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### Math for Machine Learning

## Linear algebra - Week 4

Bases

Span

Orthogonal and orthonormal bases

Orthogonal and orthonormal matrices



## **Determinants and Eigenvectors**

## **Machine learning motivation**

## PCA

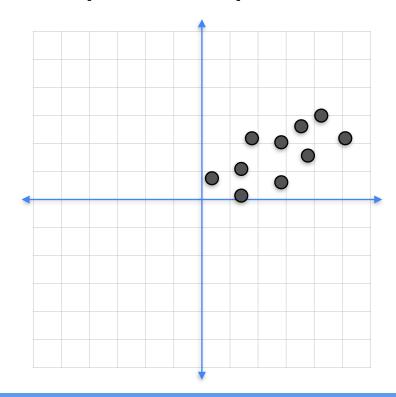


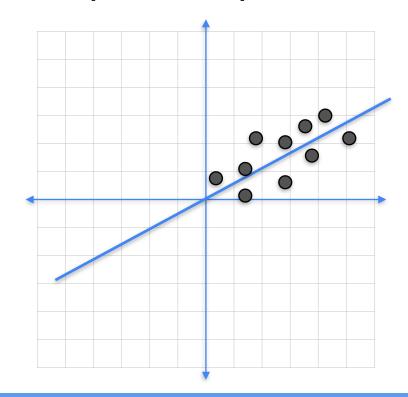


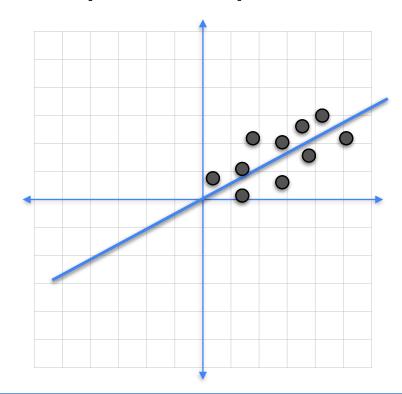


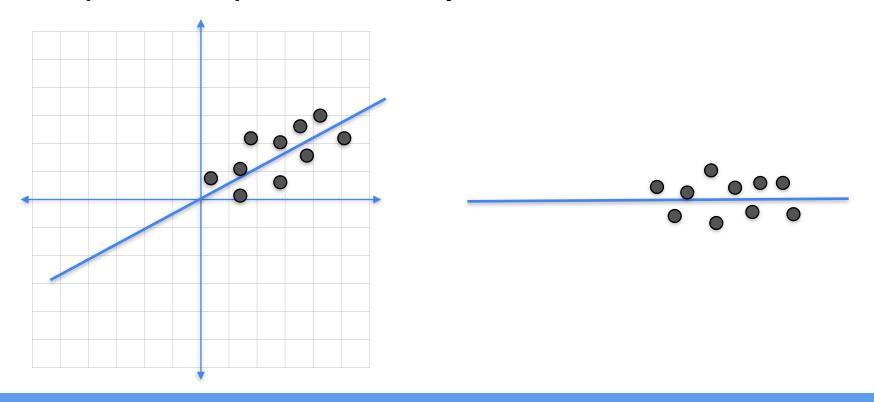


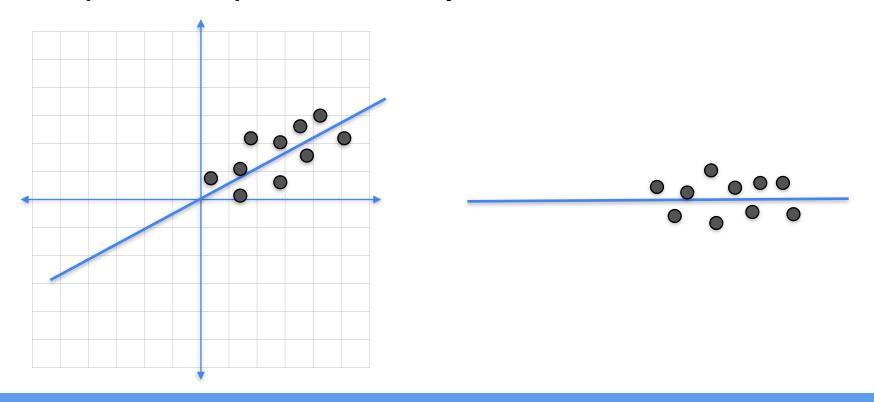


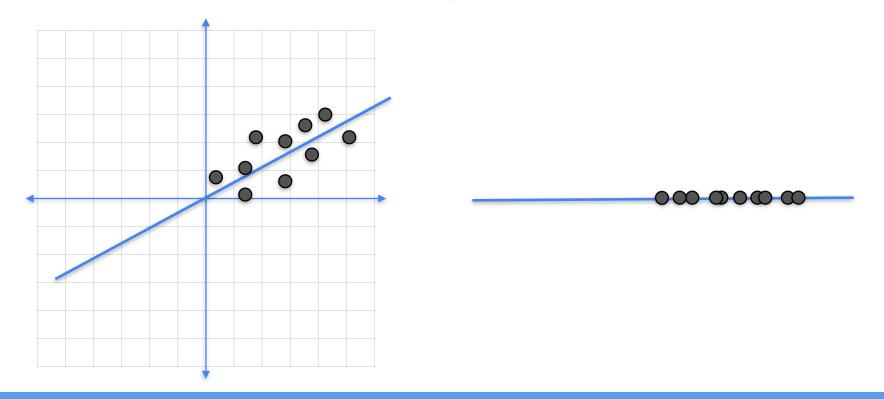


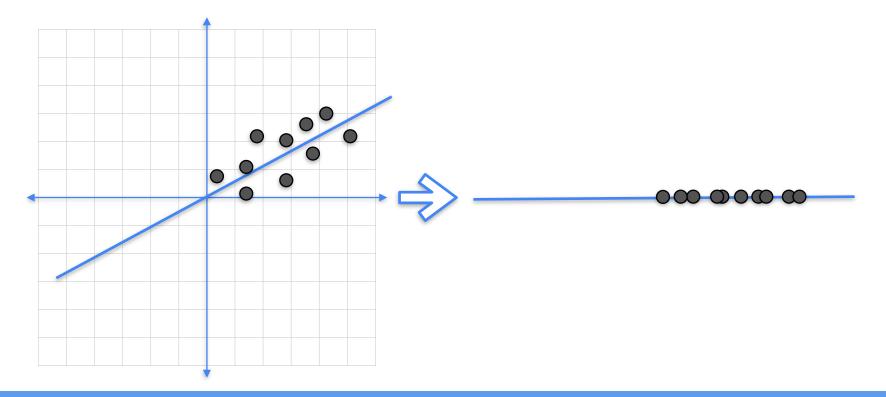


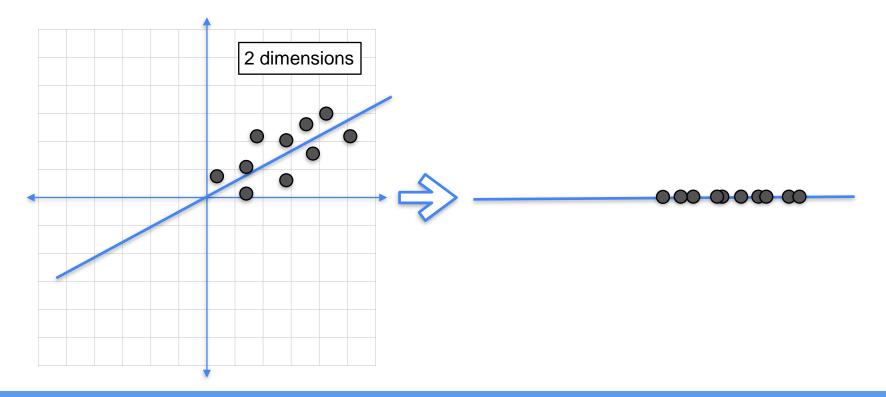


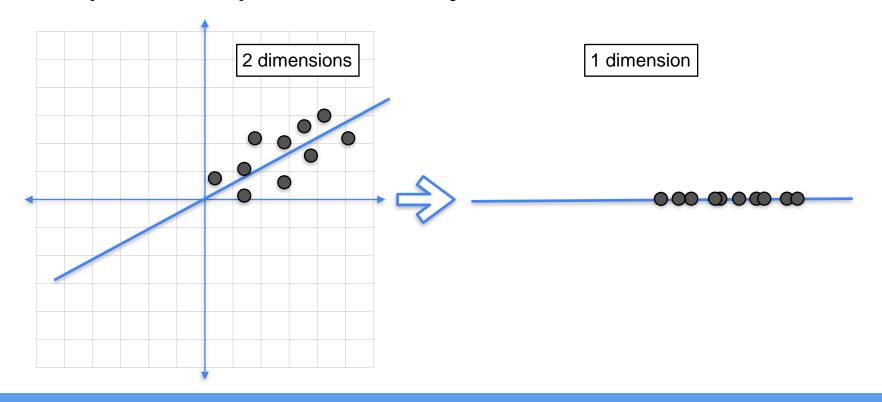


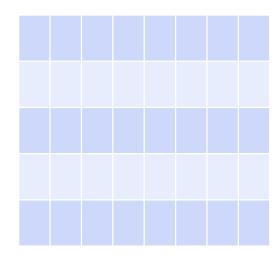


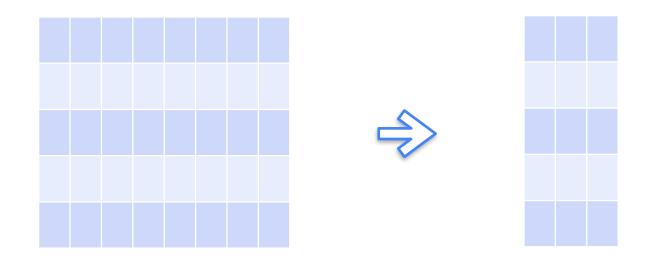












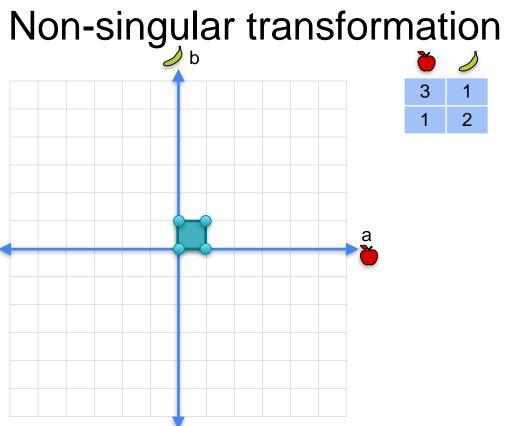
8 dimensions

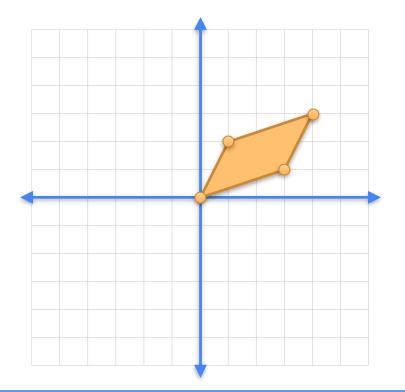




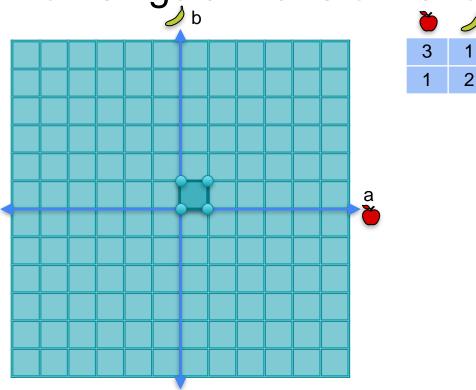
## **Determinants and Eigenvectors**

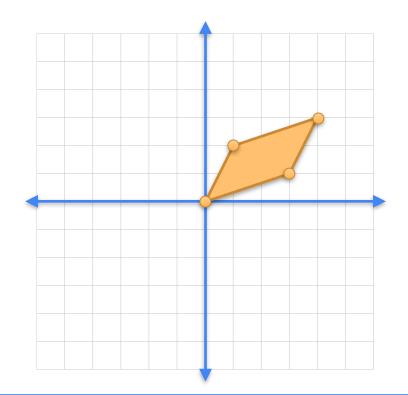
# Singularity and rank of linear transformations

