

mfit lecture by caveZ

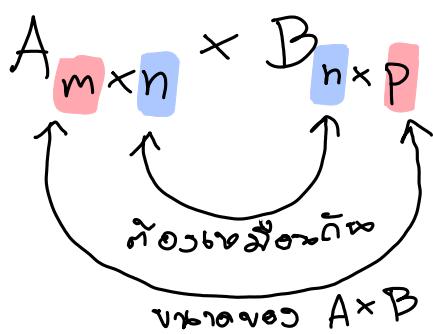
Matrix Addition

* សម្រាប់ការ $m \times n$ កំណត់បែងចាយភាព

ex. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

Matrix Multiplication

ex.



* ឯករាជ្យ \times ទាំង (ក្នុង column មួយដែលទូទាត់)

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 4 & -2 \\ 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3-12 & -2+3 \\ -12+8 & 2-2 \\ -15 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 1 \\ -4 & 0 \\ -15 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$
*

Matrix Properties

Addition and Scalar Multiplication

$$A + B = B + A$$

$$A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C$$

$$(cd)A = c(dA)$$

$$1A = A$$

$$c(A + B) = cA + cB$$

$$(c + d)A = cA + dA$$

Matrix Multiplication

$$A(BC) = (AB)C$$

$$A(B + C) = AB + AC$$

$$(A + B)C = AC + BC$$

$$c(AB) = (cA)B = A(cB)$$

វគ្គទាននៅក្នុងភាព

* សូច្ចិនីទិន្នន័យ ជំនួយនានាកំណែង

Transpose

A^T ; A Transposed

- ផ្លូវការ $\text{Matrix}_{m \times n} \rightarrow \text{Matrix}_{n \times m}$; សម្រេចនូវភាពការបង្ហាញ
របស់ខ្លួន

ex. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 6 & 5 & 9 \\ 1 & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}^T \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 \\ 3 & 9 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Transpose Properties

$$1. (A^T)^T = A$$

$$2. (A + B)^T = A^T + B^T$$

$$3. (cA)^T = c(A^T)$$

$$4. (AB)^T = (B^T A^T)$$

Inverse Matrix Properties

$$1. (A^{-1})^{-1} = A$$

$$4. (A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$$

$$2. (A^k)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^k = \underbrace{A^{-1} A^{-1} A^{-1} \dots A^{-1}}_{k \text{ នៅនា}}$$

$$3. (cA)^{-1} = \frac{1}{c} A^{-1}, \quad c \neq 0$$

$$5. (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$$

អនុលោត

Minors and Cofactors

ex. ការសម្រេច minor

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{array} \right] \quad a_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

(ភរិយា minor ត្រូវបាន ឲ្យលើក row, column
នៃការដំឡើង ហើយបីប្រអប់ det ត្រូវបានដំឡើង)

ភរិយា cofactor ទៅលើ

$$C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \cdot M_{ij}$$

$$\text{ex. } C_{21} = (-1)^3 \cdot M_{21} = -M_{21}$$

(ជាលិក pattern នៃការដំឡើង)

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{bmatrix} + & - & + & - & + & \dots \\ - & + & - & + & - & \dots \\ + & - & + & - & + & \dots \\ - & + & - & + & - & \dots \\ + & - & + & - & + & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \\ 3 \times 3 \text{ matrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \begin{bmatrix} + & - & + & - \\ - & + & - & + \\ + & - & + & - \\ - & + & - & + \end{bmatrix} \\ 4 \times 4 \text{ matrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \begin{bmatrix} + & - & + & - & + & \dots \\ - & + & - & + & - & \dots \\ + & - & + & - & + & \dots \\ - & + & - & + & - & \dots \\ + & - & + & - & + & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \\ n \times n \text{ matrix} \end{array}$$

Find Determinant; Det by using Cofactors

ឬ det នឹងតួនាទីនូវ square matrix

- ឬ 1 row ឬ 1 column នឹង 1 បុគ្គលិក/ខ្សោយ
- ឬ ឯកសារនូវ 1 ឯក cofactor-element ត្រូវតើត្រូវបានដំឡើង

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ex. ត្រូវការការពិនិត្យ} \quad \text{det}(A) = 2(C_{12}) + (-1)(C_{22}) + 0(C_{32})$$

* ការបញ្ជាក់ការដំឡើង row/column នឹង element ដូច 0 ឬ 0 ឬ 0

* នៅ Matrices 4×4 , 5×5 , 6×6 ក្នុងវិធី

$$\det(A) = |A| = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} C_{ij} = a_{11} C_{11} + a_{12} C_{12} + \dots + a_{in} C_{in}$$

$$\det(A) = |A| = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij} C_{ij} = a_{1j} C_{1j} + a_{2j} C_{2j} + \dots + a_{nj} C_{nj}.$$

