

# mfit lecture by caveZ

## "Linear Algebra"

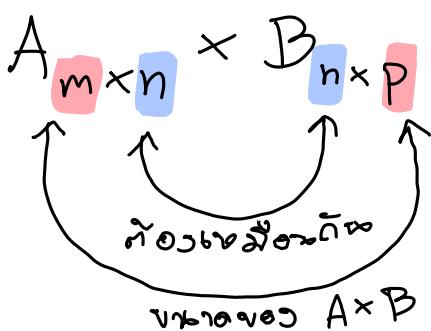
### Matrix Addition

\* សម្រាប់ការ  $m \times n$  កែលិចបង្ហាញឡើង

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  $\times$  ឯក (ក្នុង column មួយតិចទិន្នន័យ)

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 1 \\ -4 & 6 \\ -15 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$
\*

### 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

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

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

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

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

វគ្គភាពការបញ្ចូនធម្លោគ

\* សូចិត ទទួលឱ្យ ជំនួយខ្លួនខ្លួន

## Transpose

$A^T$ ;  $A$  Transposed

- ລົ້ງຈາກ Matrix $_{m \times n}$   $\rightarrow$  Matrix $_{n \times m}$ ; ສັນນະກິດກະແຂວງ  
ດັບແລ້ວອັນ

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 2x2

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

## Inverse Matrix Properties

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* ພອກວິທະຍະ

# Minors and Cofactors

ex. ការសម្រេច minor

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

(ភីជី minor ត្រូវបាន រួចឱ្យទិន្នន័យ row, column  
នៃការអនុគមន៍ ដើម្បីបង្កើត det និងអនុគមន៍)

ភីជី cofactor ទៅលើ

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

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

(ជាលិក pattern នៃអនុគមន៍)

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

## Find Determinant; Det by using Cofactors

ឬ det នឹងតួនាទីនៃ square matrix

- ឬ 1 row ឬ 1 column និង 1 បុន្ណោះ/ឬ 1 ក្រោម
- ឬ ឯកសារនូវ 1 ឯក cofactor-element ត្រូវតើត្រូវការបង្ហាញ

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

\* ការបង្ហាញក្នុង 1 ឯក ត្រូវការបង្ហាញ 1 row/col និង element ដើម្បី 0 ឯកបាន

\* ឬ Matrices  $4 \times 4$ ,  $5 \times 5$ ,  $6 \times 6$  ក្នុងវិធី

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

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

Definition

# Find Determinant using ຕົວລັກ method

ເພີ້ມ col<sub>1</sub>, col<sub>2</sub>

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

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

$$\text{ກົດລົງ - ດູວ່ານີ້} = (0 + 16 - 12) - (-4 + 7) \\ = 4 + 4 - 6 = 2 \neq$$

## Properties of Determinants

A และ B เป็น square matrices ขนาด  $n \times n$

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

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

$$3. A \text{ عن Inverse } (\text{ເຈົ້າ} \text{ nonsingular})$$

$$\text{ກິດ} \rightarrow \det(A) \neq 0$$

$$4. \text{ ก່າ A ເປົນ invertible}$$

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

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

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

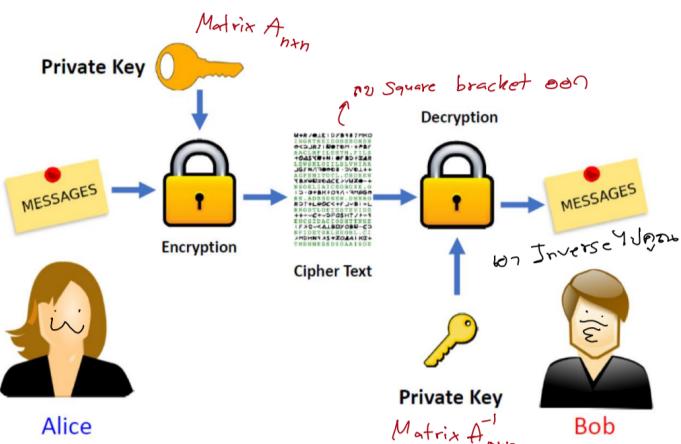
## Adjoint

ຈົດ Matrix ຖະຫຼາມ 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



0 =	—	14 = N
1 =	A	15 = O
2 =	B	16 = P
3 =	C	17 = Q
4 =	D	18 = R
5 =	E	19 = S
6 =	F	20 = T
7 =	G	21 = U
8 =	H	22 = V
9 =	I	23 = W
10 =	J	24 = X
11 =	K	25 = Y
12 =	L	26 = Z
13 =	M	