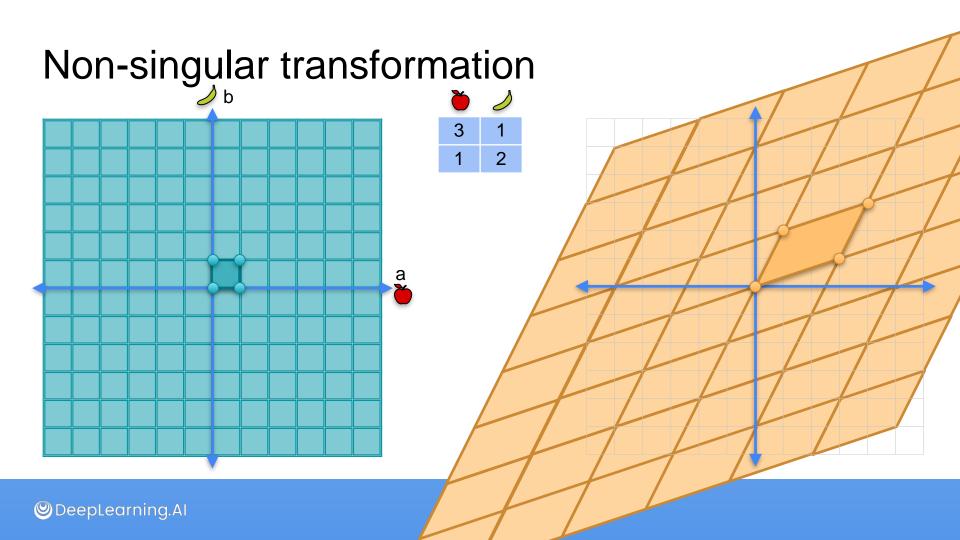


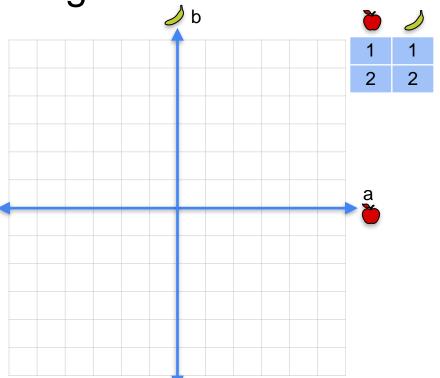


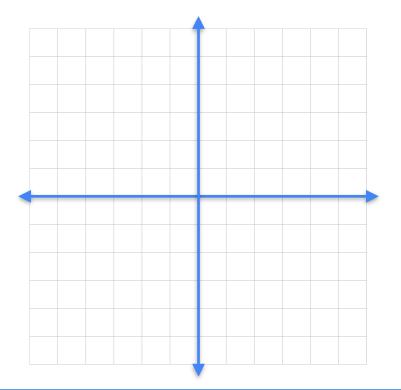
# Non-singular transformation

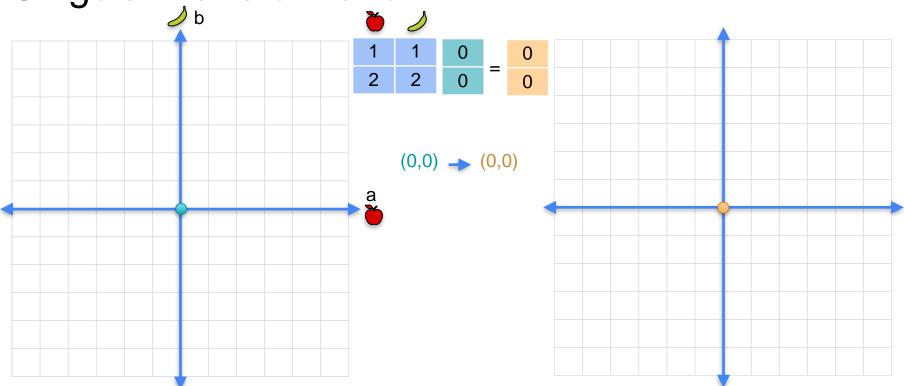


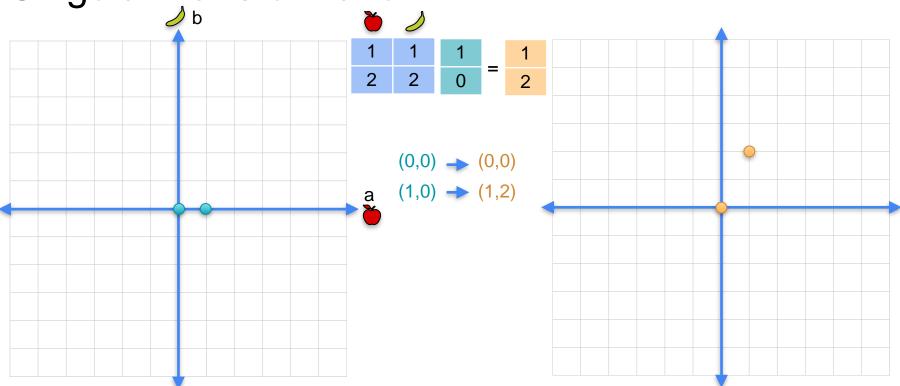


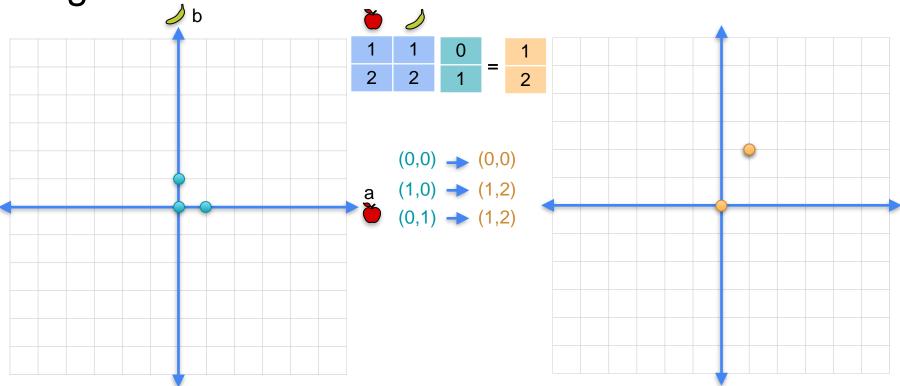


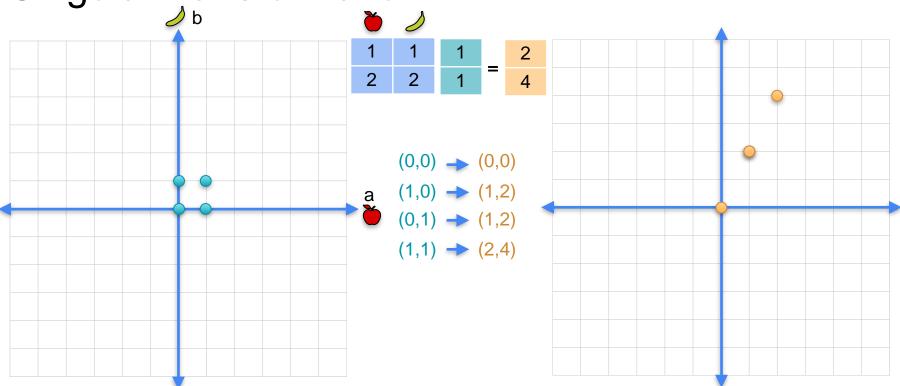


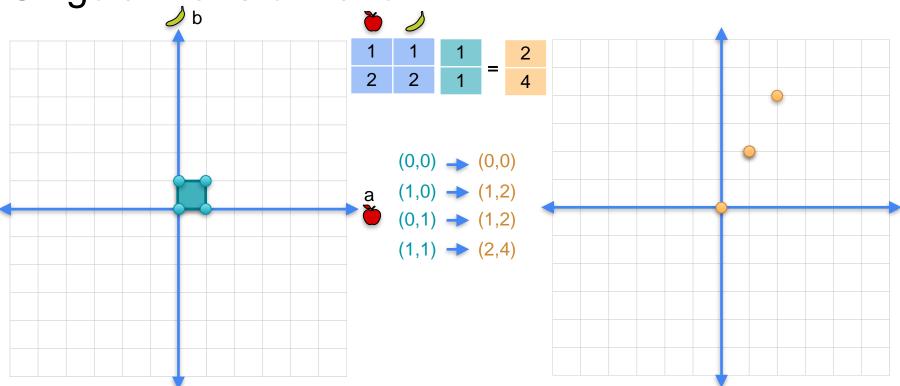


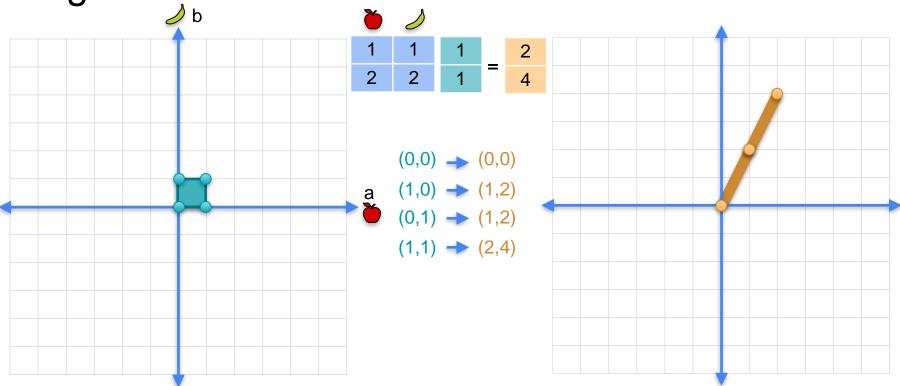


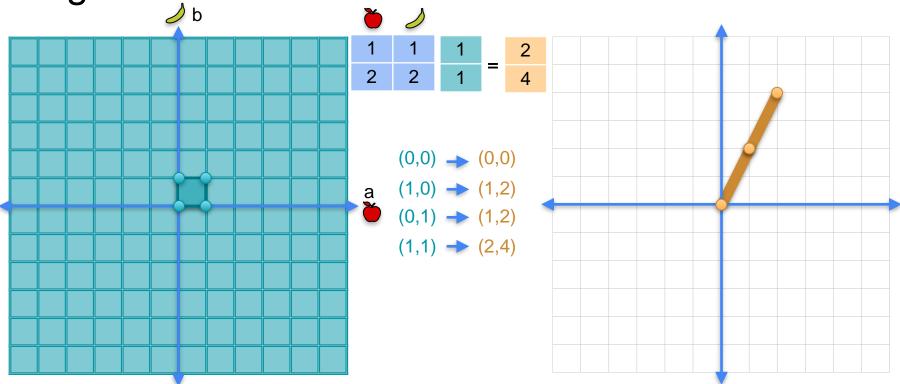


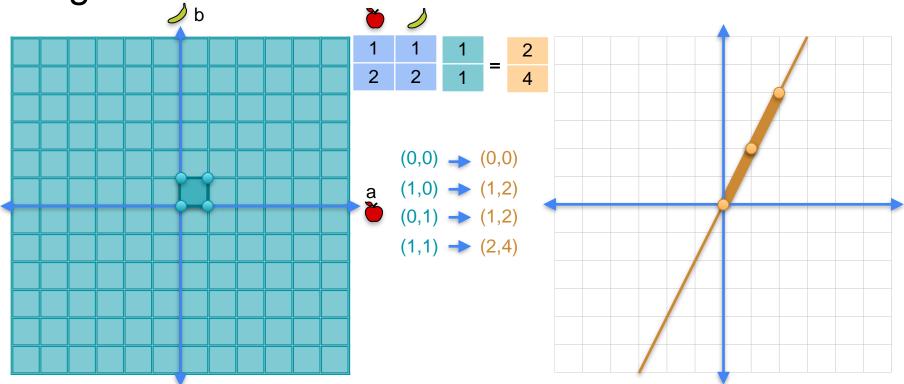


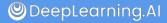


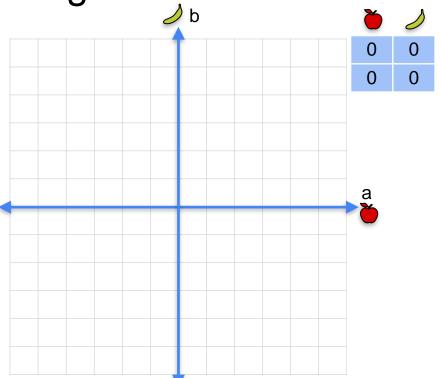


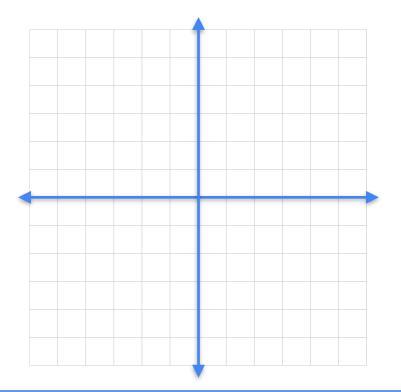


