

VIETNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY HO CHI MINH CITY
HO CHI MINH CITY UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE



Assignment Report

LINEAR ALGEBRA

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I Problem 1.

A code breaker intercepted the encoded message below.

45 -35 38 -30 18 -18 35 -30 81 -60 42 -28 75 -55 2 -2 22 -21 15 -10

Let the inverse of the encoding matrix be $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} w & x \\ y & z \end{bmatrix}$

- (a) Given that $[45 \quad -35]A^{-1} = [10 \quad 15]$ and $[38 \quad -30]A^{-1} = [8 \quad 14]$. Write and solve two systems of equations to find w, x, y , and z .
- (b) Decode the message.

Theory:

This problem involves decoding a message that has been encoded using a matrix transformation.

To decode the message, we need to multiply each encoded vector by the inverse of A. The inverse of A can be computed using standard methods of matrix inversion, such as Gaussian elimination.

Handwritten solution:

We have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 45 & -35 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w & x \\ y & z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 45w - 35y \\ 45x - 35z \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 15 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 38 & -30 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w & x \\ y & z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 38w - 30y \\ 38x - 30z \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

From the above equations, we can write the following system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} 45w - 35y = 10 \\ 45x - 35z = 15 \\ 38w - 30y = 8 \\ 38x - 30z = 14 \end{cases}$$

Solve the system of equations using Gaussian Elimination, we get:

$$\begin{cases} w = 1 \\ x = -2 \\ y = 1 \\ z = -3 \end{cases}$$

Therefore, the inverse of A is:

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

After that, we can decode the message by multiplying each encoded vector by the inverse of A.

Python code:

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 # Define the encoded message as a numpy array
4 encodedMSG = np.array ( [[45, -35, 38, -30, 18, -18, 35, -30, 81, -60,
5     42, -28, 75, -55, 2, -2, 22, -21, 15, -10]] )
6
7 # Define the known vectors [45 -35]A^-1 and [38 -30]A^-1 as numpy arrays
8 v1 = np.array ( [[10, 15], [8, 14]] )
9 v2 = np.array ( [[45, -35], [38, -30]] )
10
11 # Solve the systems of equations to find w, x, y, and z
12 [[w, x], [y, z]] = np.linalg.solve (v2, v1)
13
14 # Round w, x, y, and z to integers and print them
15 w, x, y, z = map (int, np.round([w, x, y, z]))
16 print("w = ", w)
17 print("x = ", x)
18 print("y = ", y)
19 print("z = ", z)
20
21 #Shape the encoded message into a 2x10 matrix
22 encodedMSG = encodedMSG.reshape(10,2)
23
24 # Define the encoding matrix A as a numpy array
25 A_inv = np.array([[w, x], [y, z]])
```

```
25
26 # Decode the message using the inverse of the encoding matrix A^-1
27 decodedMSG = np.dot(encodedMSG,A_inv).astype(int)
28 #mod 26 to get the correct values for the message
29 decodedMSG = decodedMSG % 26
30
31
32 # Turn the decoded message into a string
33 result = ''
34 for row in decodedMSG:
35     for val in row:
36         result += chr (val + 64) # Convert the integer value to its
           corresponding ASCII character
37 result = result.replace('@',' ') # Replace any '@' with ' ' (space)
38
39 # Print the decoded message
40 print ("Decoded Message: ", result)
```

Result:

```
40 print ("Decoded Message: ", result)
```

PROBLEMS

OUTPUT

DEBUG CONSOLE

TERMINAL