నొఱ

"HELLO"

గెల్లు వ్యాగు  
↑ వ్యాగు  
Matrix A

$$[8 \ 5 \ 12] [2 \ 15 \ 26]$$

$$[8 \ 5 \ 12] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = [15 \ -23 \ -17]$$

$$[12 \ 15 \ 0] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = [-3 \ -9 \ 69]$$

Cipher text

$$15 \ -23 \ -17 \ -3 \ -9 \ 69$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10 & -8 \\ -1 & -6 & -5 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Key  
ప్రతించి జమానుచేసుకోవడానికి  
Cipher లో కొనుక Key

$$[15 \ -23 \ -17] \cdot A^{-1} = [8 \ 5 \ 12]$$

$$[-3 \ -9 \ 0] \cdot A^{-1} = [12 \ 15 \ 0]$$

లెక్కాలో Alphabet

"HELLO"

# Linear Equation

లొంగుల్కు Form

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

Linear equation  
 - పట్టణాలు  
 - రూక్షణాలు  
 - తాపికరికలు  
 > Trigonometric func.  
 > Exponential func.  
 > Log. func.

$$3x + 2y = 7 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x, y \in \mathbb{R} \\ x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \sin x_1 + 10x_2 = 10 \\ \log x_2 + 10x_1 = 0 \\ xy + z = 1 \\ \sqrt{x} + 10y = 2 \end{cases}$$

$x_1, x_2, x_3$

## 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 ລື້ອວຍຫຼື່າງດູດ
  - ແດນທີ່ໄມ້ໄລ້ເລີນ 0 ຂັນ, ລົມກຳຕົກລົບແດນທີ່ໄລ້ເລີນ 1 ; leading one
  - ແດນທີ່ໄປຈາກ 1 ອົບນຸ່ມປັບ, 1 ລື້ອວຍຫຼື່າງດູດ ດັ່ງຕໍ່ລົບໄປຈະຕື່ອງຢືນຢັນ
- more RREF ລົມກຳຕົກເລີນ / ລົບ 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

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

## Elementary Row Operation

1. สลับแถวเทียบ置換 ( $R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2$ )
2. คูณด้วย nonzero constant ( $\frac{1}{2}R, \rightarrow R_1$ )
3. บวก เก็บตัว ( $M_1 + M_2, \dots, M_n$  คูณด้วย const.) กับตัวเดียว  
เช่นกัน ( $\frac{1}{3}R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2$ )

## Gaussian elimination & Gauss-Jordan elimination

Gaussian หรือ REF

Gauss-Jordan หรือ RREF

- ใช้matrix การบวกตัวเดียว augmented matrix
- ใช้ elementary row operation ทำให้เป็นรูป