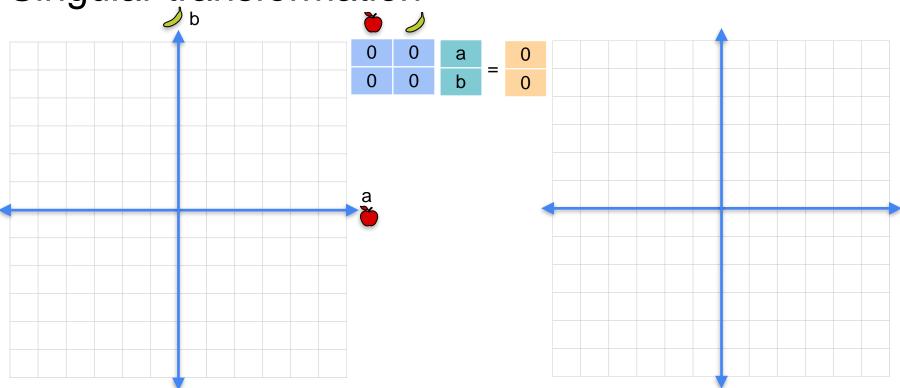


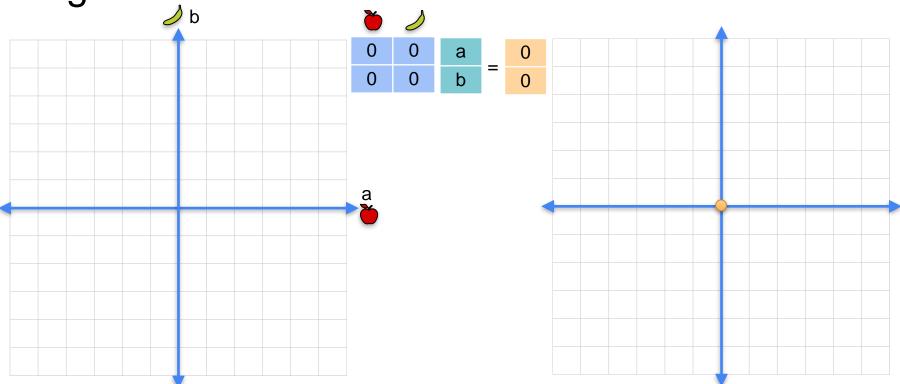


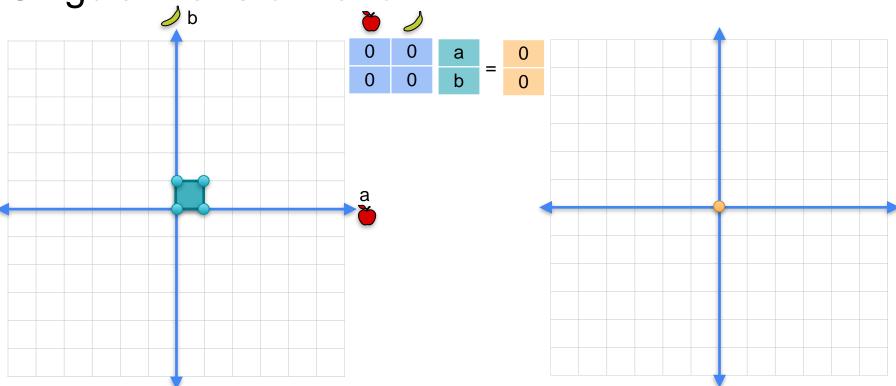


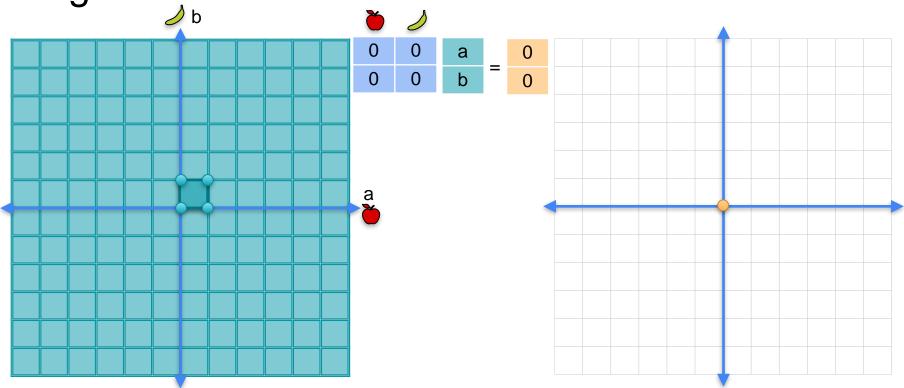






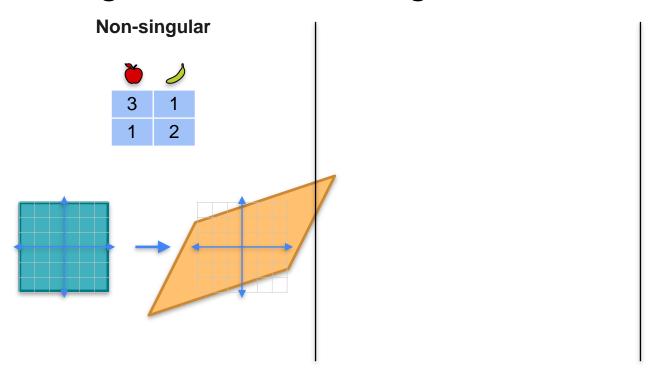




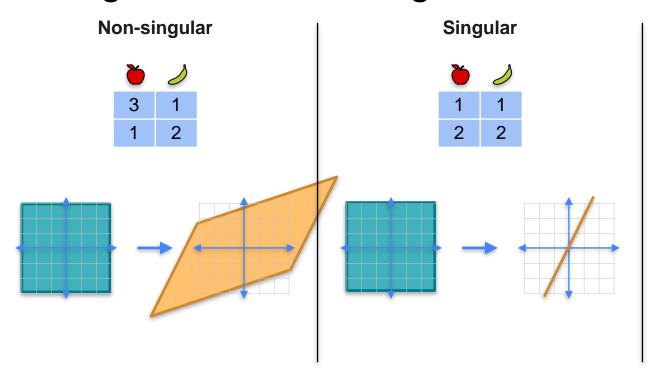


# Singular and non-singular transformations

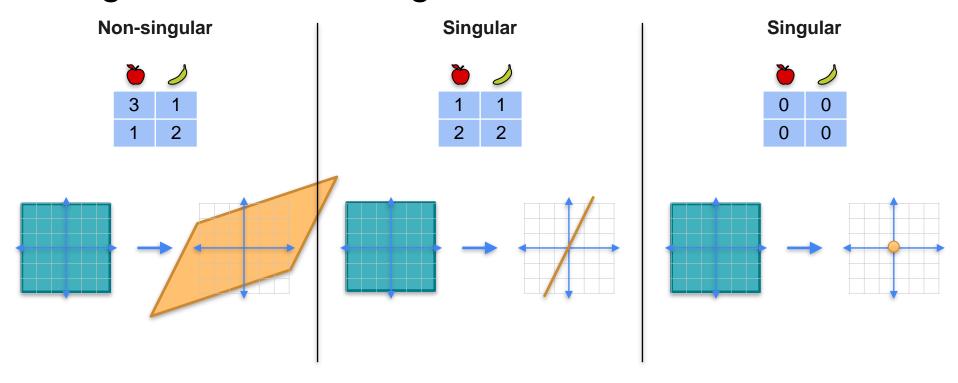
# Singular and non-singular transformations

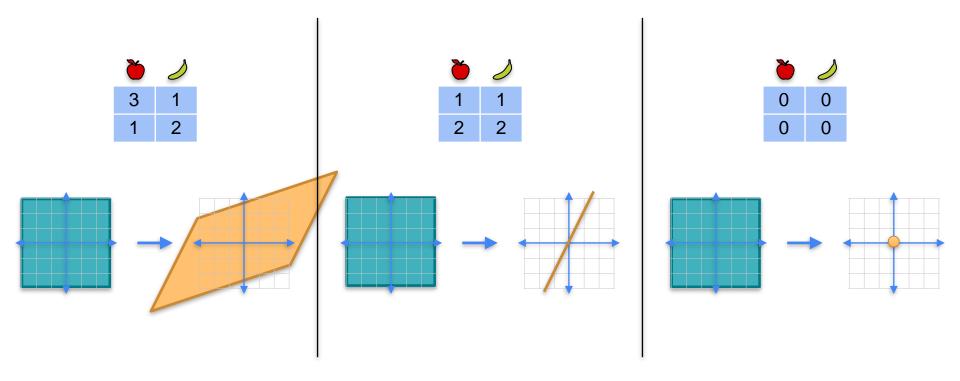


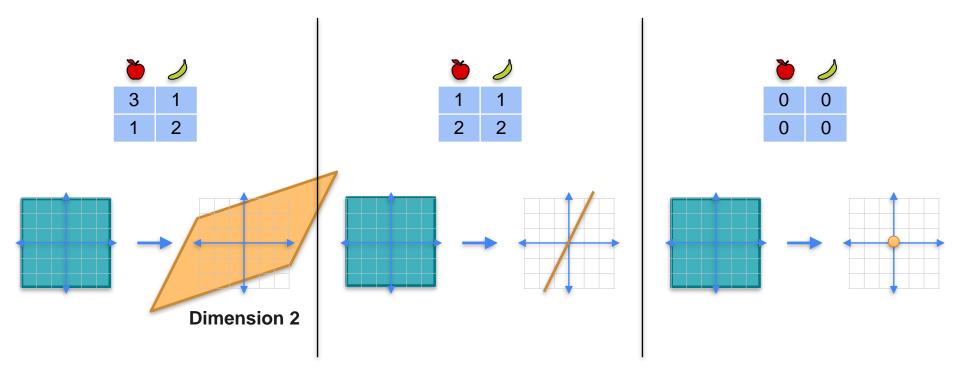
# Singular and non-singular transformations

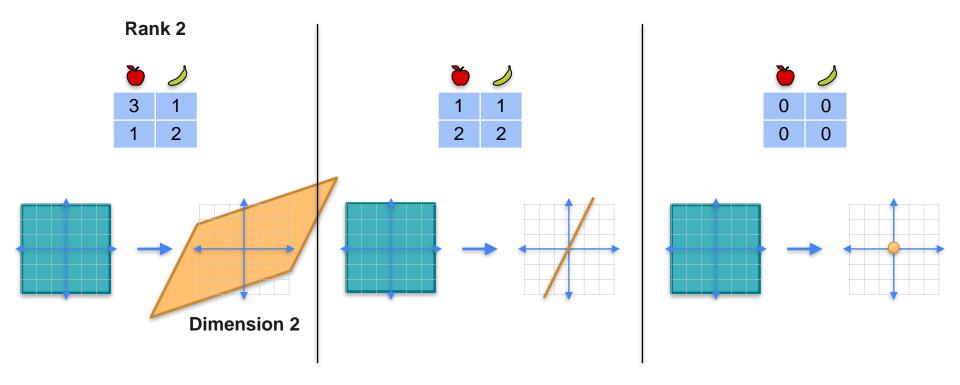


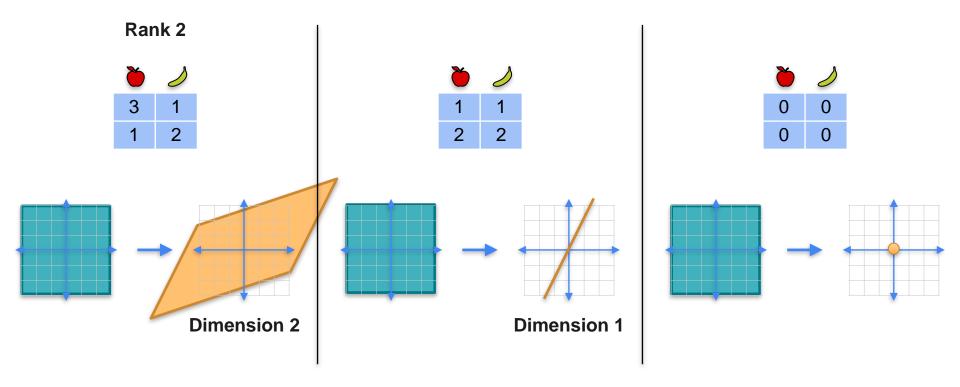
## Singular and non-singular transformations