Definition

Find Determinant using ຕົວລັບ method

ເພີ້ມ col₁, col₂

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

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 & | & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & | & 3 & -1 \\ 4 & -4 & 1 & | & 4 & -4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\text{ກົດລັບ} - \text{ກົດລັບ} \Rightarrow = (0 + 16 - 12) - (-4 + 4) = 4 + 4 - 6 = 2 \neq$$

Properties of Determinants

A ແລະ B ເປົ້າ square matrices ພົມງານ $n \times n$

$$1. \det(AB) = \det(A) \cdot \det(B)$$

$$2. \det(cA_{n \times n}) = c^n \cdot \det(A)$$

$$3. A \text{ ໃນ } I \text{ inverse } (\text{ເຈົ້າ} \rightarrow \text{nonsingular})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{ກົດລັບ} \det(A) \neq 0$$

$$4. \text{ ກໍາ } A \text{ ເປົ້າ invertible}$$

$$\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)}$$

$$5. \det(A) = \det(A^T)$$

$$\boxed{A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \cdot \text{adj}(A)}$$

Adjoint

ຈົດ Matrix ຖ້ອງນັບ Cofactors

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & \cdots & C_{1n} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{n1} & C_{n2} & \cdots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{transpose}} \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & \cdots & C_{n1} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{1n} & C_{2n} & \cdots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

ມີລັບ transpose
ຈະໄດ້ Adjoint

Matrix Encryption

សំគាល់កិច្ចការការពារ

Linear Equation

សំគាល់កិច្ចការការពារ

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n &= b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n &= b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 + \cdots + a_{3n}x_n &= b_3 \\ &\vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + a_{m3}x_3 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n &= b_m. \end{aligned}$$

Linear equation

- ធនធាន
- ទាក់ទងត្រូវបុរ
- តាមឱ្យរកី នឹងទាញរា
- > Trigonometric func.
- > Exponential func.
- > Log. func.

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 2y &= 2 \\ x_1 + 3x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin x_1 + 10x_2 = 10$$

$$\log x_2 + 10x_1 = 0$$

$$xy + z = 1$$

$$\sqrt{x} + 10y = 2$$

សំគាល់កិច្ចការ

Cramer's Rule

$$x_1 = \frac{\det(x_1)}{\det(A)}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\det(x_2)}{\det(A)}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{\det(x_3)}{\det(A)}$$

$\det(A)$ = det w.r.t coefficient matrix

$$\begin{aligned} -x + 2y - 3z &= 1 \\ 2x + z &= 0 \\ 3x - 4y + 4z &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\det(A) = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 10$$

ອອນກ່າຍ X ຍົງນີ້ນີ້ ~ constant ຍົງນີ້ນີ້
ເຊິ່ງສະບັບປະສົງກວ່າຮຽນນີ້ນີ້

$$x = \frac{\det(x)}{\det(A)} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -4 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{\det(A)}$$

Row-echelon form; REF

and Reduced row-echelon form; RREF

RULES for REF

- ແດນທີ່ລົມກຳຕົກເລີນ 0 ຂັນ ລື້ອງຕູ້ລ່າງຄູ້ງ
 - ແດນທີ່ໄມ້ໄລ້ຕົກເລີນ 0 ຂັນ, ລົມກຳຕົກລົງແດນກາຈະເລີນ 1 ; leading one
 - ແດນຕໍ່ໄປຈາກ 1 ອົງນປຸນ, 1 ລື້ອງຕູ້ລົ້າໄປຈະຕູ້ລົ້າຂອງກາ
- more RREF ລົມກຳຕົກເລີນຢ່າງຍົກ / ລ່ວງ leading one ຈະຫຼັງຈຶນ 0 ຂັນ

ex.