REF หรือ RREF

- หาค่าอิฐในกลับ

- หา根

Find An Inverse Matrix used Gauss-Jordan

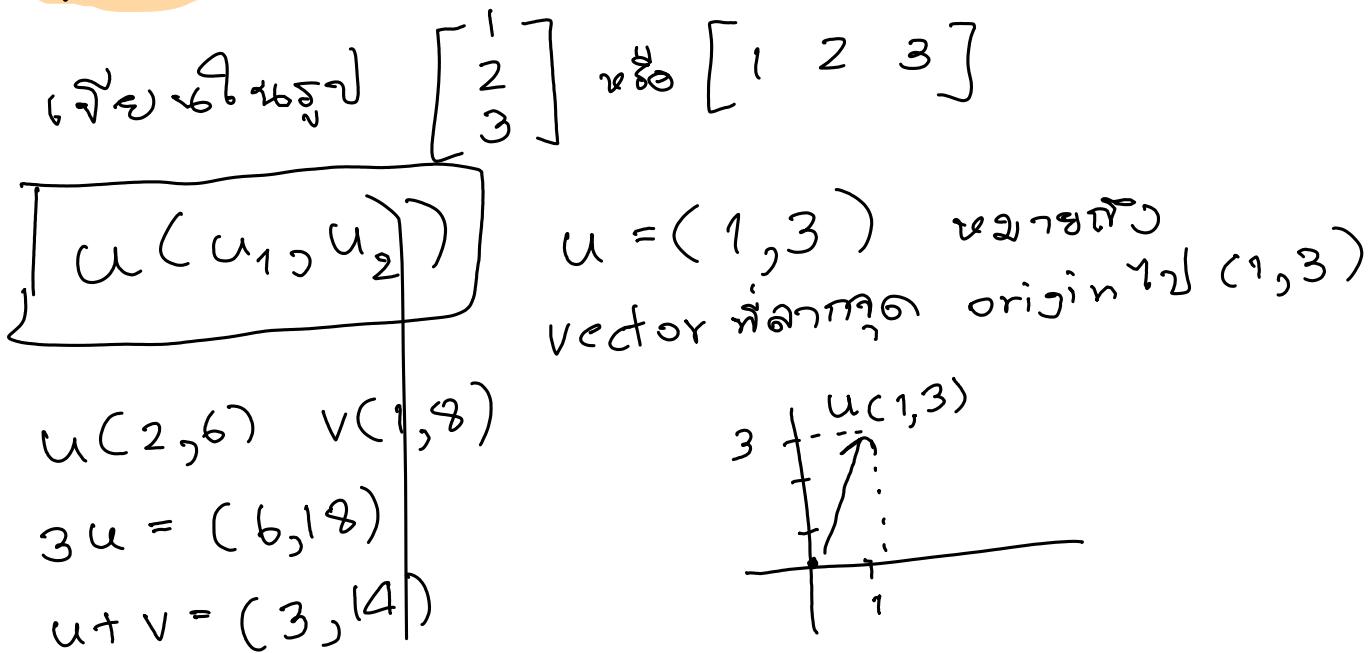
$$\left[ \begin{array}{c|c} A & I_n \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow[\text{Elementary Row oper.}]{} \left[ \begin{array}{c|c} I_n & B \\ \hline A^{-1} & \end{array} \right]$$

The key is  $AB = BA = I_n$

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

ດូនតើយ B កែវលុងជាក្រុមប្រែក្រុម

# 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.  $\mathbf{u} + (-\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{0}$  ຕົວທັງດີນການບວກ
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 ເປົ້ານາຊື່ວາກວດຫຼາຍ  
Associative property of multiplication  
Multiplicative identity property

## Vector in $R^n$

$R^n$  ແມ່ນຕົວ ປົກລູ້ອື້ນ ລະດີ ຊອງ vector ທີ່ໃຫຍ່

ex.  $R^3$  ດີລັບມື  $(x_1, x_2, x_3)$   
ຂຶ້ນຕົວ  $R^n$  ມີ  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$

# 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; លេចធានវិនិច្ឆ័យ

$u = \frac{v}{\|v\|}$  ( $u$  មានការបង្ហាញជាកំណត់ 1, ក្នុងការសិនិភ័យ  $v$ )

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

$$u \cdot v = u_1v_1 + u_2v_2 + \dots + u_nv_n$$

\* គឺជាប្រព័ន្ធដែលមិនជាលក្ខណៈ Scalar

## Dot Product Properties

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

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

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

$$4. v \cdot v = \|v\|^2 \quad \text{នៅរដ្ឋ } v \cdot v = v_1^2 + v_2^2$$

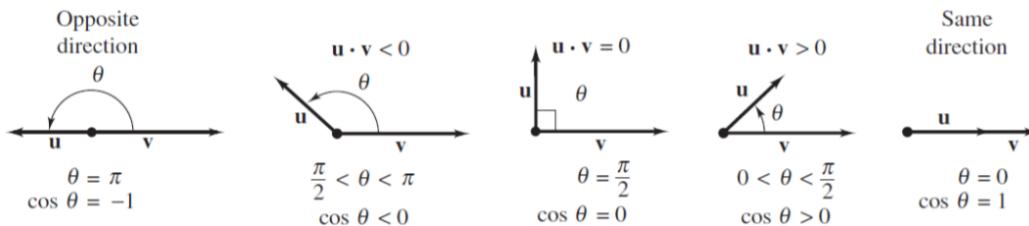
$$5. v \cdot v > 0, v \cdot v = 0 \quad \text{ក្នុងមិន } v = 0$$

