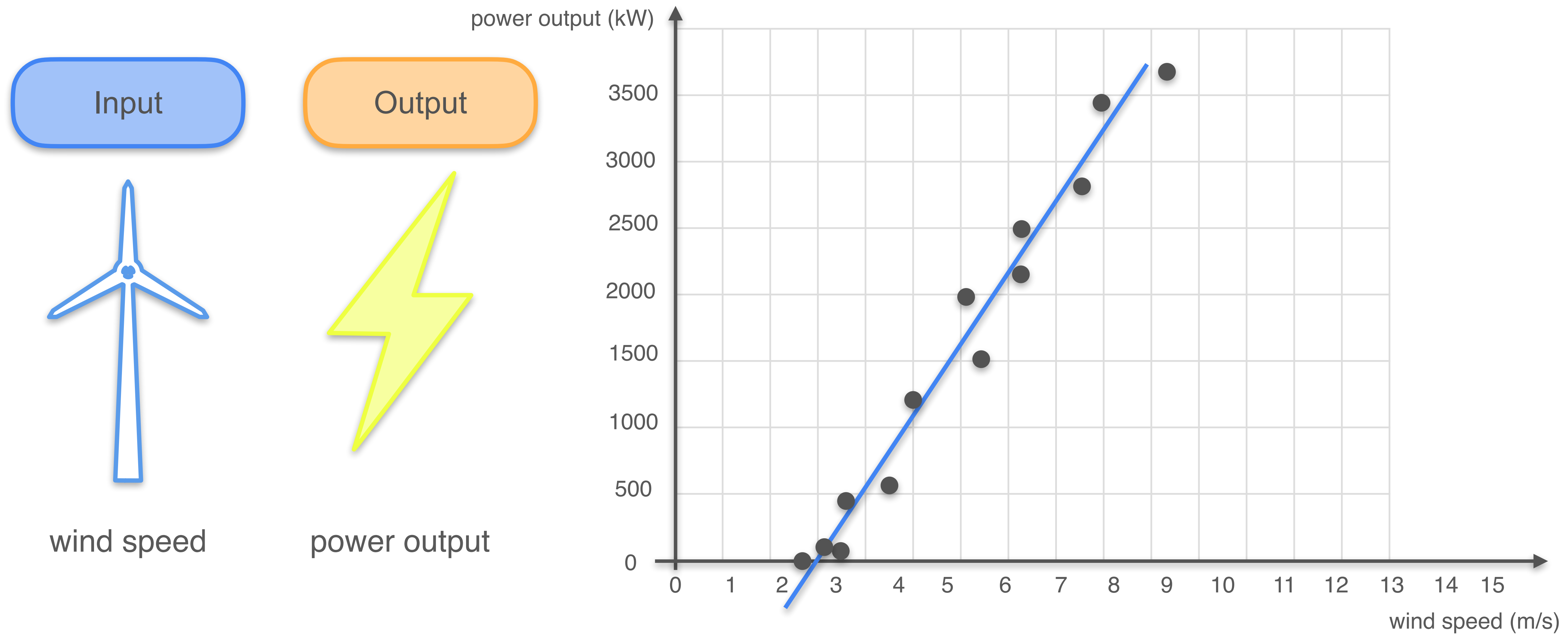
wind speed

Output

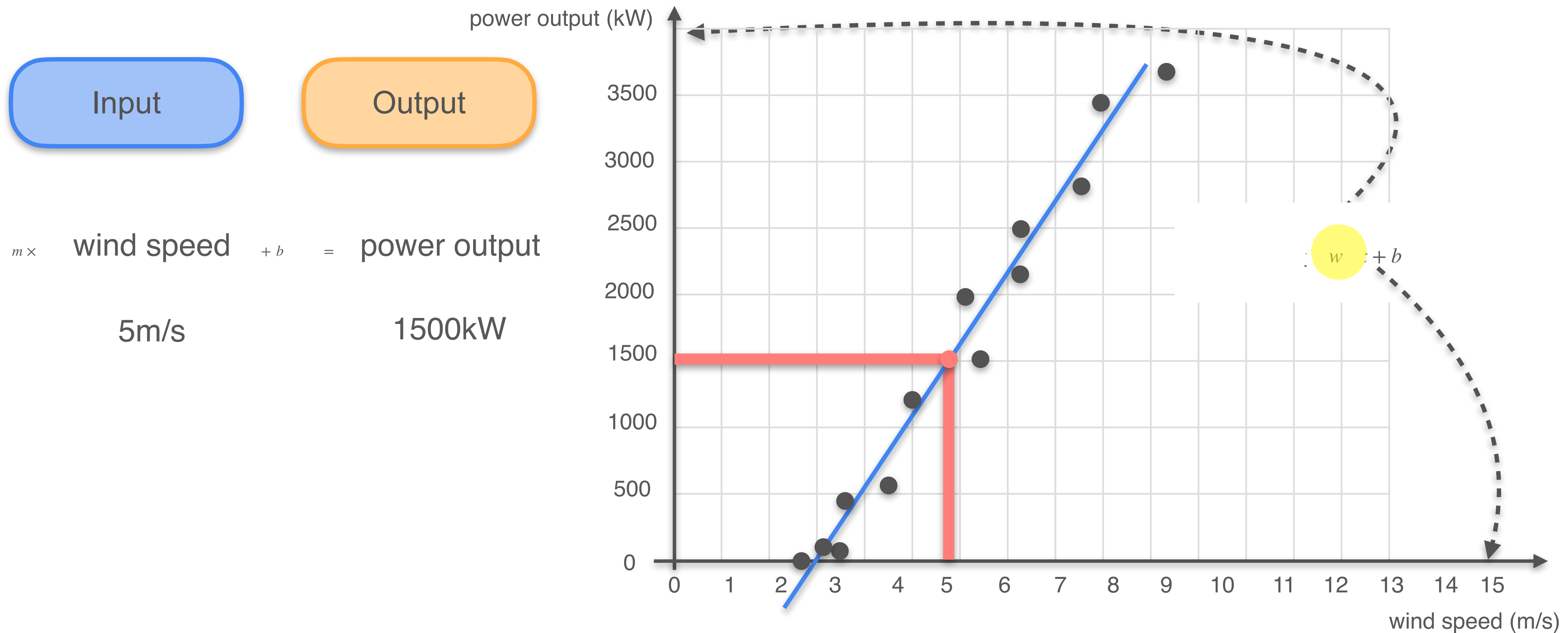


power output

Linear Algebra and Machine Learning



Linear Algebra and Machine Learning



Linear Algebra and Machine Learning

Input



wind speed

Input



temperature

Output



power output

Linear Algebra and Machine Learning



Linear Algebra and Machine Learning

Input



wind speed

Input

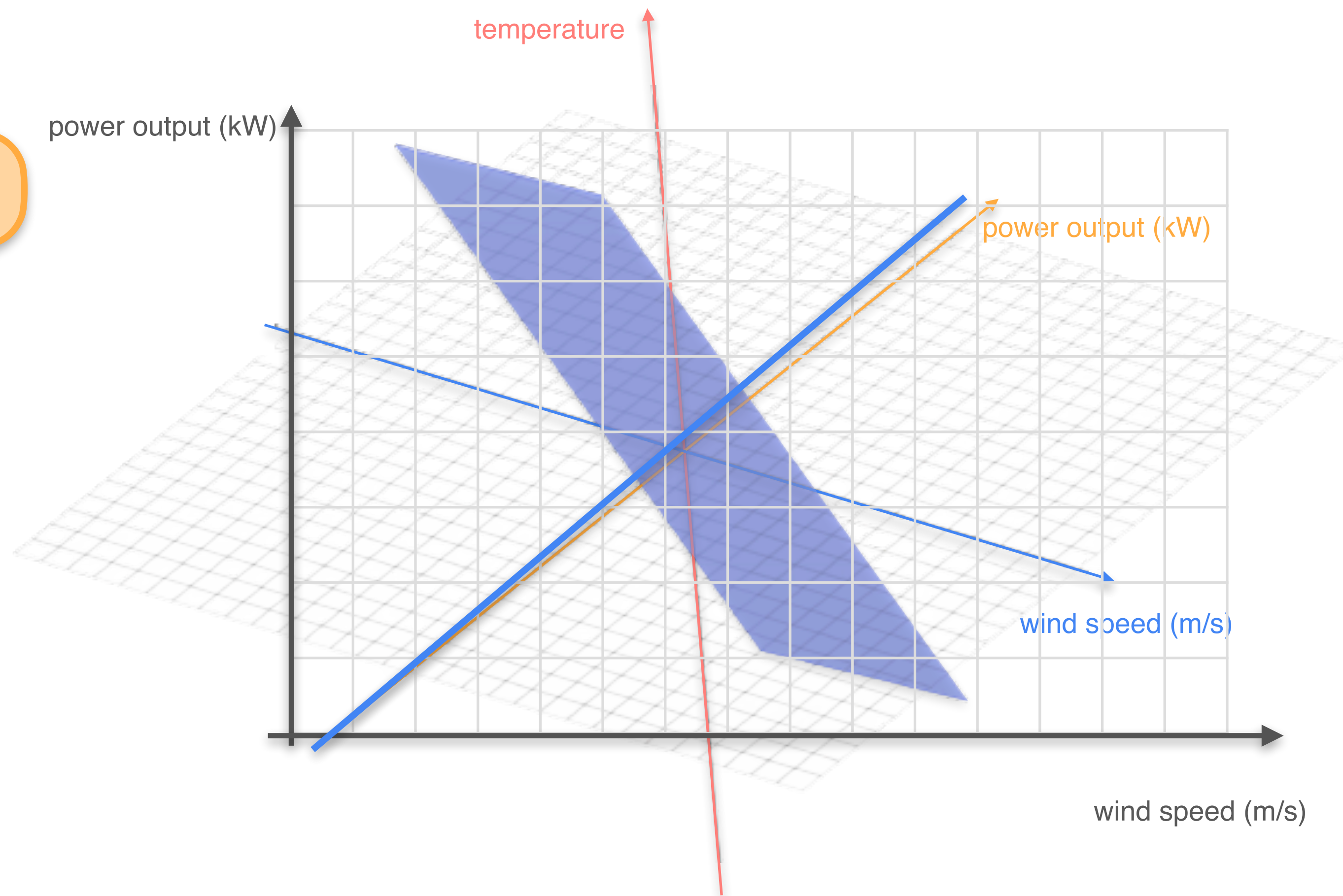


temperature

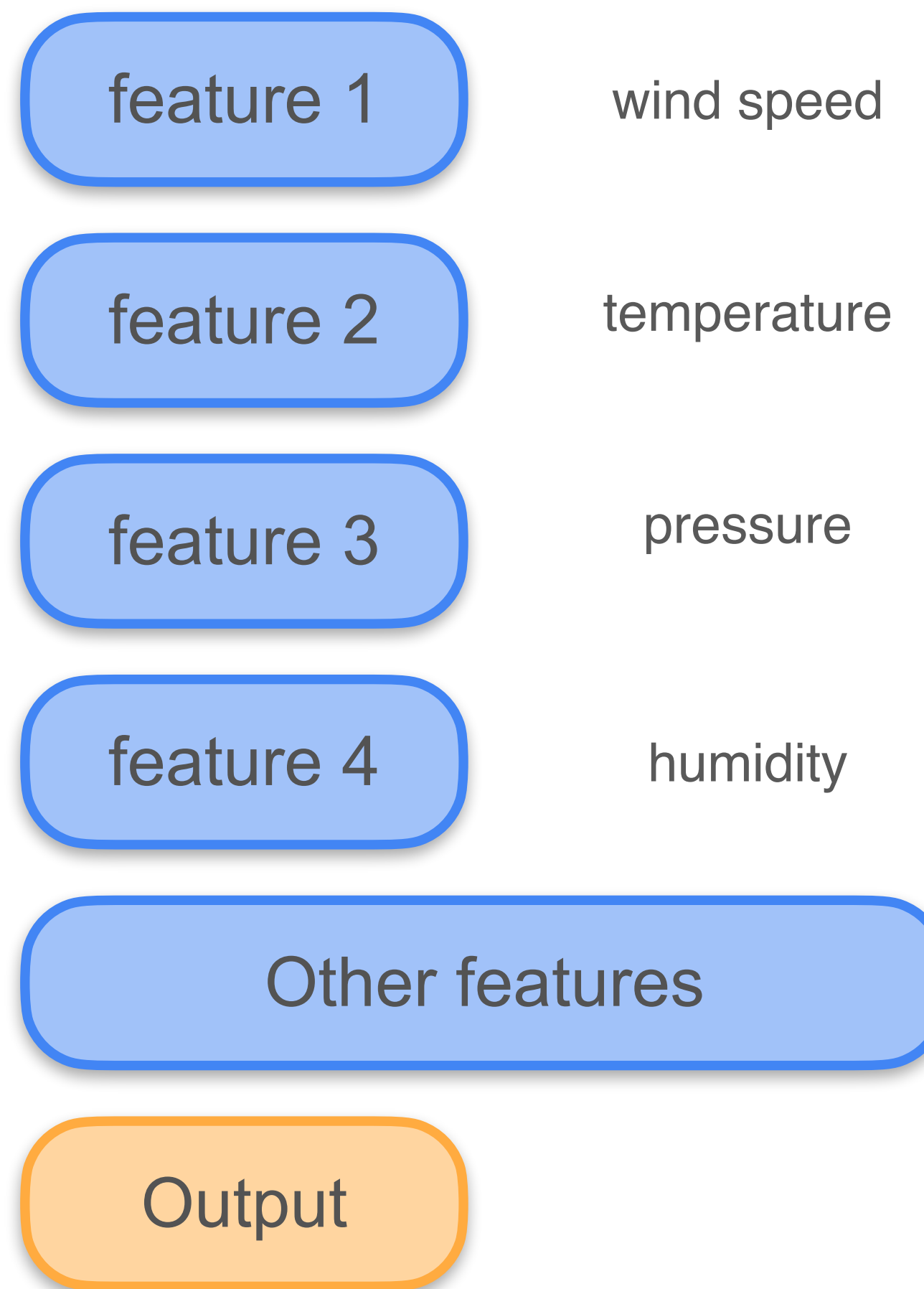
Output



power output



Linear Algebra and Machine Learning



Linear Algebra and Machine Learning



Linear Algebra and Machine Learning

$$w_1 x_1 + w_2 x_2 + \dots + w_n x_n + b = y$$


TARGET

Linear Algebra and Machine Learning

$$w_1 x_1^{(1)} + w_2 x_2^{(1)} + \dots + w_n x_n^{(1)} + b = y^{(1)}$$

$$w_1 x_1^{(2)} + w_2 x_2^{(2)} + \dots + w_n x_n^{(2)} + b = y^{(2)}$$

$$w_1 x_1^{(3)} + w_2 x_2^{(3)} + \dots + w_n x_n^{(3)} + b = y^{(3)}$$

System of Linear Equations

$$\vdots$$
$$w_1 x_1^{(m)} + w_2 x_2^{(m)} + \dots + w_n x_n^{(m)} + b = y^{(m)}$$

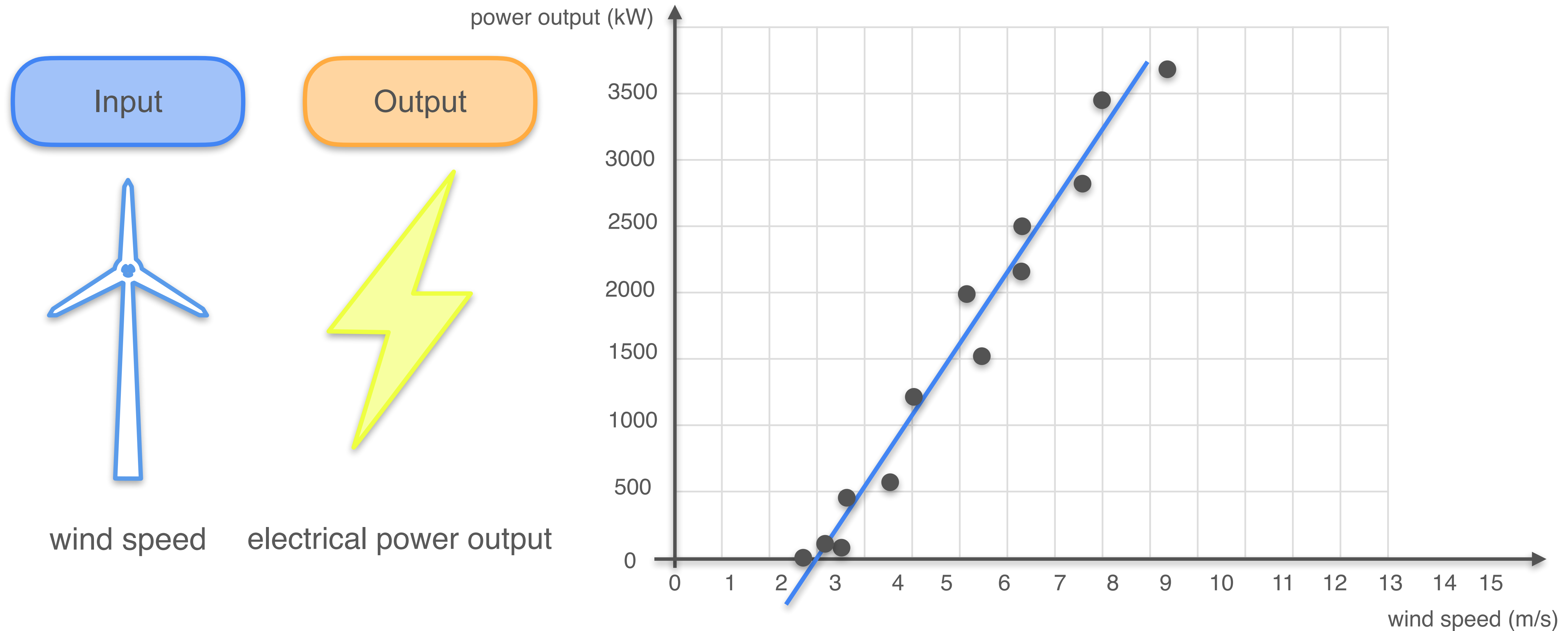


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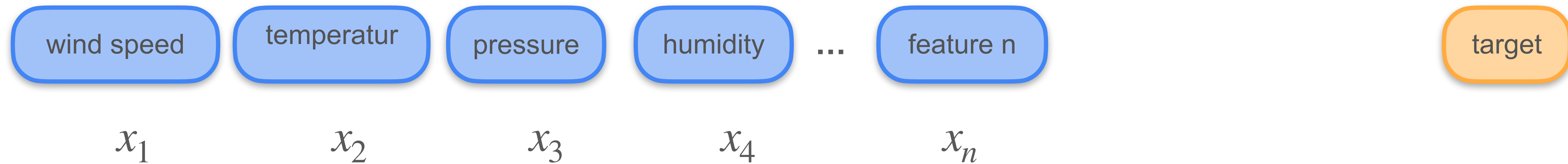
System of Linear Equations

Linear Algebra Applied II

Linear Algebra and Machine Learning



Linear Algebra and Machine Learning



Linear Algebra and Machine Learning

wind speed	temperatur	pressure	humidity	...	feature n		target							
$w_1 x_1^{(1)}$	+	$w_2 x_2^{(1)}$	+	$w_3 x_3^{(1)}$	+	$w_4 x_4^{(1)}$	+	...	+	$w_n x_n^{(1)}$	+	b	=	$y^{(1)}$
$w_1 x_1^{(2)}$	+	$w_2 x_2^{(2)}$	+	$w_3 x_3^{(2)}$	+	$w_4 x_4^{(2)}$	+	...	+	$w_n x_n^{(2)}$	+	b	=	$y^{(2)}$
				■										
				■										
				■										
$w_1 x_1^{(m)}$	+	$w_2 x_2^{(m)}$	+	$w_3 x_3^{(m)}$	+	$w_4 x_4^{(m)}$	+	...	+	$w_n x_n^{(m)}$	+	b	=	$y^{(m)}$

Linear Algebra and Machine Learning



Linear Algebra and Machine Learning

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{w} \\ \left[\begin{array}{cccc} w_1 & w_2 & w_3 & w_4 & \dots & w_n \end{array} \right] \\ \text{vector} \end{array} \cdot \begin{array}{c} X \\ \left[\begin{array}{cccc} x_1^{(1)} & x_2^{(1)} & x_3^{(1)} & x_4^{(1)} & \dots & x_n^{(1)} \\ x_1^{(2)} & x_2^{(2)} & x_3^{(2)} & x_4^{(2)} & \dots & x_n^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ x_1^{(m)} & x_2^{(m)} & x_3^{(m)} & x_4^{(m)} & \dots & x_n^{(m)} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{matrix} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} b \\ \left[\begin{array}{cccc} y^{(1)} & y^{(2)} & \dots & y^{(m)} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{vector} \end{array} = Y$$

Linear Algebra and Machine Learning



Plan for the Week

Common vector and matrix operations



Plan for the Week

Systems of Linear Equations

Representing systems as vectors and matrices

Computing the determinant of matrices

Check your Knowledge

Linear
Algebra

Your algebra score added to your calculus score minus your probability score was 6

Calculus

Your algebra score minus your calculus score plus double your probability score was 4.

Probability &
Statistics

Four times your algebra score minus double your calculus score added to your probability score was 10

Represent these statements as a system of linear equations.

Check your Knowledge

a

Linear
Algebra

Your algebra score added to your calculus score minus your probability score was 6

$$a + c - p = 6$$

c

Calculus

Your algebra score minus your calculus score plus double your probability score was 4.

$$a - c + 2p = 4$$

p

Probability &
Statistics

Four times your algebra score minus double your calculus score added to your probability score was 10

$$4a - 2c + p = 10$$

Represent these statements as a system of linear equations.

Check your Knowledge

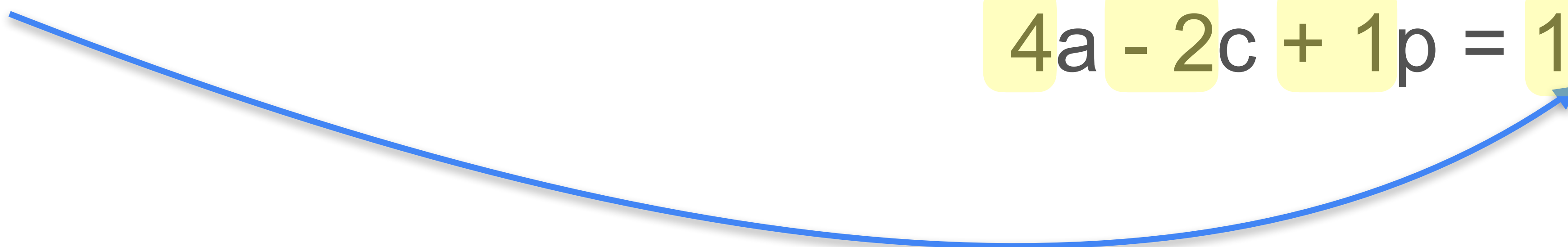
What are the weights, w ? a, c, p

$$1a + 1c - 1p = 6$$

What are the features, x ?

$$1a - 1c + 2p = 4$$

The targets, y ? $6, 4, 10$

$$4a - 2c + 1p = 10$$


Check your Knowledge

Is this system singular or non-singular?

$$a + c - p = 6$$

Can you solve this system of equations?

