

# ENG 346 Data Structures and Algorithms for Artificial Intelligence Matrix Operations and Numpy

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https://github.com/mehmetpekmezci/GTU-ENG-346

## Codes



 https://github.com/mehmetpekmezci/GTU-ENG-346/tree/main/matrix-numpycodes

#### **Matrices**

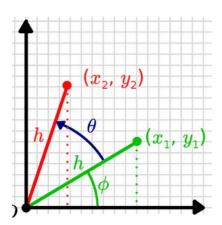


- Matrices can be used to store data
  - Image data (nxm) matrix
  - Sound data (nx1) matrix
  - Any Log data (nxm) matrix,
    - e.g.: log of humidity, temperature, ... values in a room
  - Geometric data
- Matrices can be used for Linear Transformations (Linear Function)
  - Rotation
  - Translation
  - Stretching

## **Matrices – Geometric Meaning**

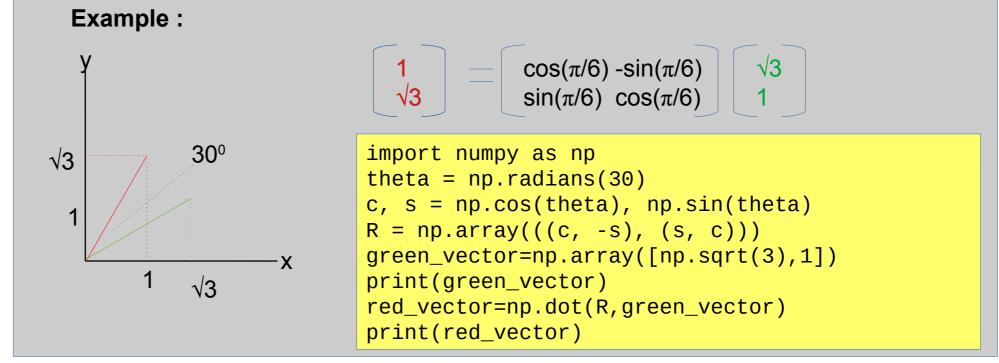


#### Rotation



$$\begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

NOTE: 3D rotation matrix is a 3x3 matrix, not a 2x2x2 tensor



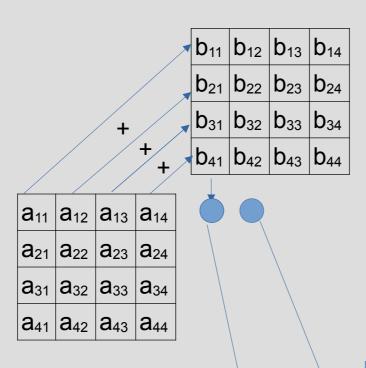
https://articulatedrobotics.xyz/tutorials/coordinate-transforms/rotation-matrices-2d/

## **Multiplication of Matrices**



**Example: 4x4 matrix A=** 

A.B =



We can multiply A and B
If A(N,M) . B(M,K)

• A(N,M). B(M,K) = C(N,K)

a11.b12+ a12.b22+a13.b32+a14.b42

a11.b11+ a12.b21+a13.b31+a14.b41

## **Matrix Example**

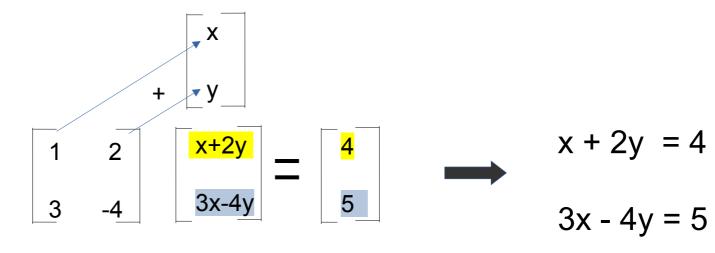


#### • Example :

$$x + 2y = 4$$
$$3x - 4y = 5$$

$$3x - 4y = 5$$

$$A \cdot X = E$$

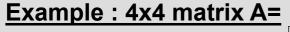


## Determinants and Inverse of a Matrix GEBZE

m

0 p







Minor of element b is  $det(M_{12})$ ,  $M_{12} = Cofactor(A)$  is a matrix composed of  $C_{ij}$ .  $C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} det(M_{ij})$ 