# 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 សំណើការក្នុងក្រឡាងទៅ

## Cross Product

- គិតមួយលេខជា Vector

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

រៀនទាមីត្រ Determinant

## Cross Product Properties

$$1. \quad \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = -(\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u})$$

$$2. \quad \mathbf{u} \times (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) + (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w})$$

$$3. \quad c(\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) = c\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \times c\mathbf{v}$$

$$4. \quad \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0} \times \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}$$

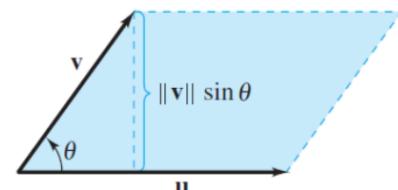
$$5. \quad \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$6. \quad \mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{w}$$

$$\boxed{\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} \neq \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}}$$

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

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



បែងបានចំណាំវិញ \*\*\*

# 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**.

ຕົວເລີກ  $V$  ດີ່ວນ Vector Space ຂັ້ນຕົກເປັນຮາກການຂະໜາດວ່າເປົ້າໄວ້

## 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  $0$  ສໍາທິພິບ 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
- $(c+d)u=cu+du$  Distributive
- $c(du)=(cd)u$  Associative
- $1(u)=u$  Scalar Identity

ex. Matrices ອົບຕາ 2x3 ເຖິງ Vector Space

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

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

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

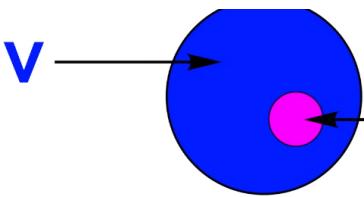
- Polynomial of Degree 2 or less keyword ຖືກ Vector Space
- Polynomial of Degree 2 ຍັງໃຫຍ່ ຄວາມປັບປຸງ
- $c(x_1, x_2) = (cx_1, 0)$  ຍັງໃຫຍ່  $\rightarrow 1(1, 1) = (1, 0)$   
 $\rightarrow 1 \cdot u = u$  ມີມີສະເໝົອ

# 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  $V$ .

ນີ້ແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ວິທີການຫຼັງຈາກນີ້

$W$ . ມີມີsubspace ດັ່ງນີ້



ດີ່ວນຈະໄດ້ວິທີການຫຼັງຈາກນີ້  
S ມີມີsubspace ມີ V ດັ່ງ



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

ex.  $X^2$  plane ອືກສາ subspaces of  $R^3$  ( $X^2$  plane)

ex. Singular Matrices (noninvertible)  
ຍັງໃຫຍ່ subspaces ຢູ່  $M_{2,2}$  ລວມທີ່  
ນາຕົກສັງລັບຕົກປັບ

## Test for Subspace

- $u$  and  $v$  in  $W$ .  $u+v$  ດີ່ວນ in  $W$ .
- $u$  in  $W$ .  $c$  is any scalar.  $cu$  ດີ່ວນ in  $W$ .

# Linear Combination

A vector  $\mathbf{v}$  in a vector space  $V$  is called a **linear combination** of the vectors  $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_k$  in  $V$  if  $\mathbf{v}$  can be written in the form

$$\mathbf{v} = c_1\mathbf{u}_1 + c_2\mathbf{u}_2 + \dots + c_k\mathbf{u}_k,$$

លទ្ធផលនេះជាលេដ្ឋាន

where  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k$  are scalars.

$$S = \{(1, 3, 1), (0, 1, 2), (1, 0, -5)\},$$

$\mathbf{v}_1$  is a linear combination of  $\mathbf{v}_2$  and  $\mathbf{v}_3$  because

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{v}_1 &= 3\mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3 = 3(0, 1, 2) + (1, 0, -5) \\ &= (1, 3, 1).\end{aligned}$$

Equating corresponding components yields the system of linear equations below.

$$\begin{array}{l}c_1 - c_3 = 1 \\ 2c_1 + c_2 = 1 \\ 3c_1 + 2c_2 + c_3 = 1\end{array}$$