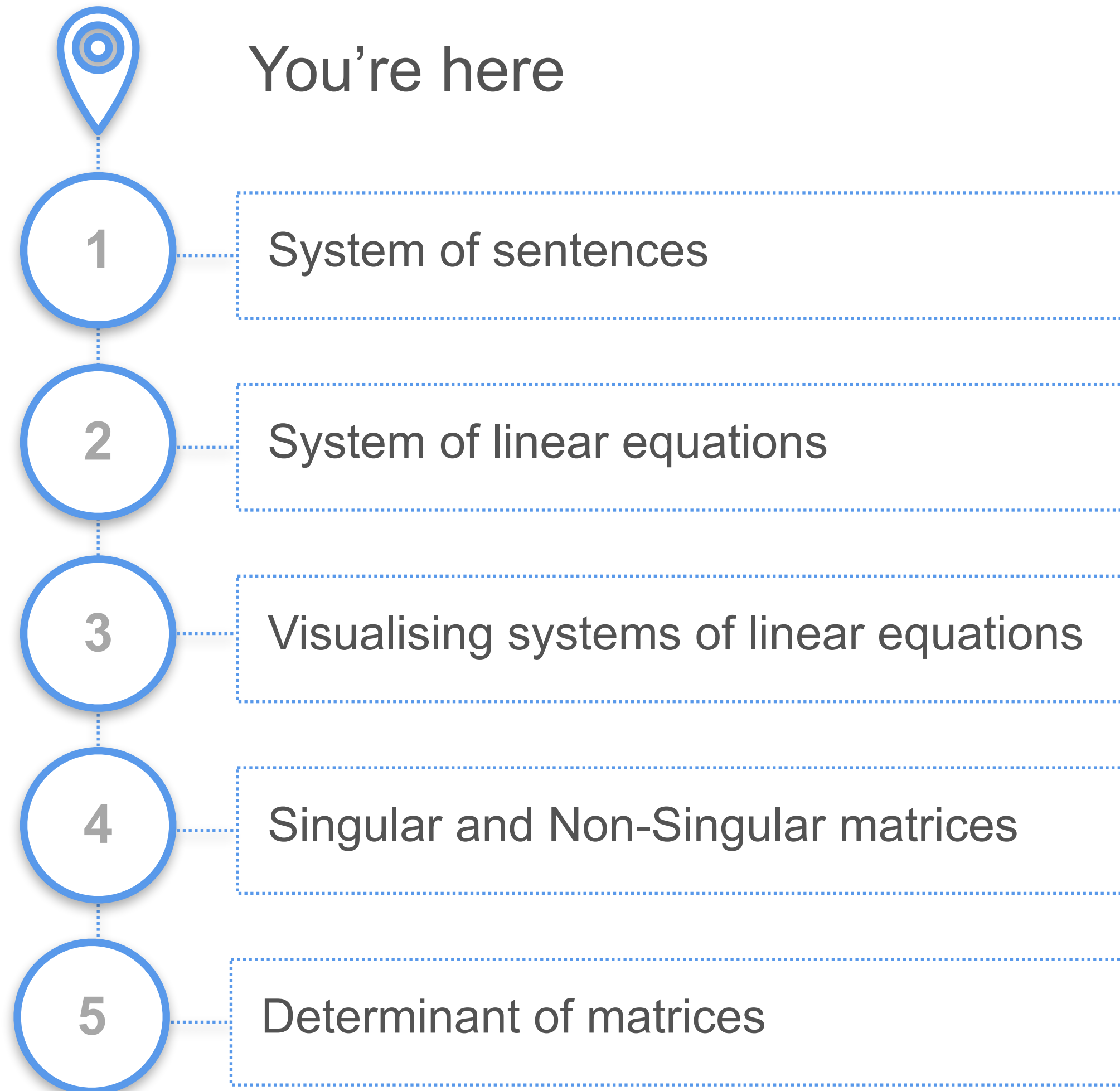
$$a - c + 2p = 4$$

Can you represent this system as a matrix and a vector?

$$4a - 2c + p = 10$$

Can you calculate the determinant of that matrix?

What to expect





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System of Linear Equations

System of sentences

Systems of sentences

System 1

 The dog is **black**
 The cat is **orange**

Complete

Non-singular

System 2

 The dog is **black**
 The dog is **black**

Redundant

Singular

System 3

 The dog is **black**
 The dog is **white**

Contradictory

Singular

Systems of sentences

System 1



Complete

Non-singular

System 2



Redundant

Singular

System 3



Redundant

Singular

System 4



Contradictory

Singular

Quiz: Systems of sentences

Given this system:

- Between the dog, the cat, and the bird, one is red.
- Between the dog and the cat, one is orange.
- The dog is black.

Problem 1:

What color is the bird?

Problem 2:

Is this system singular or non-singular?

Solution: Systems of information

Given this system:

- Between the dog, the cat, and the bird, one is red.
- Between the dog and the cat, one is orange.
- The dog is black.



Solution 1:

The bird is red. 

Solution 2:

It is non-singular.   



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System of Linear Equations

System of equations

Sentences → Equations

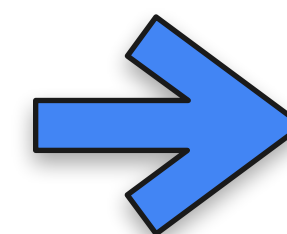
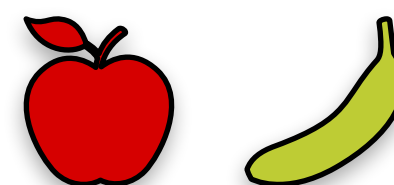
Sentences

Between the dog and the cat, one is black.



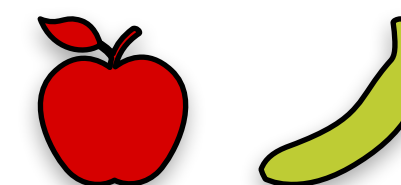
Sentences with numbers

The price of an apple and a banana is \$10.



Equations

$$a + b = 10$$



Quiz: Systems of equations 1

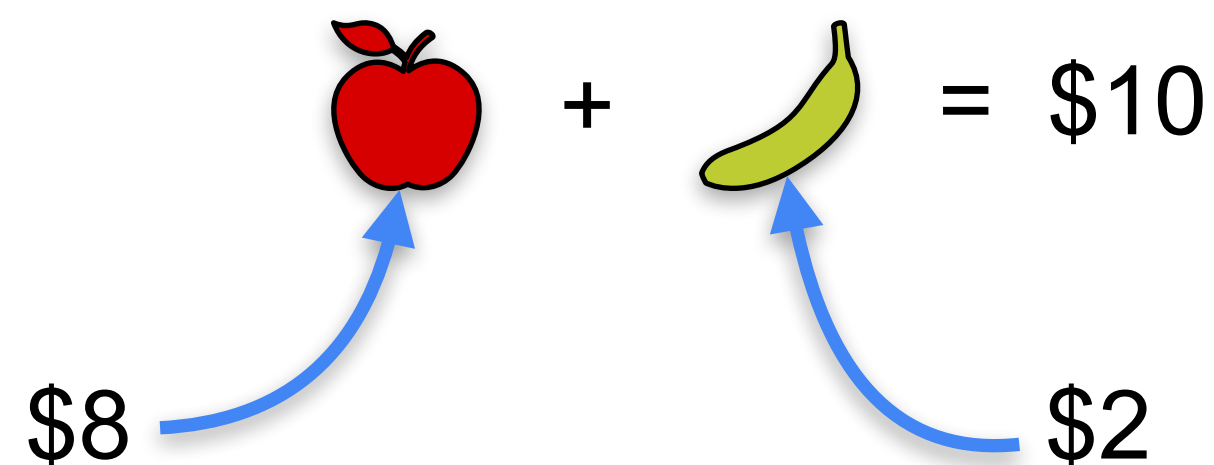
You go two days in a row and collect this information:

- **Day 1:** You bought an apple and a banana and they cost \$10.
- **Day 2:** You bought an apple and two bananas and they cost \$12.

Question: How much does each fruit cost?

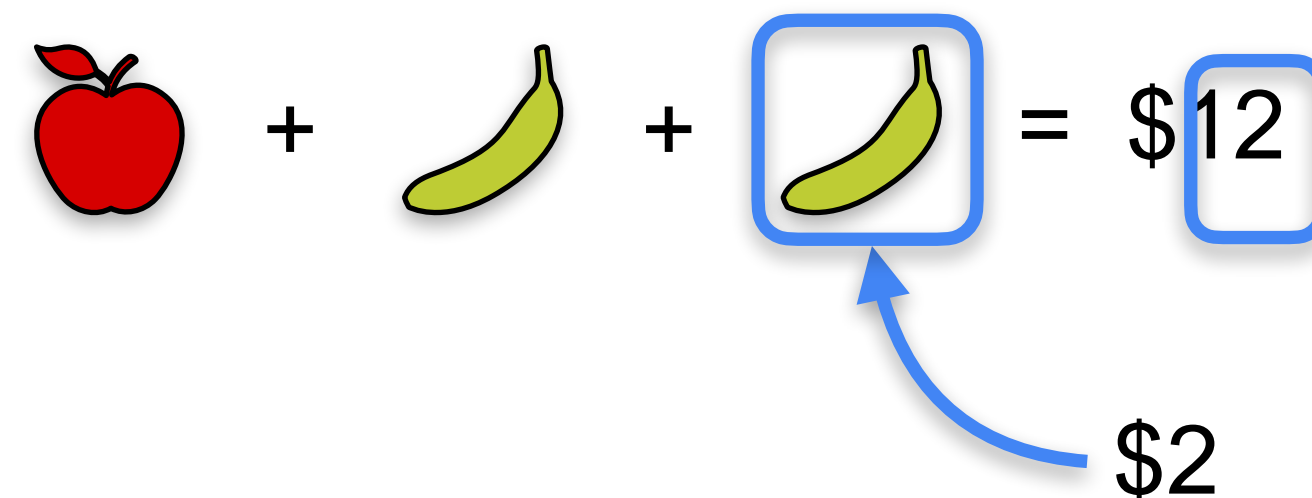
Solution: Systems of equations 1

- **Day 1:** You bought an apple and a banana and they cost \$10.


$$\text{apple} + \text{banana} = \$10$$

\$8 \$2

- **Day 2:** You bought an apple and two bananas and they cost \$12.


$$\text{apple} + \text{banana} + \boxed{\text{banana}} = \boxed{\$12}$$

\$2

- **Solution:** An apple costs \$8, a banana costs \$2.

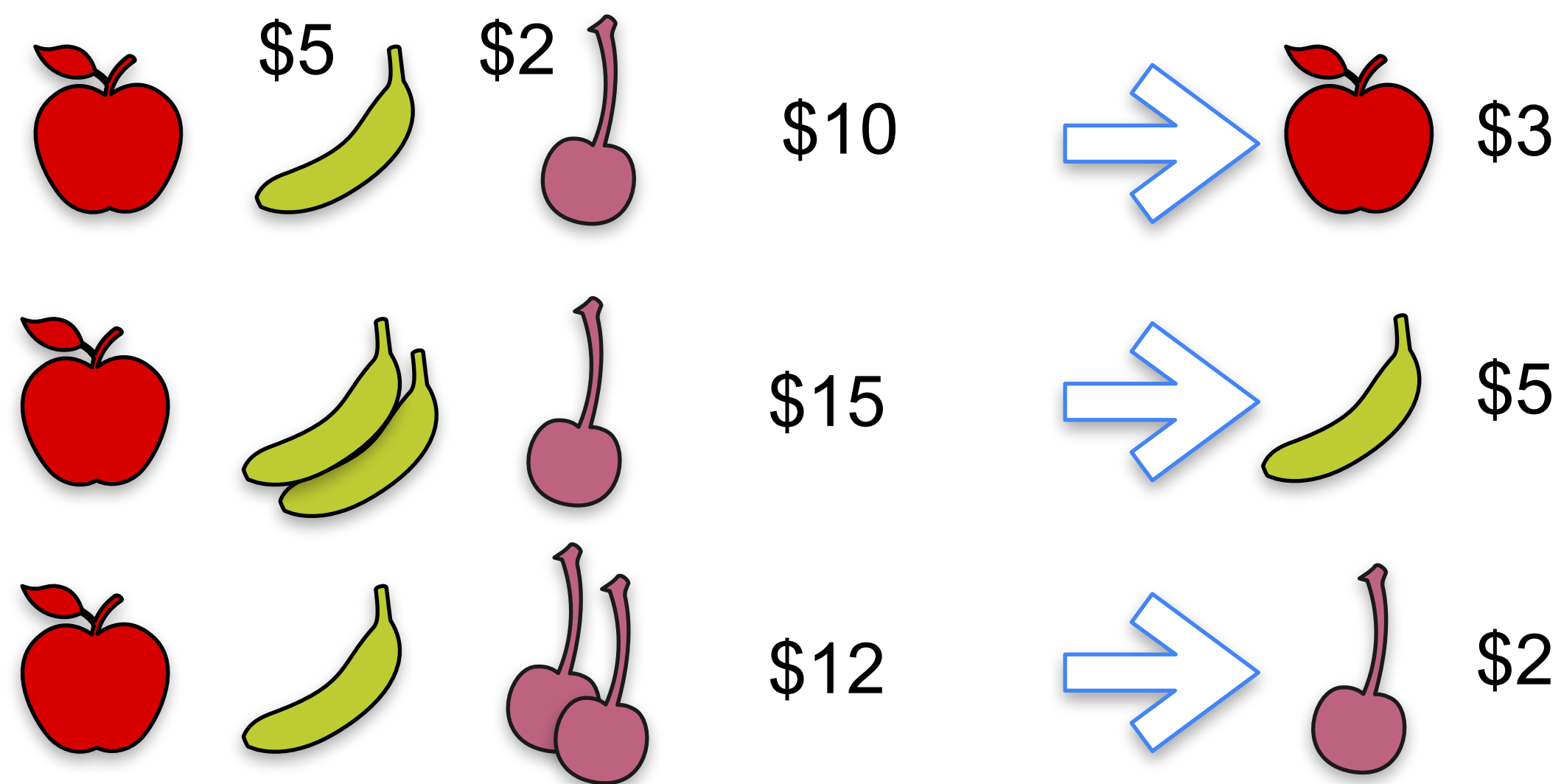
Quiz: Systems of equations 2

Problem 1: You're trying to figure out the price of apples, bananas, and cherries at the store. You go three days in a row, and bring this information.

- **Day 1:** You bought an apple, a banana, and a cherry, and paid \$10.
- **Day 2:** You bought an apple, two bananas, and a cherry, and paid \$15.
- **Day 3:** You bought an apple, a banana, and two cherries, and paid \$12.

How much does each fruit cost?

Solution: Systems of equations 2



System of equations 1

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\a + 2b + c &= 15 \\a + b + 2c &= 12\end{aligned}$$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned}a &= 3 \\b &= 5 \\c &= 2\end{aligned}$$

Quiz: Systems of equations 3

You go two days in a row and collect this information:

- **Day 1:** You bought an apple and a banana and they cost \$10.
- **Day 2:** You bought two apples and two bananas and they cost \$20.

Question: How much does each fruit cost?

Solution: Systems of equations 3

- **Day 1:** You bought an apple and a banana and they cost \$10.

$$\text{🍏} + \text{🍌} = \$10$$

- **Day 2:** You bought two apples and two bananas and they cost \$20.

$$\text{🍏🍏} + \text{🍌🍌} = \$20$$

Same thing!!!



8 2

5 5

8.3 1.7

0 10

Infinitely many solutions!

Quiz: Systems of equations 4

You go two days in a row and collect this information:

- **Day 1:** You bought an apple and a banana and they cost \$10.
- **Day 2:** You bought two apples and two bananas and they cost \$24.

Question: How much does each fruit cost?

Solution: Systems of equations 4

- **Day 1:** You bought an apple and a banana and they cost \$10.

$$\text{🍏} + \text{🍌} = \$10 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{🍏🍏} + \text{🍌🍌} = \$20$$

- **Day 2:** You bought two apples and two bananas and they cost \$24.

$$\text{🍏🍏} + \text{🍌🍌} = \$24$$

Contradiction!

No solutions!

Systems of equations

System 1

$$a + b = 10$$

$$a + 2b = 12$$

Unique solution:

$$a = 8$$

$$b = 2$$

Complete

Non-singular

System 2

$$a + b = 10$$

$$2a + 2b = 20$$

Infinite solutions

$$\begin{array}{l} a = 8, 7, 6, \dots \\ b = 2, 3, 4 \end{array}$$

Redundant

Singular

System 3

$$a + b = 10$$

$$2a + 2b = 24$$

No solution

Contradictory

Singular

Quiz: More systems of equations

System 1

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\a + b + 2c &= 15 \\a + b + 3c &= 20\end{aligned}$$

System 2

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\a + b + 2c &= 15 \\a + b + 3c &= 18\end{aligned}$$

System 3

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\2a + 2b + 2c &= 20 \\3a + 3b + 3c &= 30\end{aligned}$$

Solutions: More systems of equations

System 2

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\a + b + 2c &= 15 \\a + b + 3c &= 20\end{aligned}$$

Infinitely many sols.

$$\begin{aligned}c &= 5 \\a + b &= 5 \\(0, 5, 5), (1, 4, 5), (2, 3, 5), \dots\end{aligned}$$

System 3

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\a + b + 2c &= 15 \\a + b + 3c &= 18\end{aligned}$$

No solutions

$$\begin{aligned}\text{From 1st and 2nd:} \\c &= 5 \\\text{From 2nd and 3rd:} \\c &= 3\end{aligned}$$

System 4

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\2a + 2b + 2c &= 20 \\3a + 3b + 3c &= 30\end{aligned}$$

Infinitely many solutions

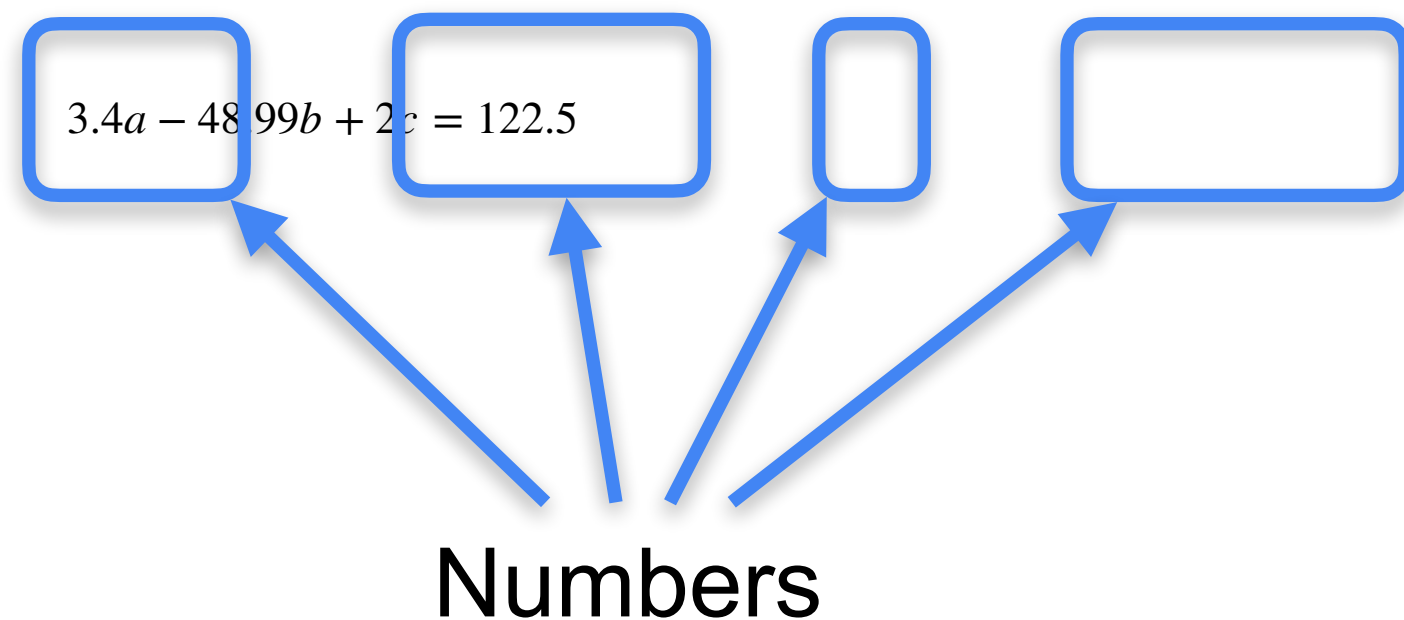
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Any 3 numbers that add} \\ \text{to 10 work.} \\(0, 0, 10), (2, 7, 1), \dots\end{aligned}$$

What is a linear equation?

Linear

$$a + b = 10$$

$$2a + 3b = 15$$



Non-linear

$$a^2 + b^2 = 10$$

$$\sin(a) + b^5 = 15$$

$$2^a - 3^b = 0$$

$$ab^2 + \frac{b}{a} - \frac{3}{b} - \log(c) = 4^a$$

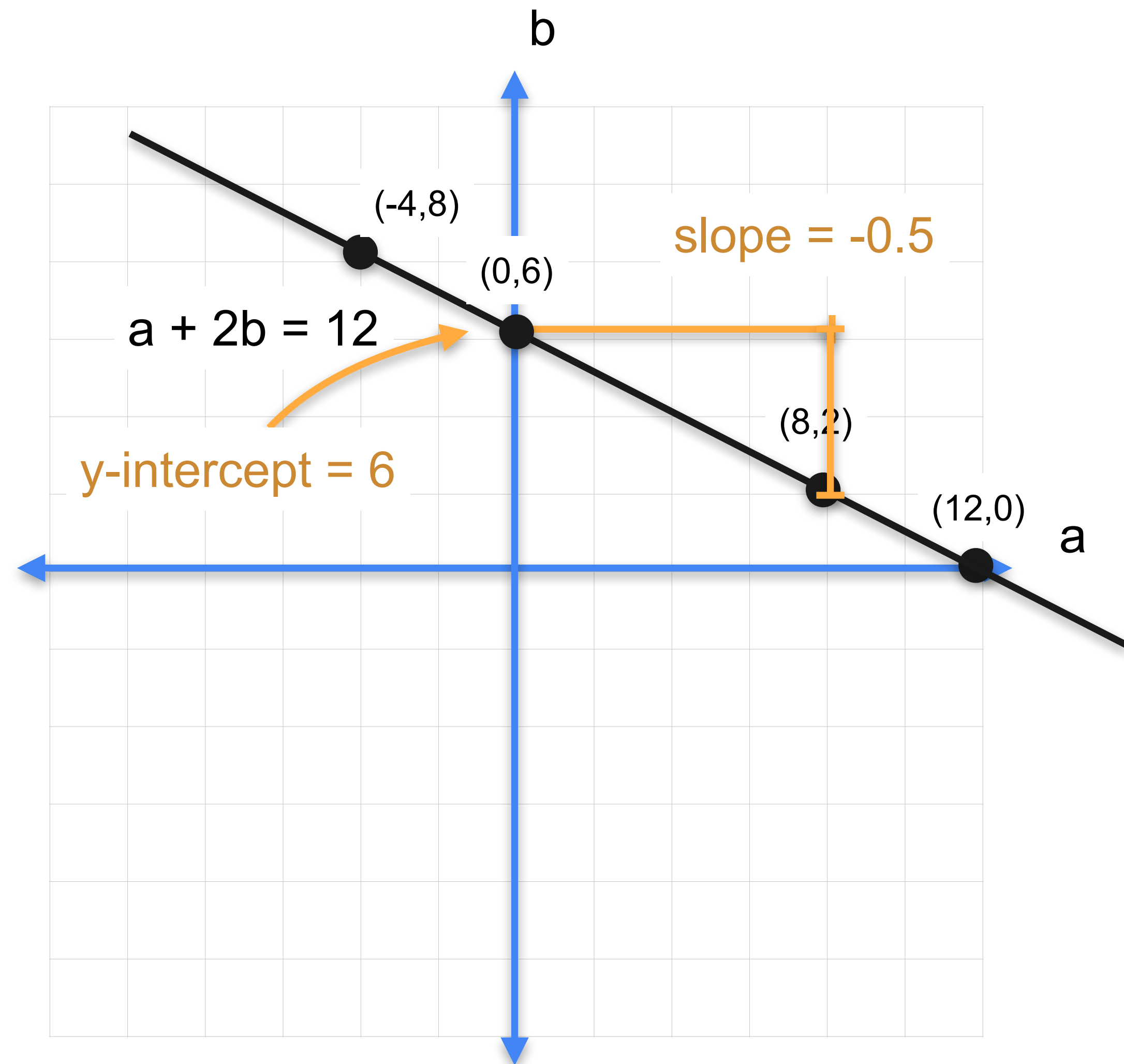
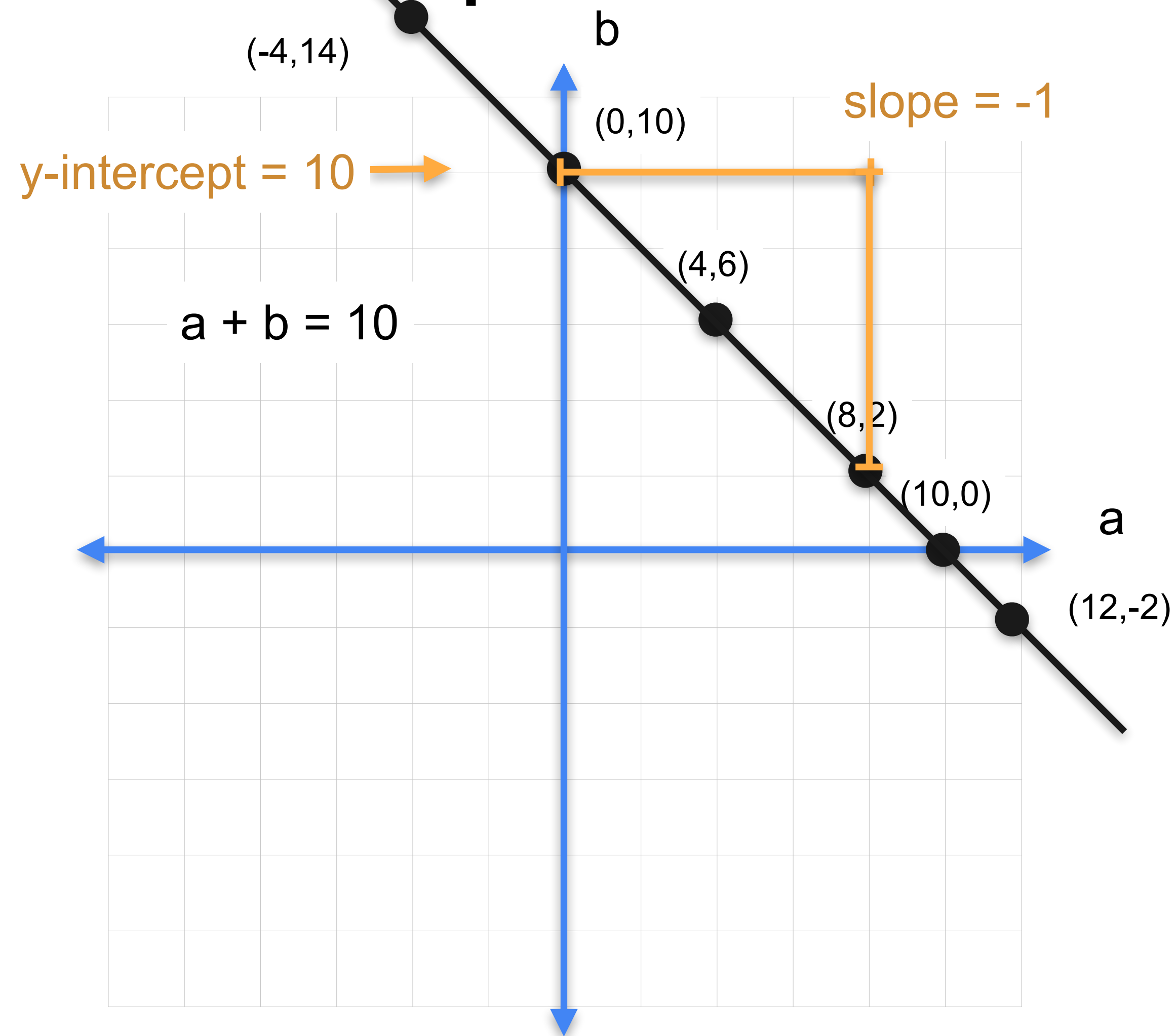