<u>det(A)= A  =</u>	a . det (	f	g	h	) - b . det ( e	g	h	
		j	k	I	i	k	I	
					\			/

n o p

+ c . det (	е	f	h	,	- d . det(	е	f	g	
	i	j	I	) -		i	j	k	
	m	n	p			m	n	0	

C <sub>11</sub>	C <sub>12</sub>	C <sub>13</sub>	C <sub>14</sub>
C <sub>21</sub>	C <sub>22</sub>	C <sub>23</sub>	C <sub>24</sub>
C <sub>31</sub>	C <sub>32</sub>	C <sub>33</sub>	C <sub>34</sub>
C <sub>41</sub>	C <sub>42</sub>	C <sub>43</sub>	C <sub>44</sub>

#### Inverse of A

 $A^{-1} = 1/det(A)$ . (Cofactor(A))

NO INVERSE

if det(A)=0 or

matrix is not square

## **Transpose and Inverse Properties**



$$A \cdot A^{-1} = A^{-1} \cdot A = I$$

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

$$(A^T)^T = A$$

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

$$(AB)^T = B^T \cdot A^T$$

$$(A+B)^{T} = A^{T} + B^{T}$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} \cdot A^{-1}$$

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

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

$$det(A^T) = det(A)$$

$$det(A^{-1}) = 1/det(A)$$

$$det(A.B)=det(A).det(B)$$

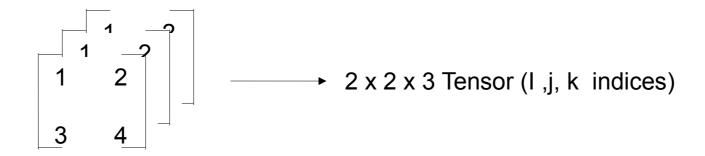
## **Tensors (Multilinear Map)**



• Vectors = 1<sup>st</sup> order Tensor

- (1D arrays)
- Matrices = 2<sup>nd</sup> order Tensor

• 3<sup>rd</sup> order Tensor, is a stack of matrices (3D arrays)



Tensor may have n order.

## **Matrix Operations**



- Matrix/Tensor Construction
- Dimensions (Shape) and reshaping, array slicing, masking.
- Matrix Summation
- Transpose of the Matrix
- Matrix Multiplication
- Inverse of the Matrix
- Stacking (Vertical, Horizontal, Depth)
- Splitting (Vertical, Horizontal)
- Distances (Mean Squared Error, Mean Absolute Error, Cosine Similarity)
- NOT COVERED : Eigenvalues, Eigenvectors, SVD , Tensor Dot

## **Matrix/Tensor Construction**



```
import numpy as np
a = np.array([ [1, 2], [3, 4]])
print(a)
```

mpekmezci@cobalt:~/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes\$ python3 01.arrays\_matrices.py
[[1 2]
 [3 4]]

```
10 10 np.full((2, 2), 10,dtype=int)
# 2 rows, 2 columns
10 10
```

number\_of\_rows=2
np.identity(number\_of\_rows,dtype=int)

```
0.0 0.0 np.zeros(2) # default dtype=float 0.0 0.0
```

```
1.0 0.0
```

0.0

np.full((2, 2), 10, dtype=float) # 2 rows, 2 columns

#### **Matrix/Tensor Construction**



import numpy as np
np.random.seed(0) # seed for reproducibility
random\_tensor = np.random.randint(100, size=(3, 4, 5))
print(random\_tensor)

```
mpekmezci@cobalt:~/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$ python3 02.random.py
  [44 47 64 67 67]
  [ 9 83 21 36 87]
  [70 88 88 12 58]
  [65 39 87 46 88]]
 [[81 37 25 77 72]
  [ 9 20 80 69 79]
  [47 64 82 99 88]
  [49 29 19 19 14]]
 [[39 32 65 9 57]
  [32 31 74 23 35]
  [75 55 28 34 0]
    0 36 53 5 38]]]
```