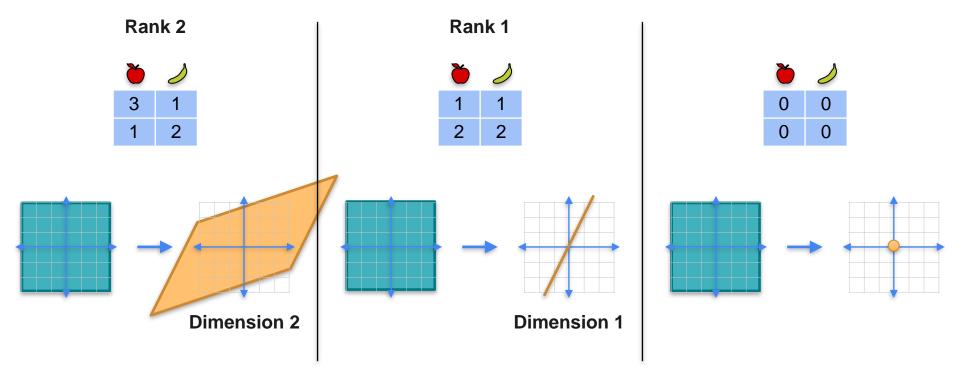


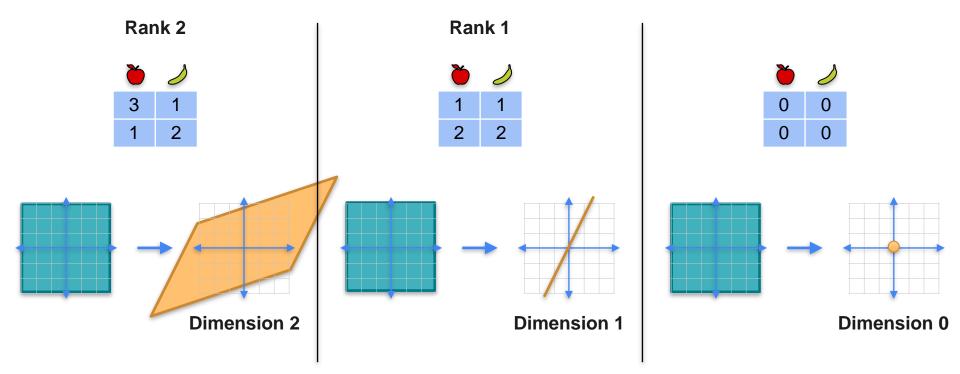


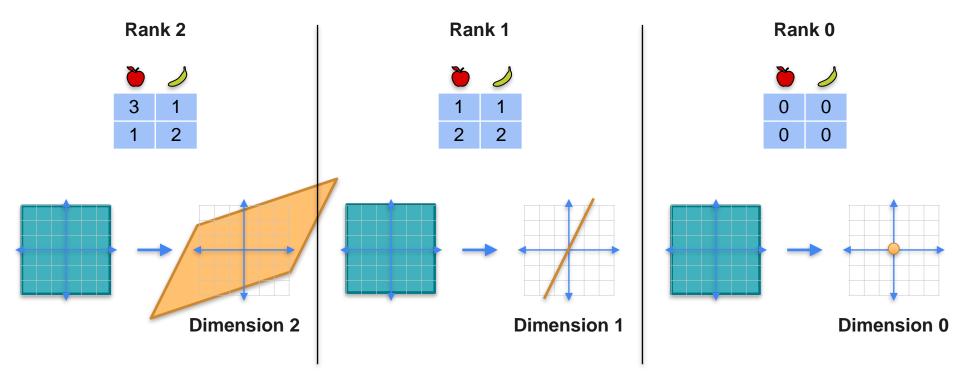






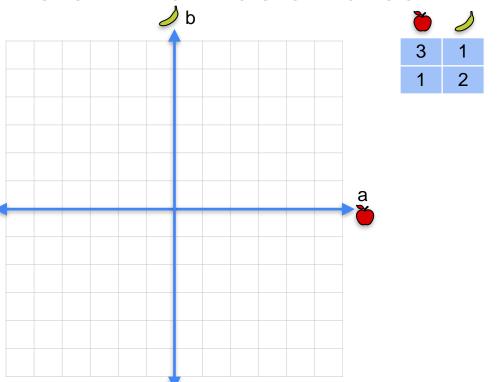


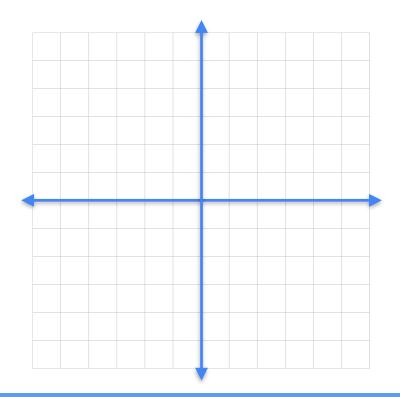


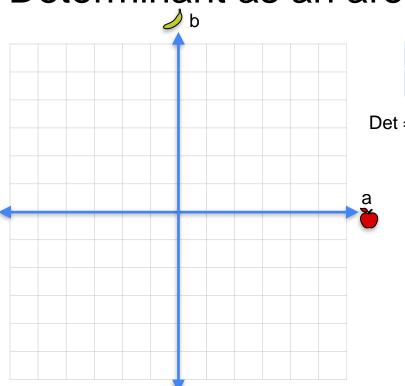




## **Determinants and Eigenvectors**



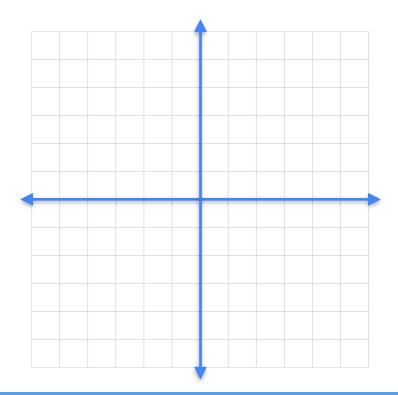


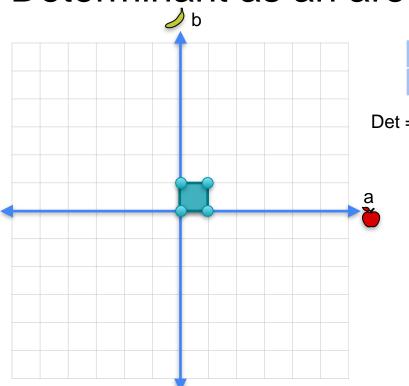




$$Det = 3 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1$$

$$Det = 5$$

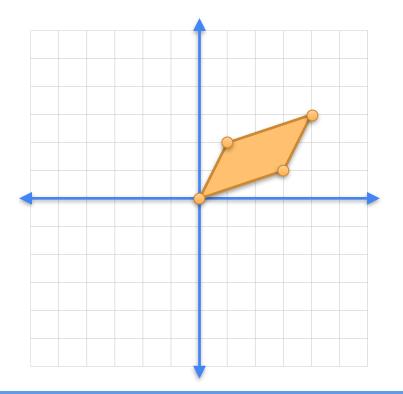


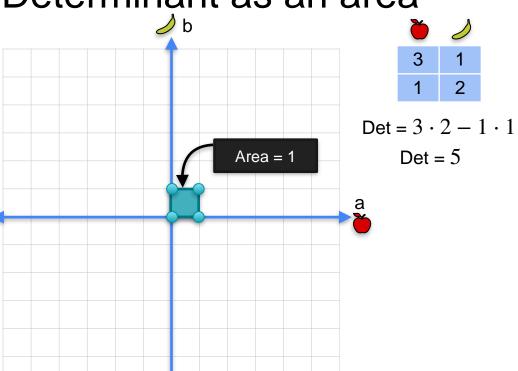


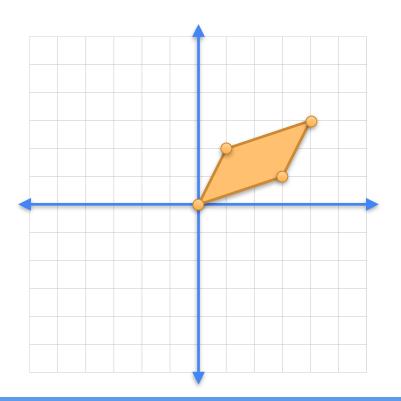


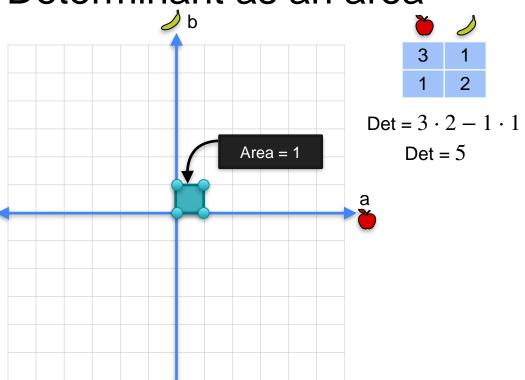
$$Det = 3 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1$$

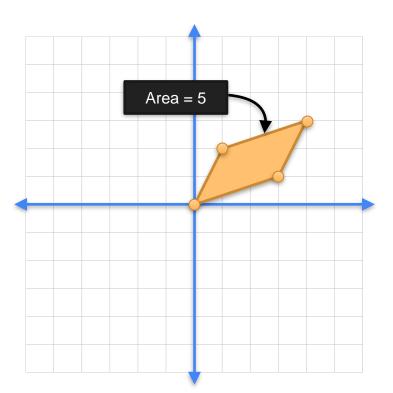
$$Det = 5$$

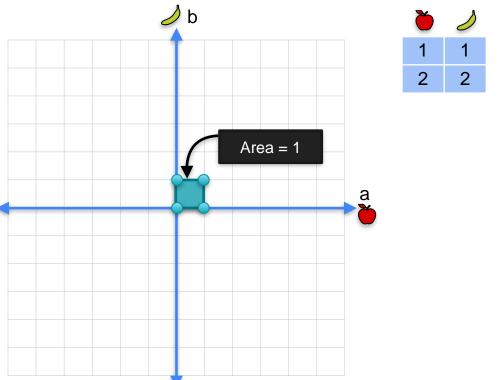


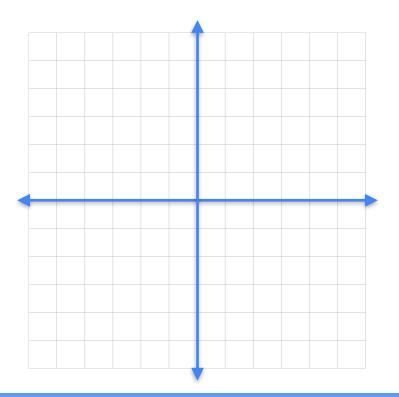


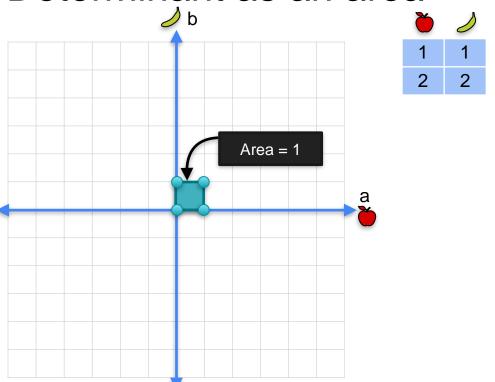


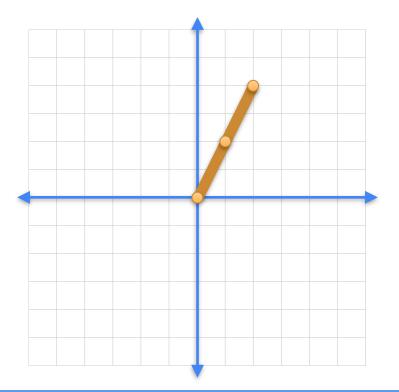


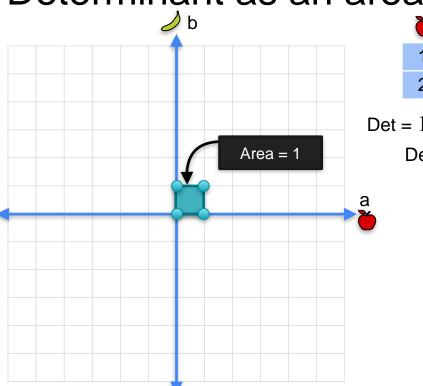






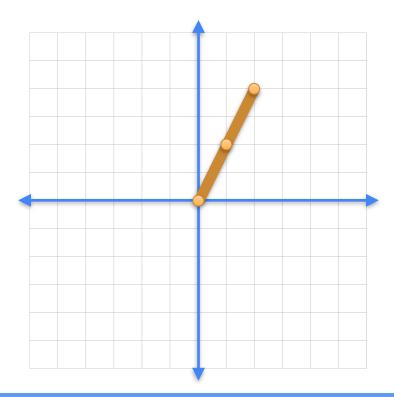


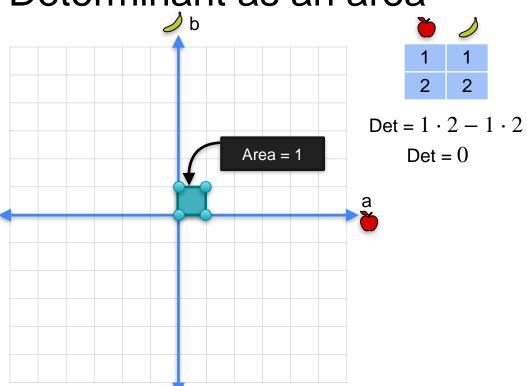


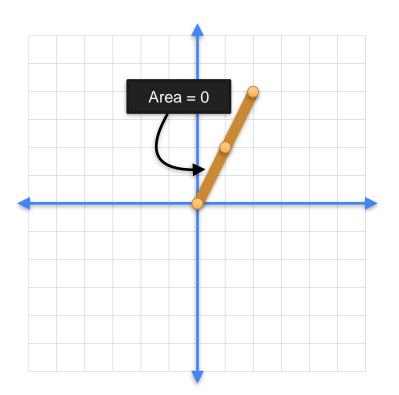


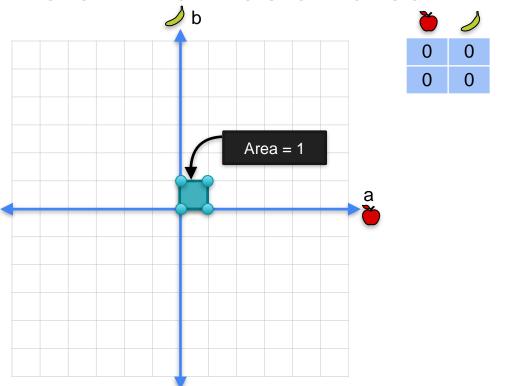


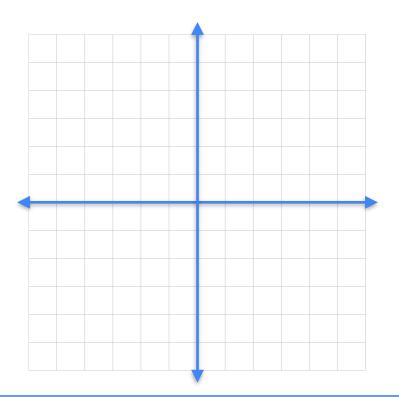
$$Det = 1 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 2$$
$$Det = 0$$

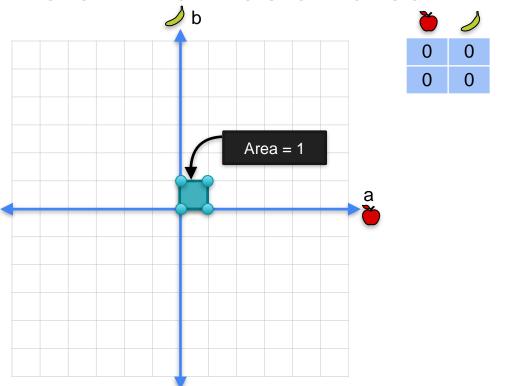


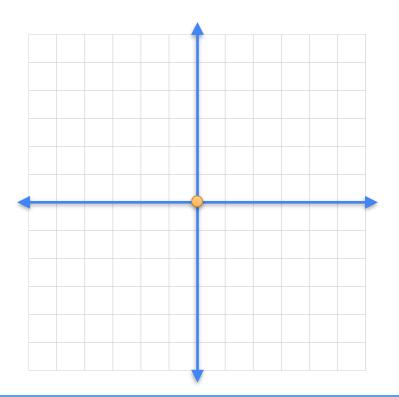


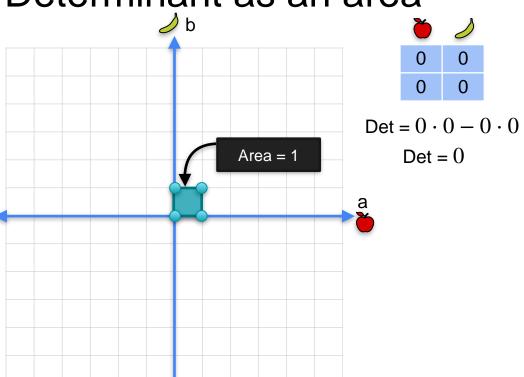


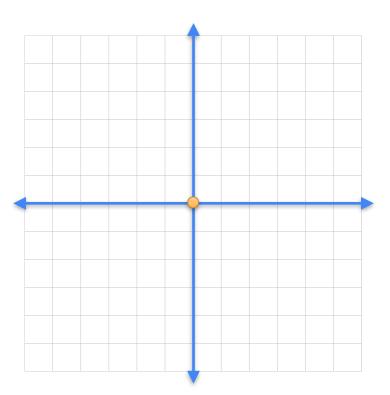


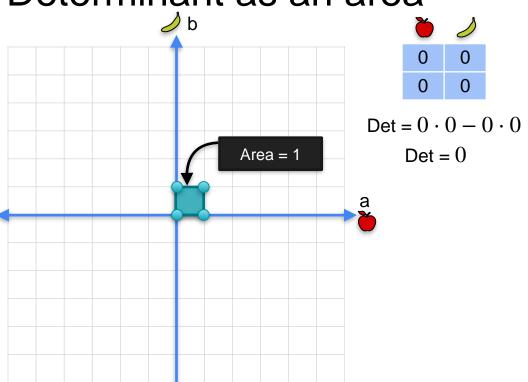


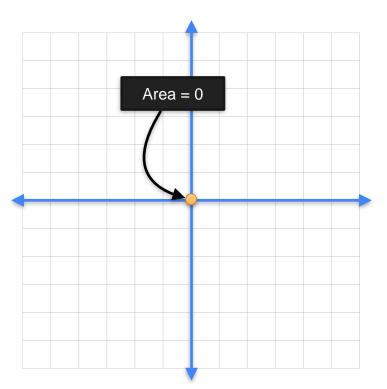




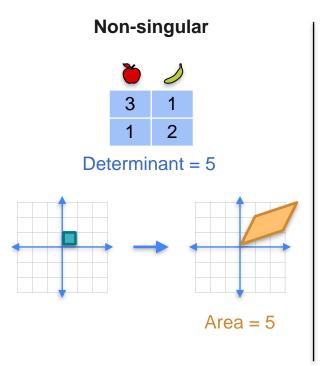


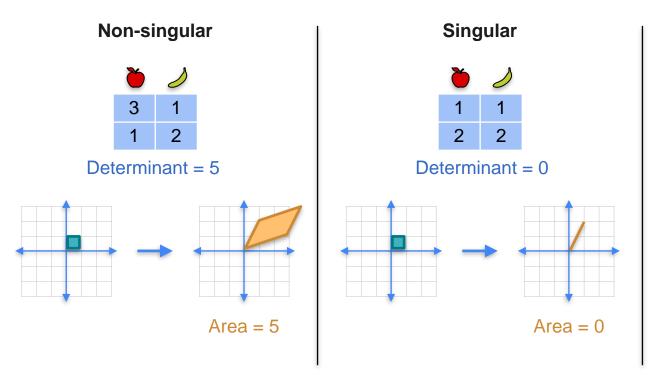


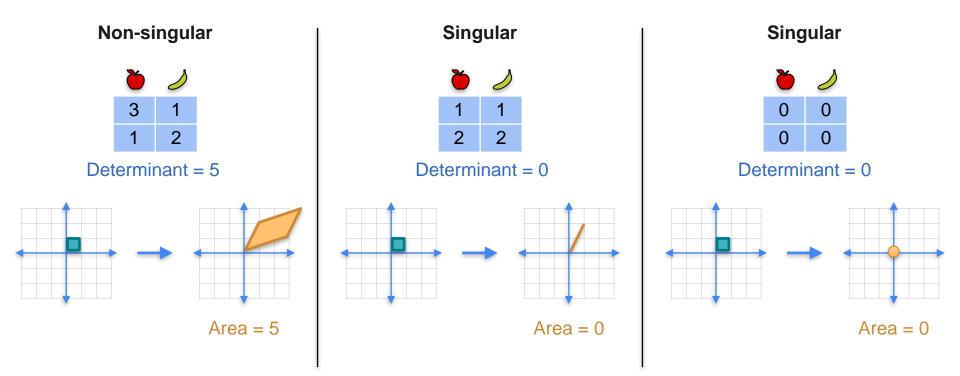












# Negative determinants?





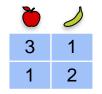
## Negative determinants?