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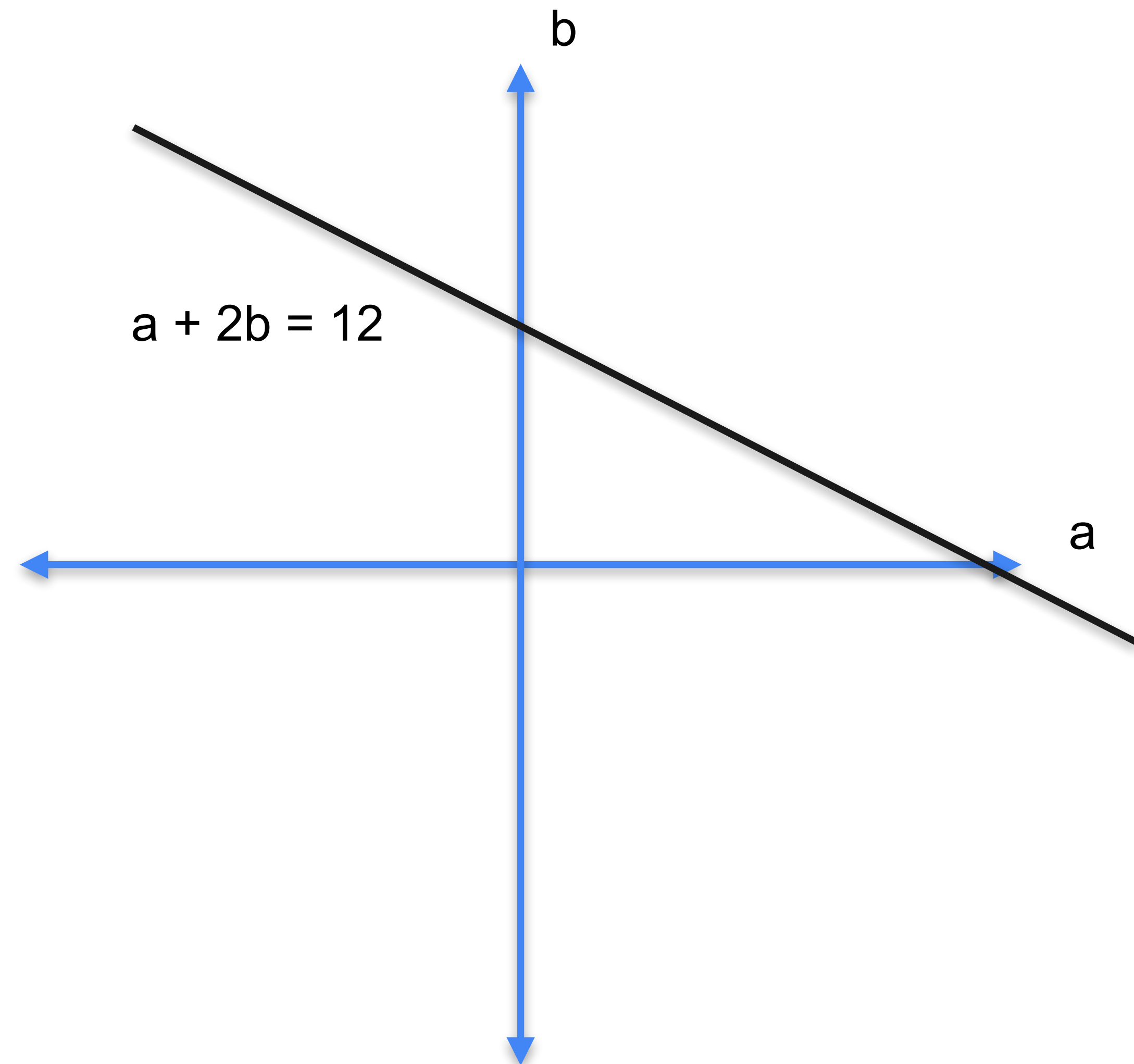
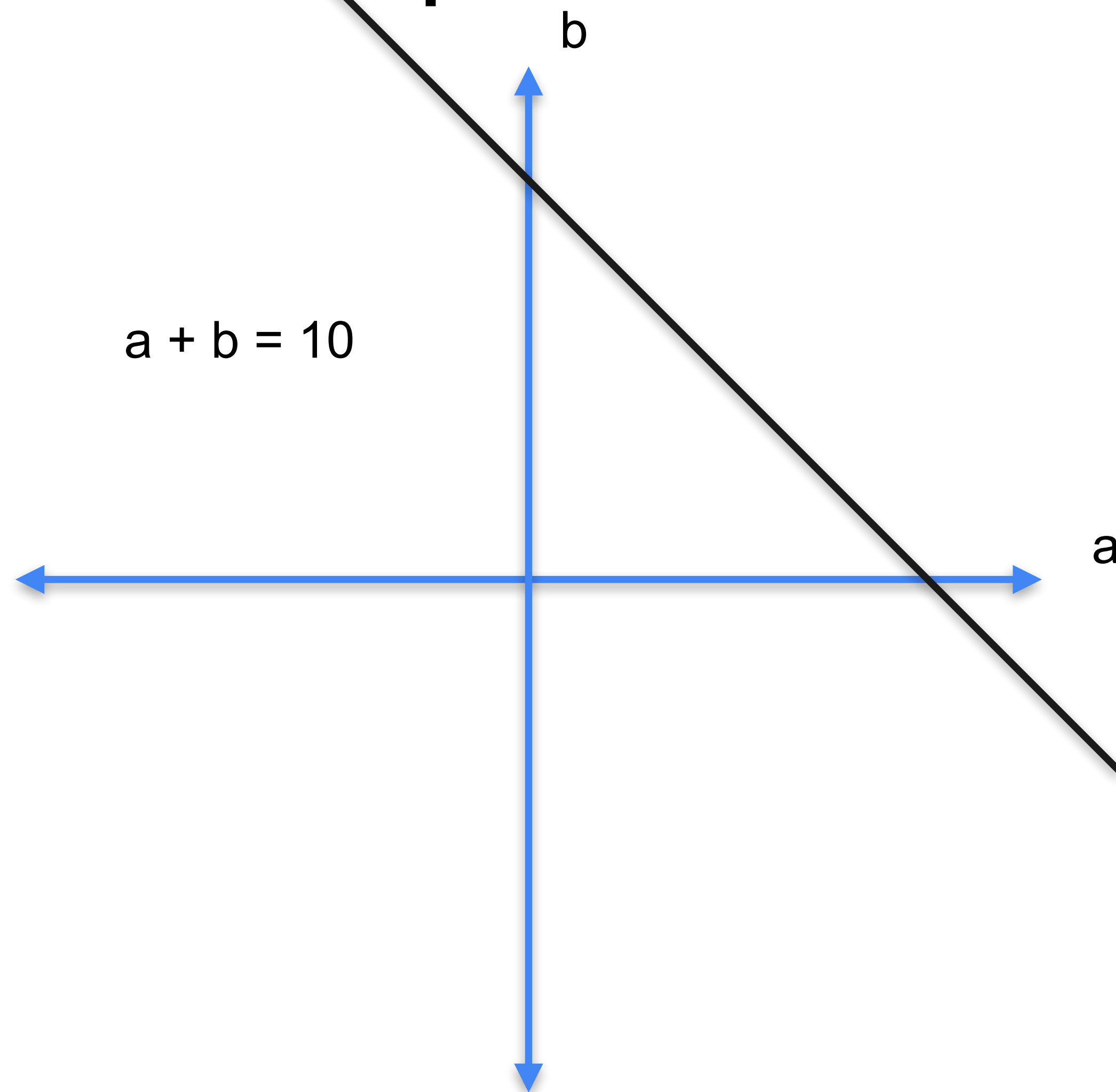
System of Linear Equations

**System of equations as lines
and planes**

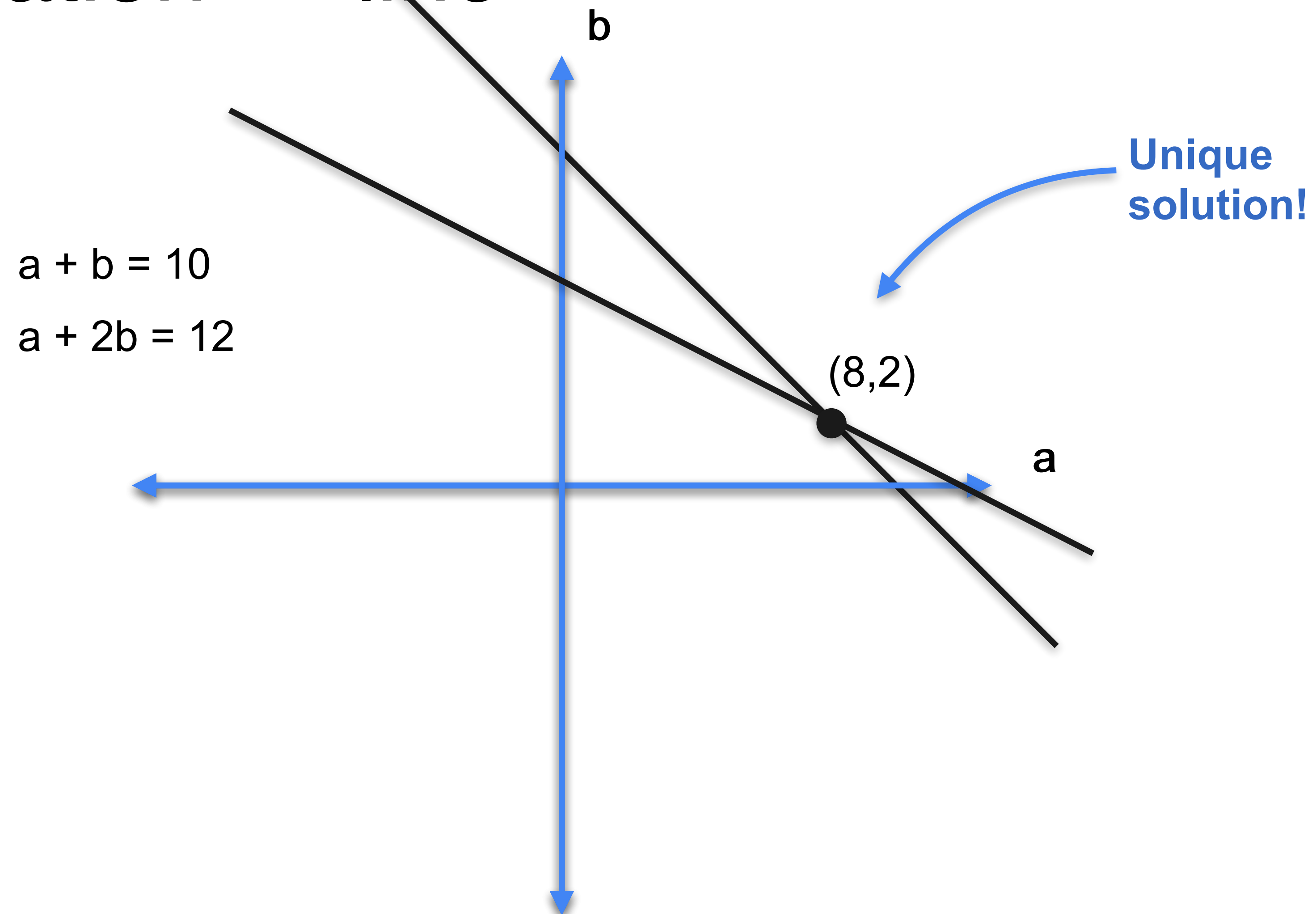
Linear equation \rightarrow line



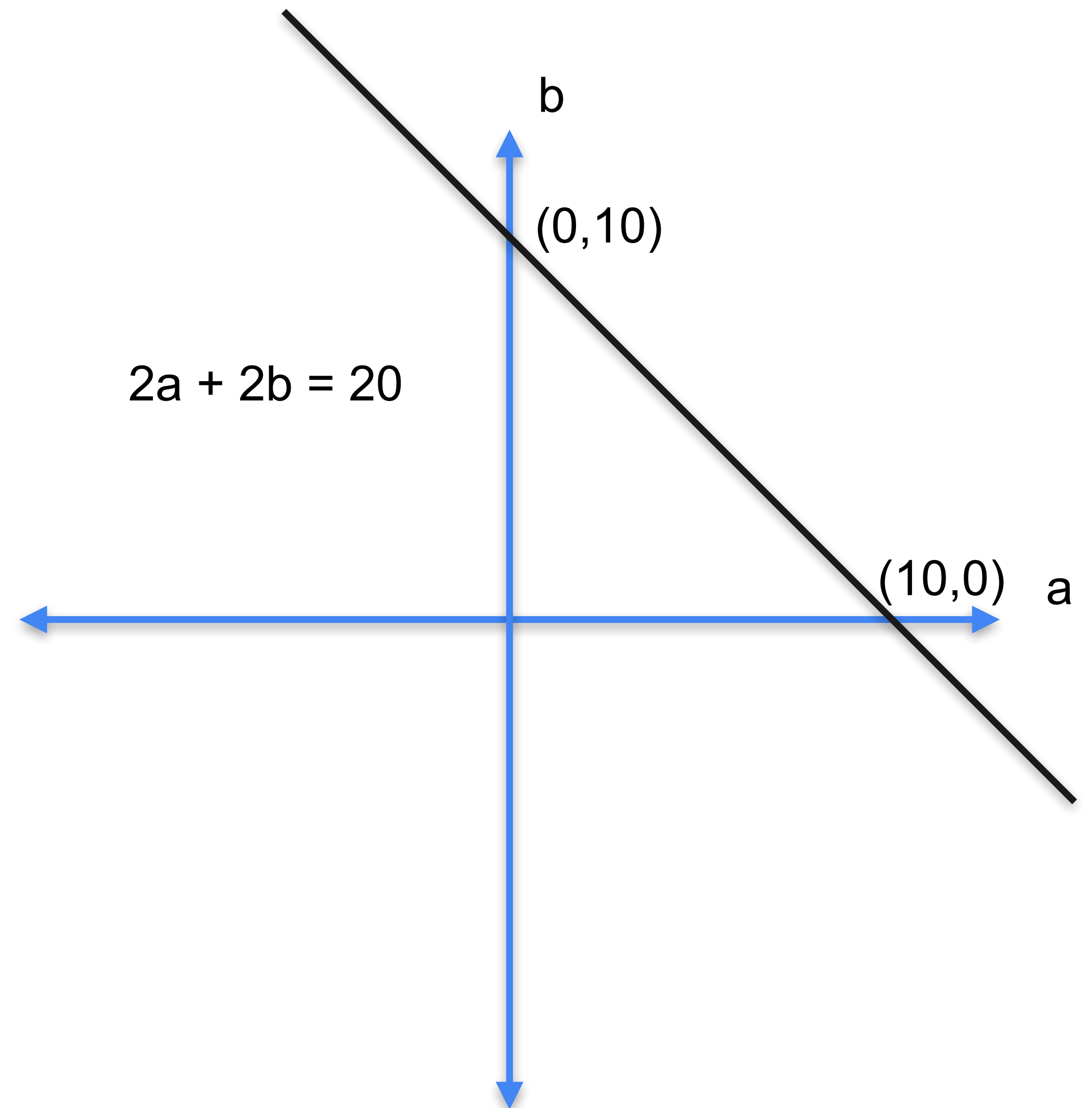
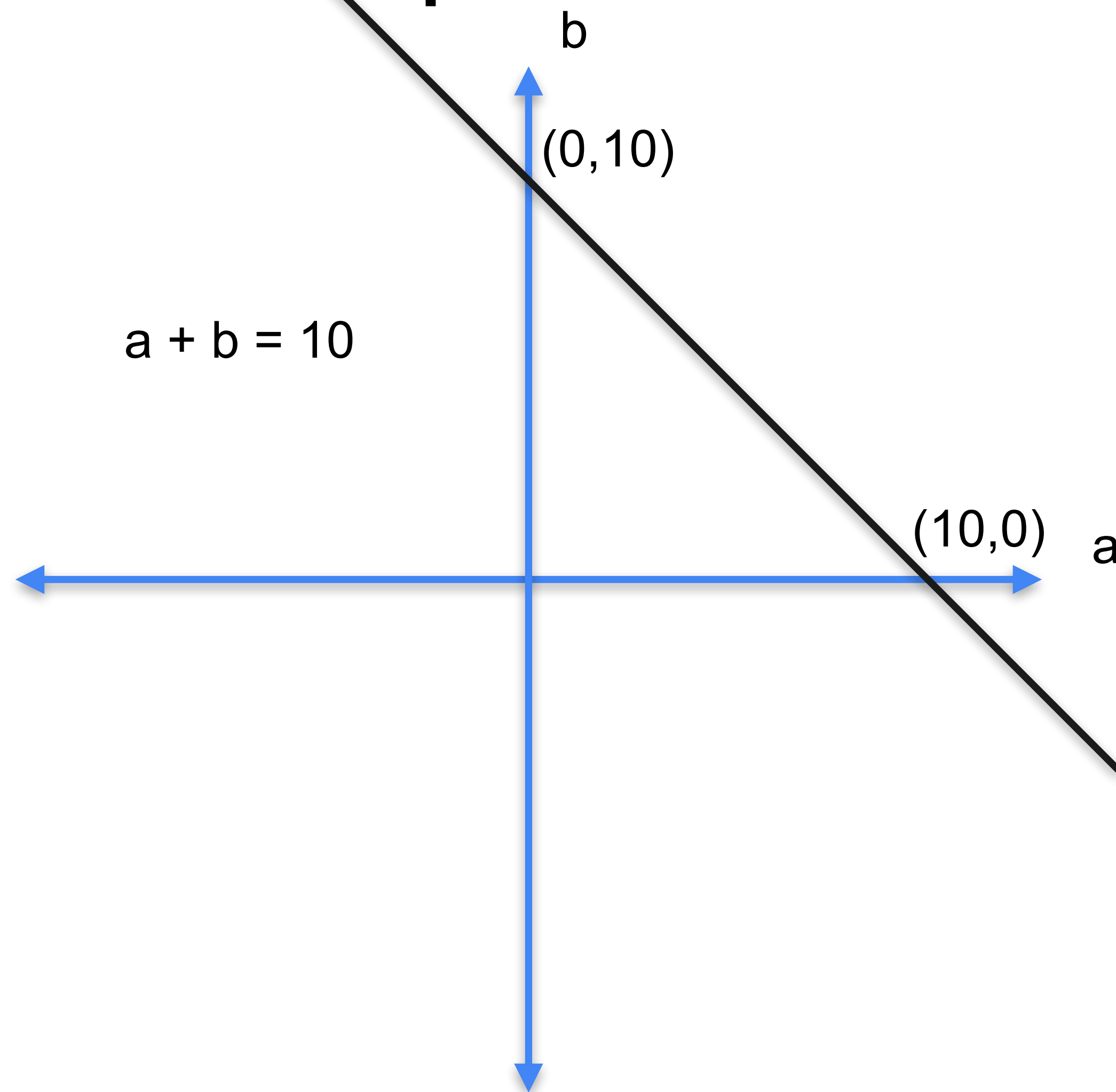
Linear equation \rightarrow line



