

행렬은 (행과 열이다)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

2x2 행렬이다. 영어로는 투바이투

행렬의 차원은 중요하다 데이터과학때 차원을 잘못맞추어서 실수를한다.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = [1 \quad 2] \quad D = [25]$$

4x2

2x1

1x2

1x1

행렬의 스칼라곱

$$\underset{\substack{\text{스칼라} \times \\ \text{행렬}}}{c} \underset{\substack{\text{행렬} \times \\ \text{스칼라}}}{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{ca_{11}} & \underline{ca_{12}} \\ \underline{ca_{21}} & \underline{ca_{22}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{3A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \cdot 1 & 3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 5 & 3 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 3 & 3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 1 & 3 \cdot 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 9 \\ 15 & 12 \\ 9 & 9 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

실수배를 곱해준다고 생각하면 편하다.

행렬의 덧셈과 뺄셈 차원 같아야

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & +1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 2 \times 1 & 2 \times 1 \\ 2 \times 1 & 1 \times 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{2B =}$$

$$A - B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{A - 2B =}$$

$$\checkmark \quad 3A + B =$$

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

행렬의 곱

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 11 \\ 11 & 25 \end{bmatrix}$$

그렇다면 BA는?

행렬의 곱

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB =$$



$$BA =$$

행렬의 차원 확인

$m * n$ 행렬과 $n * k$ 행렬의 곱은 $m * k$ 차원의 행렬이 된다.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{matrix} \textcolor{violet}{\vee} \end{matrix} [1 \quad 2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \textcolor{violet}{1 \times 2} & \textcolor{violet}{2 \times 2} \\ & \textcolor{violet}{1 \times 2} \end{matrix} \\ &= [1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 \quad 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1] \\ &= \underline{[1 \quad 2]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [1 \quad 2] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= [1 * 1 + 2 * 3] \\ &= [7] \end{aligned}$$

행렬의 차원 확인

행렬의 곱 결과 차원, 혹은 계산될 수 없는 케이스

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

첨가 행렬 (Augmented matrix)

Pivot $\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & -8 \\ -4 & 7 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & -8 \\ -4 \cdot 3 & 7 \cdot 3 & 14 \cdot 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & -8 \\ -4 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4 & 7 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot 4 & 14 \cdot 3 - 8 \cdot 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

첨가 행렬 (Augmented matrix)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 & -8 \\ 0 & 5 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

Echelon form

$$3x_1 - 4x_2 = -8$$

$$5x_2 = 10$$

$$x_1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = 2$$

차원(Rank)과 영공간 (Nullity)

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

Echelon form 변경

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ -2 + 2 & 0 & 6 - 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

기저 (Basis)

영공간 (Nullity)

$$\rightarrow \text{수, Rank}(A)$$

차원(Rank)과 영공간 (Nullity)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

기저 (Basis)

영공간 (Nullity)

수, Rank(A), 차원 (Dimension)

$$\text{Rank}(A) + \text{Null}(A) = \text{Row}(A)$$

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

예제: Rank, Nullity, Basis

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \checkmark \\ \times \\ \checkmark \\ \times \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Basis

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{rank}(A) = 2$$

$$\text{nullity}(A) = 2$$

$$\text{row}(A) = 4$$

예제: 역행렬 구하기

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = 2 \cdot 9 - 3 \cdot 6 = 0 \quad A^{-1} \times \begin{matrix} 2 \times 2 \\ 2 \times 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = 2 \cdot 3 - (-5) \cdot (-1) = 6 - 5 = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{1} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

예시

$$\begin{array}{r} A = [1 \ 2] \\ \hline B = [1 \ 3] \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$A \cdot B^T = 1 + 6 = 7$$

$$1 + 2 \cdot 3 = 7$$

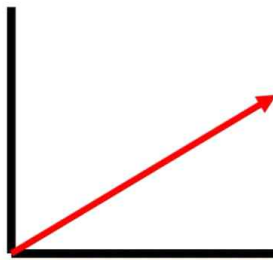
노름 (Norm, 크기)

$$\vec{A} = [a \ b]$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\vec{B} = [3 \ 1]$$

$$|\vec{B}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10}$$



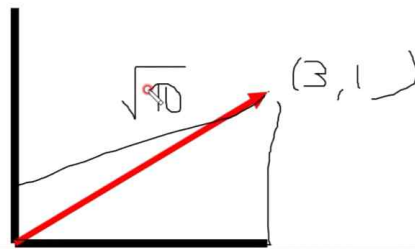
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$$|\vec{B}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{10}$$



예시 2

$$A = [1 \ -1]$$

$$B = [1 \ 3]$$

$$A \cdot B^T = 1 \cdot 1 + 3(-1) = 1 - 3 = -2$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{A \cdot B^T}{|A||B|} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{10}} = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{20}} = \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{5}}$$

예제

$$\begin{aligned} -3X_1 + X_2 &= \lambda X_1 \\ 2X_1 - 4X_2 &= \lambda X_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (-3 - \lambda)X_1 + X_2 &= 0 \\ 2X_1 + (-4 - \lambda)X_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 - \lambda & 1 \\ 2 & -4 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

예제

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 - \lambda & 1 \\ 2 & -4 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = (-3 - \lambda)(-4 - \lambda) - 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 3\lambda + 4\lambda + 12 - 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 7\lambda + 10 = 0$$

$$\therefore \lambda = -2 \text{ or } -5$$

예제

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

1) $\lambda = -2$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = -2 \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-3X_1 + X_2 = -2X_1$$

$$2X_1 - 4X_2 = -2X_2$$

예제

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

1. 고윳값 계산

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} 3 - \lambda & 4 \\ 1 & 3 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = (3 - \lambda)^2 - 4 = \lambda^2 - 6\lambda + 5 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ or } 5$$

예제

2. 고유벡터 계산

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}(A - I)X &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \\ X_1 + 2X_2 &= 0 \\ X_1 &= -2X_2 \\ X &= \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned}(A - 5I)X &= \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0 \\ X_1 - 2X_2 &= 0 \\ X_1 &= 2X_2 \\ X &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

예제

3. 대각화 행렬 계산

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$P^{-1} = -\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P^{-1}AP = \Lambda$$

$$P^{-1}AP = -\frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

SVD 예시

특이값 Σ 구성

$$\lambda_1 = 24$$

$$\lambda_2 = 4$$

특이값 = $\sqrt{\text{고윳값}}$

$$\Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\lambda_2} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{24} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{4} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = U \Sigma V^T$$

SVD 예시

$$A = U \Sigma V^T$$

AA^T 의 고윳값 구한 후, 정규화된 고유벡터 U 도출

$$\lambda_1 = 28$$

$$\lambda_2 = 10$$

$$\lambda_3 = 2$$

$$u_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.743 \\ -0.607 \\ -0.283 \end{pmatrix} \quad u_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.283 \\ -0.770 \\ -0.570 \end{pmatrix} \quad u_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0.607 \\ -0.196 \\ -0.770 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} -0.743 & -0.283 & 0.607 \\ -0.607 & -0.770 & -0.196 \\ -0.283 & -0.570 & -0.770 \end{pmatrix}$$

SVD의 기하학적 의미

$m \times n$ 행렬 A 를 3개의 행렬 곱으로 분해하는 방법

$$A = U \Sigma V^T$$

V^T 는 원래 데이터를 직교 변환하여 새로운 좌표계 만들기

Σ 는 새로운 좌표계에서 데이터 스케일링 (중요도)

U 는 스케일링 데이터를 최종적으로 회전, 결과 데이터 얻음
