

mfit lecture by careZ

"Linear Algebra"

Matrix Addition

* ໜີ້ລົງຈະການ $m \times n$ ກົດເລີຍຕັ້ງຫຸ້ນຈະນຳມາໄດ້

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

Matrix Multiplication

ex.

The diagram shows two matrices, A and B, being multiplied to produce matrix C. Matrix A is labeled $m \times n$ and matrix B is labeled $n \times p$. The resulting matrix C is labeled $C(m \times p)$. Arrows point from A and B to C, indicating the operation $A \times B = C$.

* ນົບນໍາ x ຕັ້ງ (ກົ່ນ column ຍຸປະເກີດ)

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

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

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

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

$$A(B + C) \equiv AB + AC$$

$$(A + B)C \equiv AC + BC$$

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

រដ្ឋបាលនៃការិយាល័យខ្លួន

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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

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

* ការគិតការគិតការ ឬ ការគិតការគិតការ នឹង element ដូច 0 ឬ 0 ឬ 0

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

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

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

Definition

Find Determinant using ຕົວລັກ method

ເພີ້ມ col₁, col₂

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

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

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

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

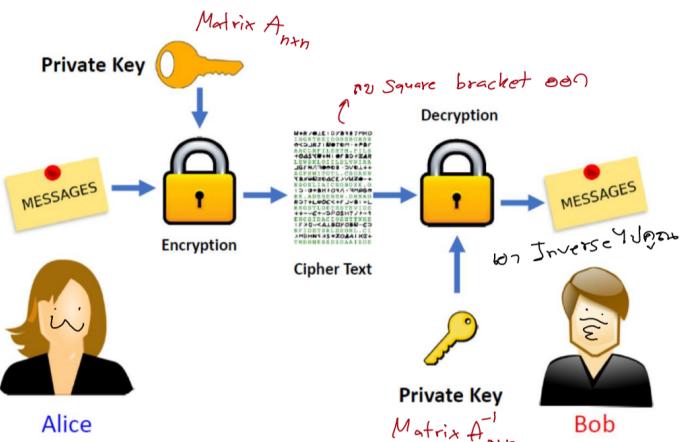
ຈົດ Matrix ຖ້ອງນັບ Cofactors



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

ມີລັບ transpose
ຈະໄດ້ Adjoint

Matrix Encryption



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	

నొఱగ

"HELLO"

గెల్లు వ్యాగు
↑ వ్యాగ
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 జమానుచేసుకోవాలి
Cipher లో కోడ్ 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.

$$3x + 2y = 7 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x, y \in \mathbb{R} \\ 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_1 + 3x_2 = 0$$

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

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \\ 0 < x \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