#### **Matrix Dimensions**



```
import numpy as np

1 2

print("INITIAL ARRAY")

a = np.array([ [1, 2], [3, 4], [5,6]])

print(f"MATRIX DIM : {a.shape}")

print(f"MATRIX : {a}")

5 6
```

```
print("\nRESHAPED TO (2,3) ARRAY")
b=a.reshape((2,3))
print(f"MATRIX DIM : {b.shape}")
print(f"MATRIX : {b}")
```

print("\nRESHAPED TO (6,1) ARRAY")
c=a.reshape((6,))
print(f"MATRIX DIM : {c.shape}")

print(f"MATRIX : {c}")

```
mpekmezci@cobalt:~/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$ python3 03.matrix.dim.py
INITIAL ARRAY
MATRIX DIM : (3, 2)
MATRIX: [[1 2]
  [3 4]
  [5 6]]

RESHAPED TO (2,3) ARRAY
MATRIX DIM : (2, 3)
MATRIX: [[1 2 3]
  [4 5 6]]

RESHAPED TO (6,1) ARRAY
MATRIX DIM : (6,)
MATRIX : [1 2 3 4 5 6]
```

# **Array Slicing**



```
import numpy as np
print("INITIAL ARRAY")
a = np.array([ [1, 2,11], [3, 4,12], [5,6,13]]) MATRIX DIM: (3, 3)
print(f"MATRIX DIM : {a.shape}")
print(f"MATRIX : {a}")
b=np.copy(a[1,:2])
print(f"\nMATRIX DIM : {b.shape}")
print(f"MATRIX : {b}")
a[1:,1]=8
print(f"\nMATRIX DIM : {a.shape}")
print(f"MATRIX : {a}")
a[2:,1:]=b
print(f"\nMATRIX DIM : {a.shape}")
print(f"MATRIX : {a}")
```

```
mpekmezci@cobalt:-$ python3 04.array.slicing.py
MATRIX : [[ 1 2 11]
     4 12]
 [ 5 6 13]]
MATRIX DIM : (2,)
MATRIX : [3 4]
MATRIX DIM : (3, 3)
MATRIX : [[ 1 2 11]
 [ 3 8 12]
 [ 5 8 13]]
MATRIX DIM : (3, 3)
MATRIX : [[ 1 2 11]
     8 12]
```

# **Array Masking**



```
import numpy as np
print("INITIAL ARRAY")
a = np.arange(15)
print(f"MATRIX DIM : {a.shape}")
print(f"MATRIX : {a}")
wanted_indices=[3,8,12]
b=np.copy(a[wanted_indices])
print(f"\nMATRIX DIM : {b.shape}")
print(f"MATRIX : {b}")
```

```
mpekmezci@cobalt: /workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$ python3 05.array.masking.py
INITIAL ARRAY
MATRIX DIM : (15,)
MATRIX: [ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14]

MATRIX DIM : (3,)
MATRIX DIM : (3,)
MATRIX: [ 3 8 12]
```

## **Matrix Summation**



```
import numpy as np

print("INITIAL ARRAY")
a = np.array([ [1, 2], [3, 4], [5,6]])
print(f"MATRIX DIM: {a.shape}")
print(f"MATRIX: {a}")

b=a+a
print(f"\n MATRIX:{b} \n")
```

```
mpekmezci@cobalt: -/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$ python3 06.summation.py
INITIAL ARRAY
MATRIX DIM: (3, 2)
MATRIX: [[1 2]
  [3 4]
  [5 6]]

MATRIX:[[ 2 4]
  [ 6 8]
  [10 12]]
```





```
import numpy as np
print("INITIAL ARRAY")
a = np.array([ [1, 2], [3, 4], [5,6]])
print(f"MATRIX DIM : {a.shape}")
print(f"MATRIX : {a}")
b=a.T
print(f"\n MATRIX:{b} \n")

⇒ vi ⊎/.transpose.py

                     mpekmezci@cobalt:-/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$ python3 07.transpose.py
                     INITIAL ARRAY
                     MATRIX DIM : (3, 2)
                     MATRIX : [[1 2]
                      [3 4]
                      [5 6]]
                      MATRIX: [[1 3 5]
```