REF

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

RREF

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Elementary Row Operation

1. สลับแถวเทียบ置換 ($R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2$)
2. คูณด้วย nonzero constant ($\frac{1}{2}R_i \rightarrow R_i$)
3. บวกตัวของตัวเดียวกัน ($M_i + kR_j \rightarrow R_i$)

Gaussian elimination & Gauss-Jordan elimination

Gaussian หรือ REF

Gauss-Jordan หรือ RREF

- ใช้matrix การบวกตัวเดียวกัน augmented matrix
- ใช้ elementary row operation ทำให้เป็นรูป

REF หรือ RREF

- หาค่าอิฐในกลับ

- หา根

Find An Inverse Matrix used Gauss-Jordan

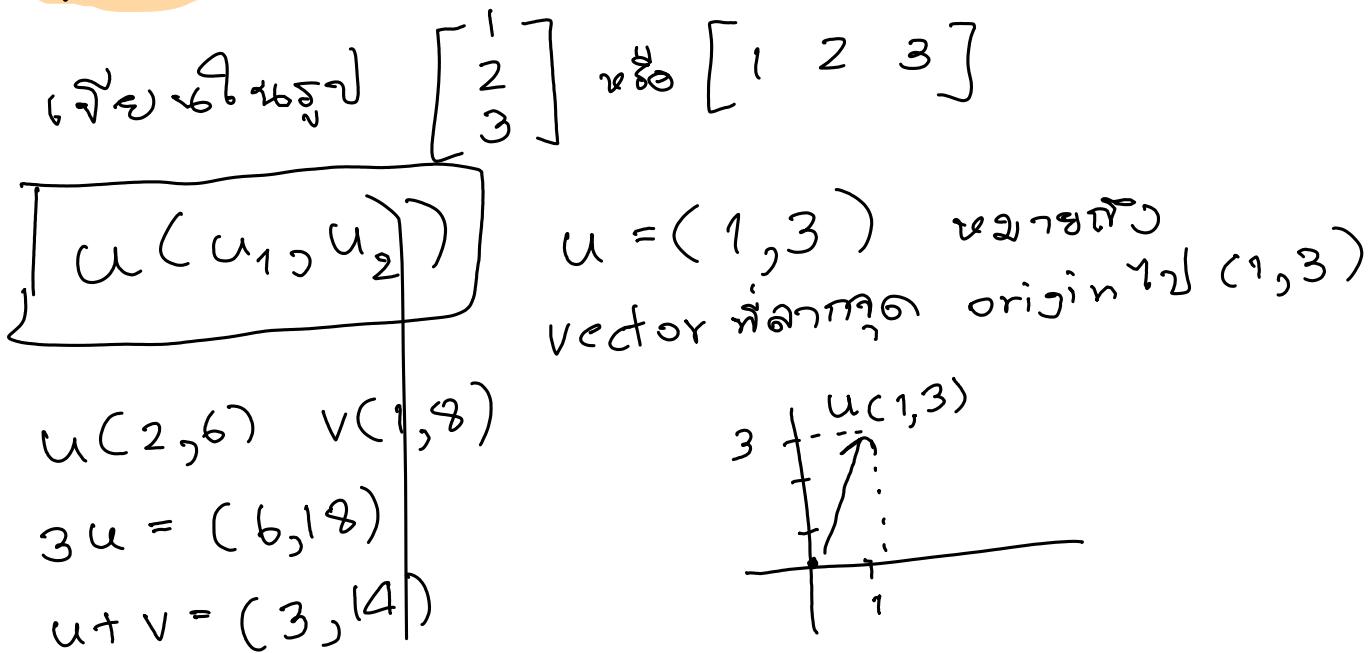
$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} A & I_n \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[\text{Elementary Row oper.}]{} \left[\begin{array}{c|c} I_n & B \\ \hline A^{-1} & \end{array} \right]$$

The key is $AB = BA = I_n$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} A & I_n \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[\cdot B \quad \downarrow \cdot B]{} \left[\begin{array}{c|c} AB & I_n B \\ \hline A & I_n \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} I_n & B \\ \hline A^{-1} & \end{array} \right]$$

ຄູນເລື່ອຍ B ກົດລົງຫວີ້ກໍໄດ້ເປັນ

Vector



Vector Addition and Scalar Multiplication Properties

1. $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}$ is a vector in the plane.
2. $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u}$
3. $(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w})$
4. $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{u}$ ໂດຍສະບັບການບວກ
5. $\mathbf{u} + (-\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{0}$ ຕົວທັງດັບນາງນວກ
6. $c\mathbf{u}$ is a vector in the plane.
7. $c(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) = c\mathbf{u} + c\mathbf{v}$
8. $(c + d)\mathbf{u} = c\mathbf{u} + d\mathbf{u}$
9. $c(d\mathbf{u}) = (cd)\mathbf{u}$
10. $1(\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{u}$

- Closure under addition
Commutative property of addition ດາວລັບທີ່ການບັນດາ
Associative property of addition
Additive identity property
Additive inverse property
Closure under scalar multiplication
Distributive property
Distributive property ເປົ້ານາຊື່ວາກູໂລ
Associative property of multiplication
Multiplicative identity property