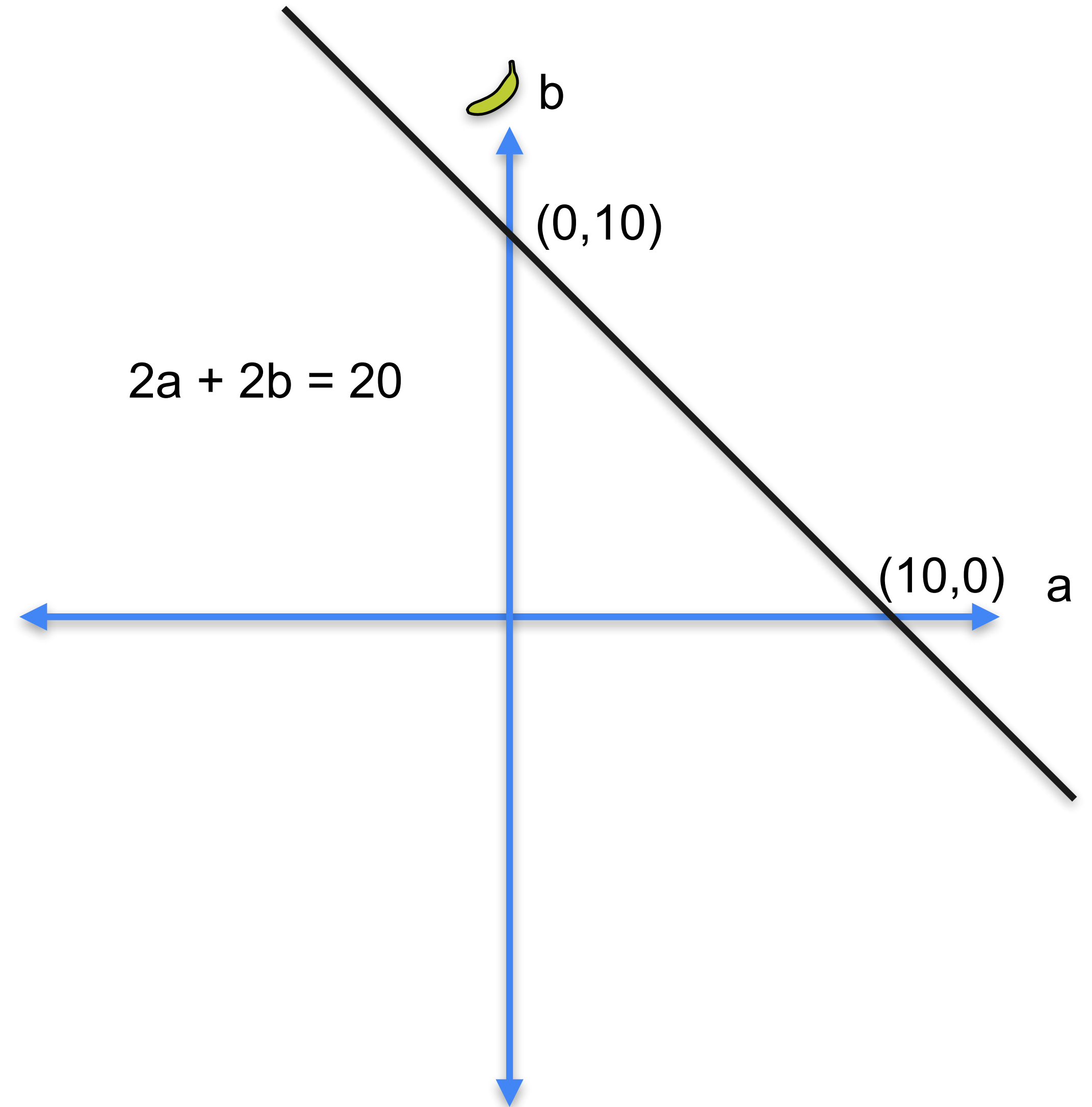
Linear equation \rightarrow line



Linear equation \rightarrow line

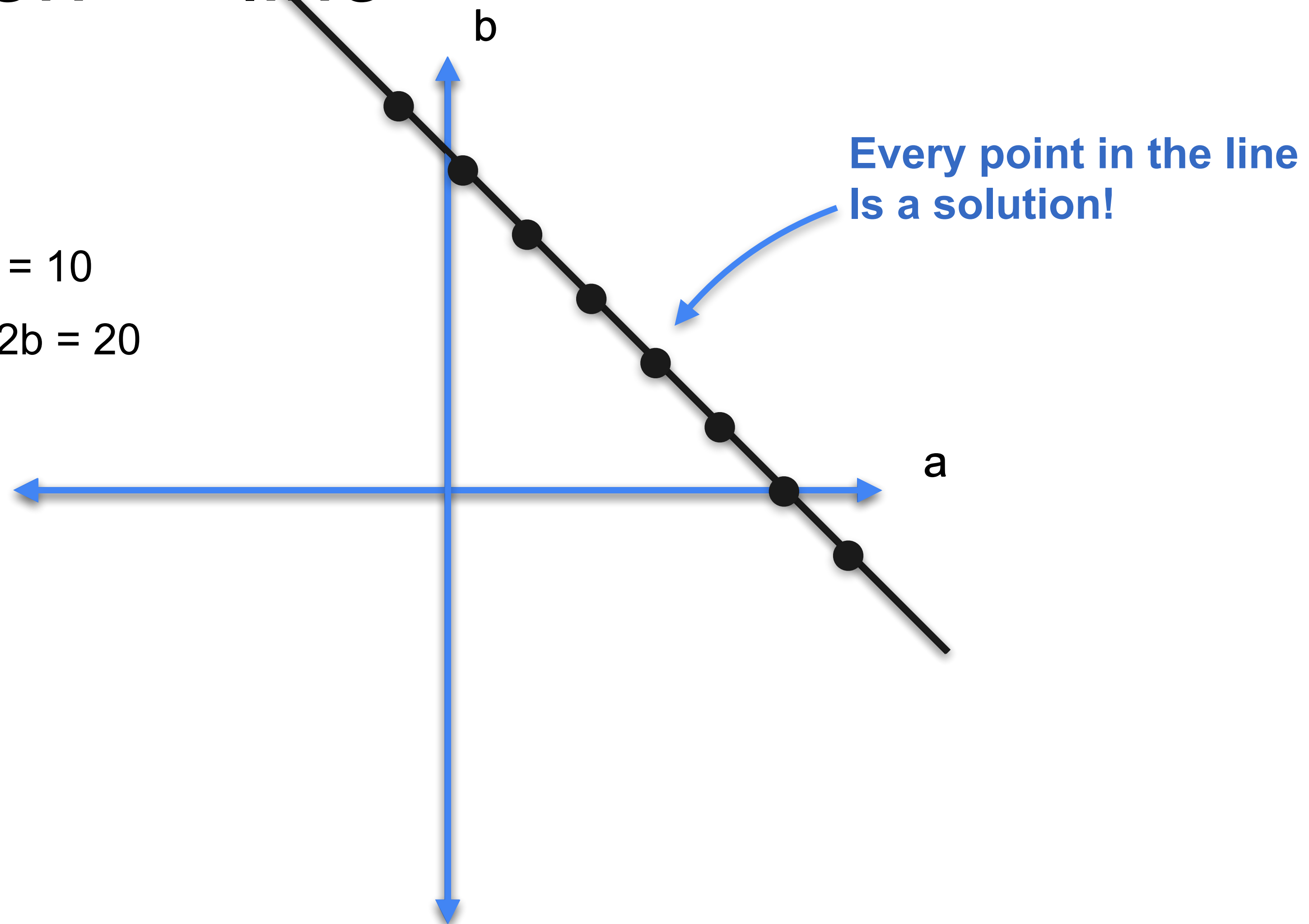


Linear equation \rightarrow line

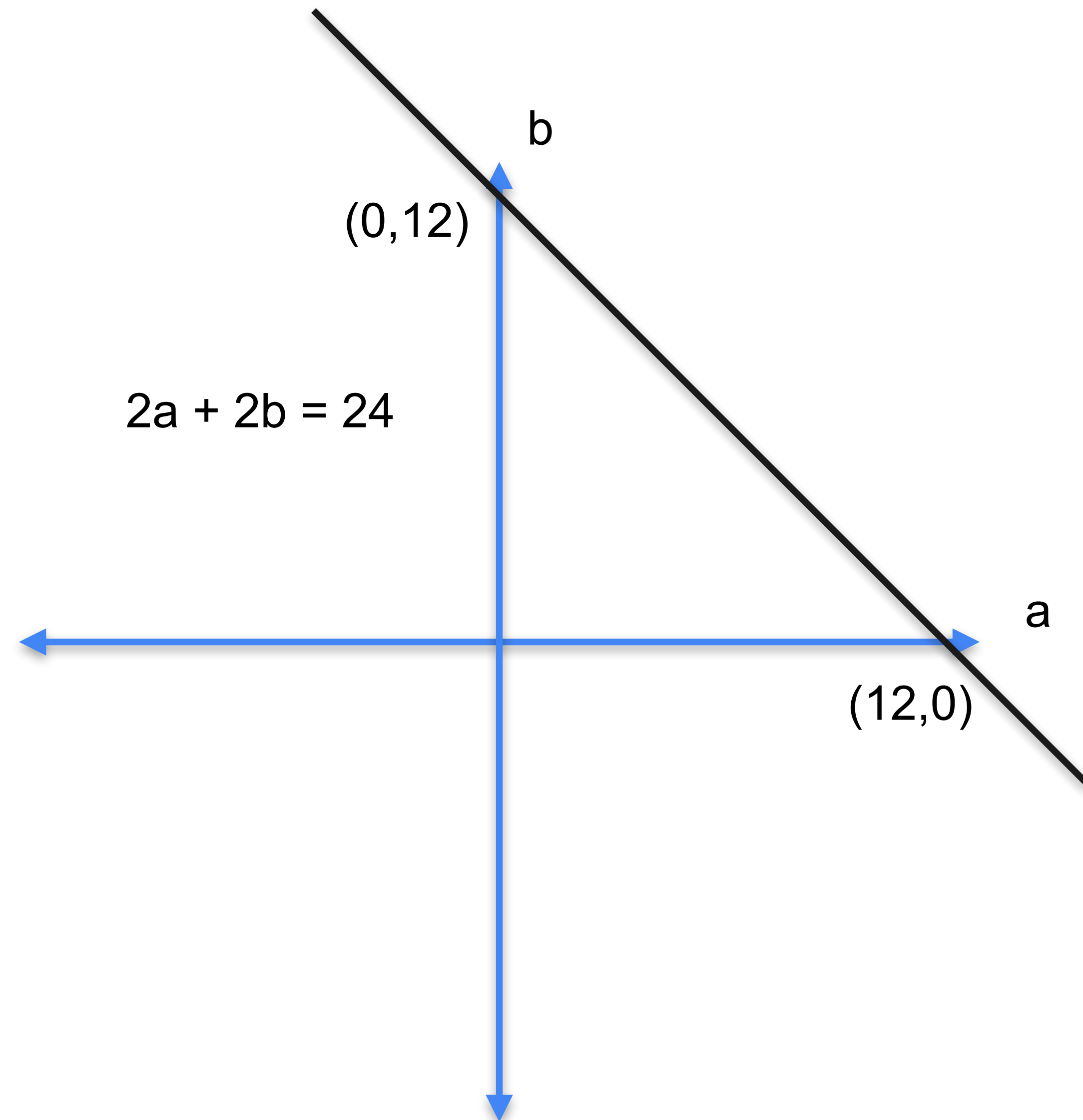
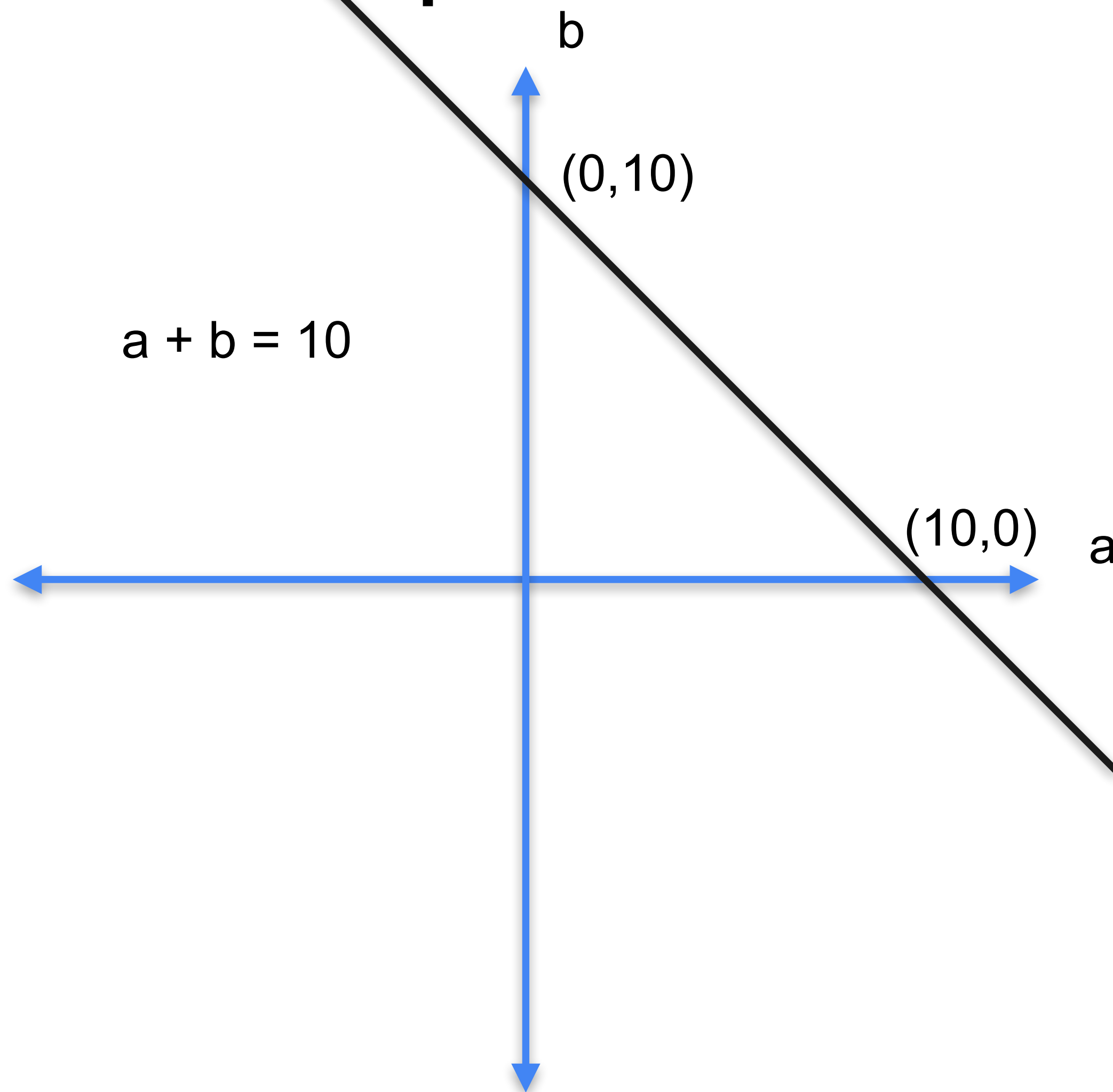


Linear equation → line

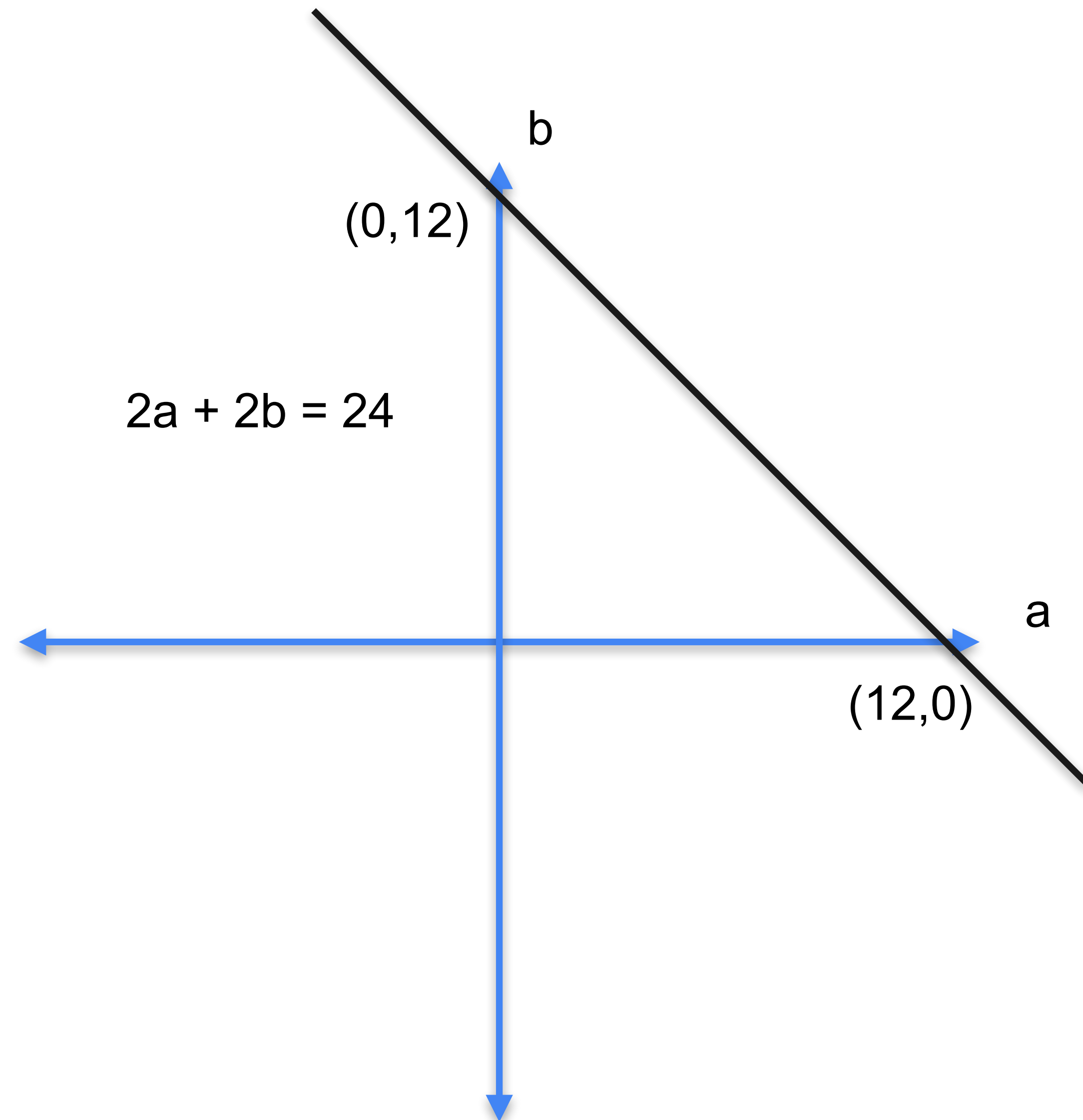
$$a + b = 10$$
$$2a + 2b = 20$$



Linear equation \rightarrow line



Linear equation \rightarrow line



Linear equation → line

$$a + b = 10$$

$$2a + 2b = 24$$



Systems of equations as lines

System 1

$$a + b = 10$$

$$a + 2b = 12$$



System 2

$$a + b = 10$$

$$2a + 2b = 20$$



System 3

$$a + b = 10$$

$$2a + 2b = 24$$



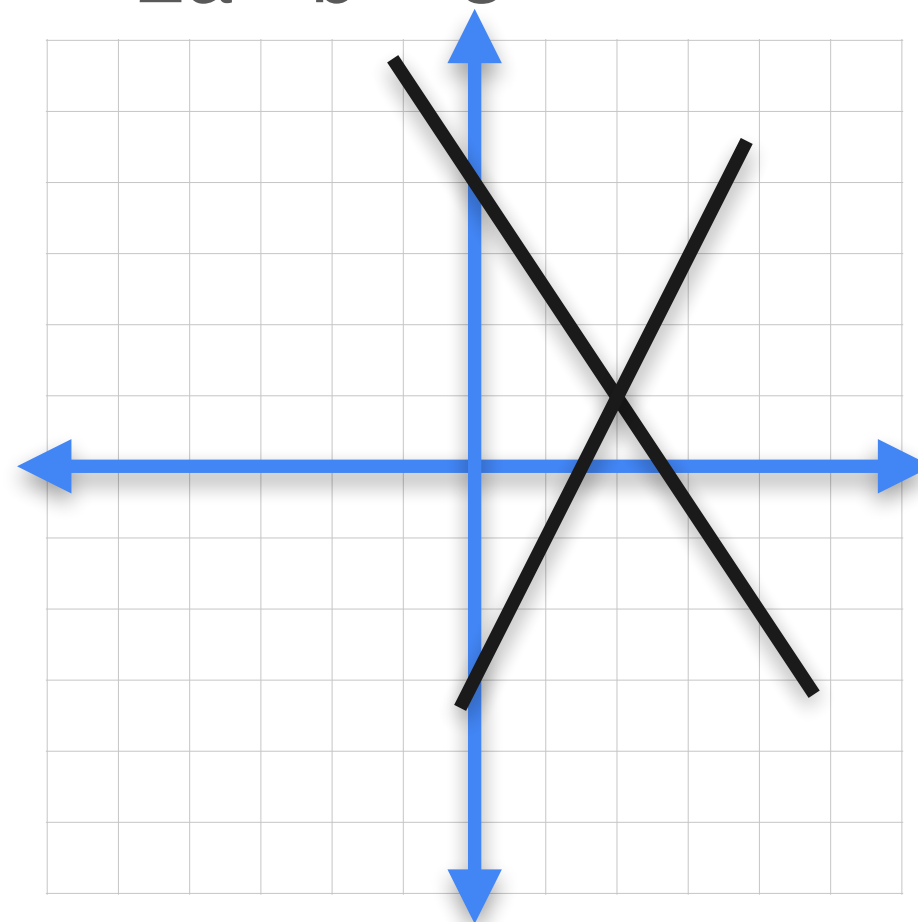
Quiz

Problem 1

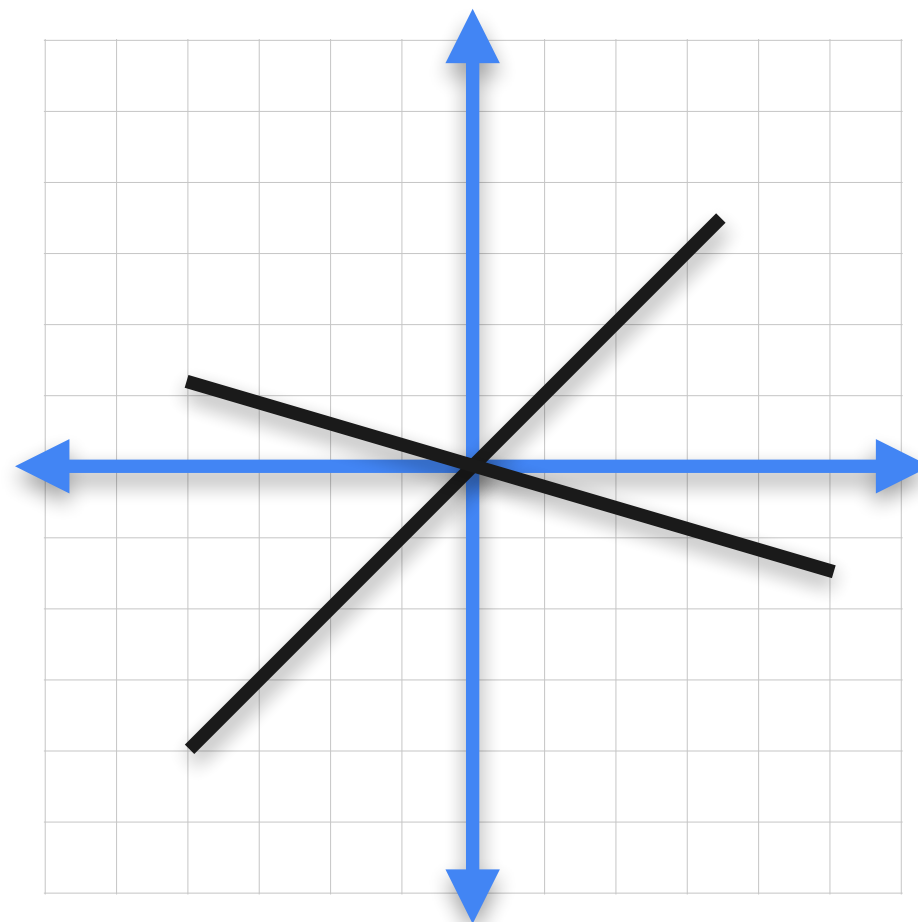
Which of the following plots corresponds to the system of equations:

- $3a + 2b = 8$
- $2a - b = 3$

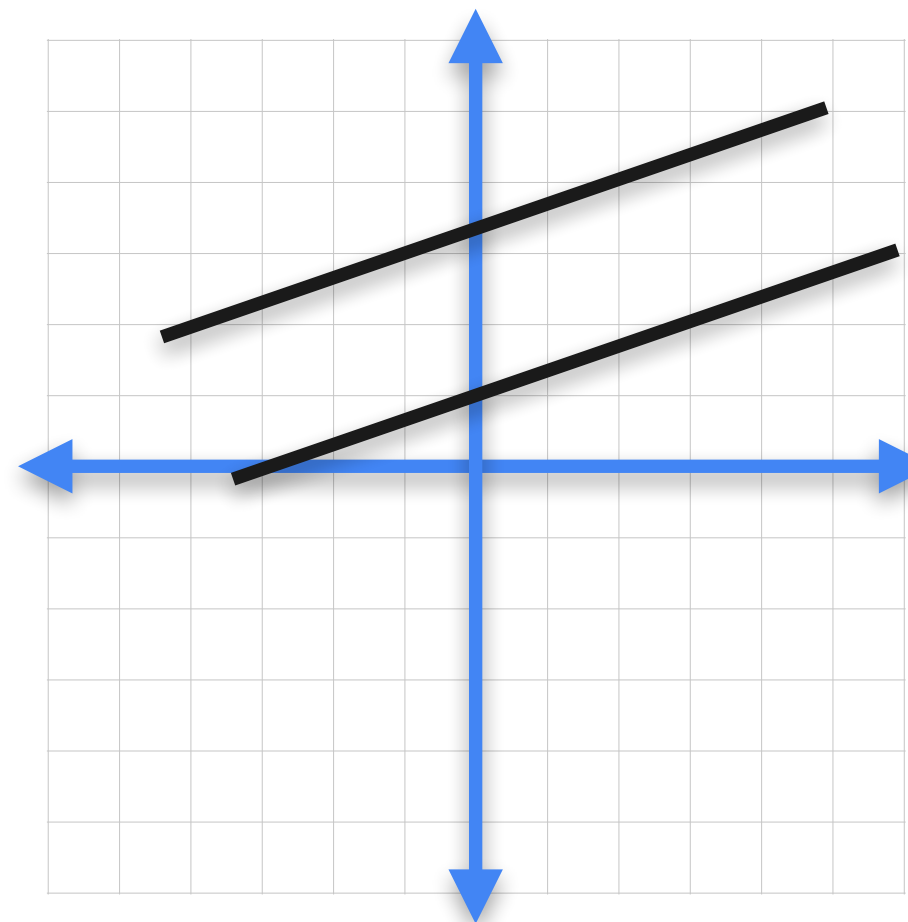
a)



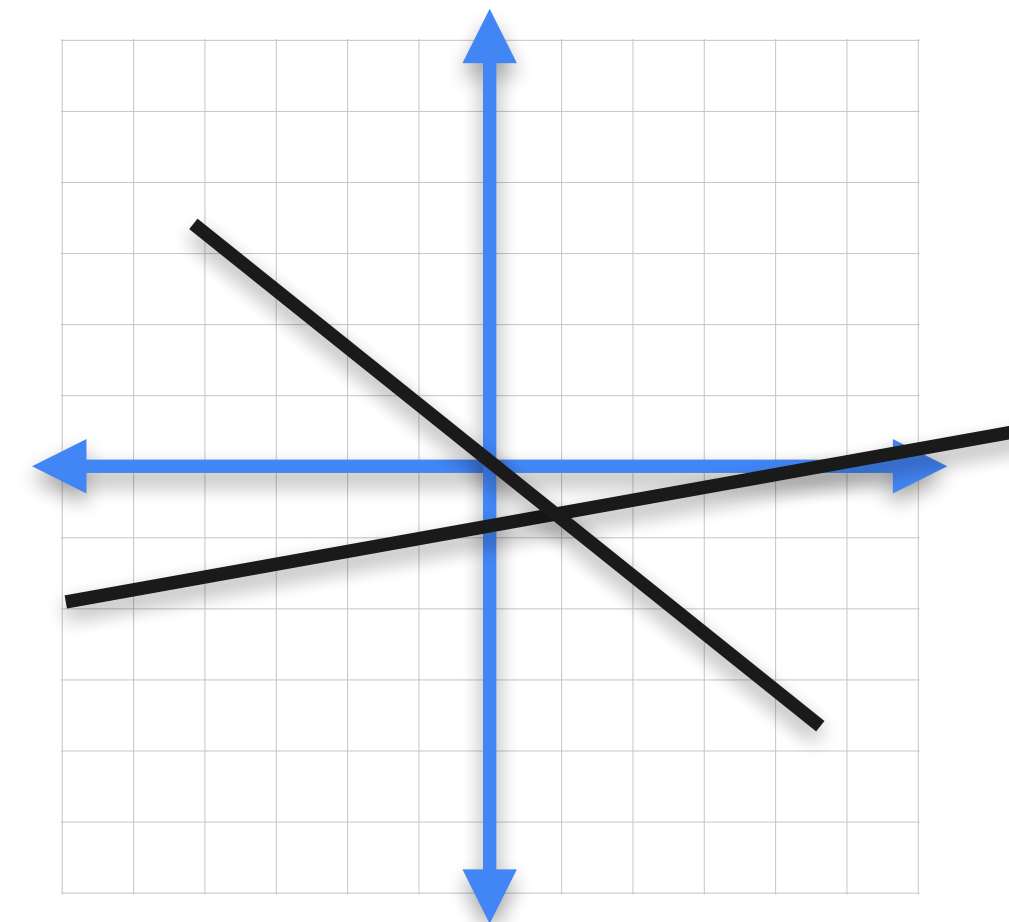
b)



c)



d)



Problem 2

Is this system singular or non-singular?