[2 4 6]]





```
mpekmezci@cobalt:~/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$ python3 08.multiplication.py
INITIAL ARRAY
MATRIX DIM : (3, 2)
MATRIX : [[1 2]
[3 4]
[5 6]]

MATRIX:[[35 44]
[44 56]]
```

#### **Matrix Inverse**



```
import numpy as np

print("INITIAL ARRAY")
a = np.array([ [1,2,3], [5,7,11], [13,17,23]])
print(f"MATRIX DIM : {a.shape}")
print(f"MATRIX : {a}")

1 2 3

5 7 11

13 17 23
```

Very close to **0** 

```
b=np.linalg.inv(a)
print(f"\n INVERSE MATRIX:{b} \n")
```

```
c=np.matmul(b,a)
print(f"\n A INVERSE * A :{c} \n")
```

## **Horizontal Stacking**



```
import numpy as np

a = np.array([ [1, 2,3], [4, 5, 6], [7,8,9]])

print(f"MATRIX A : {a}")

b = np.array([ [11, 12,13], [14, 15, 16], [17,18,19]])

print(f"MATRIX B : {b}")
```

```
mpekmezci@cobalt:-/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$ python3 10.hstack.py
MATRIX A : [[1 2 3]
  [4 5 6]
  [7 8 9]]
MATRIX B : [[11 12 13]
  [14 15 16]
  [17 18 19]]

HSTACK:[[ 1 2 3 11 12 13]
  [ 4 5 6 14 15 16]
  [ 7 8 9 17 18 19]]
```

c=np.hstack((a,b))

print(f"\n HSTACK:{c} \n")

## **Vertical Stacking**



```
import numpy as np

a = np.array([ [1, 2,3], [4, 5, 6], [7,8,9]])

print(f"MATRIX A : {a}")

b = np.array([ [11, 12,13], [14, 15, 16], [17,18,19]])

print(f"MATRIX B : {b}")
```

[17 18 19]]

```
c=np.vstack((a,b))
print(f"\n VSTACK:{c} \n")
```

```
mpekmezci@cobalt:~/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$ python3 11.vstack.py
MATRIX A : [[1 2 3]
  [4 5 6]
  [7 8 9]]
MATRIX B : [[11 12 13]
  [14 15 16]
  [17 18 19]]

VSTACK:[[ 1 2 3]
  [ 4 5 6]
  [ 7 8 9]
  [11 12 13]
  [14 15 16]
```

## **Depth Stacking**



```
import numpy as np
                                                                                         11
                                                                                                    13
a = np.array([ [1, 2,3], [4, 5, 6], [7,8,9]])
                                                                          5
                                                                     4
                                                                                          14
                                                                                                15
                                                                                                    16
print(f"MATRIX A : {a}")
                                                                              9
                                                                                          17
                                                                                                18
                                                                                                    19
b = np.array([ [11, 12,13], [14, 15, 16], [17,18,19]])
print(f"MATRIX B : {b}")
```

c=np.dstack((a,b))
print(f"\n DSTACK:{c} \n")

```
mpekmezci@cobalt:-/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$ python3 12.dstack.py
MATRIX A : [[1 2 3]
 [4 5 6]
 [7 8 9]]
MATRIX B : [[11 12 13]
 [14 15 16]
 [17 18 19]]
 DSTACK: [[[ 1 11]
  [ 2 12]
  [ 3 13]]
 [[ 4 14]
  [ 5 15]
  [ 6 16]]
 [[ 7 17]
    8 18]
```

[ 9 19]]]

