

01204211 Discrete Mathematics

Lecture 8b: Vectors and Matrices

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What is a vector?

You can think of a **vector** as an “ordered” list of elements (which are typically numbers). For example:

- ▶ [1, 2, 5, 20]
- ▶ [0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1]

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You can also view a vector as a **function**, e.g., you can view $\mathbf{u} = [1, 2, 5, 20]$ as a function \mathbf{u} that maps

$$0 \mapsto 1, \quad 1 \mapsto 2, \quad 2 \mapsto 5, \quad 3 \mapsto 20.$$

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Each element in the vector is typically a real number (\mathbb{R}), but can be an element from other sets with appropriate property (more on this later).

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Each element in the vector is typically a real number (\mathbb{R}), but can be an element from other sets with appropriate property (more on this later).

Remark: Mathematically, a vector is an element of a vector space. We will understand this more later.

What can be represented as a vector?

Applications in machine learning

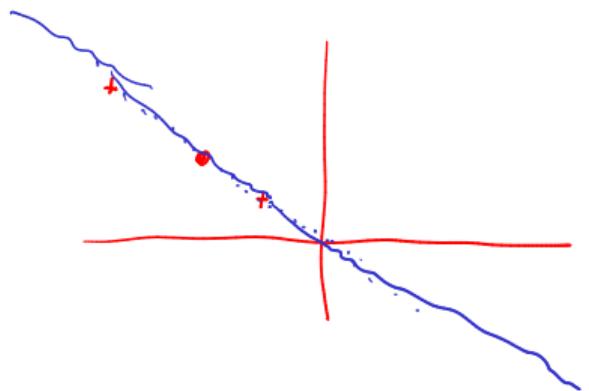
Viewing vectors: vectors in \mathbb{R}^2

$$\bar{v}_1 \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\boxed{\{a \cdot \bar{v}_1 \mid a \in \mathbb{R}\}}$$

$$[1, 2], [3, -7]$$

\mathbb{R}



Viewing vectors: vectors in \mathbb{R}^3

Let \bar{v}_1 & \bar{v}_2 be vectors in \mathbb{R}^3 ,

Let $\bar{v}_3 \in \text{Span}\{\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2\}$.

Then any linear combination of $\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \bar{v}_3 \in \text{Span}\{\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2\}$.

Proof: ($\forall w$): (w) is a linear comb of $\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \bar{v}_3$, $w \in \text{Span}\{\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2\}$

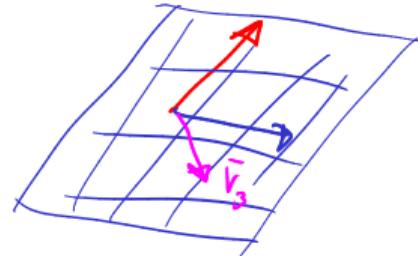
Consider any linear comb \bar{w} of $\bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2, \bar{v}_3$. There exist $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $\alpha_1 \bar{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \bar{v}_2 + \alpha_3 \bar{v}_3 = \bar{w}$.



... { \bar{w} is a linear comb of \bar{v}_1 & \bar{v}_2 }

Since \bar{v}_3 is a linear comb of \bar{v}_1 & \bar{v}_2 , then exist β_1, β_2 such that $\bar{v}_3 = \beta_1 \bar{v}_1 + \beta_2 \bar{v}_2$. We can write

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{w} &= \alpha_1 \bar{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \bar{v}_2 + \alpha_3 (\beta_1 \bar{v}_1 + \beta_2 \bar{v}_2) = \alpha_1 \bar{v}_1 + \alpha_2 \bar{v}_2 + \alpha_3 \beta_1 \bar{v}_1 + \alpha_3 \beta_2 \bar{v}_2 \\ &= (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 \beta_1) \bar{v}_1 + (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \beta_2) \bar{v}_2 \Rightarrow \bar{v}_3 \text{ is a lin comb of } \bar{v}_1, \bar{v}_2 \text{ as } \end{aligned}$$



n -vectors over \mathbb{R}

- ▶ We mostly deal with vectors with finite number of elements.
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$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 20 \\ 500 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

n -vectors over \mathbb{R}

- ▶ We mostly deal with vectors with finite number of elements.
- ▶ This is a **4-vector**: [10, 20, 500, 4].
- ▶ We sometimes also write it as a column vector:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 20 \\ 500 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

- ▶ When every element of a vector is from some set, we say that it is a vector **over** that set. For example, [10, 20, 500, 4] is a 4-vector over \mathbb{R} .