Solution

Problem 1



Problem 2

Since the lines cross at a unique point, the system is non-singular.

Linear equation in 3 variables as a plane

$$a + b + c = 1$$

$$1 + 0 + 0 = 1$$

$$0 + 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$0 + 0 + 1 = 1$$



Linear equation in 3 variables as a plane

$$3a - 5b + 2c = 0$$

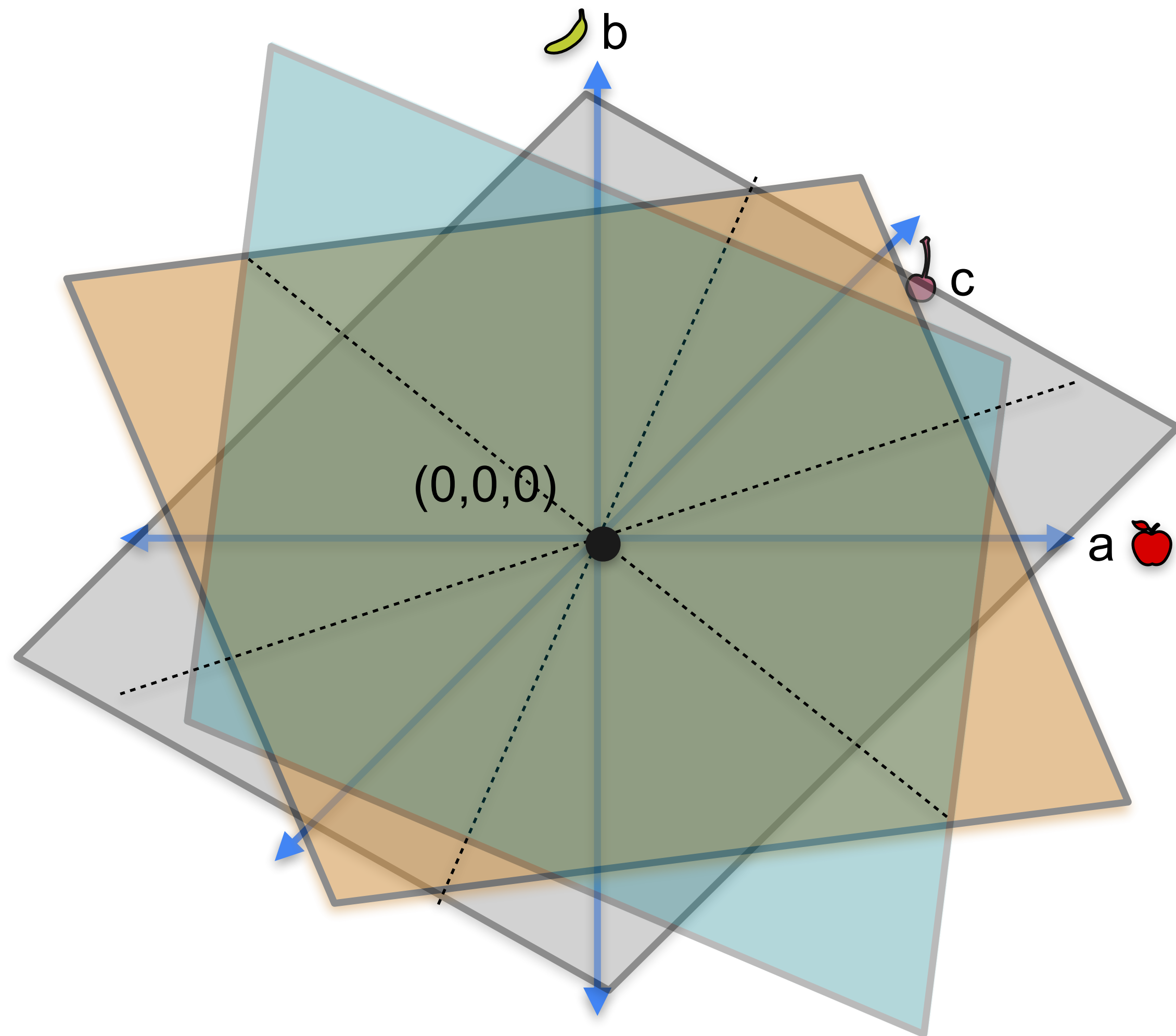
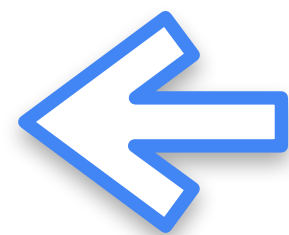
$$3(0) + 5(0) + 2(0) = 0$$



System 1

System 1

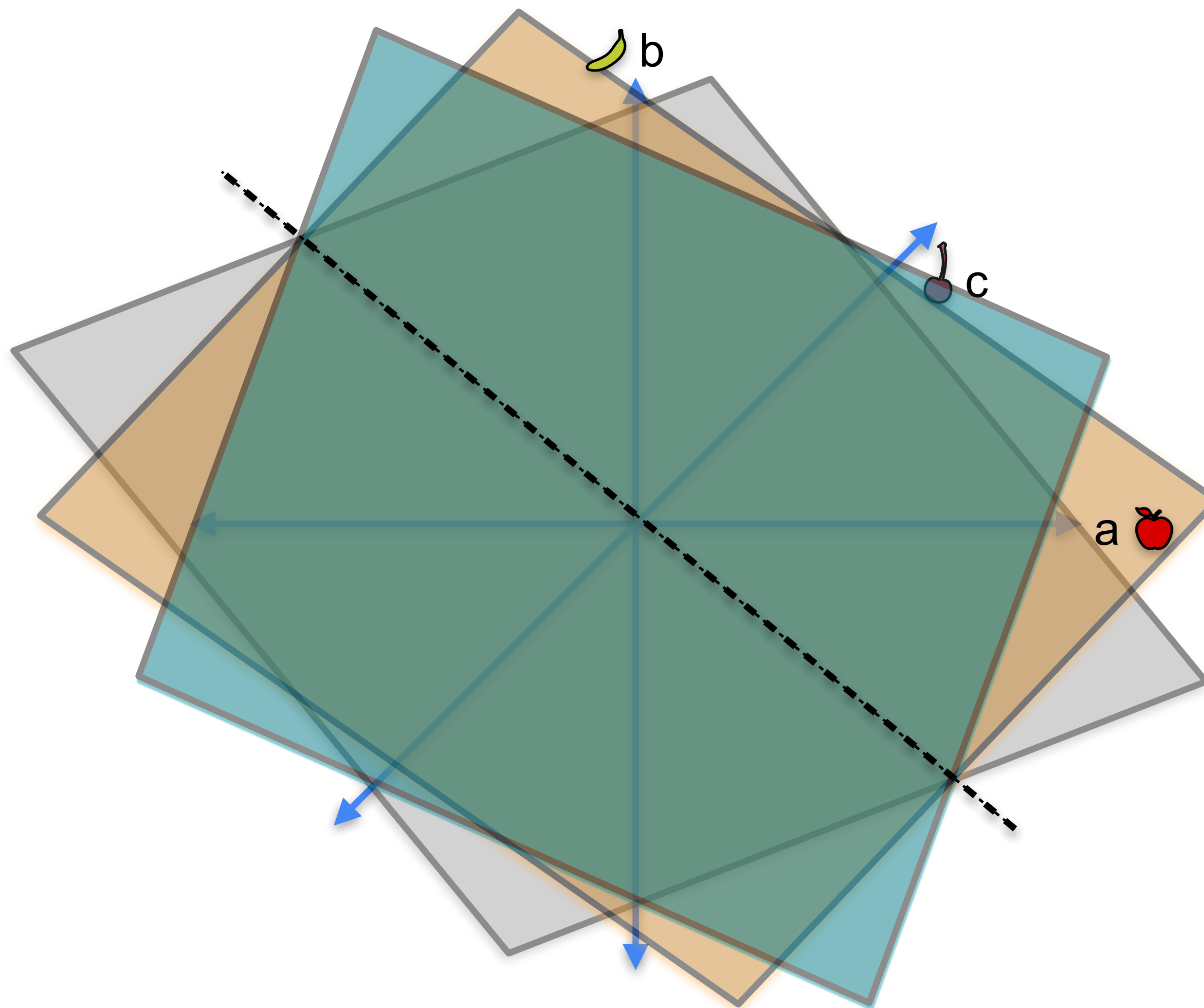
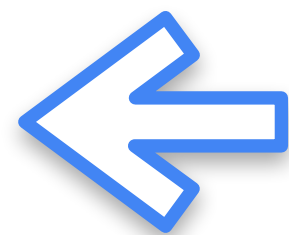
- $a + b + c = 0$
- $a + 2b + c = 0$
- $a + b + 2c = 0$



System 2

System 2

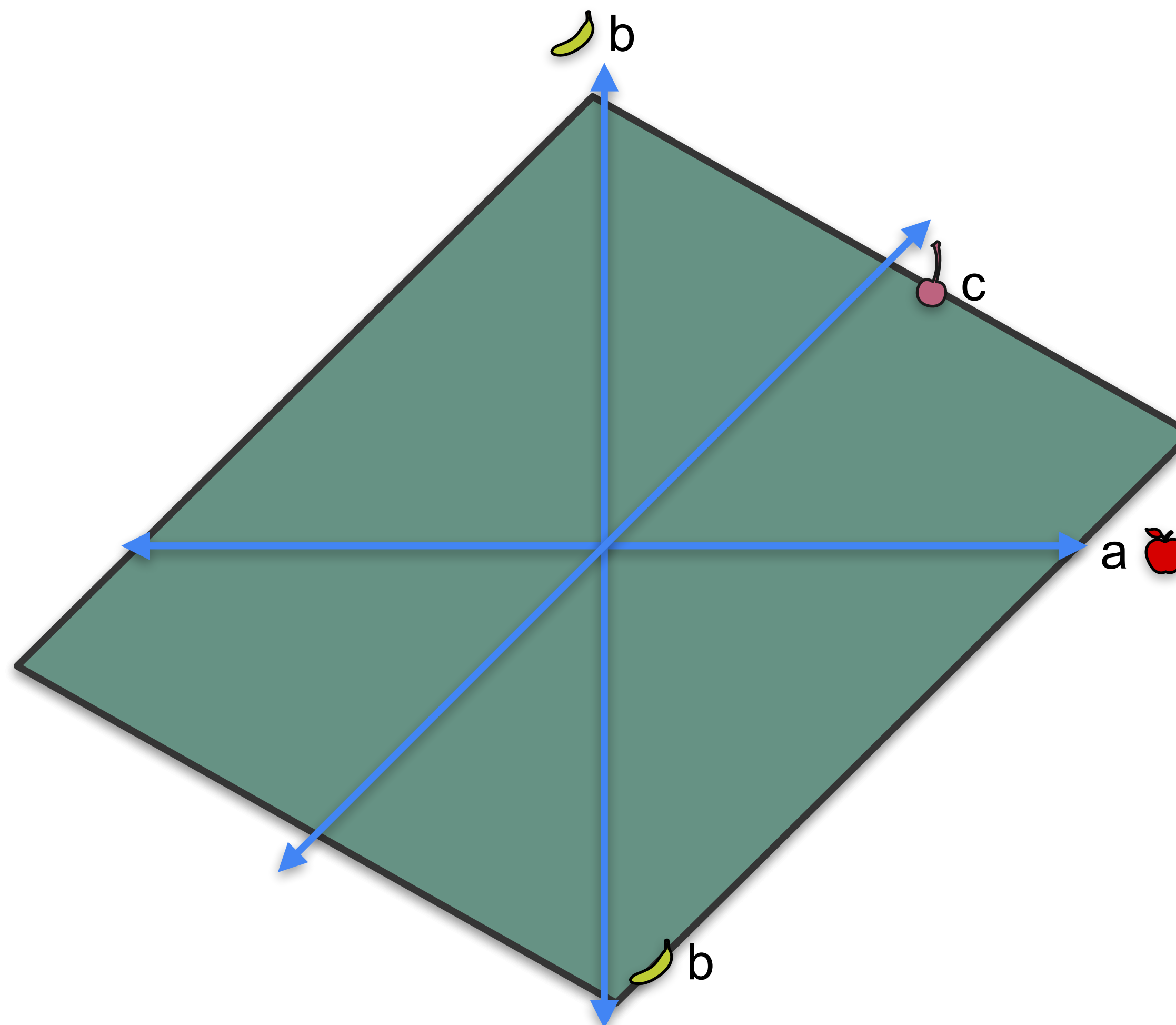
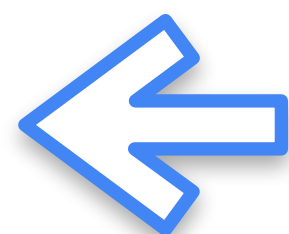
- $a + b + c = 0$
- $a + b + 2c = 0$
- $a + b + 3c = 0$



System 3

System 3

- $a + b + c = 0$
- $2a + 2b + 2c = 0$
- $3a + 3b + 3c = 0$





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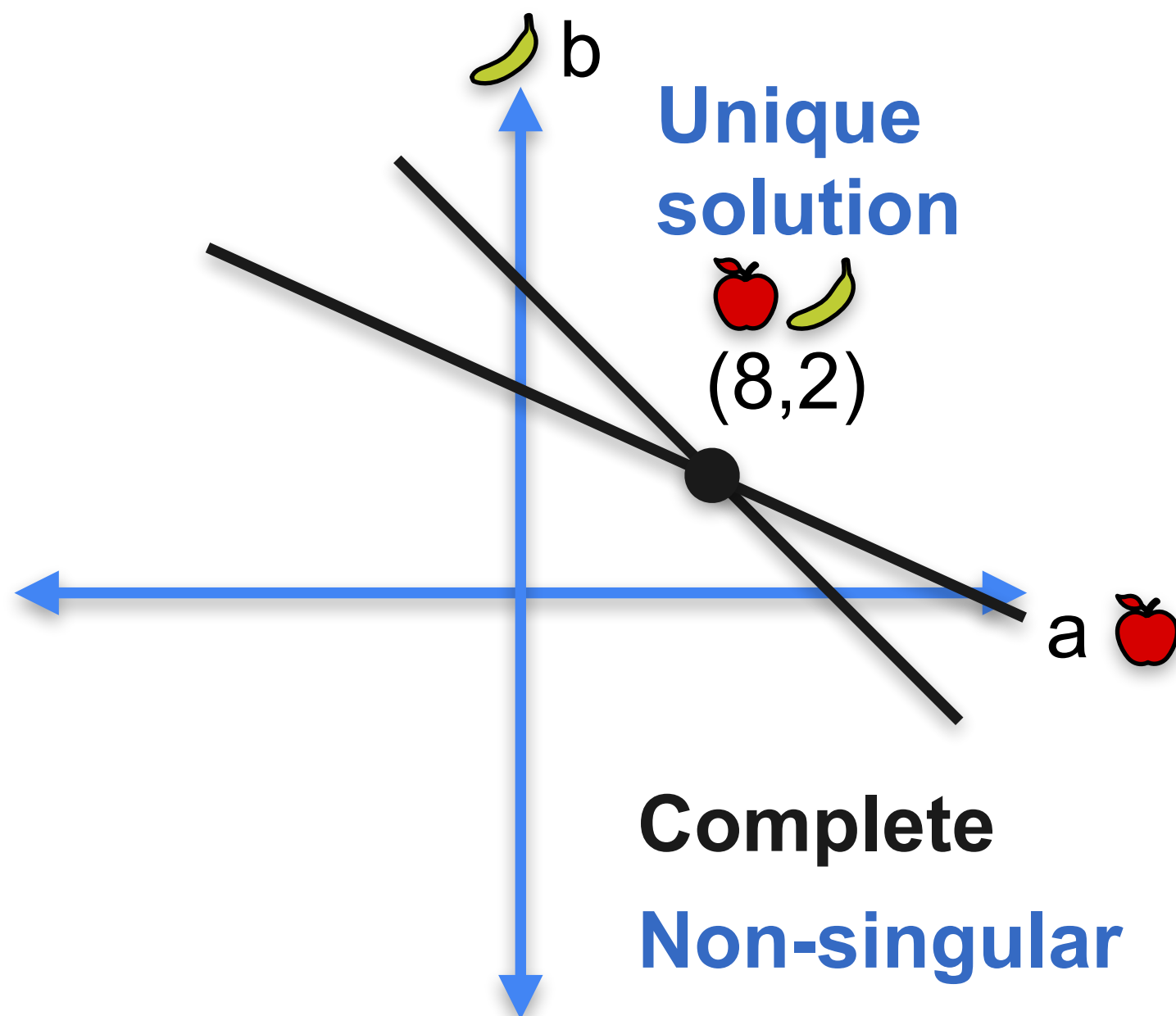
System of Linear Equations