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

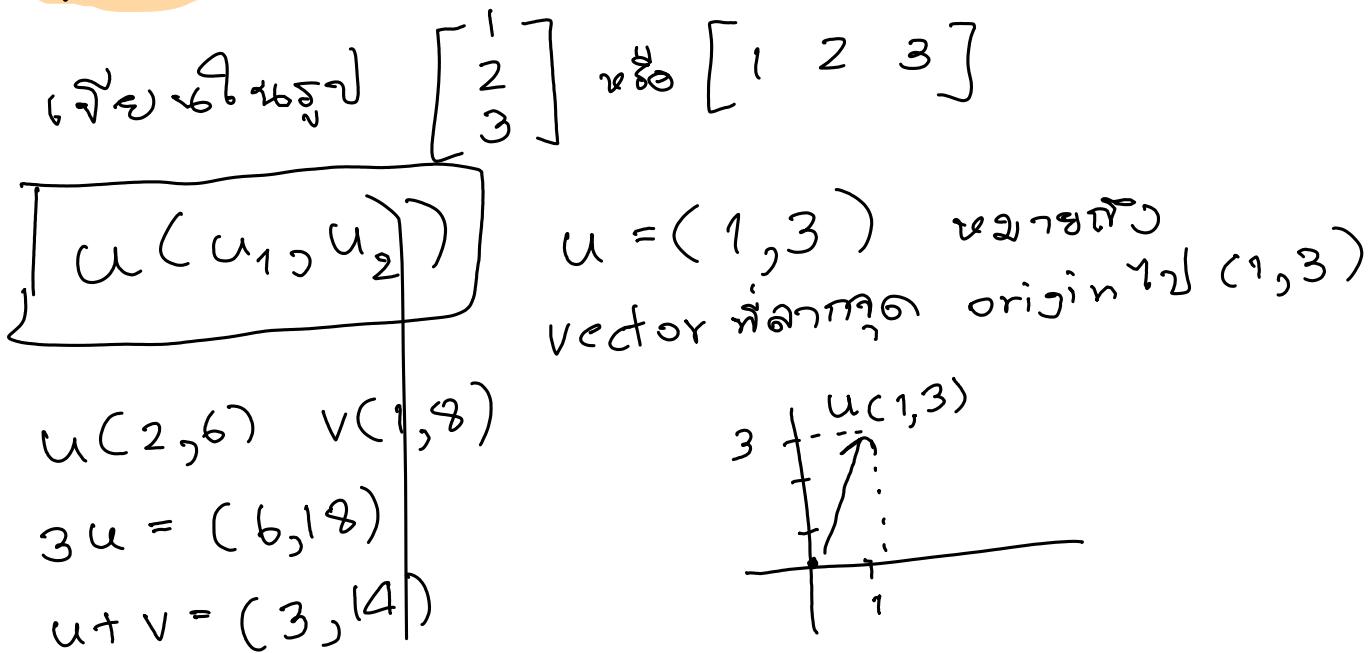
$$\left[A \mid I_n \right] \xrightarrow[\text{Elementary Row oper.}]{\text{Identity Matrix}} \left[I_n \mid B \right]^{\text{A}^{-1}}$$

The key is $AB = BA = I_n$

$$\left[A \mid I_n \right] \xrightarrow{\cdot B} \left[AB \mid I_n B \right] = \left[I_n \mid B \right]$$

ຄູນຄ້າຍ B ກົດອັງຈິງກ່ອນໄປ

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 ຈະຕົວໄວ້ (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 ធម្មតាទីលើ v ដែលមានលក្ខណៈ 1, ឬការលើករាបសម្រាប់ 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

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

* គឺជាពូកណ៍លើករាបសម្រាប់ Scalar

Dot Product Properties

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

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

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

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

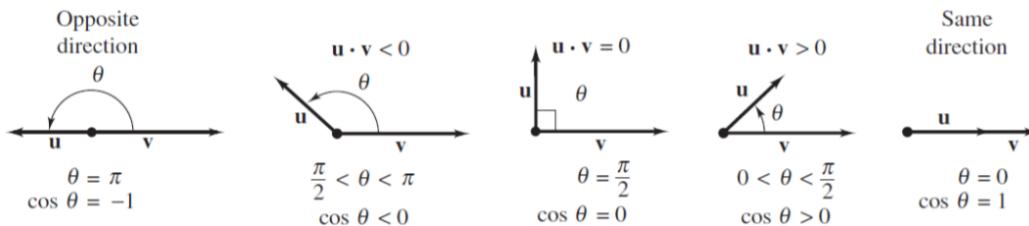
$$5. v \cdot v > 0, v \cdot v = 0 \quad \text{ក្នុងមិន } v = 0$$

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 សំណើការក្នុងក្រឡាងទៅលើ

Cross Product

- គិតមួយវិធីរៀងជវកសម្រាប់ជវក

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

រៀងទឹន្នន័យ Determinant

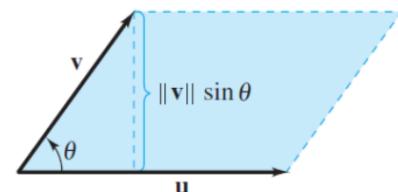
Cross Product Properties

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

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

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

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



បែងចេញវិវាយ ***

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

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

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

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

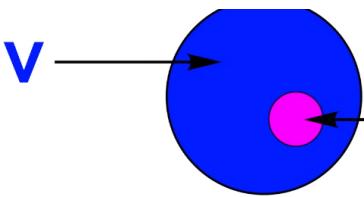
- Polynomial of Degree 2 or less keyword ຖືກ Vector Space
- Polynomial of Degree 2 ຍັງໃຫຍ່ ຄວາມປັບປຸງ
- $c(x_1, x_2) = (cx_1, 0)$ ຍັງໃຫຍ່ $\rightarrow 1(1, 1) = (1, 0)$
 $\rightarrow 1 \cdot u = u$ ມີມີສະເໝົອ

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 .