	1
3	1
1	2

$$Det = 3 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1$$
$$Det = 5$$



## Negative determinants?

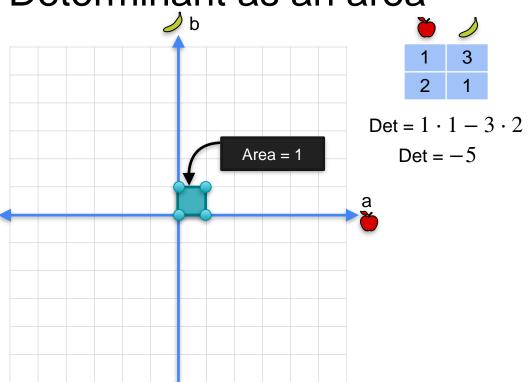


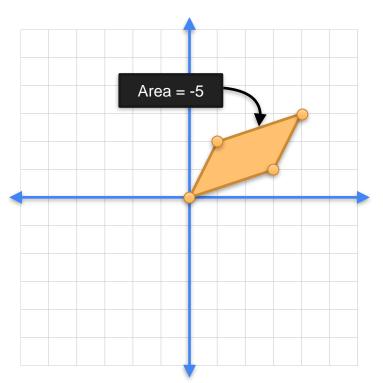
$$Det = 3 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1$$
$$Det = 5$$

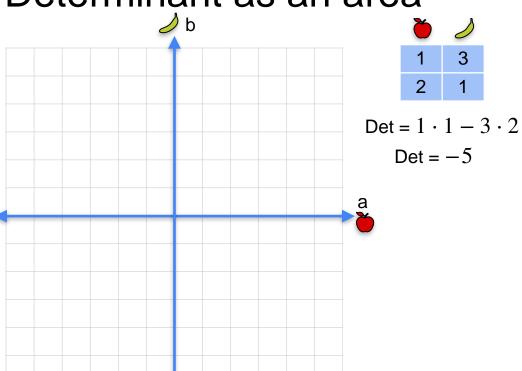


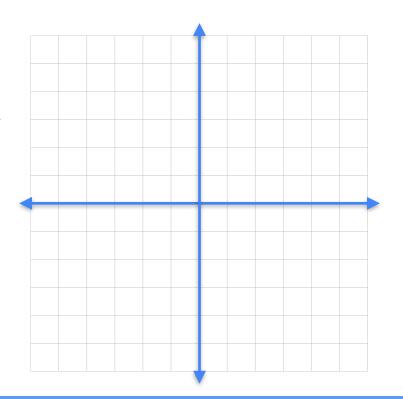
$$Det = 1 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 2$$

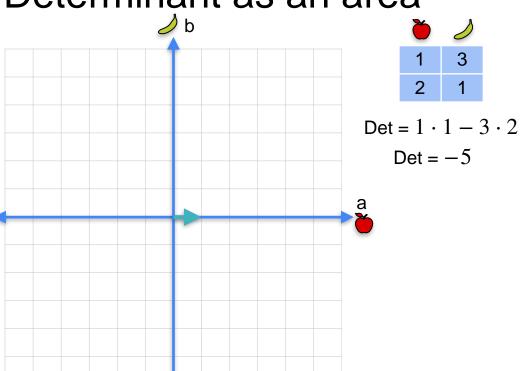
$$Det = -5$$

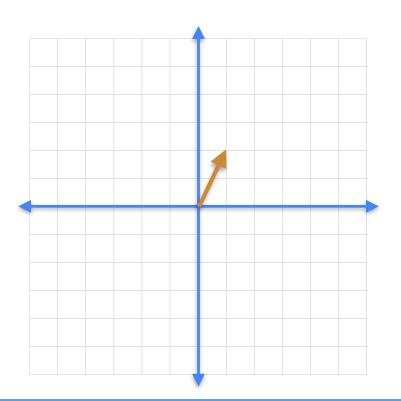


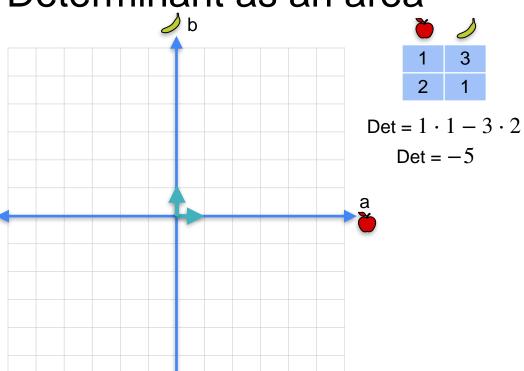


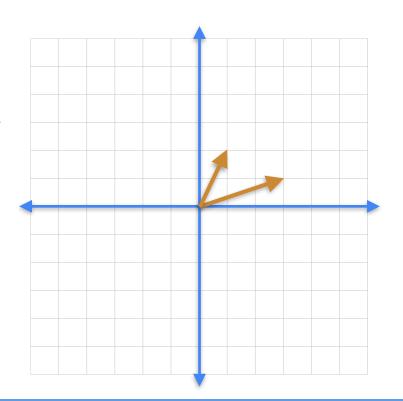


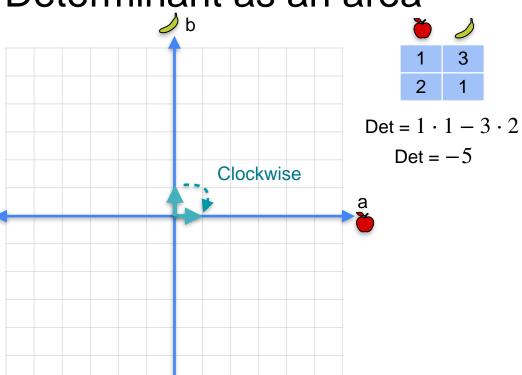


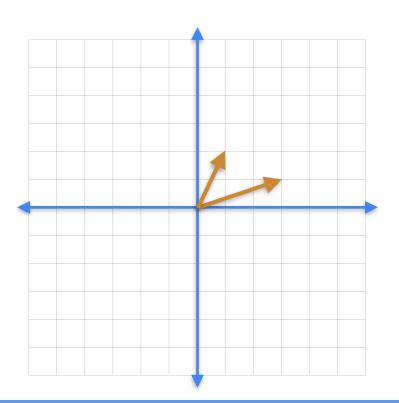




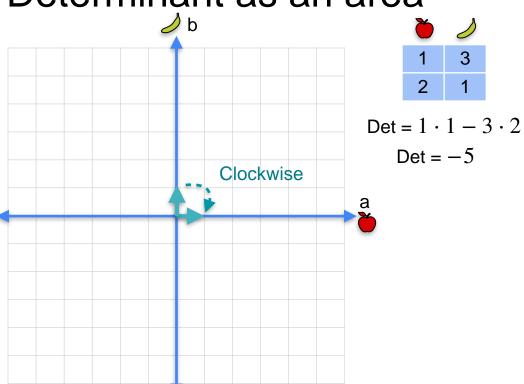


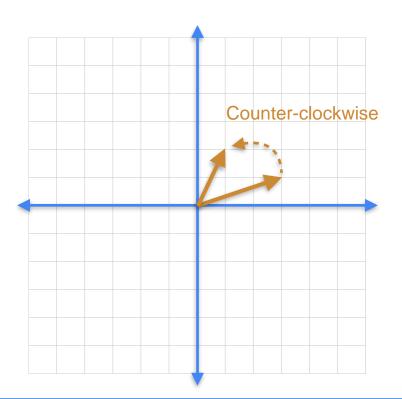




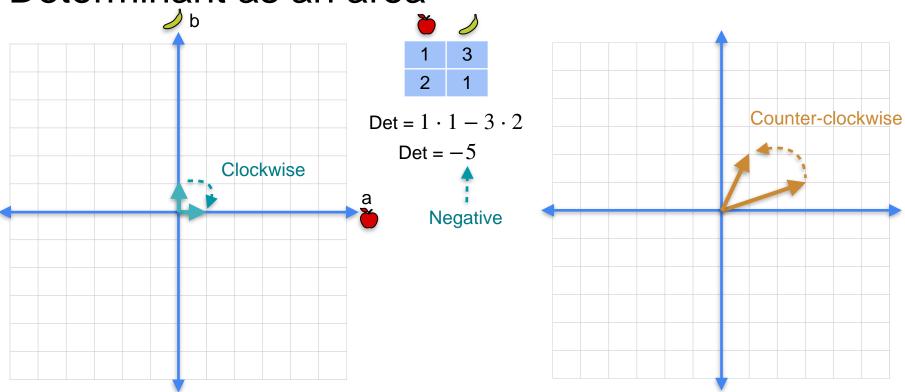


#### Determinant as an area





#### Determinant as an area





#### **Determinants and Eigenvectors**

312

5212

16 8 7 6

3	1
1	2

3	1	5	2	_
1	2	1	2	_

$$det = 5$$

$$3 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1$$

3	1
1	2

$$det = 5$$
  $det = 8$ 

$$det = 8$$

$$3 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1$$

$$3 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1$$
  $5 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 1$ 

3	1
1	2

$$det = 5$$

$$det = 8$$

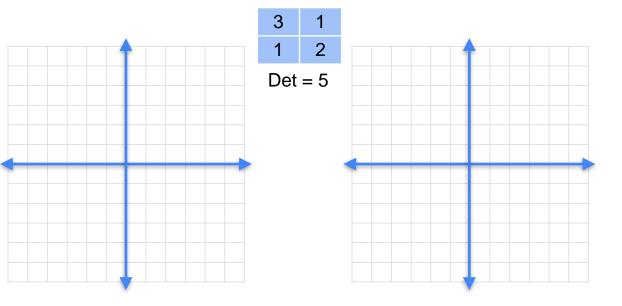
$$det = 5$$
  $det = 8$   $det = 40$ 

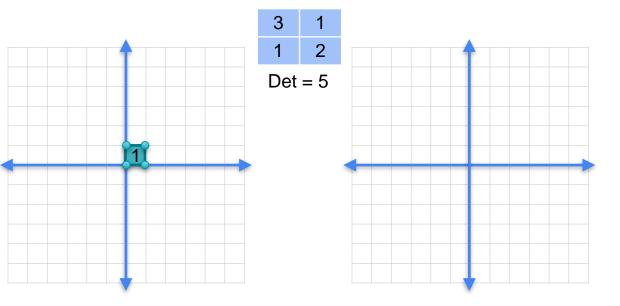
$$3 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1$$

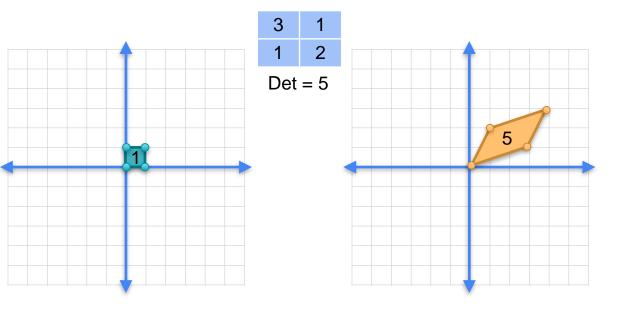
$$3 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1$$
  $5 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 1$   $16 \cdot 6 - 8 \cdot 7$ 