**A geometric notion of
singularity**

Systems of equations as lines

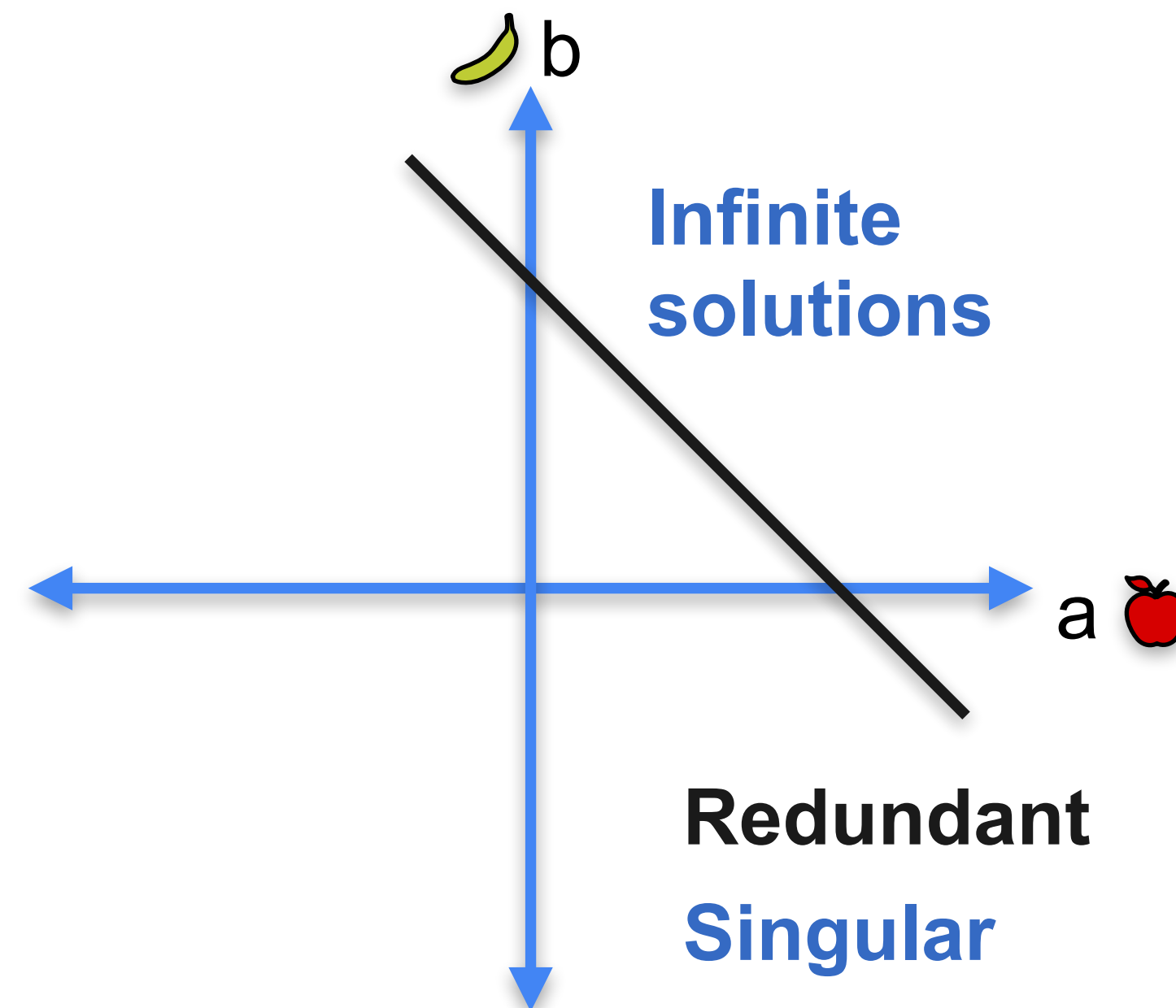
System 1

$$\begin{aligned} a + b &= 10 \\ a + 2b &= 12 \end{aligned}$$



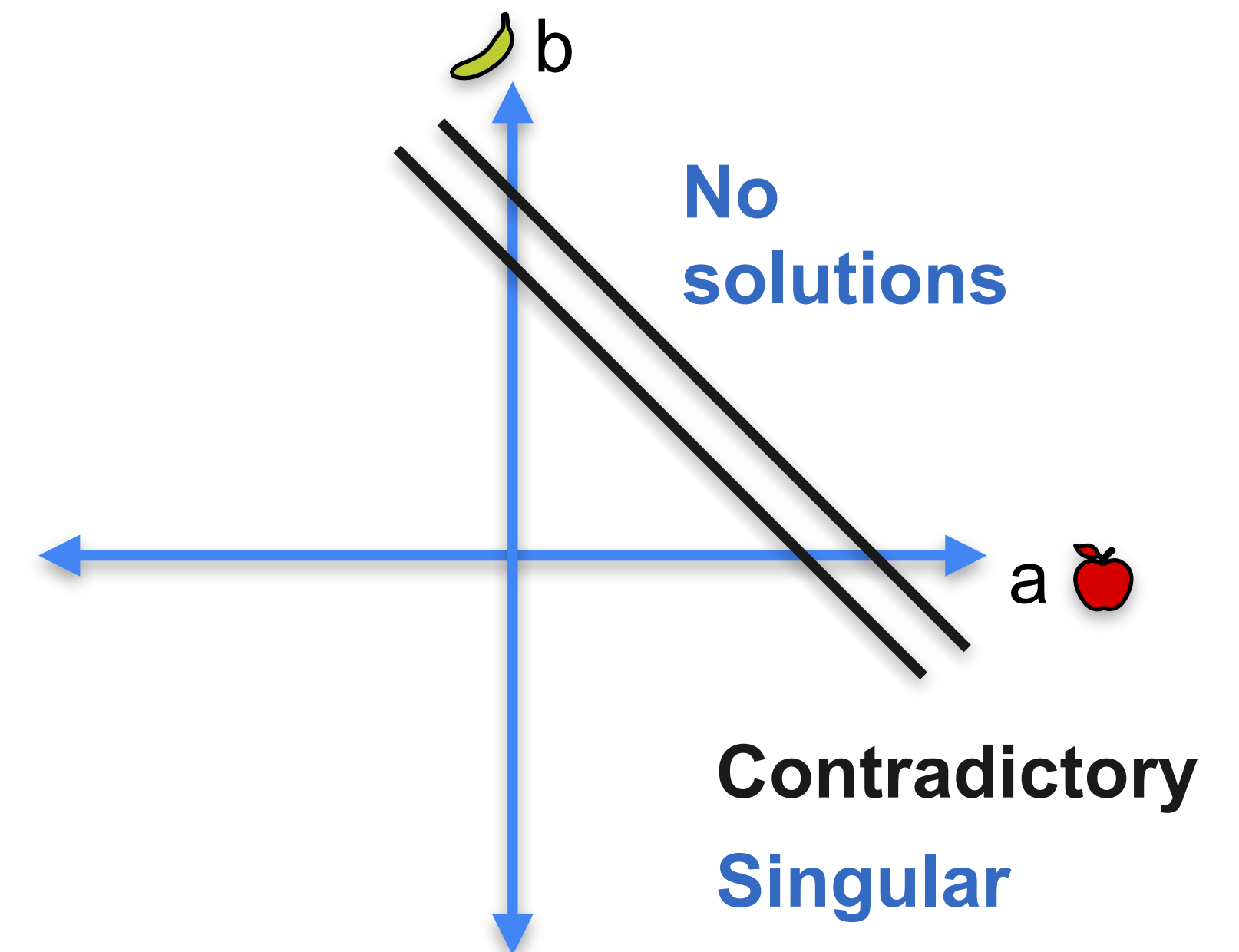
System 2

$$\begin{aligned} a + b &= 10 \\ 2a + 2b &= 20 \end{aligned}$$



System 3

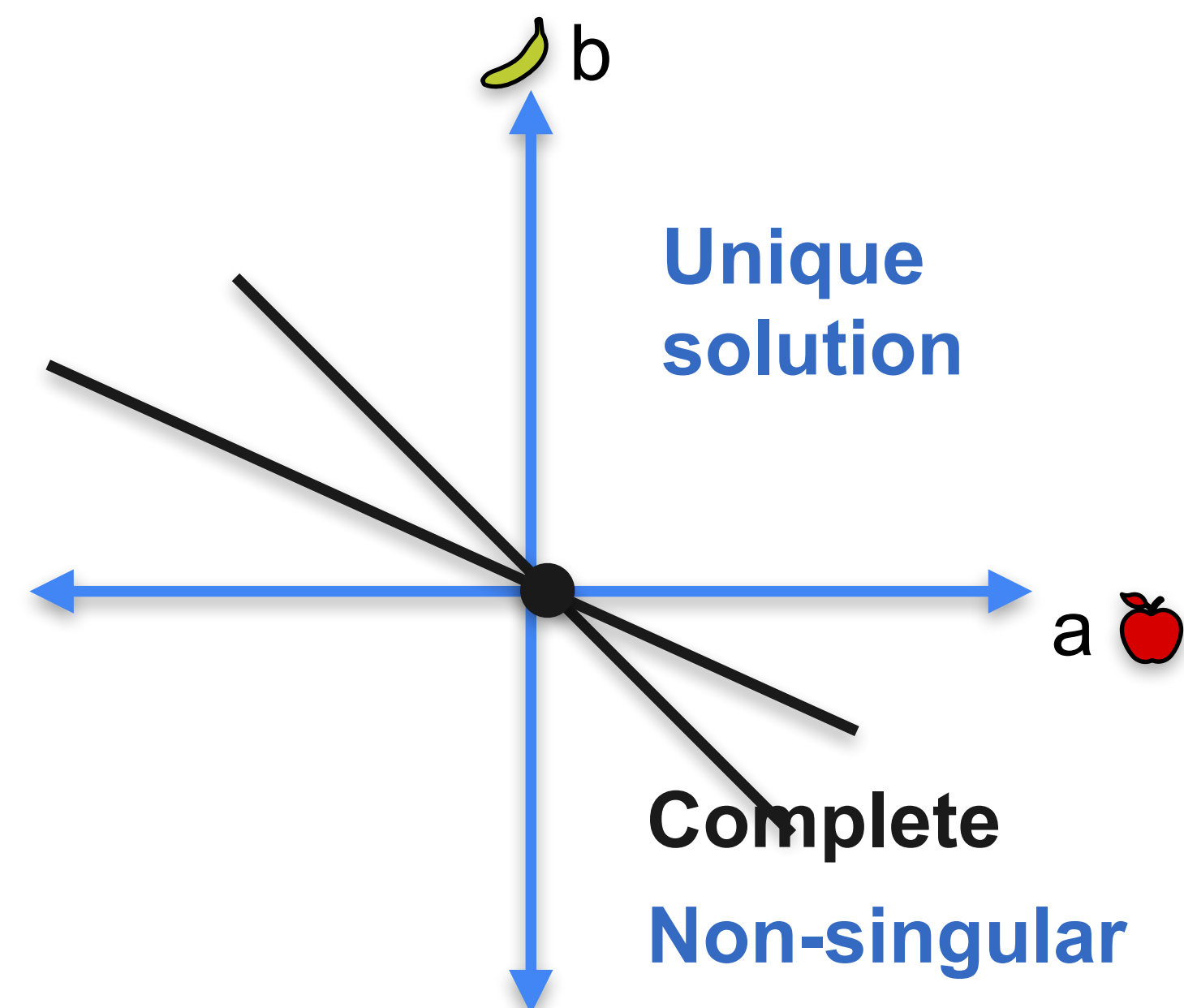
$$\begin{aligned} a + b &= 10 \\ 2a + 2b &= 24 \end{aligned}$$



Systems of equations as lines

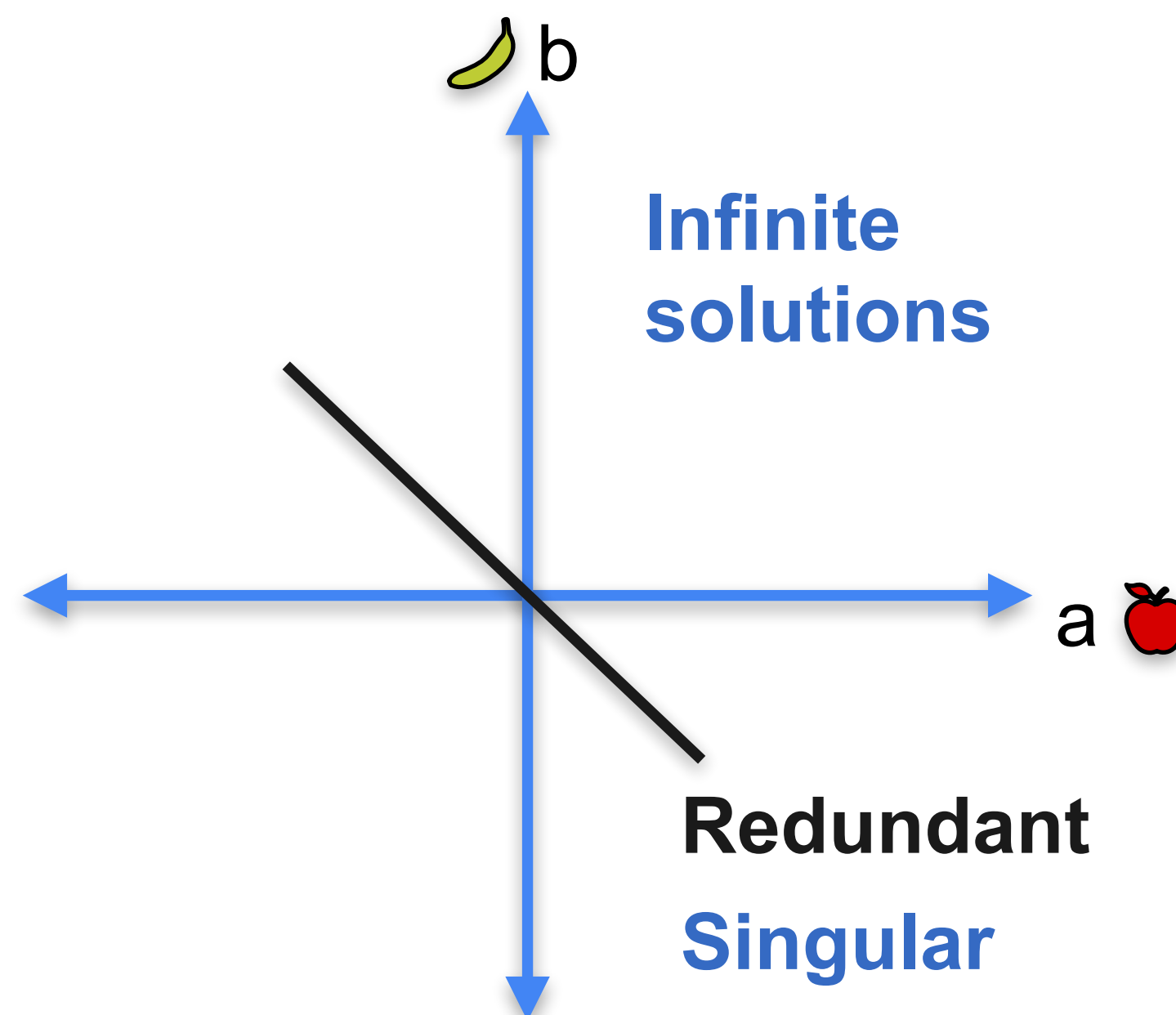
System 1

$$\begin{array}{l} a + b = 0 \\ a + 2b = 0 \end{array}$$



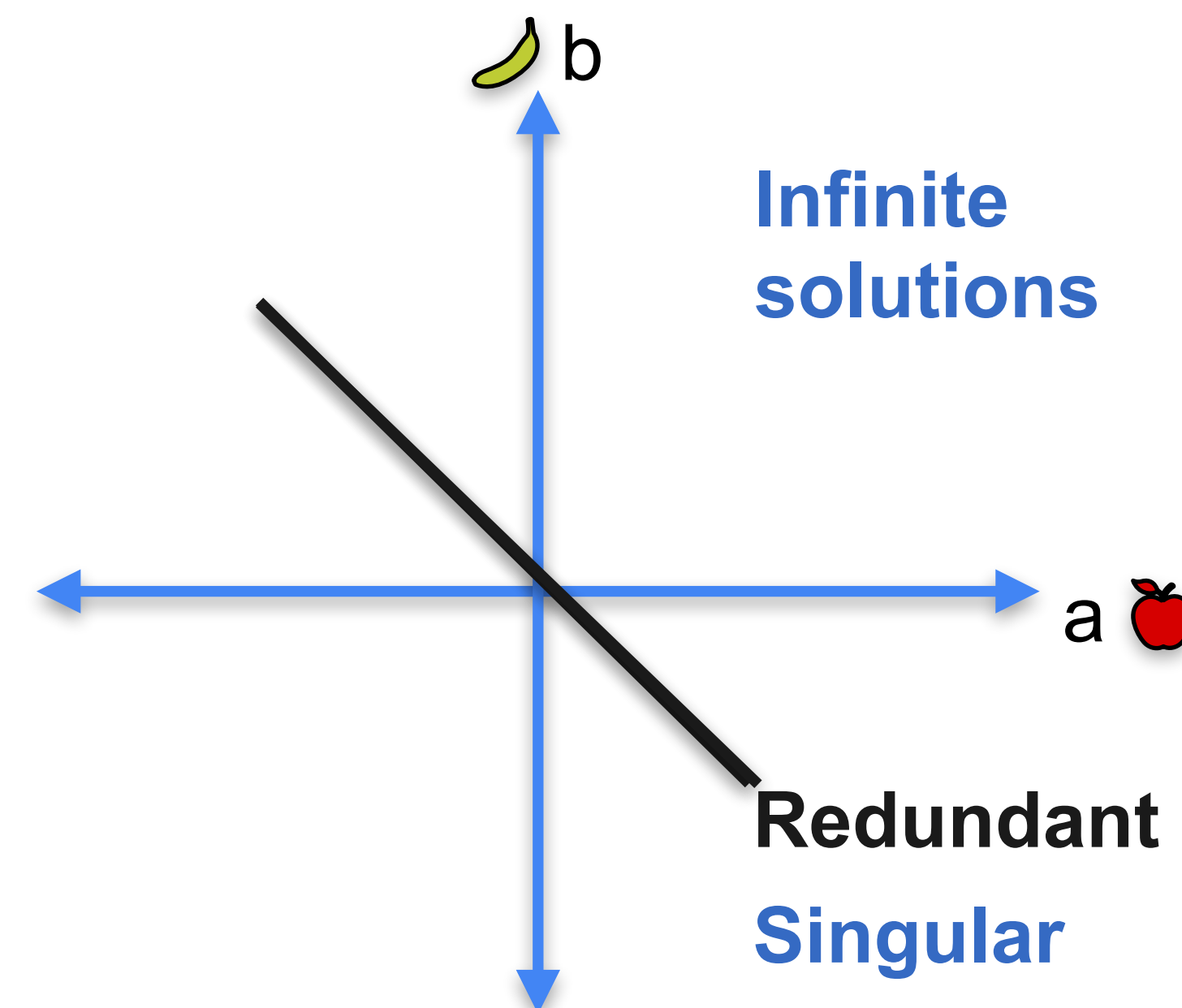
System 2

$$\begin{array}{l} a + b = 0 \\ 2a + 2b = 0 \end{array}$$



System 3

$$\begin{array}{l} a + b = 0 \\ 2a + 2b = 0 \end{array}$$





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System of Linear Equations

**Singular vs non-singular
matrices**

Systems of equations as matrices

System 1

$$\begin{array}{c} a + b = 0 \\ \text{🍏} + \text{🍌} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a + 2b = 0 \\ \text{🍏} + \text{🍌🍌} = 0 \end{array}$$

**Non-singular
system**

🍏	🍌
1	1
1	2

**Non-singular
matrix**

(Unique solution)

System 2

$$\begin{array}{c} a + b = 0 \\ \text{🍏} + \text{🍌} = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 2a + 2b = 0 \\ \text{🍏🍏} + \text{🍌🍌} = 0 \end{array}$$

**Singular
system**

🍏	🍌
1	1
2	2

**Singular
matrix**

(Infinitely many solutions)

Constants don't matter for singularity

System 1

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\a + 2b + c &= 15 \\a + b + 2c &= 12\end{aligned}$$

Unique solution

Complete

Non-singular

System 2

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\a + b + 2c &= 15 \\a + b + 3c &= 20\end{aligned}$$

Infinite solutions

Redundant

Singular

System 3

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\a + b + 2c &= 15 \\a + b + 3c &= 18\end{aligned}$$

No solutions

Contradictory

Singular

System 4

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\2a + 2b + 2c &= 15 \\3a + 3b + 3c &= 20\end{aligned}$$

Infinite solutions

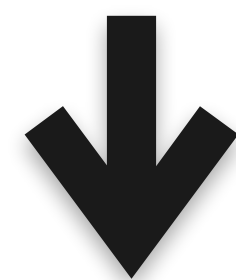
Redundant

Singular

Constants don't matter for singularity

System 1

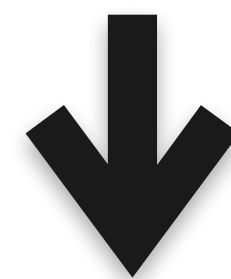
$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\ a + 2b + c &= 15 \\ a + b + 2c &= 12\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 0 \\ a + 2b + c &= 0 \\ a + b + 2c &= 0\end{aligned}$$

System 2

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\ a + b + 2c &= 15 \\ a + b + 3c &= 20\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 0 \\ a + b + 2c &= 0 \\ a + b + 3c &= 0\end{aligned}$$

System 3

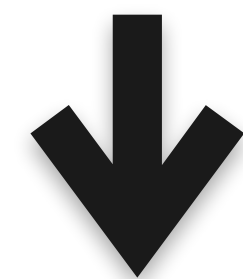
$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\ a + b + 2c &= 15 \\ a + b + 3c &= 18\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 0 \\ a + b + 2c &= 0 \\ a + b + 3c &= 0\end{aligned}$$

System 4

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 10 \\ 2a + 2b + 2c &= 20 \\ 3a + 3b + 3c &= 30\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 0 \\ 2a + 2b + 2c &= 0 \\ 3a + 3b + 3c &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Constants don't matter for singularity

System 1

$$a + b + c = 0$$

$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

System 2

$$a + b + c = 0$$

$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

System 3

$$a + b + c = 0$$

$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

System 4

$$a + b + c = 0$$

$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

Constants don't matter for singularity

System 1

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 0 \\a + 2b + c &= 0 \\a + b + 2c &= 0\end{aligned}$$

1	1	1
1	2	1
1	1	2

Non-singular

System 2

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 0 \\a + b + 2c &= 0 \\a + b + 3c &= 0\end{aligned}$$

1	1	1
1	1	2
1	1	3

Singular

System 3

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 0 \\a + b + 2c &= 0 \\a + b + 3c &= 0\end{aligned}$$

System 4

$$\begin{aligned}a + b + c &= 0 \\2a + 2b + 2c &= 0 \\3a + 3b + 3c &= 0\end{aligned}$$

1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3

Singular



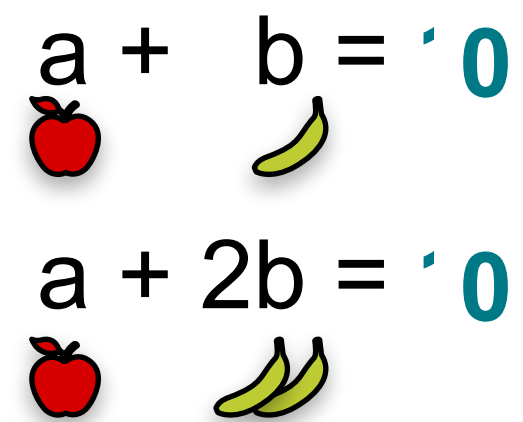
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System of Linear Equations

**Linear dependence and
independence**

Linear dependence between rows

Non-singular

$$\begin{array}{l} a + b = 0 \\ a + 2b = 0 \end{array}$$


No equation is a multiple of the other one

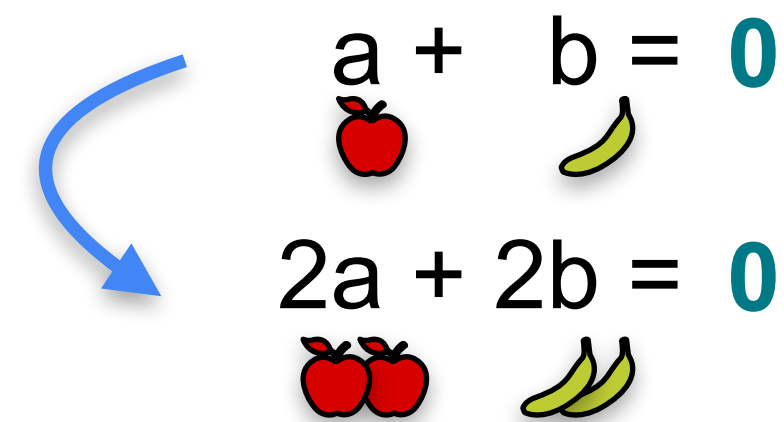


1	1
1	2


No row is a multiple of the other one

Rows are
linearly independent

Singular system


$$\begin{array}{l} a + b = 0 \\ 2a + 2b = 0 \end{array}$$

Second equation is a multiple of the first one



1	1
2	2

Second row is a multiple of the first row

Rows are
linearly dependent

Linear dependence and independence

$$\begin{array}{l} a = 1 \\ b = 2 \\ a + b = 3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \xrightarrow{\quad} a + 0b + 0c = 1 \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} 0a + b + 0c = 2 \\ \xrightarrow{\quad} \hline a + b + 0c = 3 \end{array}$$

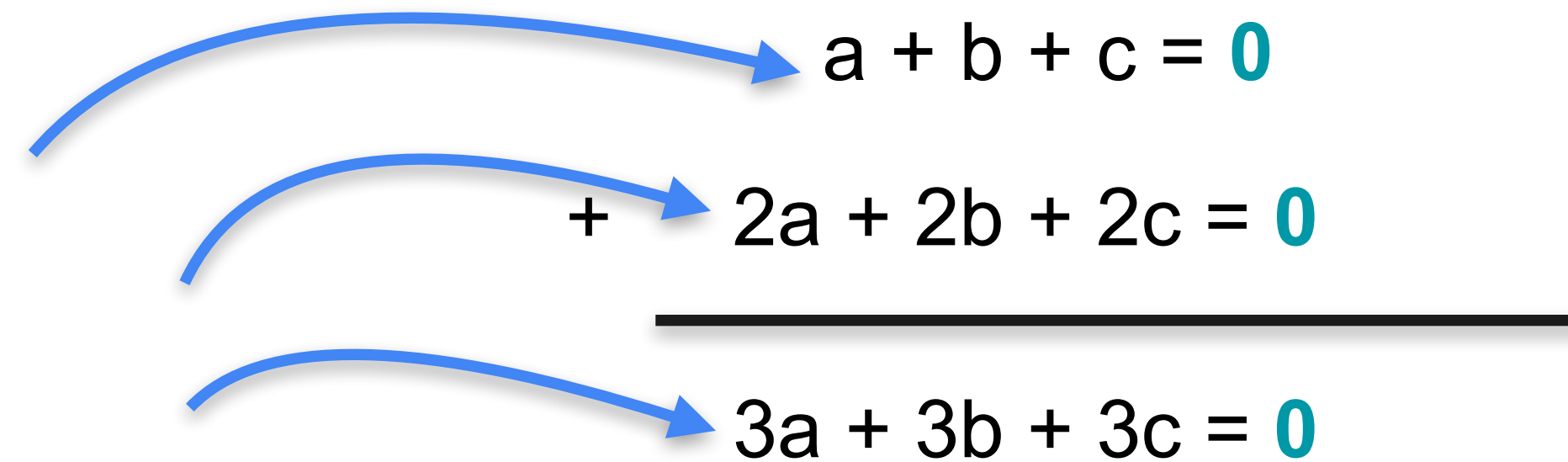
1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	0

Row 1 + Row 2 = Row 3

Row 3 **depends** on rows 1 and 2

Rows are **linearly dependent**

Linear dependence and independence

$$\begin{array}{l} a + b + c = 0 \\ 2a + 2b + 2c = 0 \\ 3a + 3b + 3c = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} a + b + c = 0 \\ + \quad 2a + 2b + 2c = 0 \\ \hline 3a + 3b + 3c = 0 \end{array}$$

1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3

Row 1 + Row 2 = Row 3

Row 3 **depends** on rows 1 and 2

Rows are **linearly dependent**

Linear dependence and independence

The diagram illustrates the relationship between three linear equations and their corresponding matrix rows. On the left, three equations are listed:

$$\begin{aligned} a + b + c &= 0 \\ a + b + 2c &= 0 \\ a + b + 3c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Below these equations is a 3x3 matrix representing the coefficients:

1	1	1
1	1	2
1	1	3

On the right, the equations are manipulated to show a dependency. The first equation is added to the third equation:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} a + b + c & = & 0 \\ + & & \\ a + b + 3c & = & 0 \\ \hline 2a + 2b + 4c & = & 0 \end{array}$$

This result is then divided by 2:

$$\downarrow \div 2$$
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

Blue arrows indicate the flow of information: one arrow points from the first equation to the first equation in the addition, another from the third equation to the third equation in the addition, and a third from the resulting equation to the second row of the matrix.