Using Gauss-Jordan elimination, you can show that this system has an infinite number of solutions, each of the form

$$c_1 = 1 + t, \quad c_2 = -1 - 2t, \quad c_3 = t.$$

To obtain one solution, you could let  $t = 1$ . Then  $c_3 = 1$ ,  $c_2 = -3$ , and  $c_1 = 2$ , and you have

$$\mathbf{w} = 2\mathbf{v}_1 - 3\mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3.$$

តើវាបានរាយការណាតែងតាំងនៅទីនេះ

The augmented matrix of this system row reduces to

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

$\mathbf{w}$ , នេះជាលេដ្ឋាន

From the third row you can conclude that the system of equations is inconsistent, and that means that there is no solution. Consequently,  $\mathbf{w}$  cannot be written as a linear combination of  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2$ , and  $\mathbf{v}_3$ .

មួយនាមបានចាត់ចំបែងទៅសរុប

តើវាបានរាយការណាតែងតាំងនៅទីនេះ

តើវាបានរាយការណាតែងតាំងនៅទីនេះ  
(ជាលេដ្ឋាន)

# Linear Dependence AND Linear Independence

A set of vectors  $S = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k\}$  in a vector space  $V$  is called **linearly independent** if the vector equation

$$c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + c_k\mathbf{v}_k = \mathbf{0}$$

ត្រូវតាមរយៈ

$(\mathbf{v} = c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + c_k\mathbf{v}_k)$  etc.

នឹងត្រូវតាមរយៈ

ព័ត៌មាននៃការបង្កើតការងារ

ព័ត៌មាននៃការបង្កើតការងារ

ព័ត៌មាននៃការបង្កើតការងារ

នោះ ត្រូវ trivial so! និងតើមានតាម  $c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_k = 0 \Rightarrow$  Linear Independence  
ត្រូវ nontrivial so!  $\Rightarrow$  Linear Dependence

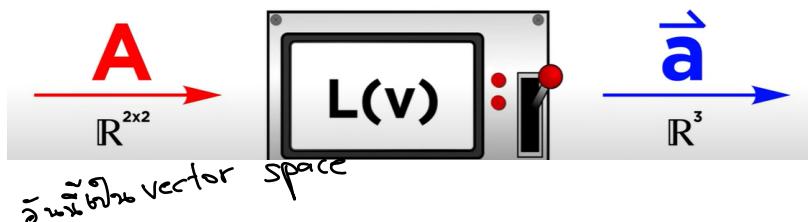
# Test for linear dependence/independence

Let  $S = \{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_k\}$  be a set of vectors in a vector space  $V$ . To determine whether  $S$  is linearly independent or linearly dependent, perform the following steps.

1. From the vector equation  $c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + c_k\mathbf{v}_k = \mathbf{0}$ , write a homogeneous system of linear equations in the variables  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k$ .
2. Use Gaussian elimination to determine whether the system has a unique solution.
3. If the system has only the trivial solution,  $c_1 = 0, c_2 = 0, \dots, c_k = 0$ , then the set  $S$  is linearly independent. If the system also has nontrivial solutions, then  $S$  is linearly dependent.

# Linear Transformation

we could go from a matrix to a vector



A function that maps a vector space  $V$  into a vector space  $W$  is denoted by

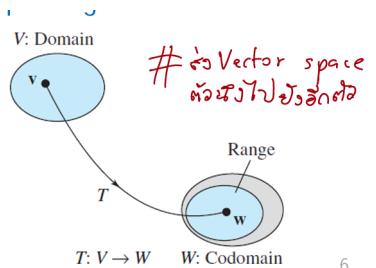
$$T: V \rightarrow W.$$

vector space  $\rightarrow$  vector space

$$T(v) = w$$

$w$  is image of  $v$   
 $v$  is preimage of  $w$

linear transformation  
function  
vector space  
Matrix  $2 \times 2$  တော်ဆုံးလာရွှေ့ရဲ့ scalar  
ကို



