

# Introduction to Linear Algebra

## Insights for IA

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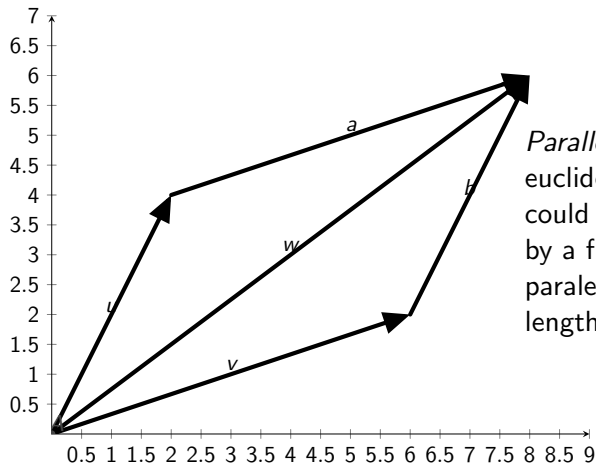
# Inner product

the vectors  $\vec{x}, \vec{y} \in R^n$  the . or inner product is defined as follow:  
 $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  and  $\vec{y} = y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n$ .

$$\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \quad (1)$$

the sum of each pair of components in each vector is the inner product.

# Paralelogram



*Parallelogram in euclidean geometry could be represented by a figure with paralels lines of equal length.*

# Unit vector

the length of a vector or norm  $\|x\|$  it also important and will be defined using the pitagoras theorem, as illustrate the following graph.

we can said that a vector  $\bar{v}$  is unitary of  $\|\bar{v}\| = 1$ . think that a vector  $y$  is parallel to a  $x$  if for instance exist  $\lambda$  such that  $y = \lambda x$ .

to normalize a vector you only need divide by a scalar in this case its longitude thus:

$$\bar{v}_u = \frac{\bar{v}}{\|v\|} \quad (2)$$

# Cauchy - swartch inequality

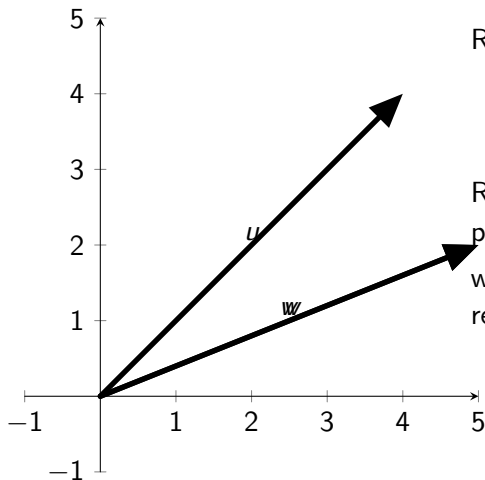
$$|\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}| \leq \|\bar{x}\| \|\bar{y}\| \quad (3)$$

given the angle and inner product  $\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} = \|\bar{x}\| \|\bar{y}\| \cos \theta$  take into account that  $|\cos \theta| \leq 1, \forall \theta \in \mathbb{R}$

$$|\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y}| = \|\bar{x}\| \|\bar{y}\| |\cos \theta| \quad (4)$$

# Projection

there is a  $k$  scalar such that the vectors  $\vec{x}, \vec{y}$  be orthogonal.



Remember that;

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\vec{u} \vec{w}}{\|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{w}\|} \quad (5)$$

Remember that the project make a parallel line therefore  $\cos \theta = \frac{\|v_p\|}{\|\vec{u}\|}$  where  $\vec{W}$  it is the hypohenuse of rectangle.

$$\|\vec{u}\| \cos \theta = \|v_p\| \quad (6)$$

we calculate the scalar  $v_p$  now we are interested in the vector, therefore:

$$\frac{\vec{w}}{\|\vec{w}\|} V_p = \vec{V}_p \quad (7)$$

Notice that  $\vec{v}_p$  refer to the vector while in other case  $v_p$  refer to the magnitude.

$$\vec{v}_p = \frac{\vec{u}\vec{w}}{\|\vec{w}\|} \vec{w} \quad (8)$$