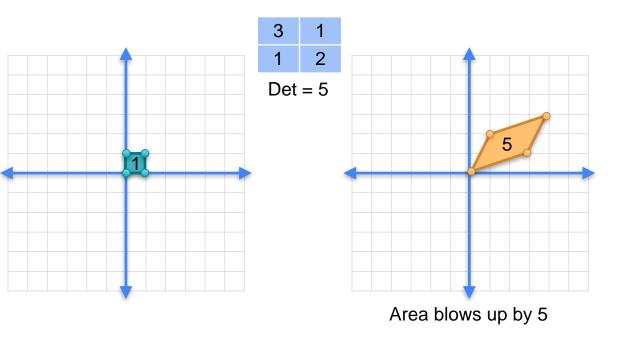
$$16 \cdot 6 - 8 \cdot 7$$

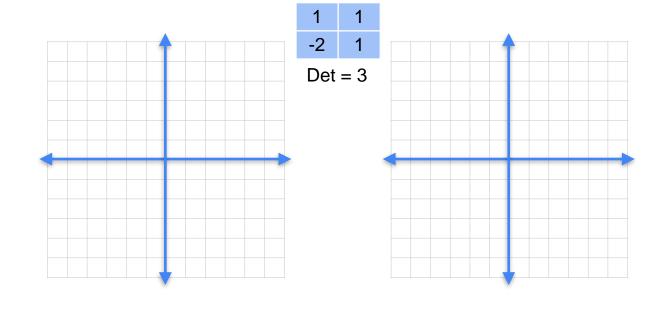
$$det(AB) = det(A) det(B)$$

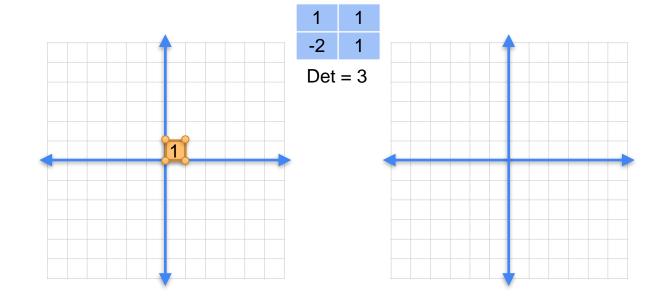


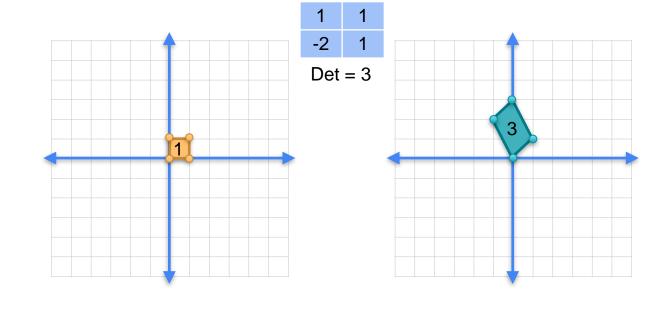


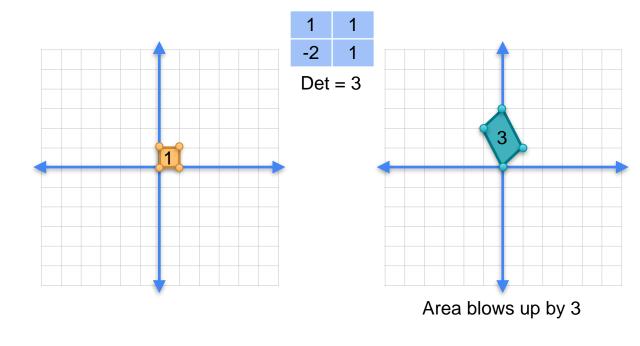


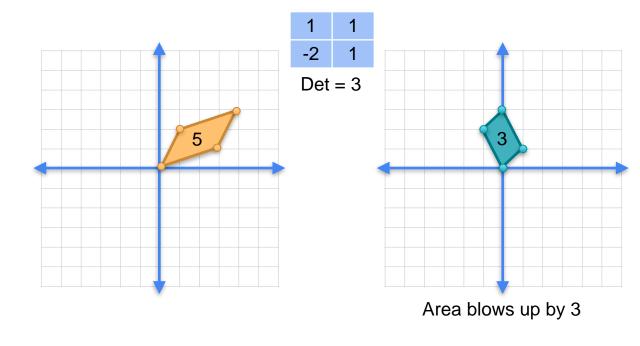


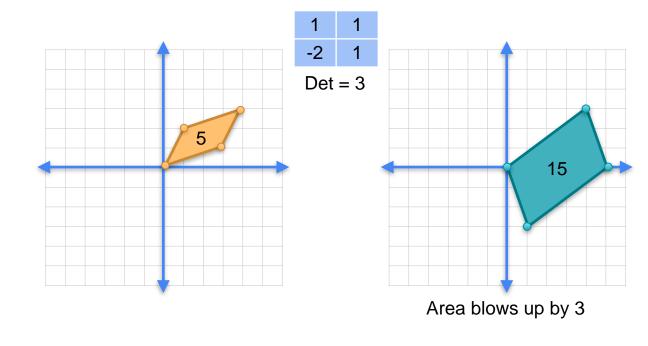


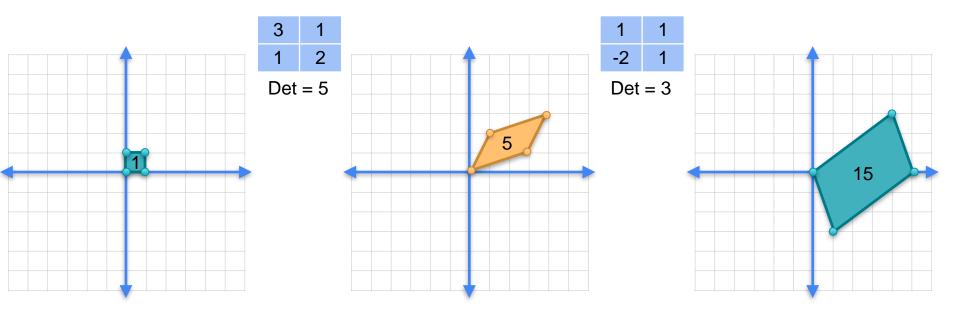


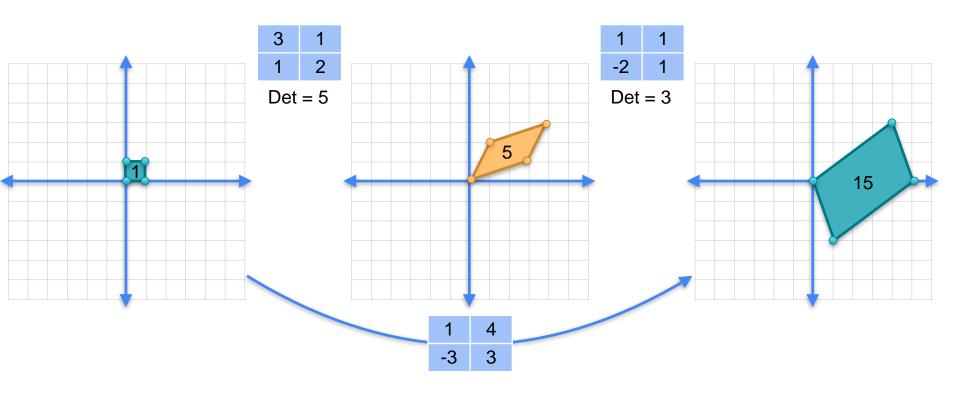


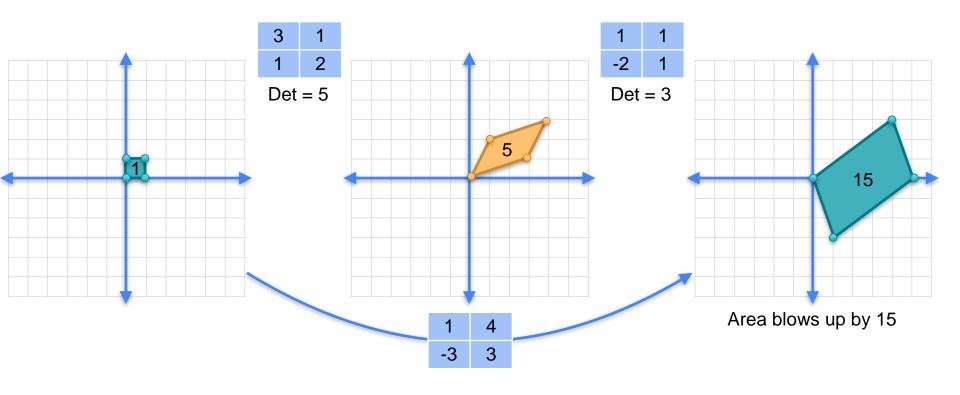


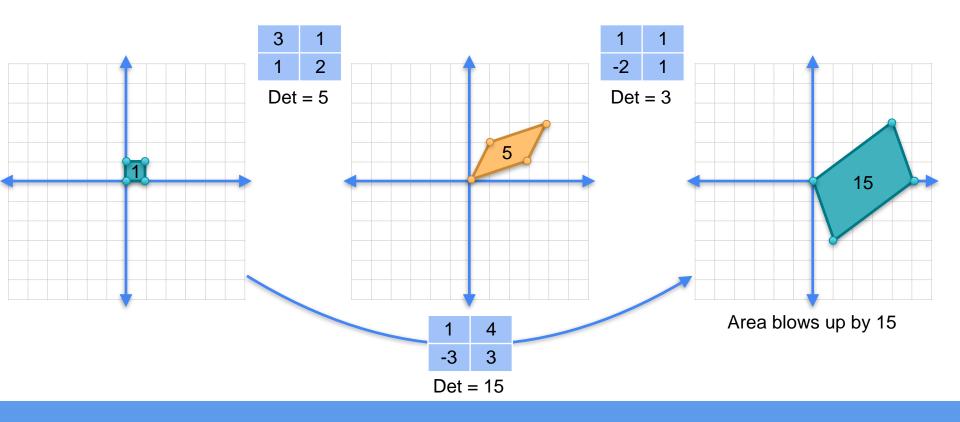












#### Quiz

- The product of a singular and a non-singular matrix (in any order) is:
  - Singular
  - Non-singular
  - Could be either one

#### Solution

If A is non-singular and B is singular, then det(AB) = det(A) x det(B) =
 0, since det(B) = 0. Therefore det(AB) = 0, so AB is singular.



5

5 · 0

$$5 \cdot 0 = 0$$

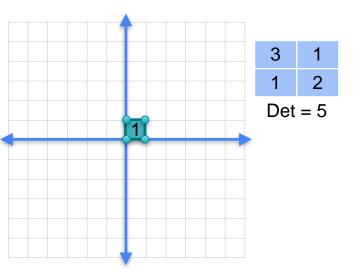
### When one factor is singular...

Non-singular		r	Sing	jular	Singular			
	3	1		1	2	_	4	8
	1	2		1	2	=	3	6
Det = 5			Det = 0			Det = 0		

$$Det = 5$$

$$Det = 0$$

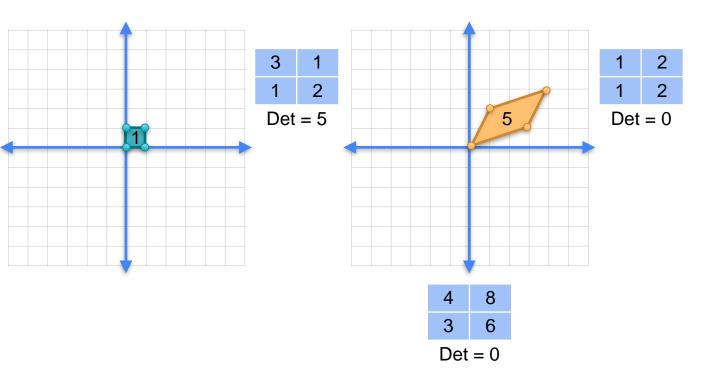
$$Det = 0$$

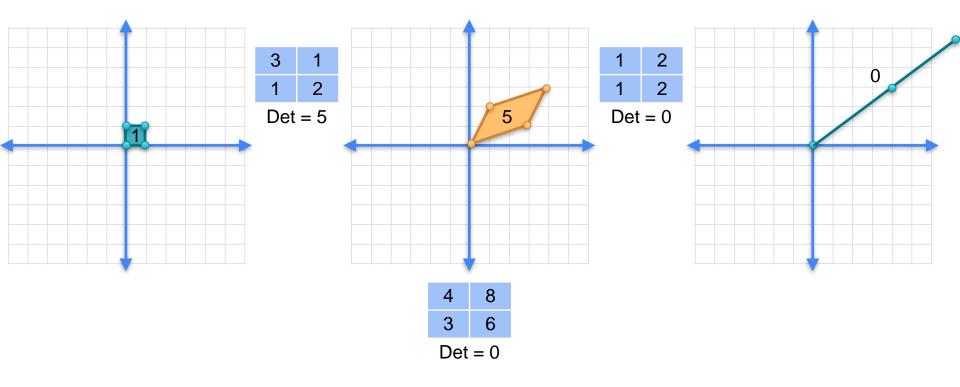


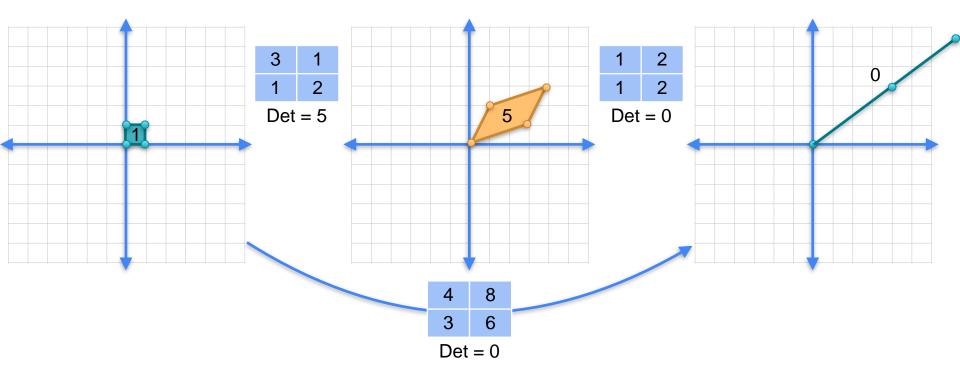
1	2
1	2

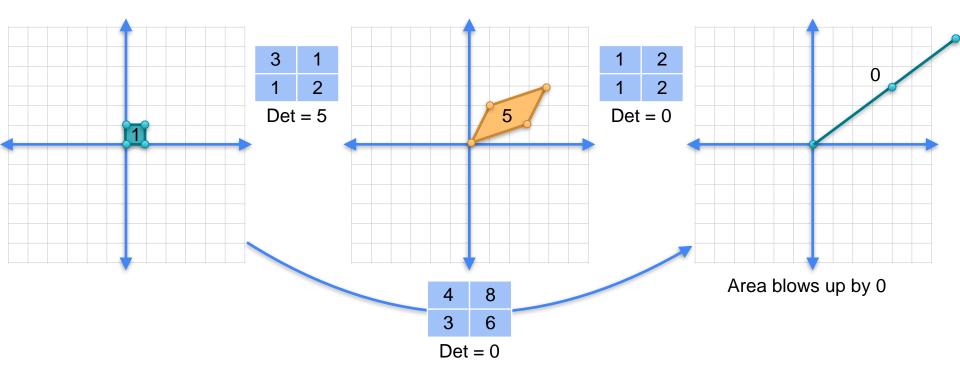
Det = 0

4 8 3 6











#### **Determinants and Eigenvectors**

#### **Determinant of inverse**

## Quiz

• Find the determinants of the following matrices

0.4	-0.2
-0.2	0.6

0.25 -0.25 -0.125 0.625

### Solution

det = 5

$$det = 5$$
  $det = 0.2$ 

$$det = 5$$

$$det = 5$$
  $det = 0.2$ 

$$5^{-1} = 0.2$$

$$det = 5$$

$$det = 0.2$$

$$5^{-1} = 0.2$$

det = 5

det = 0.2

det = 8

$$det = 8$$

$$5^{-1} = 0.2$$

det = 5

$$det = 0.2$$

$$det = 8$$

$$det = 0.125$$

$$5^{-1} = 0.2$$

0

det = 5

det = 0.2

det = 8

det = 0.125

$$5^{-1} = 0.2$$

$$8^{-1} = 0.125$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 1 & 2 \\
 1 & 2 & = & ? & ? \\
 \hline
 ? & ? & ?
 \end{array}$$

$$det = 5$$
  $det = 0.2$ 

$$det = 8$$
  $det =$ 

$$det = 0.125$$

$$5^{-1} = 0.2$$

$$8^{-1} = 0.125$$

det = 0.2

$$det = 5$$

$$det = 8$$

$$det = 0.125$$

$$det = 0$$

$$5^{-1} = 0.2$$

$$8^{-1} = 0.125$$

 1
 2

 1
 2

 =
 ?