Vector operations

- ▶ As discussed in the previous slides, when working with a system of linear equations, we mostly deals with **linear combinations** of vectors.
- ▶ We will look at the operations we do to vectors to obtain their linear combinations.

Vector operations

- ▶ As discussed in the previous slides, when working with a system of linear equations, we mostly deals with **linear combinations** of vectors.
- ▶ We will look at the operations we do to vectors to obtain their linear combinations.
- ▶ The operations are:
 - ▶ Vector additions ↗
 - ▶ Scalar multiplications ↗
- ▶ These operations motivate the definition of vector spaces.

Vector additions

Given two n -vectors

$$\mathbf{u} = [u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n]$$

and

$$\mathbf{v} = [v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n],$$

we have that

$$\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = [u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2, \dots, u_n + v_n].$$

Vector additions, in picture

Zero vectors

A zero n -vector $\mathbf{0} = [0, 0, \dots, 0]$ is an additive identity, i.e., for any vector \mathbf{u} ,

$$\mathbf{0} + \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{u}.$$

Scalar multiplications

For a vector over \mathbb{R} , we refer to an element α in \mathbb{R} as a scalar. For an n -vector

$$\mathbf{u} = [u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n],$$

we have that

$$\alpha \cdot \mathbf{u} = [\alpha \cdot u_1, \alpha \cdot u_2, \dots, \alpha \cdot u_n],$$

Scalar multiplications, in pictures

Linear combinations

For any scalar

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$$

and vectors

$$\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_m,$$

we say that

$$\alpha_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \cdots + \alpha_m \mathbf{u}_m$$

is a **linear combination** of $\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_m$.

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Examples:

A linear system with 3 variables

Give the following linear system.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2x_1 & + & 4x_2 & + & 3x_3 = 7 \\ x_1 & + & & & 5x_3 = 12 \\ 4x_1 & + & 2x_2 & + & 3x_3 = 10 \end{array}$$

A linear system with 3 variables

Give the following linear system.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2x_1 + 4x_2 + 3x_3 & = & 7 \\ x_1 + & & 5x_3 = 12 \\ 4x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 & = & 10 \end{array}$$

If we rewrite the system as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \cdot x_1 + \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot x_2 + \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot x_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 12 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}.$$

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This becomes the problem of expressing a vector as linear combination of other vectors. I.e., given vectors

$$\mathbf{u}_1 = [2, 1, 4], \quad \mathbf{u}_2 = [4, 0, 2], \quad \mathbf{u}_3 = [3, 5, 3]$$

we would like to find coefficients x_1, x_2, x_3 such that

$$x_1 \cdot \mathbf{u}_1 + x_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}_2 + x_3 \cdot \mathbf{u}_3 = [7, 12, 10].$$

Span

A set of all linear combination of vectors $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_m$ is called the **span** of that set of vectors.

It is denote by $\text{Span}\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_m\}$.

Examples:

Convex combination

For any scalar

$$\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m,$$

such that $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_m = 1$ and $\alpha_i \geq 0$ for all i , and vectors

$$\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_m,$$

we say that

$$\alpha_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \dots + \alpha_m \mathbf{u}_m$$

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Examples:

What is a matrix?

Matrices arise in many places. We will see that there are essentially two ways to look at matrices.

3 columns

4 rows

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 10 & 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

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A matrix from a system of linear equations

Consider the following system of linear equations:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x_1 & + & x_2 & + & x_3 & = & 5 \\ 2x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 & = & 10 \\ 3x_1 & + & x_2 & + & 2x_3 & = & 4 \end{array}$$

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Again we can view it as a vector equation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} x_1 + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x_2 + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} x_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 10 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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We can also view variables x_1, x_2, x_3 as a vector, i.e., let $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$.