# **Horizontal Splitting**



```
import numpy as np
a = np.array([ [1, 2,3,4], [5, 6, 7,8]])
print(f"MATRIX A : {a}")

b,c=np.hsplit(a,2)
print(f"\n First Split:{b} \n")
print(f"\n Second Split:{c} \n")
```

```
      1
      2
      3
      4

      5
      6
      7
      8
```

```
mpekmezci@cobalt:-/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$ python3 13.hsplit.py
MATRIX A : [[1 2 3 4]
  [5 6 7 8]]

First Split:[[1 2]
  [5 6]]

Second Split:[[3 4]
  [7 8]]
```

## **Vertical Splitting**



```
import numpy as np
a = np.array([ [1, 2],[3,4], [5, 6], [7,8]])
print(f"MATRIX A : {a}")

b,c=np.vsplit(a,2)
print(f"\n First Split:{b} \n")
print(f"\n Second Split:{c} \n")
```

```
1 2
3 4
5 6
7 8
```

```
mpekmezci@cobalt:~/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$ python3 14.vsplit.py
MATRIX A : [[1 2]
  [3 4]
  [5 6]
  [7 8]]

First Split:[[1 2]
  [3 4]]

Second Split:[[5 6]
  [7 8]]
```

#### **Distance – Root Mean Squared Error – Euclidean Distance**



```
mpekmezci@cobalt:-/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$ python3 15.rmse.py
MATRIX A : [[1 2]
  [3 4]]
MATRIX B : [[5 6]
  [7 8]]
4.0
mpekmezci@cobalt:-/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$
```

#### **Distance - Mean Absolute Error**



```
import numpy as np
a = np.array([ [1, 2],[3,4] ])
print(f"MATRIX A : {a}")
b = np.array([ [5, 6],[7,8] ])
print(f"MATRIX B : {b}")
mae=np.absolute(a-b).mean()
```

print(mae)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & & \\ & & & \\ 3 & 4 & & \\ \end{bmatrix} B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & \\ & & \\ 6 & 8 & \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$MAE(A,B) = \frac{1}{N*M} \sum_{i=0}^{N} \sum_{j=0}^{M} |a_{ij} - b_{ij}|$$

N=2, M=2 in this case

```
print(mse)
mpekmezci@cobalt:-/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$ python3 16.mae.py
MATRIX A : [[1 2]
  [3 4]]
MATRIX B : [[5 6]
  [7 8]]
4.0
```

## **Distance - Cosine Distance**



import numpy as np from numpy.linalg import norm

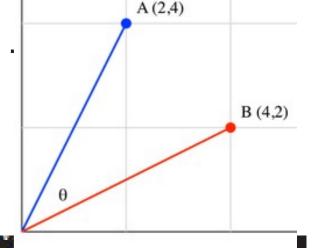
COSINEDISTANCE(A,B)=1-COSINESIMILARITY(A,B)

COSINESIMILARITY 
$$(A, B) = \frac{A \cdot B}{\|A\| \cdot \|B\|} = \cos(\hat{AB}) = \cos(\theta)$$

$$A = np.array([2, 4])$$

$$B = np.array([4, 2])$$

$$||A|| = Euclidean(L2) Norm of A = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{N} \sum_{j=0}^{M} (a_{ij})^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$



mpekmezci@cobalt:-/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes\$ python3 17.cosine.py

Cosine Distance: 0.20000000000000018

#### **Distance – Cosine Distance - Matrix**



```
import numpy as np from numpy.linalg import norm
```

```
A = np.array([[1, 2, 2], [3, 2, 2], [-2, 1, -3]])
B = np.array([[4, 2, 4], [2, -2, 5], [3, 4, -4]])

cosine = np.sum(A * B, axis=1) / (norm(A, axis=1) * norm(B, axis=1))

print("Cosine Similarity:", cosine)
```

```
mpekmezci@cobalt:-/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$ python3 17.cosine.matrix.py
Cosine Similarity: [0.88888889 0.5066404 0.41739194]
mpekmezci@cobalt:-/workspace/GTU-ENG-346-PRIVATE/matrix-numpy-codes$
```