 ?
 ?

$$det = 5$$

$$det = 0.2$$

$$det = 8$$
  $det = 0.125$ 

$$det = 0$$

$$det = ???$$

$$5^{-1} = 0.2$$

$$8^{-1} = 0.125$$

$$det = 5$$

$$det = 0.2 \qquad det = 8$$

$$det = 0.125$$

$$det = 0$$
  $det = ???$ 

$$5^{-1} = 0.2$$

$$8^{-1} = 0.125$$

$$0^{-1} = ???$$

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



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

$$det(AB) = det(A) det(B)$$

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

$$det(AB) = det(A) det(B)$$

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

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

 $\det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B)$ 

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

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

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

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

$$det(AB) = det(A) det(B)$$

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

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

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

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

$$\det(AB) = \det(A)\det(B)$$

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

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

$$\downarrow_{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\det(A)}$$

## Determinant of the identity matrix

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = 1 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 0 = 1$$

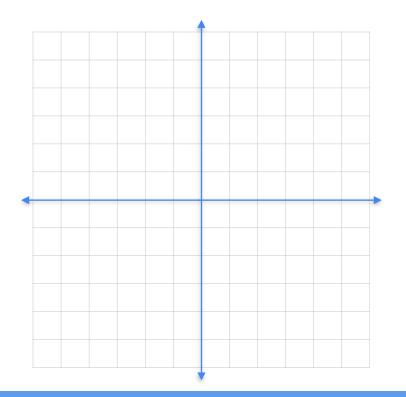
## Determinant of the identity matrix

$$\det \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 \\ \end{array} = 1 \cdot 1 - 0 \cdot 0 = 1$$

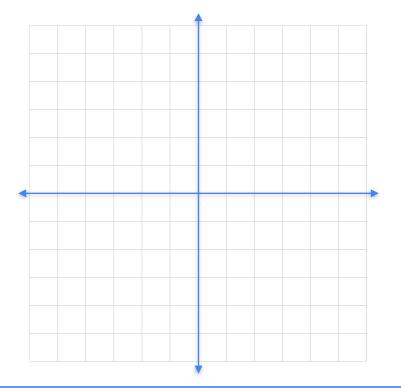
$$det(I) = 1$$

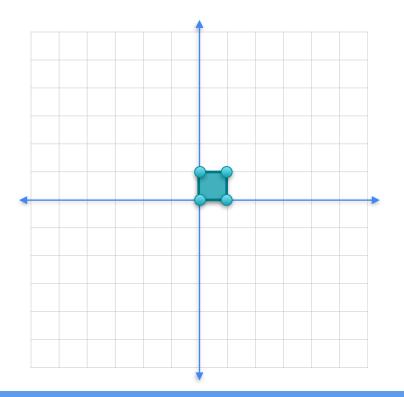


## **Determinants and Eigenvectors**

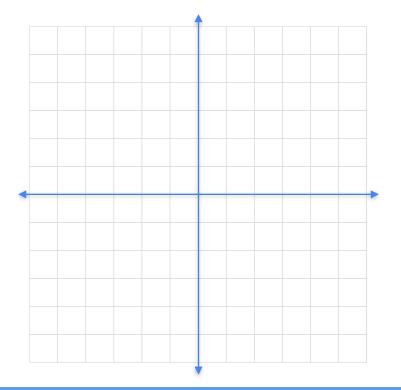


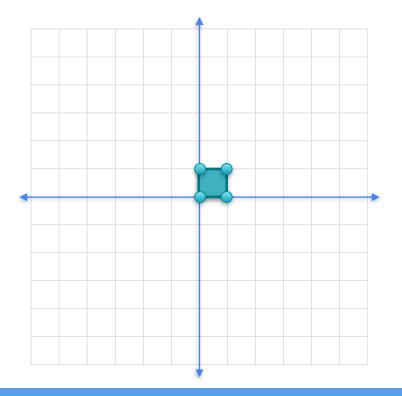
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1	2