```
PS D:\Documents\VS CODE\LaTeX\Report\Linear Algebra\code> python problem1.py
w = 1
x = -2
y = 1
z = -3
Decoded Message:  JOHN RETURN TO BASE
PS D:\Documents\VS CODE\LaTeX\Report\Linear Algebra\code> █
```

Figure I.1: Console output of problem1.py



II Problem 2.

Construct an inner product in \mathbb{R}^n . In that inner product, write a program to input any number of vectors in \mathbb{R}^n and return the orthogonal basis and orthonormal basis of the subspace spanned by these vectors. (Use Gram - Schmidt process). From that, given any vector in \mathbb{R}^n , find the coordinates in that basis and find the length of the vector.

Theory:

An orthogonal basis for a vector space is a set of vectors that are mutually orthogonal, meaning that every pair of vectors in the set is orthogonal (their dot product is zero).

An orthonormal basis for a vector space is a set of vectors that are both orthogonal and normalized. In other words, an orthonormal basis is an orthogonal basis where all vectors have unit length.

The Gram-Schmidt process is a method for orthonormalizing a set of vectors in an inner product space.

In order to solve this problem, we need to first prompt the user to enter the dimension of the vector space and the vectors. Then, we need to implement the Gram-Schmidt process to find the orthogonal basis and orthonormal basis of the subspace spanned by the input vectors.

The simplest and most common inner product for any subspace is the Dot Product. Therefore, we will use the Dot Product as the inner product for this problem.

Python code:

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 def main():
4     # Prompt user for input
5     n = int(input("Enter the dimension of the vector space: "))
6     num_vectors = int(input("Enter the number of vectors: "))
7     vectors = np.zeros((num_vectors, n))
8
9     # Read vectors from user input
```

```
10 for i in range(num_vectors):
11     print(f"Enter vector {i+1}:")
12     vectors[i] = np.array(input().split(), dtype=float)
13
14 # Perform Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization
15 orthogonal_basis, orthonormal_basis = gram_schmidt(vectors)
16
17 # Print the orthogonal basis
18 print("\nOrthogonal Basis:")
19 for i in range(num_vectors):
20     print(f"Vector {i+1}: {orthogonal_basis[i]}")
21
22 # Print the orthonormal basis
23 print("\nOrthonormal Basis:")
24 for i in range(num_vectors):
25     print(f"Vector {i+1}: {orthonormal_basis[i]}")
26
27 # Find the coordinates of a vector in the orthonormal basis
28 input_vector = np.array(input("\nEnter a vector in R^n to find its
coordinates in the basis: ").split(), dtype=float)
29 coordinates = find_coordinates(orthonormal_basis, input_vector)
30
31 # Print the coordinates of the vector in the orthonormal basis
32 print("\nCoordinates of the vector in the orthonormal basis:")
33 for i in range(num_vectors):
34     print(f"Coordinate {i+1}: {coordinates[i]}")
35
36 # Calculate the length of the input vector
37 vector_length = np.linalg.norm(input_vector)
38 print(f"\nLength of the vector: {vector_length}")
39
40 def gram_schmidt(vectors):
41     num_vectors, n = vectors.shape
42     orthogonal_basis = np.zeros_like(vectors)
43     orthonormal_basis = np.zeros_like(vectors)
44
45     for i in range(num_vectors):
46         orthogonal_basis[i] = vectors[i]
47         for j in range(i):
48             # Calculate the projection of vectors[i] onto
orthogonal_basis[j]
49             projection = np.dot(vectors[i], orthogonal_basis[j]) / np.
dot(orthogonal_basis[j], orthogonal_basis[j])
```




```
50         orthogonal_basis[i] -= projection * orthogonal_basis[j]
51         # Normalize the orthogonal basis vector to obtain the
orthonormal basis vector
52         orthonormal_basis[i] = orthogonal_basis[i] / np.linalg.norm(
orthogonal_basis[i])
53
54     return orthogonal_basis, orthonormal_basis
55
56 def find_coordinates(orthonormal_basis, vector):
57     num_vectors, n = orthonormal_basis.shape
58     coordinates = np.zeros(num_vectors)
59
60     for i in range(num_vectors):
61         # Calculate the dot product of the input vector with each
orthonormal basis vector
62         coordinates[i] = np.dot(vector, orthonormal_basis[i])
63
64     return coordinates
65
66 main()
```