Vector in \mathbb{R}^n

\mathbb{R}^n ແມ່ນຕົວ ປົກລູ້ອື້ນ ລະດີ ຊອງ vector ທີ່ໃຫຍ່

ex. \mathbb{R}^3 ຈະຕັດໄວ້ (x_1, x_2, x_3)
ຂຶ້ນຕົວ \mathbb{R}^n ໄວ (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)

Length of a Vector

Vector norm $\|v\| \rightarrow \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2}$ ($\in \mathbb{R}^2$)

$\hookrightarrow \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2}$ ($\in \mathbb{R}^3$)

$\hookrightarrow \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2 + \dots + v_n^2}$ ($\in \mathbb{R}^n$)

c is const.

$$\|cv\| = |c| \cdot \|v\|$$

Unit Vector; លេខមុនគ្នាលើវិបត្តុ

$u = \frac{v}{\|v\|}$ (u ធម្មតាទីរាយក្នុង \mathbb{R}^n , ក្នុងការសិនជាក្រុម v)

unit vector

Dot Product

Definition

The dot product of $u = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)$ and $v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$ is the scalar quantity

$$u \cdot v = u_1 v_1 + u_2 v_2 + \dots + u_n v_n$$

* គឺជាបញ្ហាផីរោចចិត្ត Vector

Dot Product Properties

$$1. u \cdot v = v \cdot u$$

$$2. u \cdot (v+w) = u \cdot v + u \cdot w$$

$$3. c(u \cdot v) = (cu) \cdot v = u \cdot (cv)$$

រាយការណ៍ដែលត្រូវបានស្វែងរក

$$4. v \cdot v = \|v\|^2$$

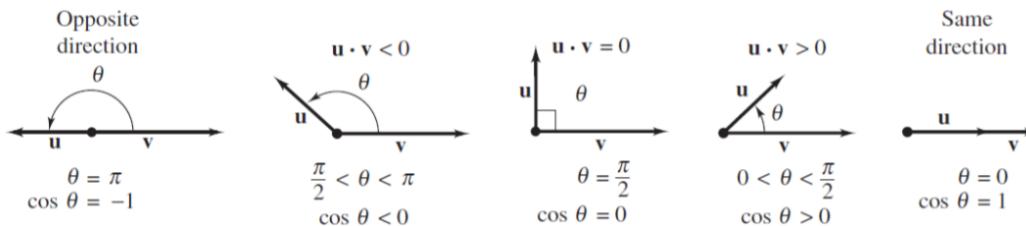
$$5. v \cdot v > 0, v \cdot v = 0 \Rightarrow v = 0$$

The Angle Between Two Vectors in \mathbb{R}^n

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\| \cos \theta, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

REMARK: The angle between the zero vector and another vector is not defined.

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \quad \text{(Orthogonal)}$$



* Vector 0 សំណើការក្នុងក្រឡាងទៅលើ

Cross Product

- គិតមួយវិធីរបៀប Vector

$$\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

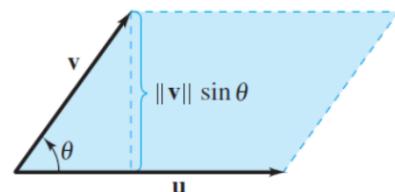
រៀងទាមទីន៍ Determinant

Cross Product Properties

- $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = -(\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u})$
- $\mathbf{u} \times (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) + (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w})$
- $c(\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) = c\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \times c\mathbf{v}$
- $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0} \times \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}$
- $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}$
- $\mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{w}$

$$\|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}\| = \|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\| \sin \theta$$

$$\text{Area} = \|\mathbf{u}\| \|\mathbf{v}\| \sin \theta = \|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}\|.$$



ដែលបានរាយវិធី ***

Vector Space

Let V be a set on which two operations (vector addition and scalar multiplication) are defined. If the listed axioms are satisfied for every u, v , and w in V and every scalar (real number) c and d , then V is called a **vector space**.