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The coefficients form a nice rectangular “matrix” A :

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

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$$1 \cdot x_1 + 1 \cdot x_2 + 1 \cdot x_3 = 5$$

$$3x_1 + 1x_2 + 2x_3 = 4$$

We can also view variables x_1, x_2, x_3 as a vector, i.e., let $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$.

The coefficients form a nice rectangular “matrix” A :

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

and rewrite the system as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 10 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Size

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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The **size** of a matrix is determined by the number of rows and columns. A matrix with m rows and n columns is referred to as an m -by- n matrix or an $m \times n$ matrix. We refer to m and n as its **dimensions**.

Matrix-Vector Multiplication

How would we understand the multiplication

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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By rows. Consider the first row of A :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot x_1 + 1 \cdot x_2 + 1 \cdot x_3.$$

Let's look at another two rows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \cdot x_1 + 1 \cdot x_2 + 2 \cdot x_3, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \cdot x_1 + 1 \cdot x_2 + 2 \cdot x_3,$$

Matrix-Vector Multiplication by Rows

We look at matrix-vector multiplication with “row perspective”. This is a common way to view matrix-vector multiplication.

$$\begin{bmatrix} & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} & & \end{bmatrix}$$

Recall:

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot x_1 + 1 \cdot x_2 + 1 \cdot x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Recall:

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \cdot x_1 + 1 \cdot x_2 + 2 \cdot x_3,$$

Review: Dot product

Definition

For n -vectors $\mathbf{u} = [u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n]$ and $\mathbf{v} = [v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n]$, the **dot product** of \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} , denoted by $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}$, is

$$u_1 \cdot v_1 + u_2 \cdot v_2 + \cdots + u_n \cdot v_n$$

Matrix-Vector Multiplication by Rows

We look at matrix-vector multiplication with “row perspective”, which can be written nicely with **dot product**.

I.e., from:

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we have

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}_1 \\ \mathbf{r}_2 \\ \mathbf{r}_3 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{r}_2 \cdot \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{r}_3 \cdot \mathbf{x} \end{bmatrix},$$

where

$$\mathbf{r}_1 = [1 \ 1 \ 1], \quad \mathbf{r}_2 = [2 \ 1 \ 2], \quad \mathbf{r}_3 = [3 \ 1 \ 2].$$

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we have

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{r}_1}{\mathbf{r}_2} \\ \frac{\mathbf{r}_2}{\mathbf{r}_3} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mathbf{r}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{r}_2 \cdot \mathbf{x}} \\ \frac{\mathbf{r}_2 \cdot \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{r}_3 \cdot \mathbf{x}} \end{bmatrix},$$

where

$$\mathbf{r}_1 = [1 \ 1 \ 1], \quad \mathbf{r}_2 = [2 \ 1 \ 2], \quad \mathbf{r}_3 = [3 \ 1 \ 2].$$

Dot-product perspective

The matrix-vector product is a vector of **dot products** between each rows and the vector.

Matrix-Vector Multiplication **by Columns**

However, another nice way to look at matrix-vector multiplication is **by columns**.
Notice that:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot x_1 + 1 \cdot x_2 + 1 \cdot x_3 \\ 2 \cdot x_1 + 1 \cdot x_2 + 2 \cdot x_3 \\ 3 \cdot x_1 + 1 \cdot x_2 + 2 \cdot x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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can be written as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} x_1 + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x_2 + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} x_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 10 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Linear combination perspective

The matrix-vector product is a **linear combination** of column vectors.

Two perspectives: Matrix-Vector multiplication

Dot products between rows and the vector

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Dimensions

If the matrix has n columns, the vector should be an n -vector.

Document search

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- ▶ You need some way to measure document **similarity**.
- ▶ Suppose that you have N documents in the library: d_1, d_2, \dots, d_N . Given a query document q , you want to find document d_i that maximize

$$\text{sim}(d_i, q),$$

where $\text{sim}(d, d')$ is the similarity score between documents d and d' .

Document vector models

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How can we translate these sets into vectors?

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How can we define “similarity” measure?

Dot products as a similarity measure

From the previous example, we see that the dot products between d_i 's and q count the number of common words.