Result:

```
PS D:\Documents\VS CODE\LaTeX\Report\Linear Algebra\code> python problem2.py
Enter the dimension of the vector space: 3
Enter the number of vectors: 3
Enter vector 1:
1 0 0
Enter vector 2:
1 1 0
Enter vector 3:
1 1 1

Orthogonal Basis:
Vector 1: [1. 0. 0.]
Vector 2: [0. 1. 0.]
Vector 3: [0. 0. 1.]

Orthonormal Basis:
Vector 1: [1. 0. 0.]
Vector 2: [0. 1. 0.]
Vector 3: [0. 0. 1.]

Enter a vector in R^n to find its coordinates in the basis: 1 2 3

Coordinates of the vector in the orthonormal basis:
Coordinate 1: 1.0
Coordinate 2: 2.0
Coordinate 3: 3.0

Length of the vector: 3.7416573867739413
PS D:\Documents\VS CODE\LaTeX\Report\Linear Algebra\code> █
```

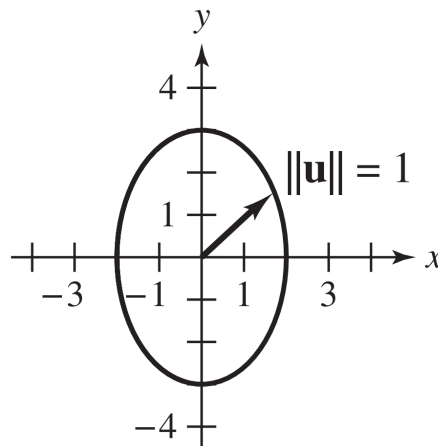
Figure II.1: Console output of problem2.py

III Problem 3.

In \mathbb{R}^2 , the weighted inner product is given by

$$\langle x, y \rangle = ax_1y_1 + bx_2y_2$$

where a and b are positive. Find a weighted inner product such that the graph represents a unit circle as



In that inner product space, reflect that unit circle about an input plane.

Theory:

An inner product is a generalization of the dot product. In a vector space, it is a way to multiply vectors together, with the result of this multiplication being a scalar.

Weighted inner products have exactly the same algebraic properties as the “ordinary” inner product. But they introduce weights or importance factors that modify the calculations and geometric interpretations.

The inner product is a fundamental concept that enables us to quantify the angle between vectors and establish measures of length, distance, orthogonality, and projections.

In order to solve this problem, we need to first find the weighted inner product such that the graph represents a unit circle. Then, we need to reflect that unit circle about an input plane.

Python code:

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4 theta = np.linspace(0, 2*np.pi, 100)
5
6 # Define the unit circle
7 x = np.cos(theta)
8 y = np.sin(theta)
9
10 # Define the reflection constants
11 a = 2
12 b = 3
13
14 # Define the refl inner product
15 x_refl = a * np.cos(theta)
16 y_refl = b * np.sin(theta)
17
18 # Plot the original and refl unit circles
19 plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
20 plt.plot(x, y, color='cyan', label='Unit Circle')
21 plt.plot(x_refl, y_refl, color='blue', label='Refl Circle')
22 plt.xlabel('x')
23 plt.ylabel('y')
24 plt.title('Unit Circle and Reflected Circle')
25 plt.legend()
26 plt.grid(True)
27 plt.axis('equal')
28 plt.show()
```

Result:

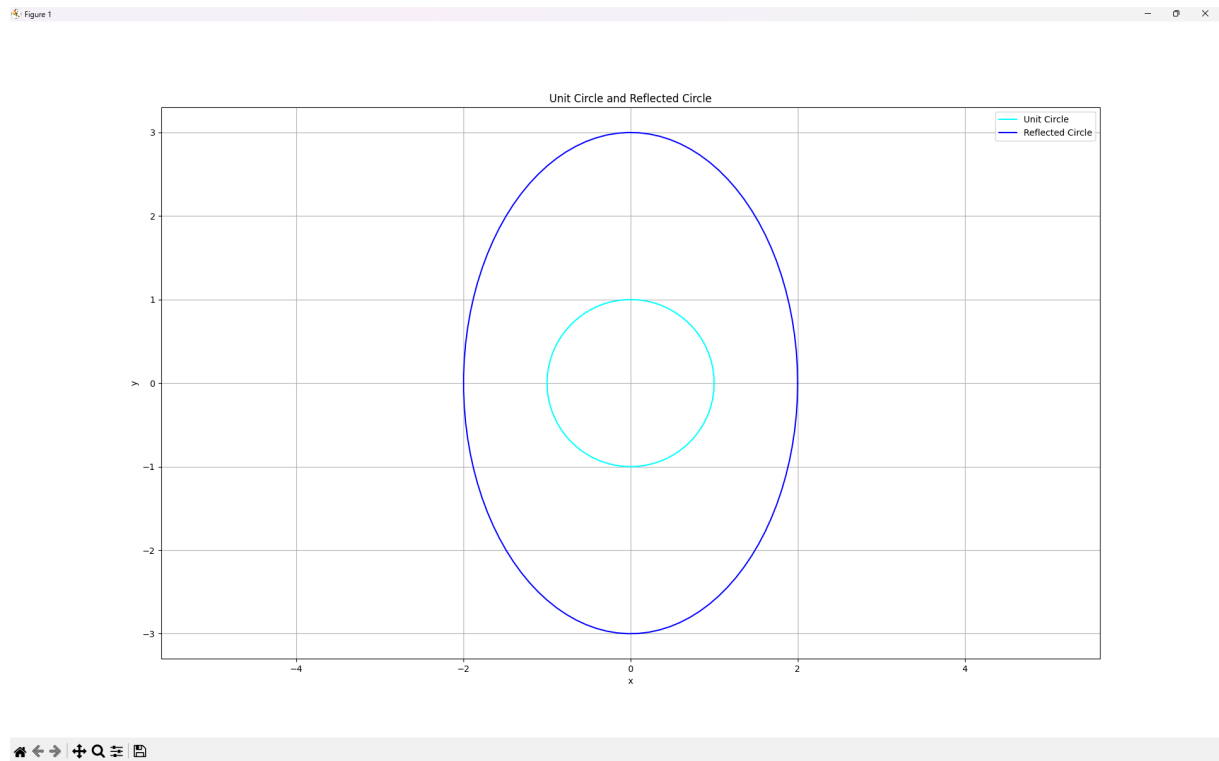


Figure III.1: Console output of problem3.py



IV Conclusion

This assignment has been instrumental in our exploration of the fundamental principles of Linear Algebra. It has offered us a platform to delve into various key concepts, including matrices, vectors, systems of linear equations, and inner product spaces, all within the context of utilizing Python as a powerful computational tool.

Throughout the assignment, we have actively engaged with exercises and Python problems, allowing us to solidify our understanding of these foundational concepts. By applying these concepts to real-world scenarios, we have honed our ability to solve practical problems using the tools and techniques of Linear Algebra.

This assignment has not only expanded our knowledge base but has also contributed to the development of our mathematical skills. By working through the exercises and Python problems, we have sharpened our ability to analyze and interpret mathematical structures and relationships. The hands-on nature of using Python has further strengthened our computational thinking and problem-solving abilities.

Overall, this assignment has provided us with a valuable opportunity to deepen our understanding of Linear Algebra, develop proficiency in utilizing Python for mathematical computations, and enhance our mathematical skills in a practical context.



References

- [1] Howard Anton and Chris Rorres. *Elementary Linear Algebra*. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 2013.
- [2] Ron Larson and David C. Falvo. *Elementary Linear Algebra*. Brooks Cole, Boston, 2008.
- [3] Dang Van Vinh. *DAI SO TUYEN TINH*. NXB DHQG, 2019.