Average of Row 1 and Row 3 is Row 2
Row 2 **depends** on rows 1 and 3

Rows are **linearly dependent**

Linear dependence and independence

$$a + b + c = 0$$

$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

$$a + b + 2c = 0$$



No relations between equations

1	1	1
1	2	1
1	1	2

No relations between rows

Rows are **linearly independent**

Quiz: Linear dependence and independence

Problem: Determine if the following matrices have linearly dependent or independent rows

1	0	1
0	1	0
3	2	3

1	1	1
1	1	2
0	0	-1

1	1	1
0	2	2
0	0	3

1	2	5
0	3	-2
2	4	10

Solution: Linear dependence and independence

Problem: Determine if the following matrices have linear dependent or independent rows

1	0	1
0	1	0
3	2	3

$$3\text{Row1} + 2\text{Row2} = \text{Row3}$$

Dependent (singular)

1	1	1
1	1	2
0	0	-1

$$\text{Row1} - \text{Row2} = \text{Row3}$$

Dependent (singular)

1	1	1
0	2	2
0	0	3

No relations

**Independent
(Non-singular)**

1	2	5
0	3	-2
2	4	10

$$2\text{Row1} = \text{Row3}$$

Dependent (singular)



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System of Linear Equations

The determinant

Linear dependence between rows

Non-singular matrix

	
1	1
1	2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times ? = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rows linearly independent


Singular matrix

	
1	1
2	2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times 2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

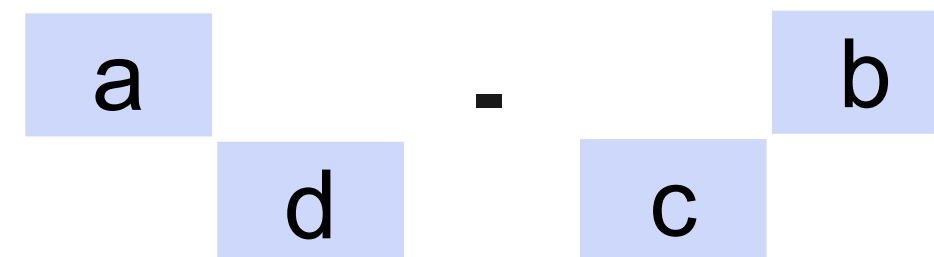
Rows linearly dependent

Determinant



a	b
c	d

Determinant $= ad - bc$



$$ak = c$$

$$bk = d$$

$$\frac{c}{a} = \frac{d}{b} = k$$

Matrix is singular if

a	b
---	---

 * k =

c	d
---	---

Determinant

$$ad = bc$$

$$ad - bc = 0$$

Determinant

Non-singular matrix



1	1
1	2

Determinant

$$\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} -$$

$$1 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$



Singular matrix

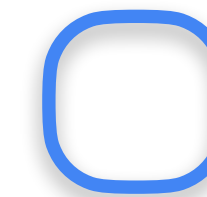


1	1
2	2

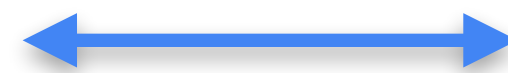
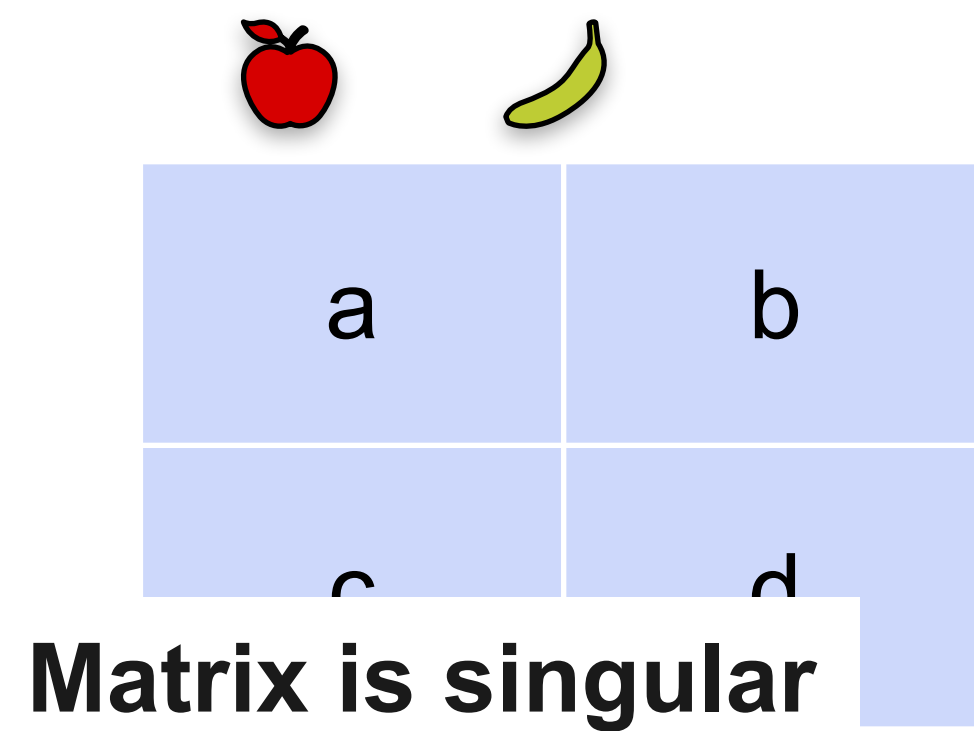
Determinant

$$\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{array} -$$

$$1 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 1 = 0$$



Determinant and singularity



$$ad - bc$$

Determinant is zero

Quiz: Determinant

Problem 1: Find the determinant of the following matrices

Matrix 1

5	1
-1	3

2	-1
-6	3

Are these matrices singular or non-singular?

Solutions: Determinant

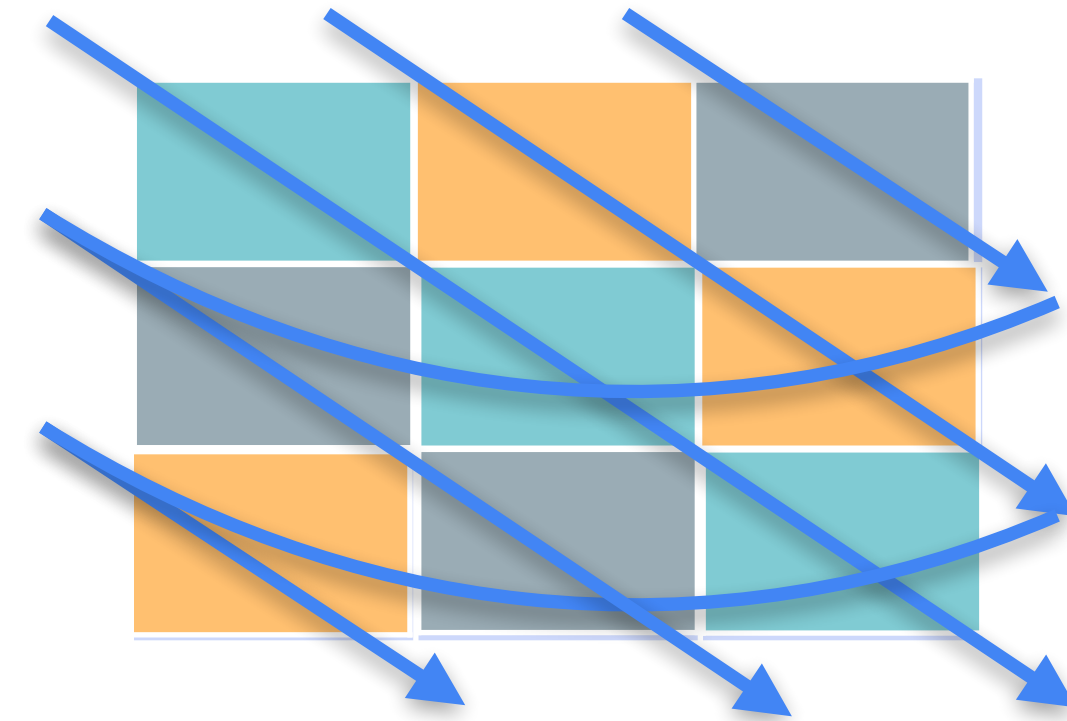
Matrix 1: $\det = 5 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot (-1) = 15 + 1 = 16$

5	1	Non-singular
-1	3	

Matrix 2: $\det = 2 \cdot 3 - (-1) \cdot (-6) = 6 - 6 = 0$

2	-1	Singular
-6	3	

Diagonals in a 3x3 matrix

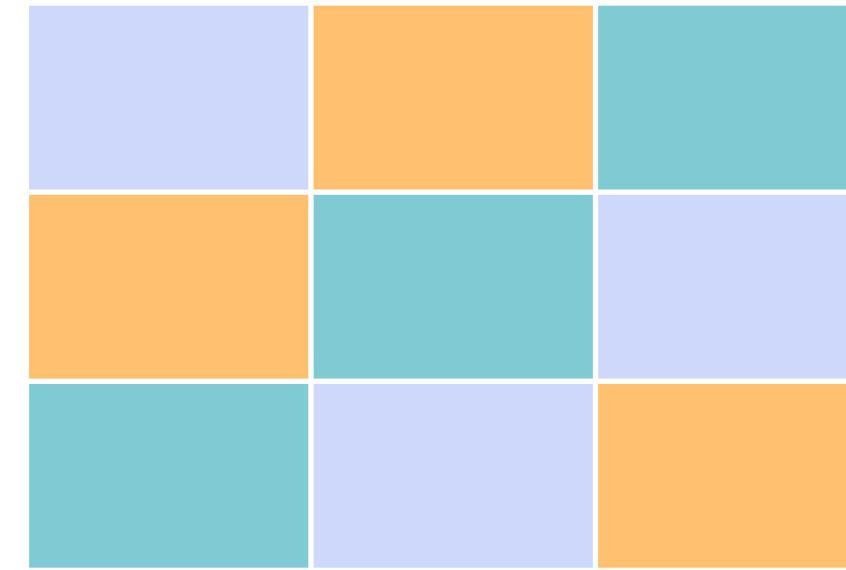


Determinant

Add



Subtract



The determinant

1	1	1
1	2	1
1	1	2

The determinant

1	1	1
1	2	1
1	1	2

1		
	2	
		2

$$+ 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$$

The determinant

1	1	1
1	2	1
1	1	2



$$+ 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$$



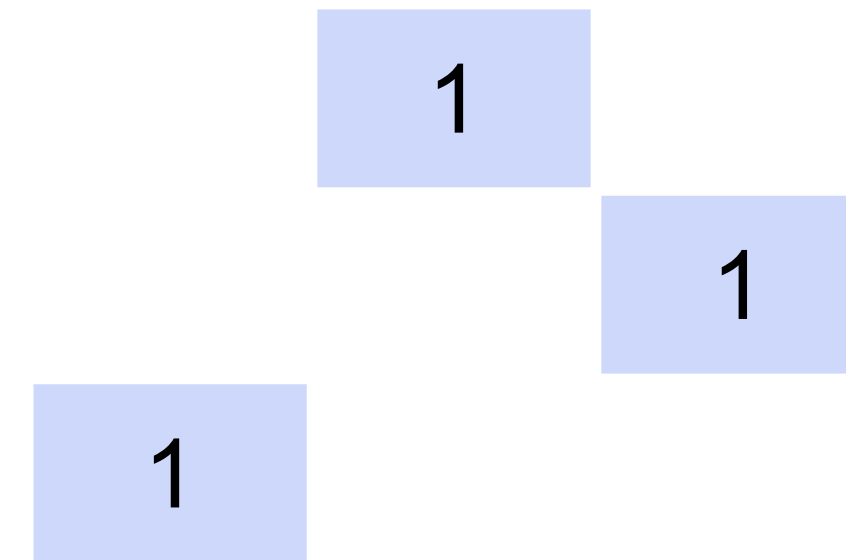
$$+ 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

The determinant

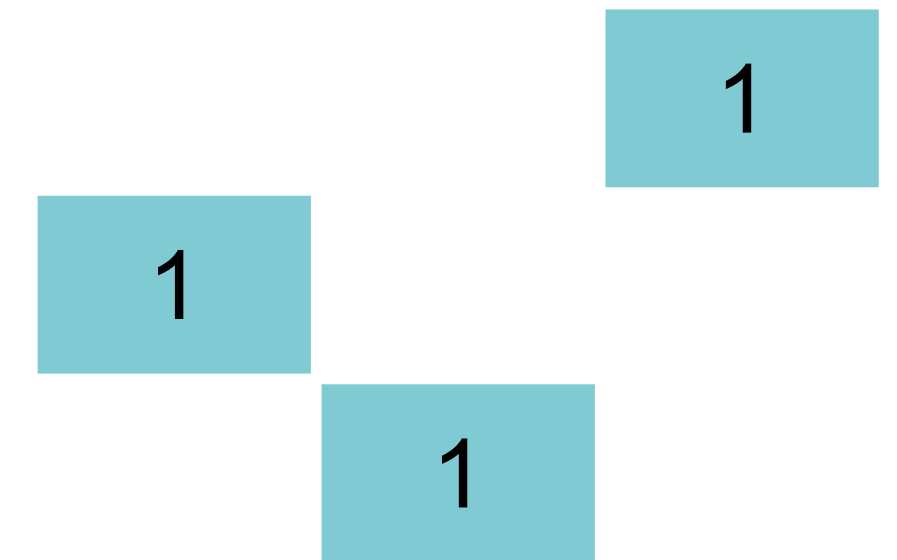
1	1	1
1	2	1
1	1	2



$$+ 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$$



$$+ 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$



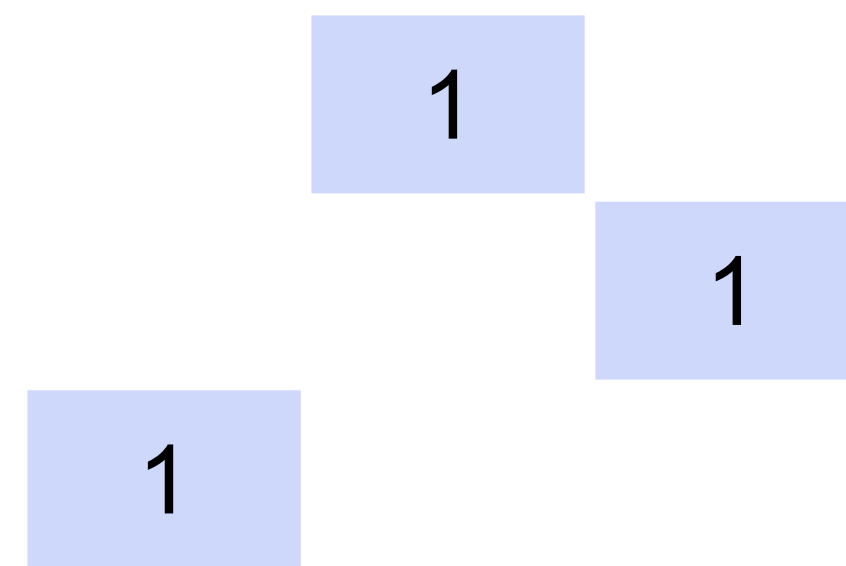
$$+ 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

The determinant

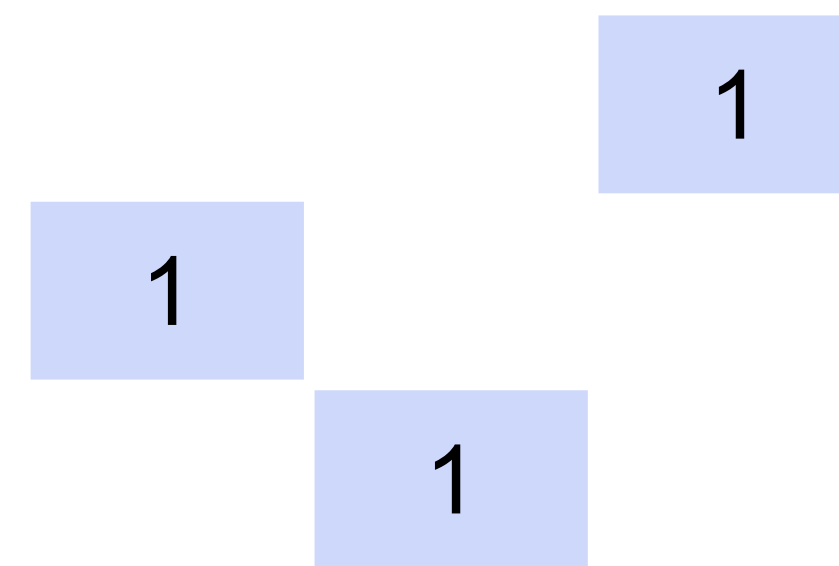
1	1	1
1	2	1
1	1	2



$$+ 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$$



$$+ 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$



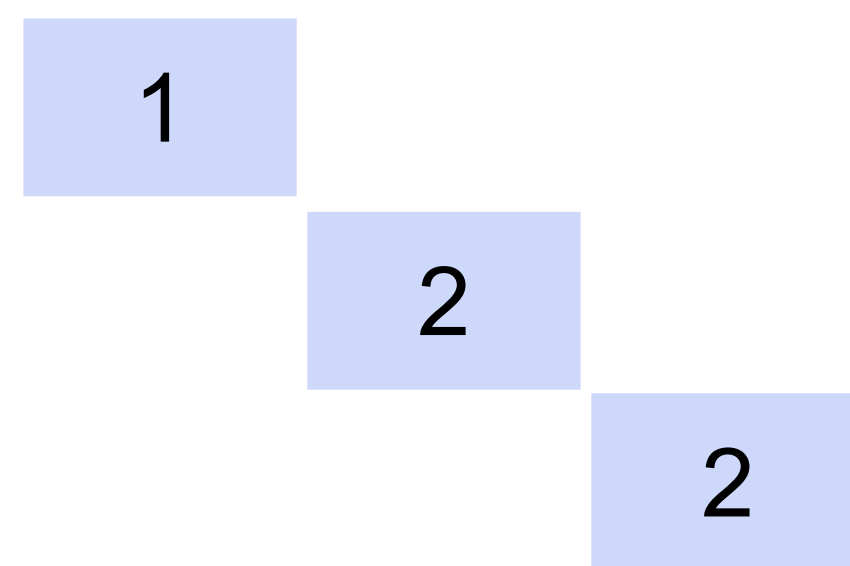
$$+ 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$



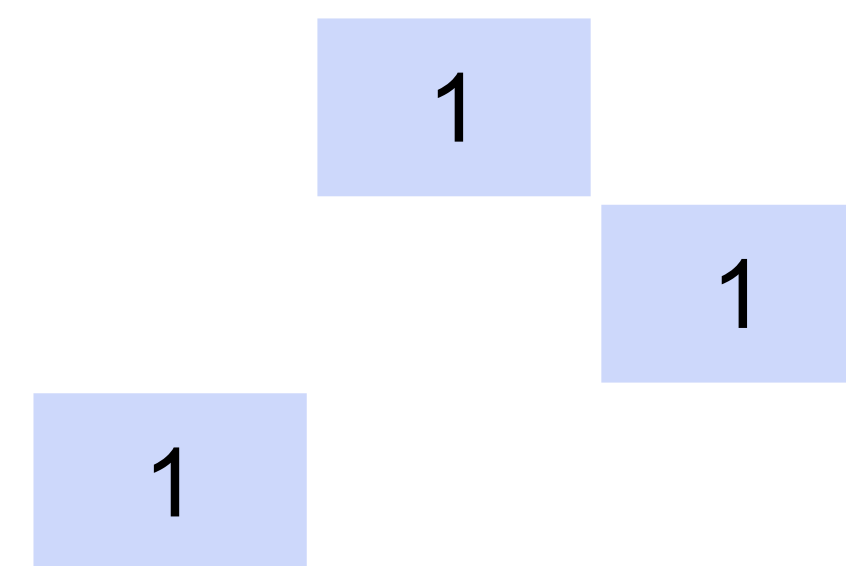
$$- 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$