6

$$\text{ex. } T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$T(v_1, v_2) = (v_1 - v_2, v_1 + 2v_2)$$

image/preimage

## Definition of Linear Transformation

1.  $T(u+v) = T(u) + T(v)$
  2.  $T(cu) = cT(u)$
- } verify if it's a linear transformation

ex. Functions that are not linear transformation

$$1) f(x) = \sin x \text{ is not linear transformation in } \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

not one-to-one  
functions  
sin(x<sub>1</sub> + x<sub>2</sub>) ≠ sin x<sub>1</sub> + sin x<sub>2</sub>

$$2) f(x) = x^2$$

$$f(x_1 + x_2) \neq x_1^2 + x_2^2$$

$$3) f(x) = x + 1$$

$$f(x_1 + x_2) = (x_1 + x_2) + 1$$

$$f(x_1) + f(x_2)$$

$$= x_1 + 1 + x_2 + 1 = x_1 + x_2 + 2$$

## Properties

1.  $T(\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{0}$ , for all  $\mathbf{v}$
2.  $T(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v}$ , for all  $\mathbf{v}$

Zero transformation ( $T: V \rightarrow W$ ) การပြန်လည်မှု  
Identity transformation ( $T: V \rightarrow V$ ) ဂျာများလည်းကောင်းမှု

Let  $T$  be a linear transformation from  $V$  into  $W$ , where  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  are in  $V$ . Then the following properties are true.

1.  $T(\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{0}$
2.  $T(-\mathbf{v}) = -T(\mathbf{v})$
3.  $T(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}) = T(\mathbf{u}) - T(\mathbf{v})$
4. If  $\mathbf{v} = c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + c_n\mathbf{v}_n$ , linear combination

then

$$\begin{aligned} T(\mathbf{v}) &= T(c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + c_n\mathbf{v}_n) \\ &= c_1T(\mathbf{v}_1) + c_2T(\mathbf{v}_2) + \dots + c_nT(\mathbf{v}_n). \end{aligned}$$

# Linear Transformation Defined by Matrix

ເນື້ອງໃນນີ້ວ່າ Matrix ຖະກິດວັນ Vector  
 $T(v) = Av$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -5 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 2}$$

$T: R^n \rightarrow R^m$  defined by  $T(v) = Av$

$$T: R^2 \rightarrow R^3$$

$R$  ທີ່ນີ້ແກ່ວ່າມາຈຳກັບ VECTOR  $\vec{x}$

ກ່ອນ Matrix ພັດທະນາໄລ ເປັນໄປລວມໄປ

(ເບີນ Matrix ນີ້ມີກຳນົດກ່ອນ)

Which representation of  $T: R^3 \rightarrow R^3$  is better,

$$T(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (2x_1 + x_2 - x_3, -x_1 + 3x_2 - 2x_3, 3x_2 + 4x_3)$$

or "ເພີ້ມຕົວດໍາລົງນີ້ວ່າດ້ວຍ

$$T(x) = Ax = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} ? = \begin{bmatrix} \quad \\ \quad \\ \quad \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 1}^{R^3}$$

$$B = \{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Standard Basis for  $R^n$

A ດີວີ່ວັນກິດຈົ້າຂາງສູງການ Standard Matrix

ນັ້ນຈຳກັດ

Let  $T: R^n \rightarrow R^m$  be a linear transformation such that

$$T(e_1) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{bmatrix}, T(e_2) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{bmatrix}, \dots, T(e_n) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then the  $m \times n$  matrix whose  $n$  columns correspond to  $T(e_i)$ ,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix},$$

is such that  $T(v) = Av$  for every  $v$  in  $R^n$ .  $A$  is called the standard matrix for  $T$ .

ຈະນຸ່ງຕີ້ນສຳຫຼັບ ແກ້ໄຂການແກ້ໄຂ  
 ຂຶ້ນ ສົ່ງຮັບ Matrix A ໄດ້ສຳຫຼັບ  
 ການ Rotating ຂາດເກົ່າ

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 5 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

ໄດ້ແກ່ໄດ້ແກ້ໄຂ

$(x_1 - 2x_2 + 5x_3, 2x_1 + 3x_3, 4x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3)$

ຄູນກ່າຍພມຊັດດີໄດ້ກຳເຊີຍ

ນີ້ແກ່ໄດ້ແກ້ໄຂໃນນີ້ຈີນ coefficient matrix

ກຳເຊີຍ

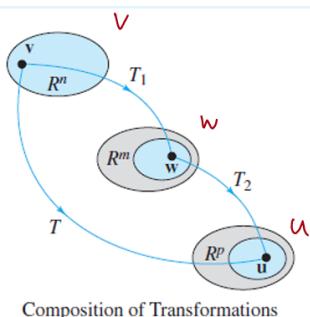
$$A = [T(e_1) : T(e_2) : \dots : T(e_n)]$$