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This simple idea can be extended in many ways.

- ▶ We can increase our “dictionary”’s size to include more words.
- ▶ We can group similar words into the same “co-ordinates”.
- ▶ In fact, the dot product measures the “angle” between vectors. For vectors over \mathbb{R} , we have that

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \cos \theta,$$

where θ is the angle between vectors \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} .

Computing all similarity scores

If we have documents d_1, d_2, \dots, d_N , as vectors, and a query q , how can we compute all similarity scores?

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By performing matrix-vector multiplication:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \overline{d_1} \\ \overline{d_2} \\ \vdots \\ \overline{d_N} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} sim(d_1, q) \\ sim(d_2, q) \\ \vdots \\ sim(d_N, q) \end{bmatrix}$$

Vector-matrix multiplication

Let's consider another direction.

What is

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{bmatrix} ?$$

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What is

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{bmatrix} ?$$

As a linear combination

Vector-matrix multiplication

Let's consider another direction.

What is

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{bmatrix} ?$$

As a linear combination

As dot products

Matrix-matrix multiplication

Consider

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Matrix-matrix multiplication (based on matrix-vector multiplication)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ \hline a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ \hline a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{array} \right].$$

Matrix-matrix multiplication (based on vector-matrix multiplication)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ \hline x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Matrix transpose

If A is an $m \times n$ matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & a_{m3} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix},$$

the **transpose** of A , denoted by A^T is an $n \times m$ matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{m1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{m2} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & \cdots & a_{m3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}.$$

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Remark: We usually view a vector as a column vector. Therefore, a dot product between m -vectors can be viewed also as a matrix multiplication:

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u}^T \mathbf{v}$$

Matrix multiplication and transpose

What is $(AB)^T$?

Key-Value database

Suppose you have a database of key-value pairs:

$$\{(somchai, 10), (somying, 14), (somnuk, 23), (somjai, 50), (somsom, -40)\}$$

Given a query q , you want to find a value v such that (q, v) is in the database. E.g.,

Key-Value database

Suppose you have a database of key-value pairs:

$$\{(somchai, 10), (somying, 14), (somnuk, 23), (somjai, 50), (somsom, -40)\}$$

Given a query q , you want to find a value v such that (q, v) is in the database. E.g., Let's see how we could do that (very **inefficiently**) with matrix multiplication.

Vector encodings of keys and queries

- ▶ You want to have **distinct** keys: k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n
- ▶ You want a query q to **match** with an appropriate key. (Maybe the key which is exactly the same.)

Example

- ▶ Key encoding:

$$somchai = [0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0], \ somying = [0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0], \ somnuk = [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],$$

$$somjai = [0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0], \ somsom = [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1]$$

- ▶ A value table (or vector): $v = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 14 \\ 23 \\ 50 \\ -40 \end{bmatrix}$

- ▶ A query q is a 5-vector. A query matches key k_i if

$$k_i^T q = 1$$

Example (cont)

► Key matrix $K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

► A value table (or vector): $v = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 14 \\ 23 \\ 50 \\ -40 \end{bmatrix}$

► Let's try querying with various q

Example (cont)

► Key matrix $K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

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Example (cont)

► Key matrix $K = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

► A value table (or vector): $v = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 14 \\ 23 \\ 50 \\ -40 \end{bmatrix}$

- Let's try querying with various q
- The final formula is

$$(Kq)^T v$$

Example (cont)

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► A value table (or vector): $v = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 14 \\ 23 \\ 50 \\ -40 \end{bmatrix}$

- Let's try querying with various q
- The final formula is

$$(Kq)^T v = (q^T K^T) v$$

Key-Value database (with vector values)

Suppose you have a database of key-value pairs, where a value is a 2-vector:

$$\{(somchai, [10, 20]), (somying, [14, -2]), (somnuk, [23, 3]), (somjai, [50, -10])\}$$

Given a query q , can you find a 2-vector v such that (q, v) is in the database?

Understanding self-attention formula

Self-attention mechanisms are key steps in transformers, work horses for all chatbots you have been using recently. The formula looks like (from wikipedia)

$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax} \left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}} \right) V$$