ນີ້ແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ກຳນົດວ່າ
ວິນດີກຳນົດວ່າ W ດີ່ວນ V ດັວງ

W . ດີ່ວນ subspace ດັວງ



ດີ່ວນຈະໄດ້ກຳນົດວ່າ
 S ດີ່ວນ V ດັວງ



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

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

ex. Singular Matrices (noninvertible)
ຍັງໃຫຍ່ subspace ຢູ່ $M_{2,2}$ ລວມ
ນາຕ ພັນຍັງ ຕັ້ງປະນາ

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

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

តើវាបានរាយការណាត់ខ្លួនទៅបាន

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 .

មួយនាមុនិតាគីមួយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ

តើវាបានរាយការណាត់ខ្លួនទៅបាន

តើវាបានរាយការណាត់ខ្លួនទៅបាន
(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

has only the trivial solution, $c_1 = 0, c_2 = 0, \dots, c_k = 0$. If there are also nontrivial solutions, then S is called **linearly dependent**.

$$(v = c_1v_1 + c_2v_2 + \dots + c_kv_k)$$



នេះជាលេដ្ឋាន

ព័ត៌មានទាំងនេះមានចំណាំ

នោះ ត្រូវ **trivial sol!** ឬ **nontrivial sol!** \Rightarrow Linear Dependence

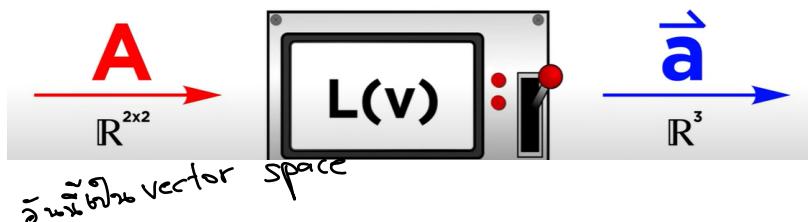
Test for linearly dependence/independence

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

$$T: V \rightarrow W.$$

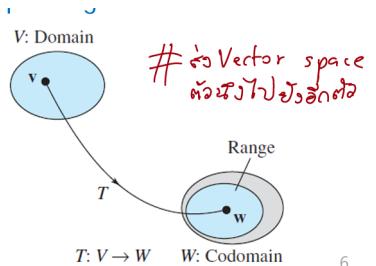
vector space \rightarrow vector space

$$T(v) = w$$

w is image of v

v is preimage of w

linear transformation
function
Matrix 2×2 တော်ဆုံးလာရွှေ့ပြီး
ကို



6

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

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

ရောက်တွေ့စွဲ image/preimage မှာ

Definition of Linear Transformation

1. $T(u+v) = T(u) + T(v)$
 2. $T(cu) = cT(u)$
- } verify စုစုပေါင်းစပ် linear transformation

ex. Functions that are not linear transformation

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

နောက်ချို့ယူ T
နောက်ချို့ယူ
functions
functions

$$\sin(x_1 + x_2) \neq \sin x_1 + \sin x_2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Properties

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

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

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 ມີຄົນ 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 ທີ່ນີ້ແກ່ມາຈະສຳ VECTOR \vec{x}

ກ່ອນ Matrix ພັດທະນາໄລ ເປັນໄປລວມໄປ ແລ້ວ

ເບີນ Matrix ນີ້ກ່ອນຈຳກົດ

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 "ເພີ້ມຕົວດໍາລົງນີ້ດັ່ງ"

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

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

Standard Basis for R^n

ຈະຫຼຸດສຳຫຼັບ ແກ້ໄຂການແກ້ໄຂ
 ຂຶ້ນ ດັ່ງນີ້ແກ້ໄຂ Matrix A ປິຈີ້ສຳຫຼັບ
 ການ Rotating ພົມເປົາ