ເບີນ  $T(e_n)$  ຂັ້ນຕົດຈຳ

$$\text{ex. } T: R^2 \rightarrow R^2$$

$$A = [Te_1 : Te_2]$$

## Composition of Linear Transformation



$$T_1: R^n \rightarrow R^m$$

$$T_2: R^m \rightarrow R^p$$

$$T: R^n \rightarrow R^p$$

ບໍ່ດີວ່າ  $T' = T_1 \circ T_2$ ,  $A' = A_1 A_2$

standard Matrix ອີກສີເກົ່າ

$$A = A_2 A_1$$

$$T(v) = T_2(T_1(v))$$

( $T_2$  ປະກົດຕັ້ງ  $T_1$ )

$$(T\text{-Prime}) \quad T' = T_1 \circ T_2$$

$$T = T_2 \circ T_1 \quad (\text{ຈີ້ຈັນອີກເຂົ້າຂັ້ນ}$$

# Inverse Linear Transformation

If  $T_1: R^n \rightarrow R^n$  and  $T_2: R^n \rightarrow R^n$  are linear transformations such that for every  $v$  in  $R^n$

$$T_2(T_1(v)) = v \quad \text{and} \quad T_1(T_2(v)) = v, \quad T_2 \circ T_1 = T_1 \circ T_2$$

then  $T_2$  is called the inverse of  $T_1$ , and  $T_1$  is said to be invertible.

Key \*\*\*

សមារត្ថិភាព Inverse

$$T_2(T_1(v)) = T_1(T_2(v)) = v \quad , \quad T_2 = T_1^{-1}$$

ex.  $T(1, 4, -5) = (2, 3, 1)$  Image  
 $T^{-1}(2, 3, 1) = (1, 4, -5)$  Preimage (under  $T$ )

\*\*\* អ្នកចេញ គឺជាអេកាវិកាស mapping ដែលត្រូវបាន preimage

## Inverse of Linear Transformation Condition

Let  $T: R^n \rightarrow R^n$  be a linear transformation with standard matrix  $A$ . Then the following conditions are equivalent.

1.  $T$  is invertible.
2.  $T$  is an isomorphism. ការពេលរកតុលេយ្យ
3.  $A$  is invertible.

And, if  $T$  is invertible with standard matrix  $A$ , then the standard matrix for  $T^{-1}$  is  $A^{-1}$ .

Matrix មានតម្លៃ

ការចេញ  
 $T(v) = w$  subjective

$$T^{-1} = A^{-1}V$$

$\hookrightarrow$  នៅ  $T^{-1}$  តួងមាន  $A$  ដែលត្រូវ  
 នៅ  $A^{-1}$  តួងមាន

$T$  is invertible if and only if

A basis for the eigenspace corresponding to  $\lambda_1 = 1$  is

$$B_1 = \{(0, 1, 0, 0), (-2, 0, 2, 1)\}.$$

Basis for  $\lambda_1 = 1$

For  $\lambda_2 = 2$  and  $\lambda_3 = 3$ , follow the same pattern to obtain the eigenspace bases

$$B_2 = \{(0, 5, 1, 0)\}$$

Basis for  $\lambda_2 = 2$

$$B_3 = \{(0, -5, 0, 1)\}.$$

Basis for  $\lambda_3 = 3$

## Eigenspace

In other words, the set of all eigenvectors of a given eigenvalue  $\lambda$ , together with the zero vector, is a subspace of  $R^n$ . This special subspace of  $R^n$  is called the **eigenspace** of  $\lambda$ .