ຕົວໜັງ V ດີ່ນ Vector Space ຂັ້ນຕົກເກມຂອງລົ້າເພື່ອໄດ້

Addition Property

- $u+v$ is in V . Closure under addition
- $u+v=v+u$ Commutative
- $(u+v)+w=u+(v+w)$ Associative
- $\forall u$ vector 0 ສະຖິຕິທີ່ Additive Identity
 $u+0=u$
- $u+(-u)=0$ Additive Inverse

Scalar Multiplication Property

- $c u$ is in V . Closure under scalar multiplication
- $c(u+v)=cu+cv$ Distributive
- $(c+d)u=cu+cu$ Distributive
- $c(du)=(cd)u$ Associative
- $1(u)=u$ Scalar Identity

ex. Matrices ອົບຕາ 2x3 ເປົ້າ Vector Space

$$u = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \end{bmatrix}, v = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2 \cdot u = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ແມ່ນ Matrix } 2 \times 3 \quad (\text{ສະຖິຕິ Closure})$$

$$u+v = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}+c_{11} & a_{12}+c_{12} & a_{13}+c_{13} \\ b_{21}+d_{21} & b_{22}+d_{22} & b_{23}+d_{23} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{ແມ່ນ Matrix } 2 \times 3 \quad (\text{ສະຖິຕິ Closure})$$

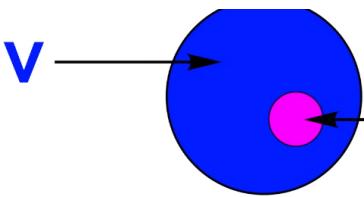
- Polynomial of Degree 2 or less keyword ແມ່ນ Vector Space
- Polynomial of Degree 2 ຍັດງົງ (ສອນ ປະເທດ ດັ)
- $c(x_1, x_2) = (cx_1, 0)$ ຍັດງົງ $\rightarrow 1(1, 1) = (1, 0)$
 $\rightarrow 1 \cdot u = u$ (ມີມີ satisfied)

Subspace

A nonempty subset W of a vector space V is called a **subspace** of V if W is a vector space under the operations of addition and scalar multiplication defined in V .

ນີ້ຈະແມ່ນ W ທີ່ແມ່ນ Subspace ຕັ້ງນີ້ແທນ

W . ທີ່ແມ່ນ Subspace ດັ່ງນີ້



ດີ່ນສະບັບຕີ່ໃຫຍ່ ຖໍ່ມີກຳນົດກຳນົດ
S ຕະຫຼອນໃນ Subspace ທັງ V ດັ່ງ



If S is closed then it is a vector space and it is therefore a subspace of V

ex. X^2 plane ແມ່ນ Subspace of R^3 (X^2 plane)

ex. Singular Matrices (noninvertible)
ຍັດງົງ Subspace ທັງ $M_{2,2}$ ລວມ

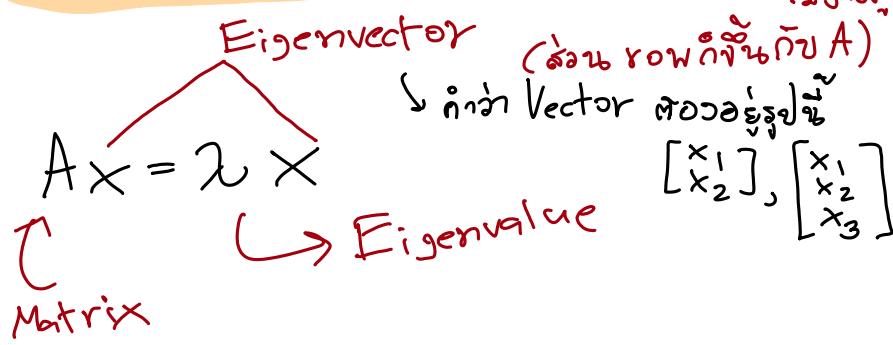
ໜາກສູງຕີ່ໃຫຍ່

Test for Subspace

1. u and v in W . $u+v$ ດີ່ນໃນ W .
2. u in W . c is any scalar. cu ດີ່ນໃນ W .

Linear Combination

Eigenvector and Eigenvalue



ex. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

NOTE: Eigenvector (x)
can't be $\vec{0}$

A $\in \mathbb{R}$ square matrix $n \times n$
និង characteristic equation
មិនទិន្នន័យ $= n$, តាមដែល 2^n និង
មានទិន្នន័យ n (ជាអនុគមន៍)

Eigenvalue

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

Eigenvector

$$(A - \lambda I)x = 0$$

↓
Produced characteristic equation

Proof

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

$$Ax - \lambda x = 0$$

$$(A - \lambda)x = 0$$

If

$$(A - \lambda)^{-1}(A - \lambda)x = (A - \lambda)^{-1}0$$

$x = 0$ (នៅពេលទទួលបានកំណត់ឡាយមិនអាច)

$|A - \lambda I| = 0$ # ∴ $(A - \lambda)$ នៅពេល noninvertible
នៅពេល \det នឹង $= 0$

Key

* Each eigenvalue
has its own eigenvector

Diagonalization

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