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

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

ໄດ້ແກ່ໄດ້ຕົວມາຊີ່ວັດ

ສູນກ່າຍພມຊັດດີໂລກົດເອົ້າດັ່ງ

ນີ້ແກ້ໄຂມາຫຼຸດໃນນີ້ວ່າ coefficient matrix

ກີ່າວັດ

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

ເບີນ $T(e_n)$ ອັນດີດັ່ງ

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

$$A = [Te_1 : Te_2]$$

A ດີວ່າມີຄົນກົດຂອງມາຮັດ Standard Matrix

ນັ້ນຈຳກົດ

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

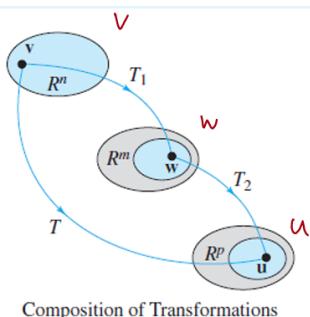
$$T(e_1) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{bmatrix}, T(e_2) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{bmatrix}, \dots, T(e_n) = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}.$$

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.

Composition of Linear Transformation



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

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

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

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

standard Matrix ສິນເນື້ນທີ່ກົດ

$$A = A_2 A_1$$

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

(T_2 ປະກອບກັນ T_1)

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

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

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 ***

សមារតាំង 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
 ↓ Preimage នៃលទ្ធផល
 (under T)

*** ឯកចរាជុញ គឺជាអធិការ mapping ដែលត្រូវបានពិនិត្យ 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. ការសម្រេចកត់បែប $T(u) = T(v)$ injective
3. A is invertible.

T is invertible if and only if

Matrix មានត្រូវបាន
Invertible

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

↓ នៅពេល T^{-1} ត្រូវបាន A ឱ្យការពិនិត្យ
និង A^{-1} ឱ្យការពិនិត្យ

ការពិនិត្យ
 $T(v) = w$ subjective

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 λ , together with the zero vector, is a subspace of R^n . This special subspace of R^n is called the **eigenspace** of λ .

សម្រាប់ក្នុងសម្រាប់ eigenvector នឹងមាន vector zero

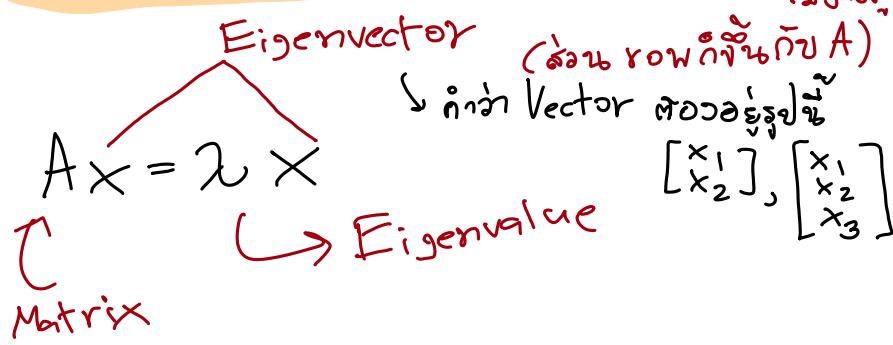
$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s \\ 0 \\ t \end{bmatrix} = s \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

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

↑ basis

នៅក្នុងសម្រាប់ B_1 គឺជា basis នៃការ λ_1 នៃសម្រាប់

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

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

\downarrow សមារៈត្រួតពិនិត្យនឹងរាជ
Produced characteristic equation

Eigenvector

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

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

\downarrow នូវរាជរាជ

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)

$|A - \lambda I| = 0$ # $\therefore (A - \lambda)$ នេះ 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?"

$$D = P^{-1}AP, PDP^{-1} = A$$

↙ P の eigenvectors of A を用意する

Diagonal Matrix

P is said to diagonalize A

- A has unique eigenvalues

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

↙ A と B similar となる (同じ eigenvalues)

(共通の eigenvalues を持つ)

D made of eigenvalues
P made of eigenvectors

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

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