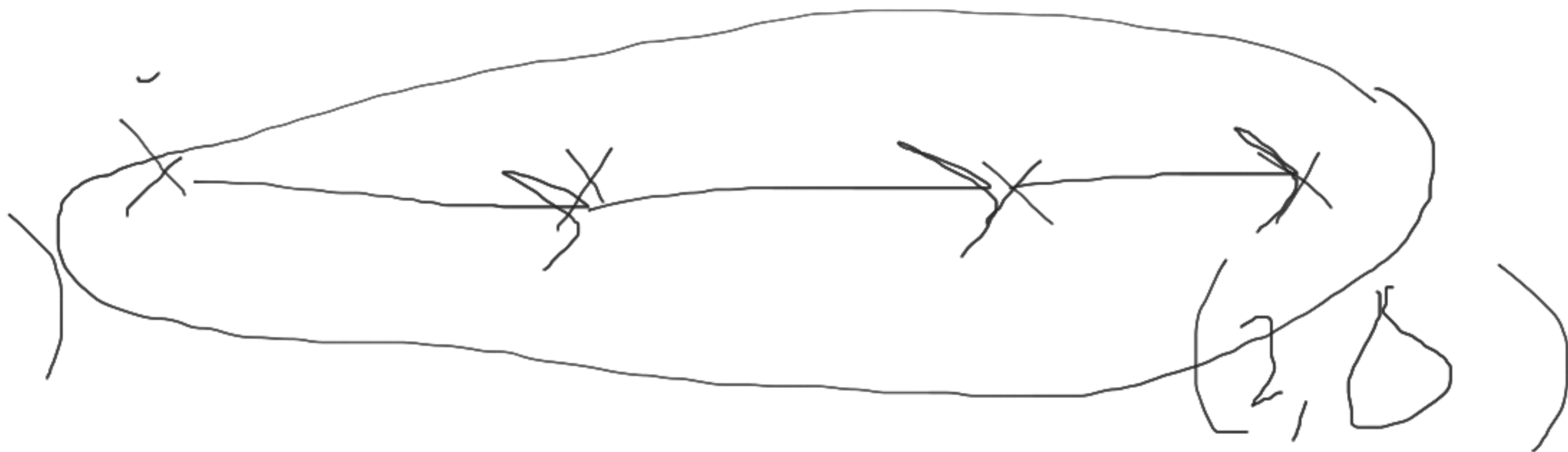


$$Z_1 \longrightarrow Z_n$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \alpha & \alpha \\ \alpha & \alpha & \alpha \\ \alpha & \alpha & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

126)



(2, 0)



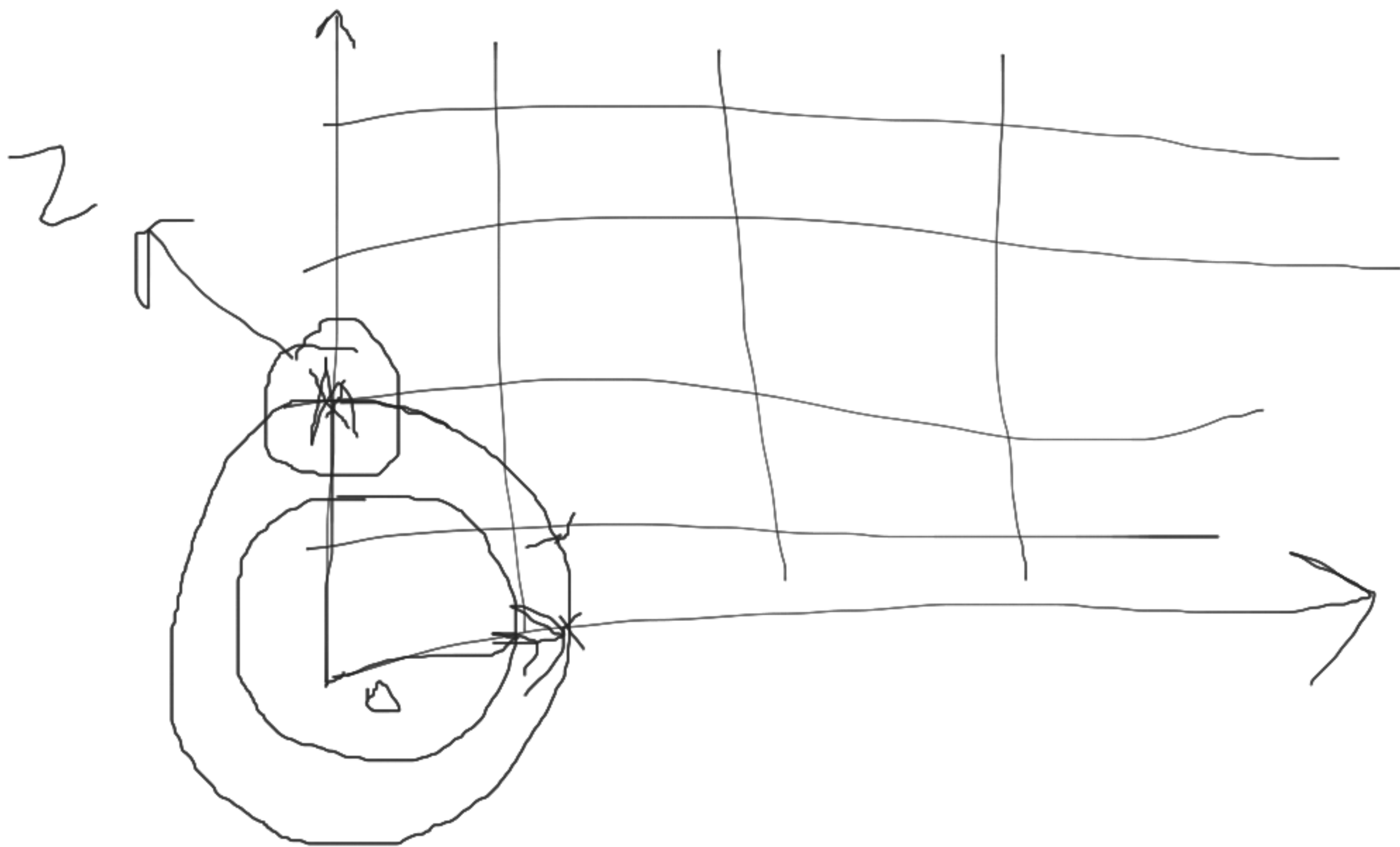
$$\begin{bmatrix} A \\ \text{---} \\ m \times n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Z \\ \text{---} \\ n \times 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ \text{---} \\ m \times 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The diagram illustrates the multiplication of two matrices. The first matrix, labeled A , has dimensions $m \times n$. The second matrix, labeled Z , has dimensions $n \times 1$. The result of the multiplication is a matrix labeled X with dimensions $m \times 1$. The dimensions are written inside ovals and connected by arrows to their respective matrices.

$m > n$ \downarrow nL

A





D

Z^n
 g

$\{0$

$g-1\}$