ទីផ្សារនៃលទ្ធផល  $\lambda$  គឺជាដំឡើង vector zero

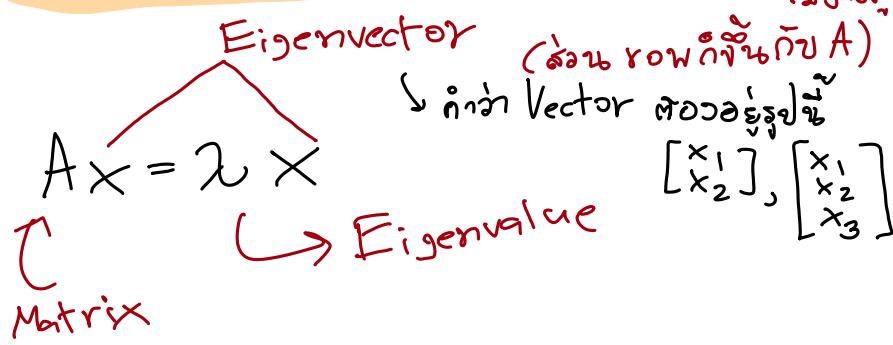
$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s \\ 0 \\ t \end{bmatrix} = s \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\text{Eigenspace} = \left\{ (1, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1) \right\}$$

basis

នៅក្នុង  $\mathbb{R}^3$   $B_1$  គឺជាឩឹកសារ  $\lambda_1$  នៃ  $\mathbb{R}^3$

# Eigenvector and Eigenvalue



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

## Eigenvalue

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

↓  
Produced characteristic equation

## Eigenvector

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

$$(\lambda - 1)(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 3) = 0$$

↓ នូវលទ្ធផល

## Proof

$$Ax = \lambda x$$

$$Ax - \lambda x = 0$$

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

If

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

$(I \text{ ឬ } 0) x = 0$  (នឹងត្រូវបានកំណត់ឡាយថា មិនមែន $0$ )

$|A - \lambda I| = 0$  #  $\therefore (A - \lambda)$  ឬ noninvertible  
នៅលើវា  $\det \bar{0}$  ឬ  $0 = 0$

## Key

- \* Each eigenvalue has its own eigenvector

# Diagonalization

"For a square matrix  $A$ , does there exist an invertible matrix  $P$  such that  $P^{-1}AP$  is diagonal?"

$$D = P^{-1}AP \quad (\text{Square Matrix})$$

$\downarrow$   
Diagonal Matrix  
 $P$  is made of eigenvectors of  $A$  and  $D$  is  
(Invertible (มี inverse คือ  $P^{-1}$ ))

$P$  is said to diagonalize  $A$

-  $A$  has unique eigenvalues

$$B = P^{-1}A P$$

$A$  กับ  $B$  similar ก็จะ มี eigenvalues ที่เหมือนกัน  
(มีรากของ eigenvalues ที่เหมือนกัน)

$D$  made of eigenvalues  
 $P$  made of eigenvectors

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \lambda_3 & \\ & & & \ddots & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = [\vec{x}_1 : \vec{x}_2 : \vec{x}_3 : \dots : \vec{x}_n]$$

# Factoring Polynomial Degree Greater than 2

## Factoring by substitution

$$x^4 + 8x^2 - 9 = 0$$

$$A^2 + 8A - 9 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= x^2 \\ A^2 &= x^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$(A+9)(A-1) = 0$$

$$(x^2+9)(x^2-1) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^3 + B^3 &= (A+B)(A^2 - AB + B^2) \\ A^3 - B^3 &= (A-B)(A^2 + AB + B^2) \end{aligned}$$

GCD → Great Common Factor  
ເຊັ່ນຕະຫຼາງກົດ; ນັບ

## Factor by grouping

(if we have 4 terms like this)

$$\underline{\underline{5x^3 - 10x^2 + 4x - 8}} = 0$$

$$5x^2(\underline{x-2}) + 4(\underline{x-2}) = 0$$

$$(x-2)(5x^2+4) = 0$$

## Synthetic Division

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0$$

$$\text{when } P(x) = 0$$

$$P(3) \quad \text{ປັບກົດ}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 3 & 1 & -2 & -5 & 6 \\ & \downarrow 1 \times 3 & \downarrow 1 & \downarrow -2 & \downarrow 0 \\ & 1 & 1 & -2 & 0 \end{array}$$

ໂທ້ 1 ລົງທະບຽນ  
 $x^2 \downarrow x^1$

$$(x^2 + x - 2)(x - 3)$$

$$(x+2)(x-1)(x-3)$$

$$x = 1, 3, -2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^3 - 2x^2 - 5x + 6 \\ \hline x - 3 \end{array}$$

$$P(3)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \text{ເອກະນຸຍາດີວວນ} \\ (\text{ດີກືດ } (x-3)=0) \end{array}$$