The determinant

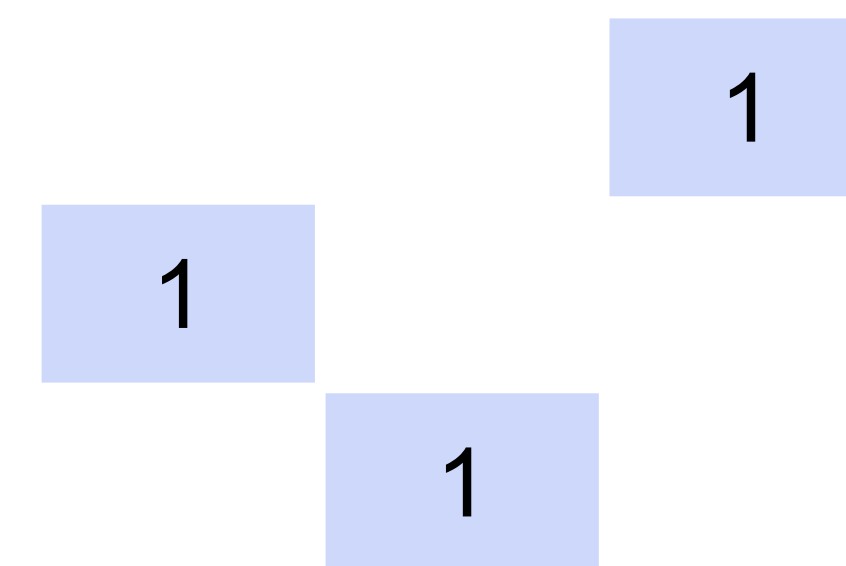
1	1	1
1	2	1
1	1	2



$$+ 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2$$



$$+ 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$



$$+ 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$



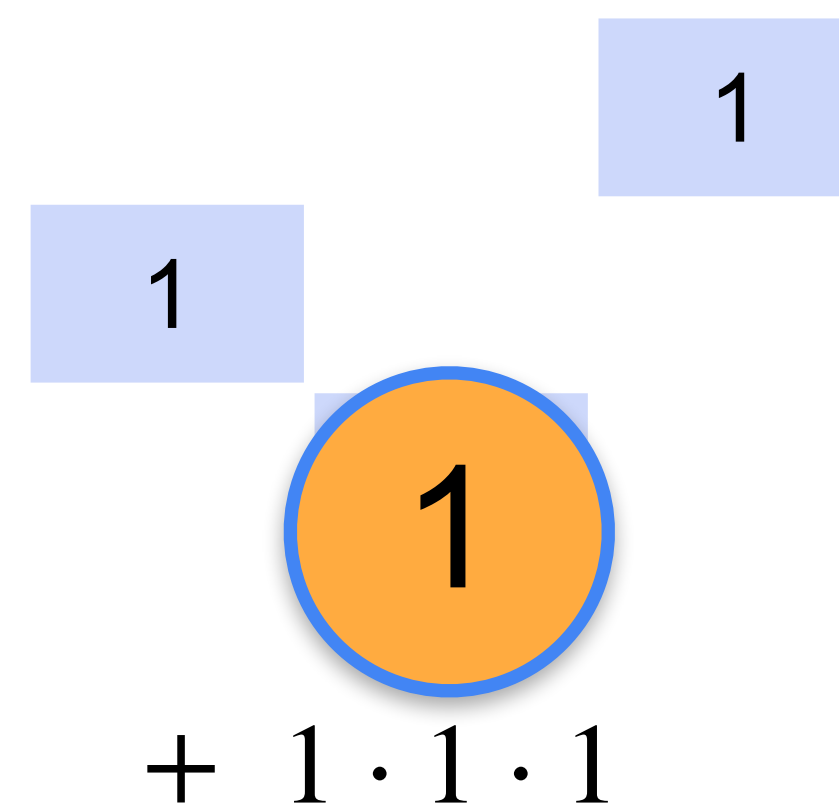
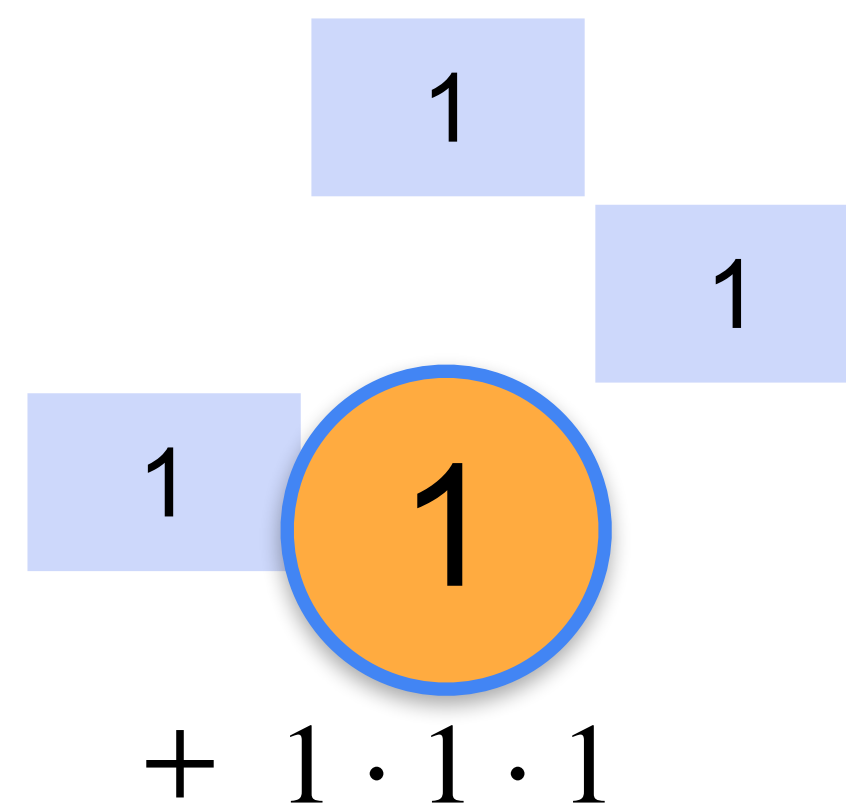
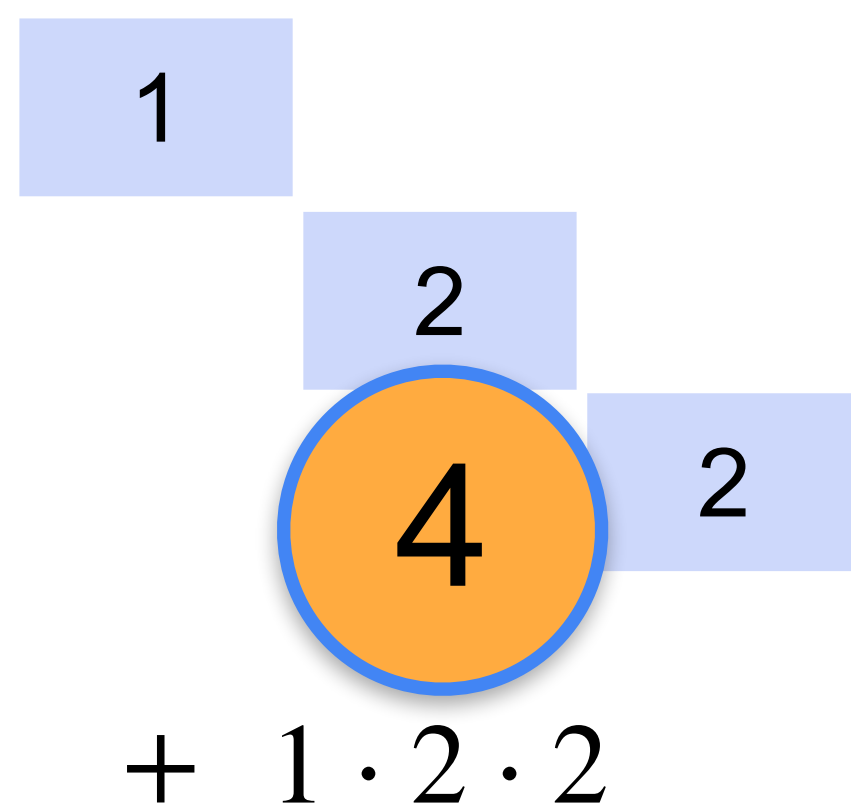
$$- 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1$$



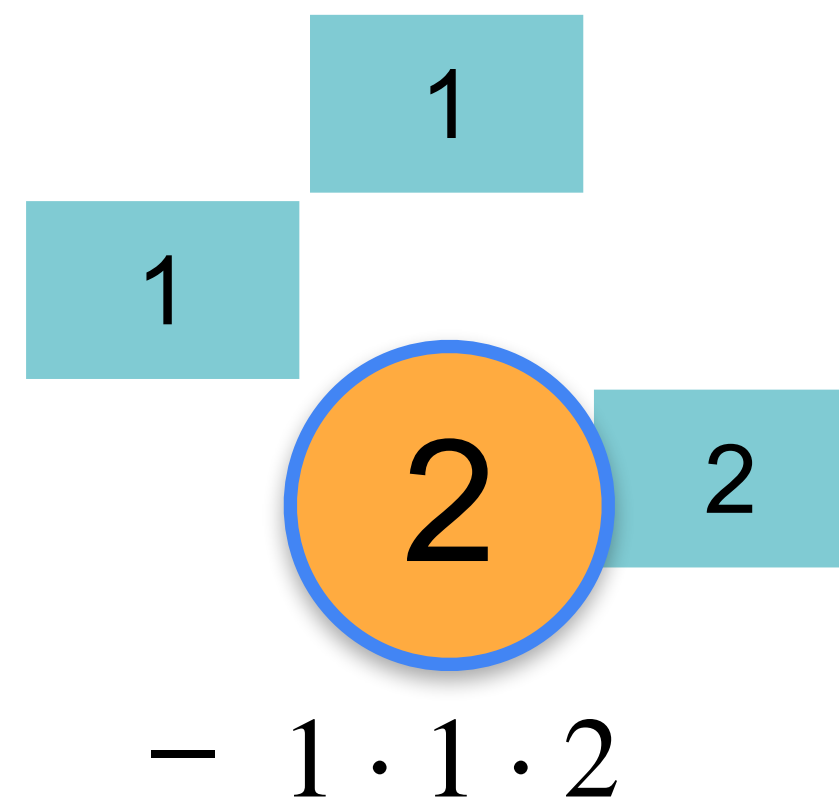
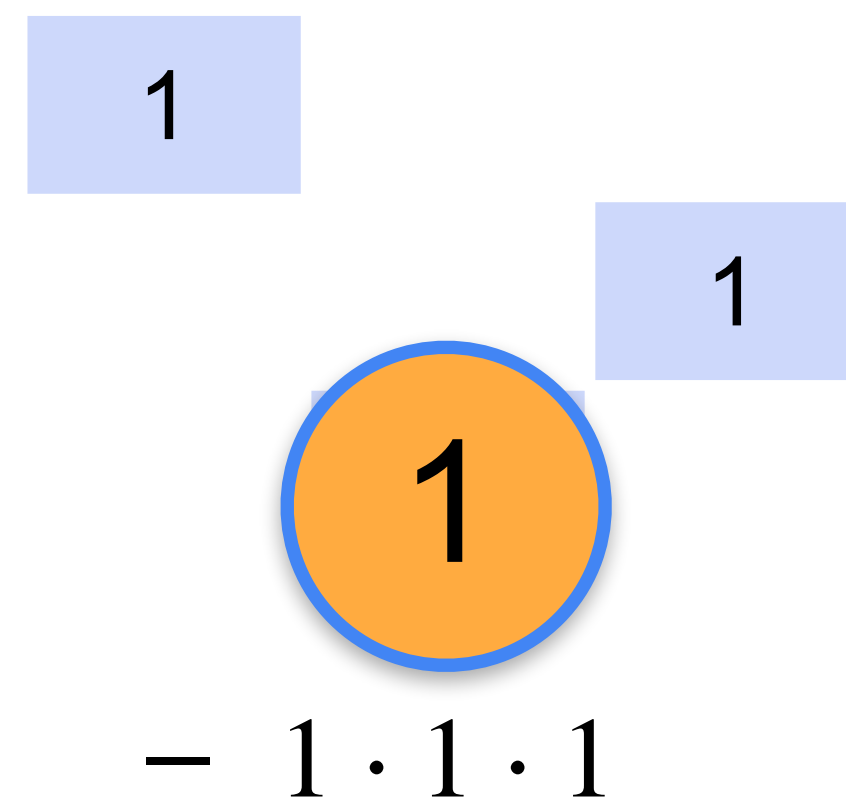
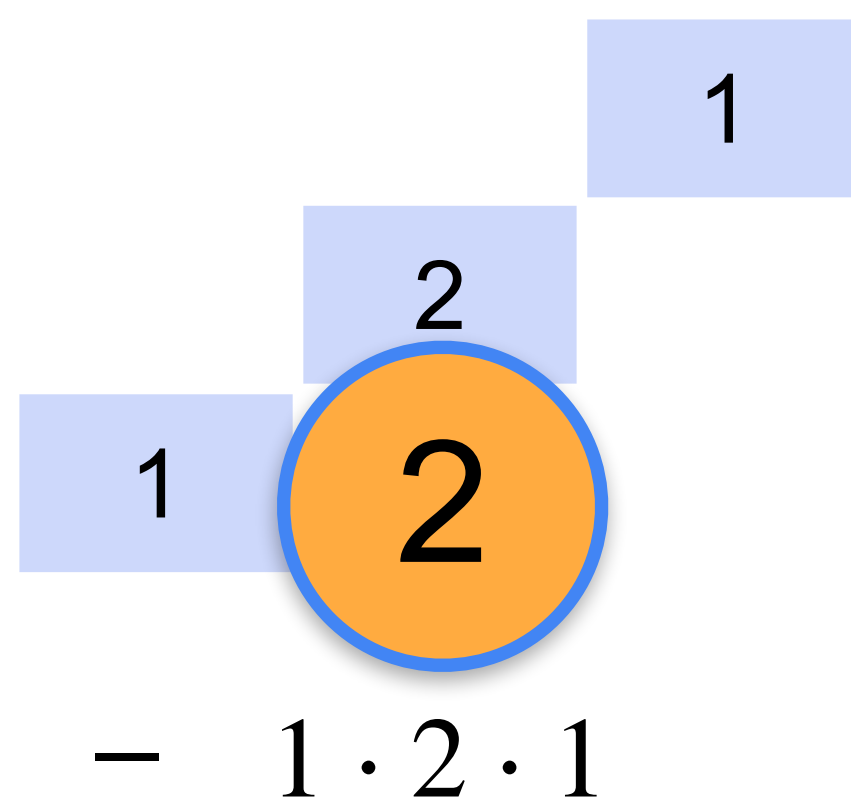
$$- 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

The determinant

1	1	1
1	2	1
1	1	2



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Det} &= 4 + 1 + 1 \\ &\quad - 2 - 1 - 2 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$



Quiz: Determinants

Problem: Find the determinant of the following matrices (from the previous quiz). Verify that those with determinant 0 are precisely the singular matrices.

1	0	1
0	1	0
3	3	3

1	1	1
1	1	2
0	0	-1

1	1	1
0	2	2
0	0	3

1	2	5
0	3	-2
2	4	10

Solution: Determinants

Problem: Find the determinant of the following matrices (from the previous quiz). Verify that those with determinant 0 are precisely the singular matrices.

1	0	1
0	1	0
3	3	3

Determinant = 0

Singular

1	1	1
1	1	2
0	0	-1

Determinant = 0

Singular

1	1	1
0	2	2
0	0	3

Determinant = 6

Non-singular

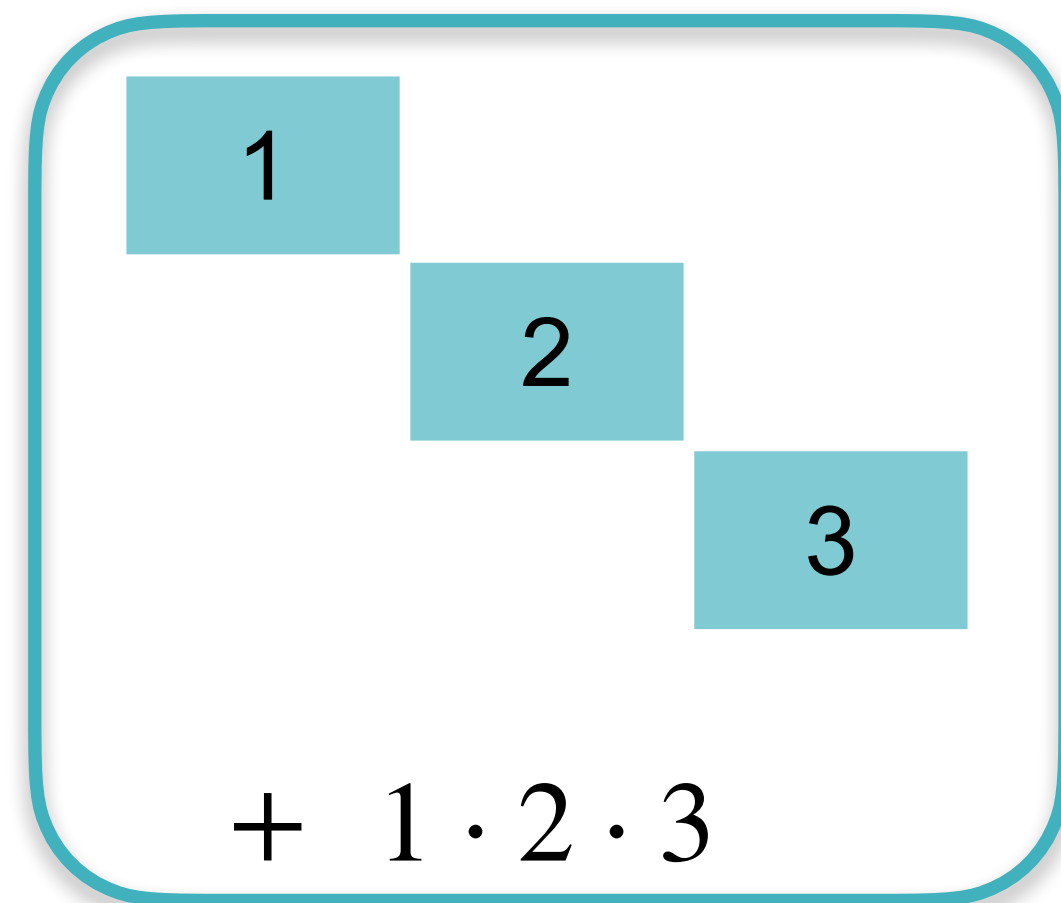
1	2	5
0	3	-2
2	4	10

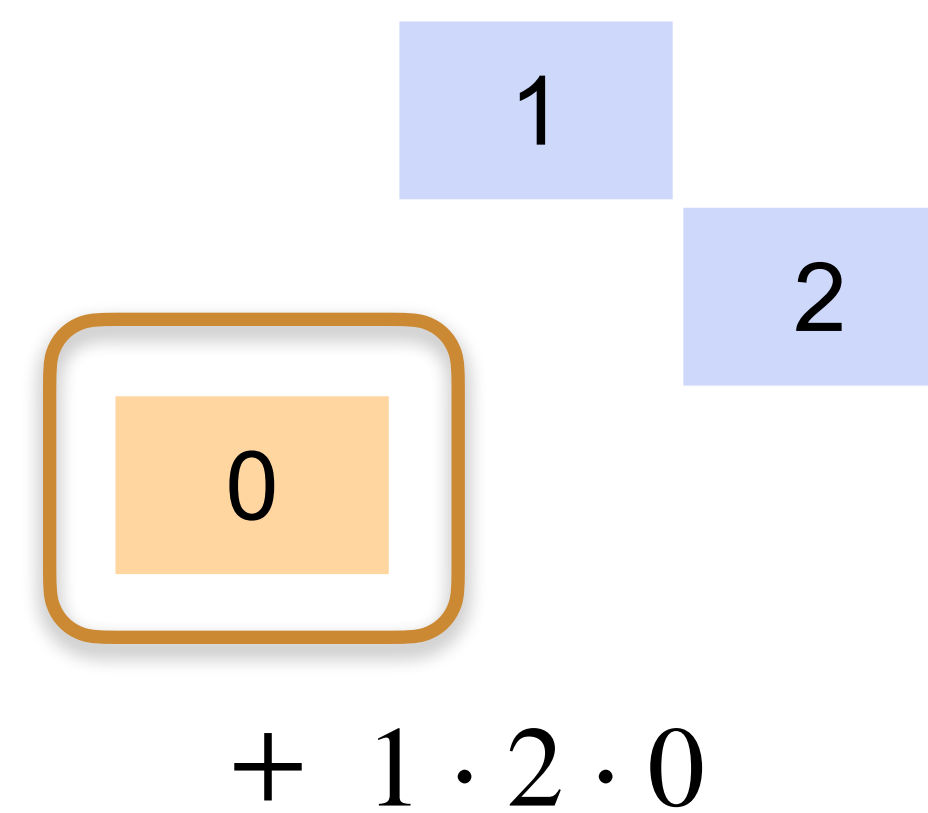
Determinant = 0

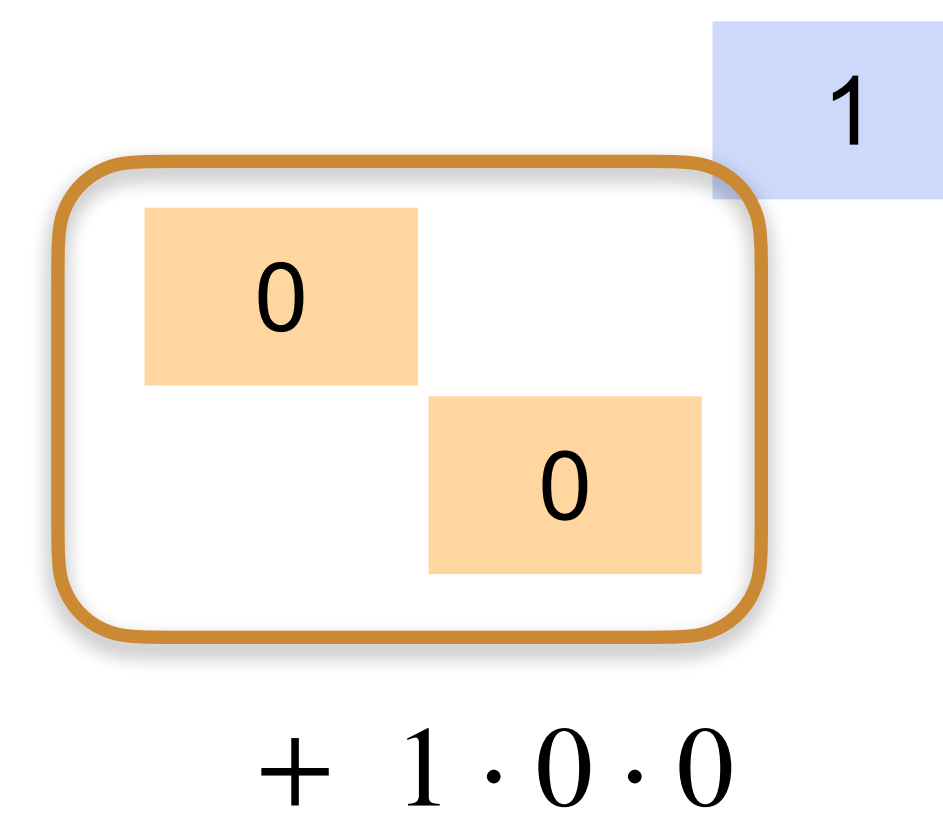
Singular

The determinant

1	1	1
0	2	2
0	0	3


$$+ 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3$$

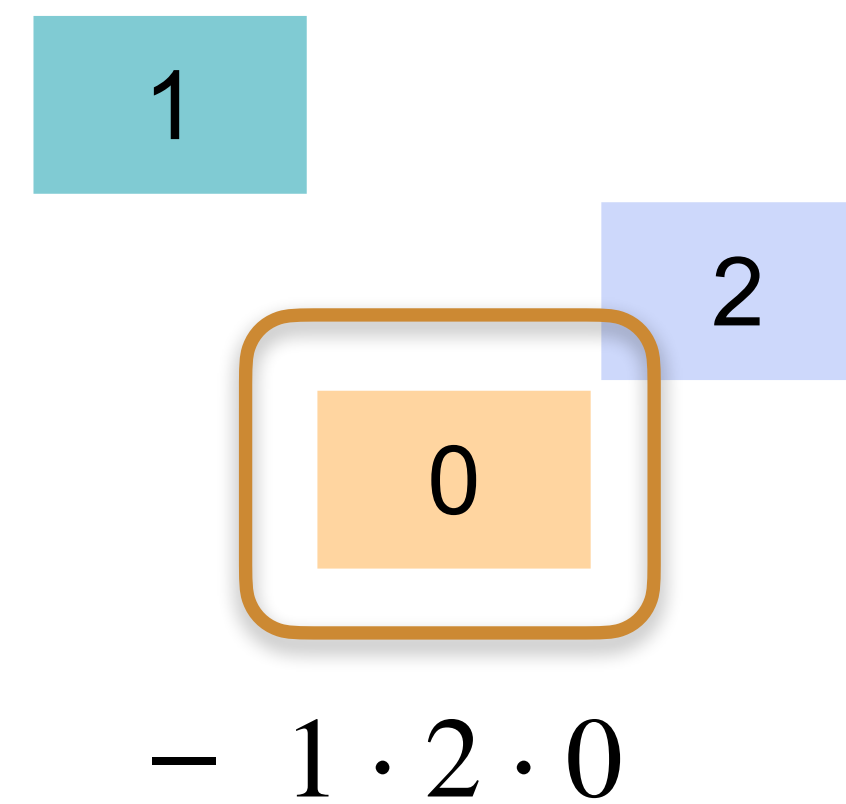

$$+ 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 0$$

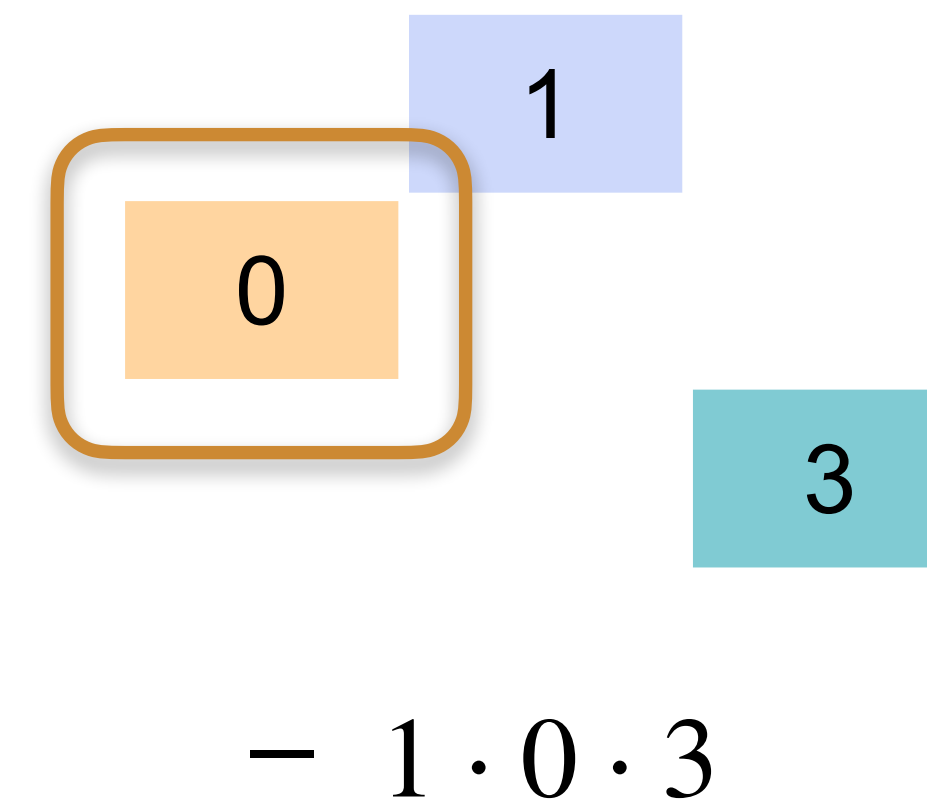

$$+ 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 0$$

$$\text{Det} = 6 + 0 + 0 - 0 - 0 - 0$$

$$= 6$$


$$- 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 0$$


$$- 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 0$$


$$- 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 3$$

The determinant

1	1	1
0	2	2
0	0	0

$$+ 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 0$$

$$\text{Det} = 0+0+0-0-0-0$$

$$= 0$$

$$- 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 0$$

$$+ 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 0$$

$$- 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 0$$

$$+ 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 0$$

$$- 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 0$$



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System of Linear Equations

Conclusion