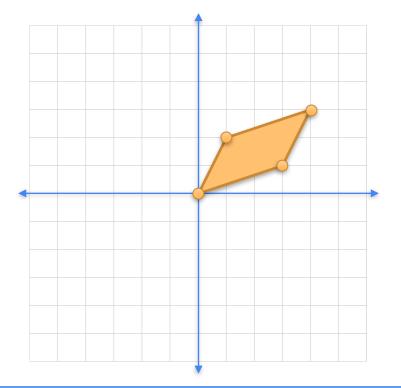


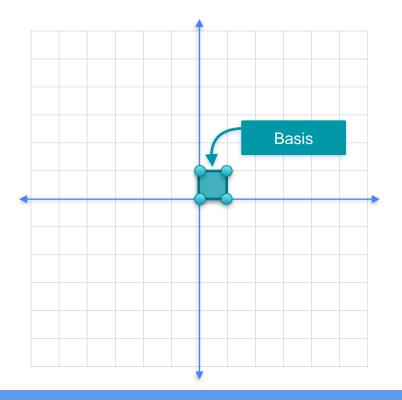
3	1
1	2



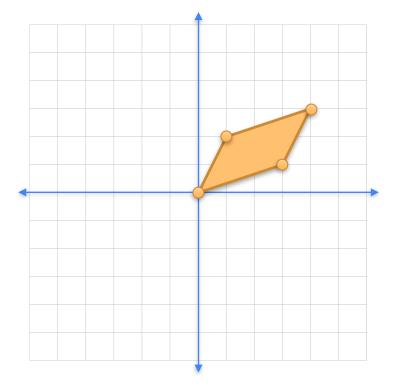


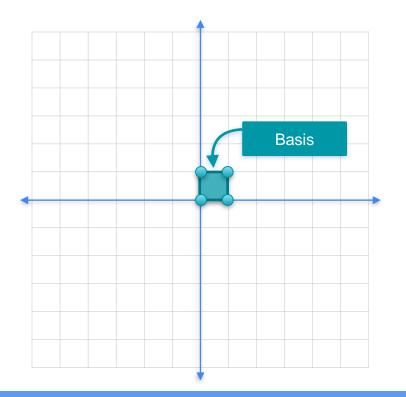
3	1
1	2



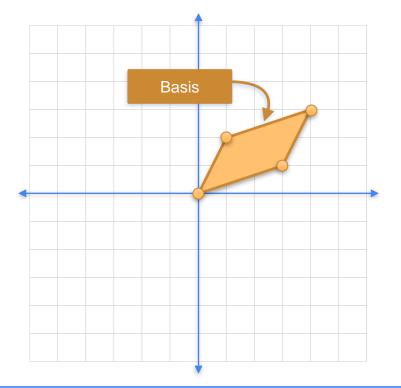


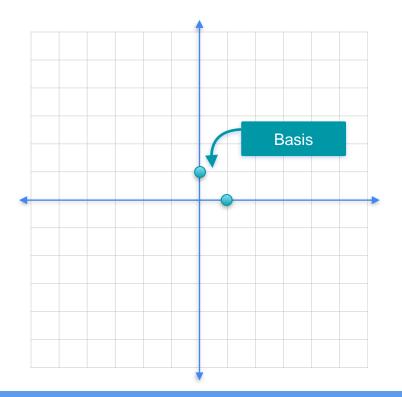
3	1
1	2



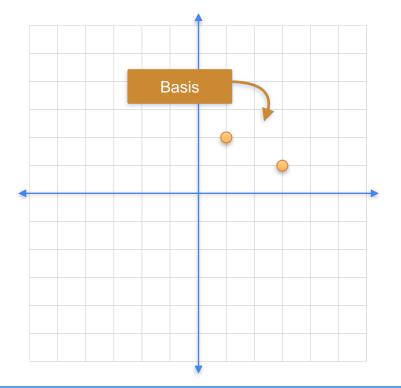


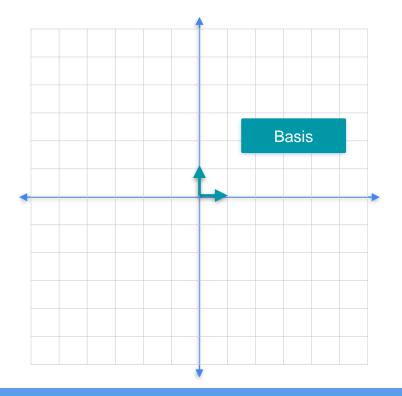
3	1
1	2



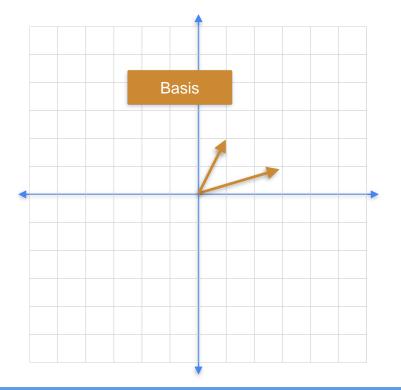


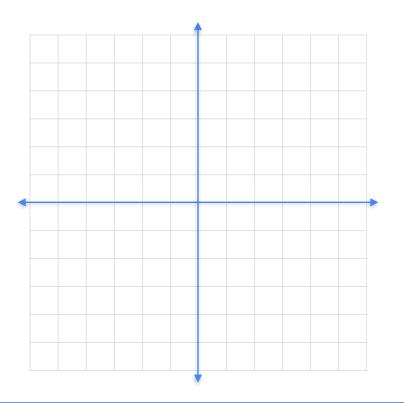
3	1
1	2

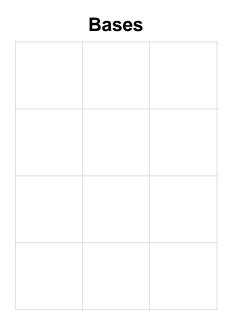


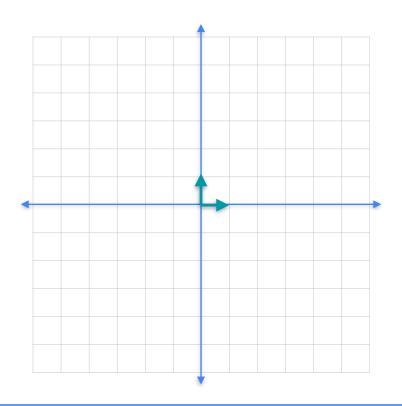


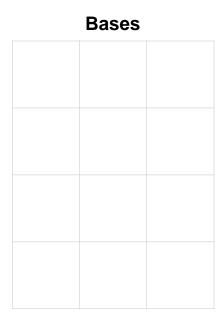
3	1
1	2

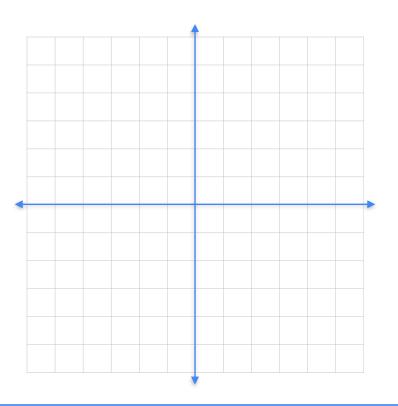


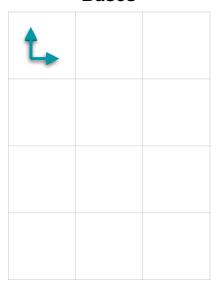


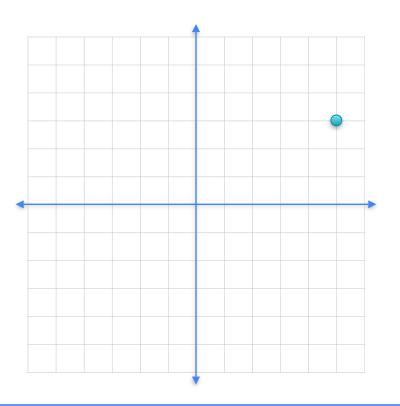


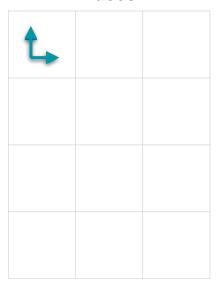


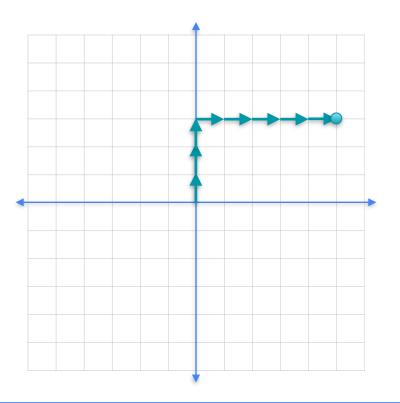


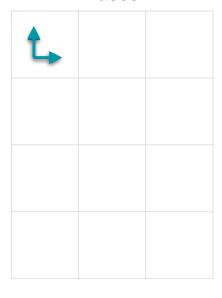


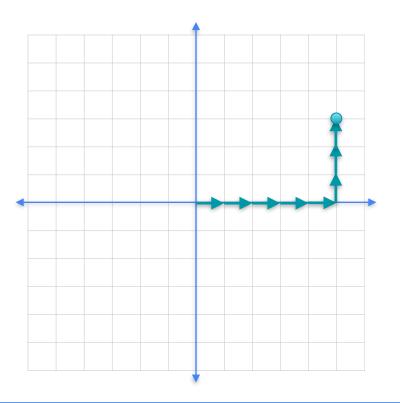


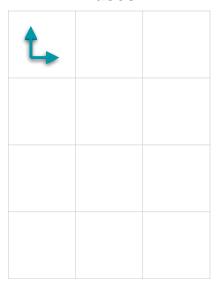


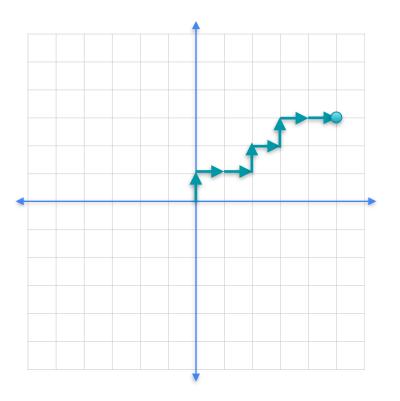


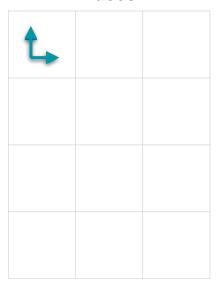


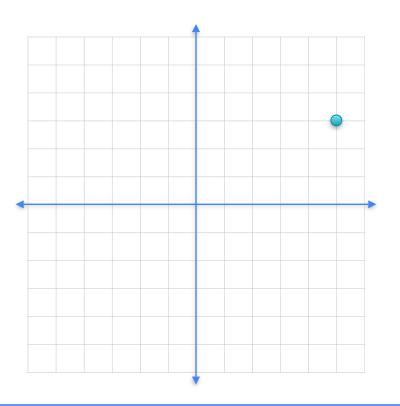


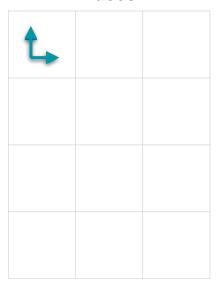


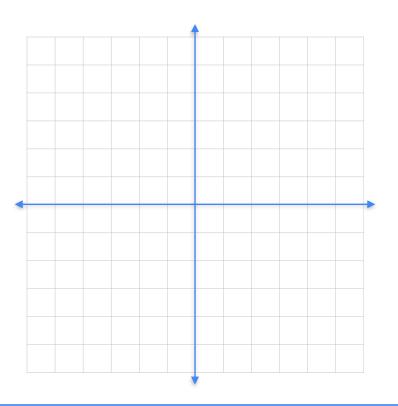


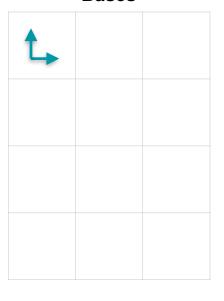


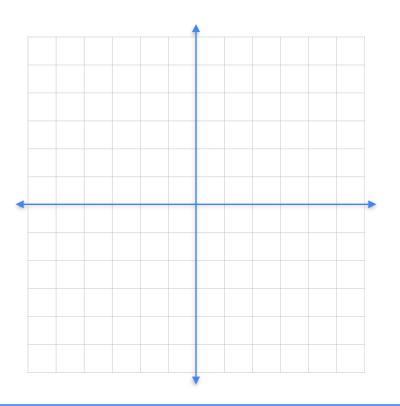


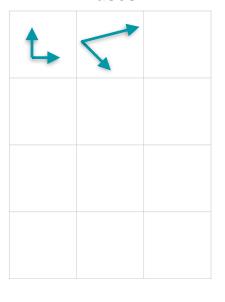


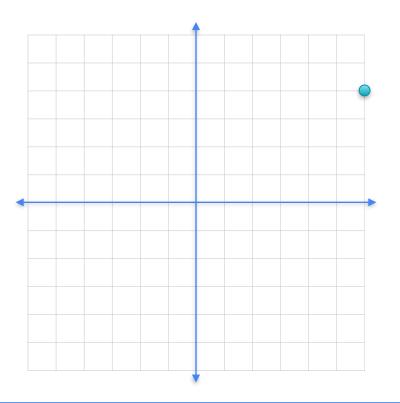


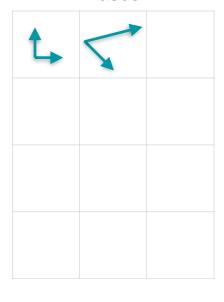


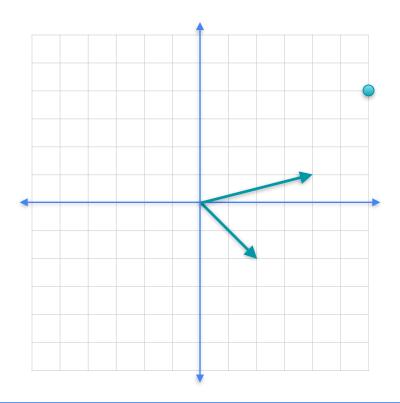


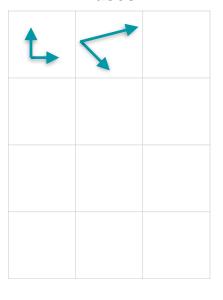


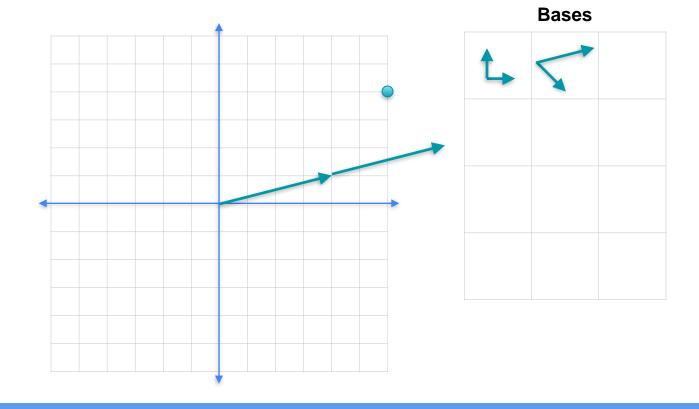


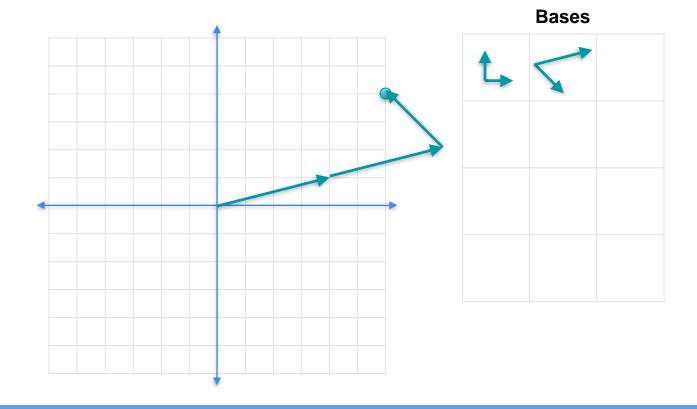


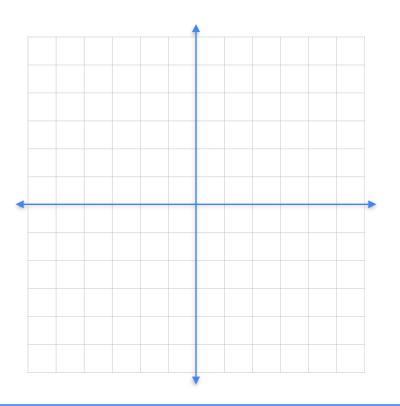


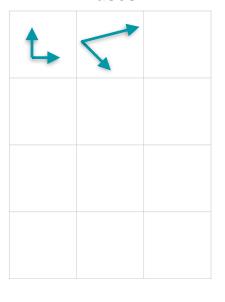


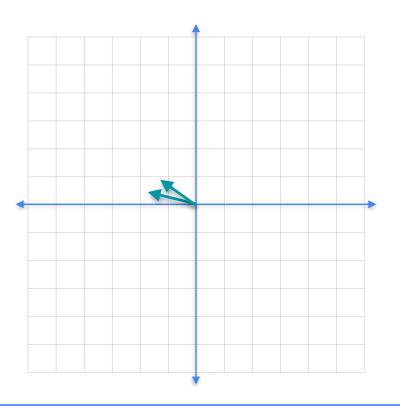


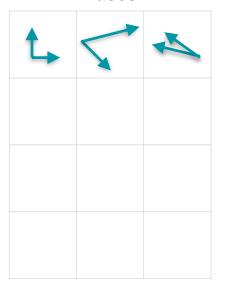


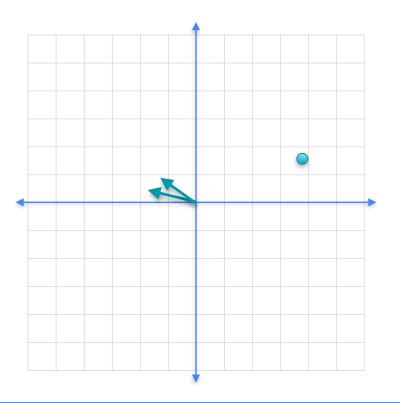


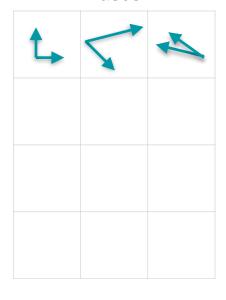


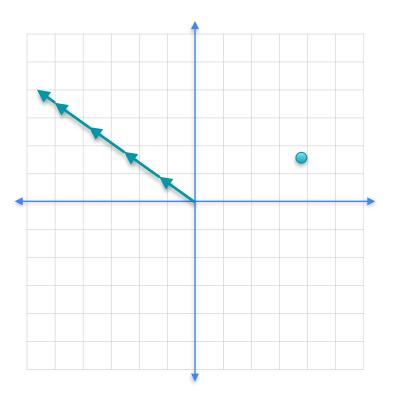


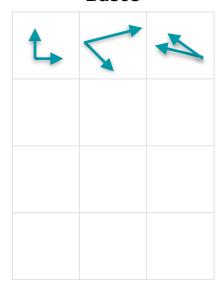


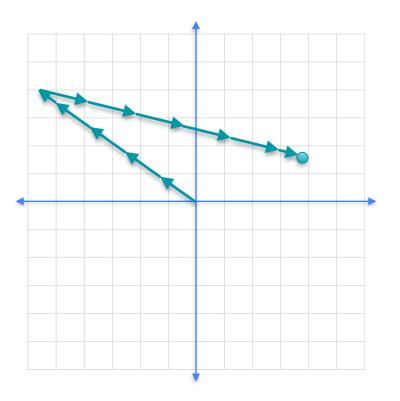


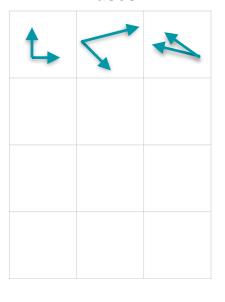


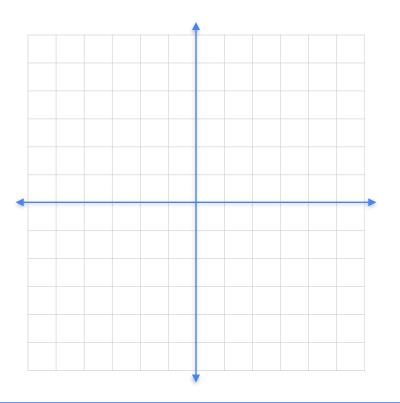


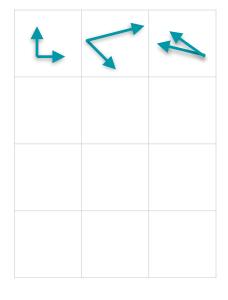


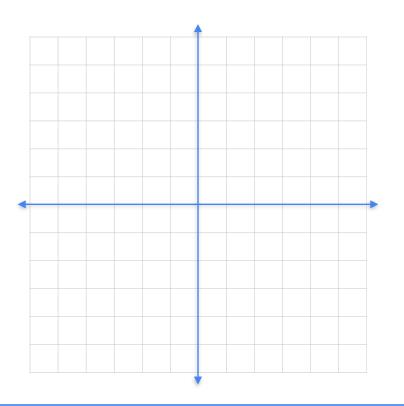


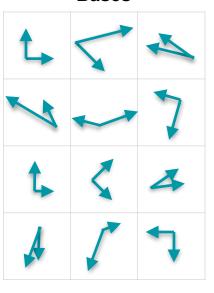


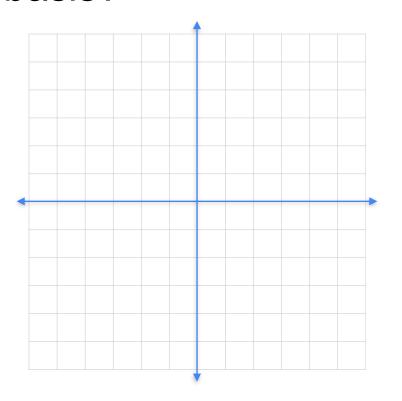


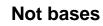


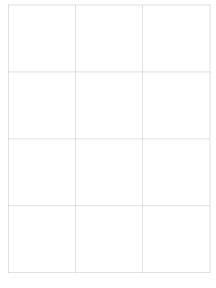


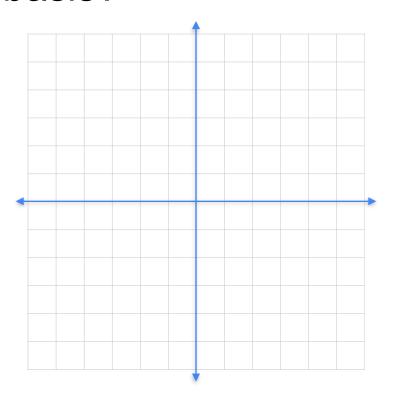


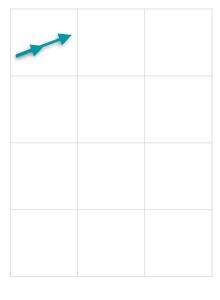


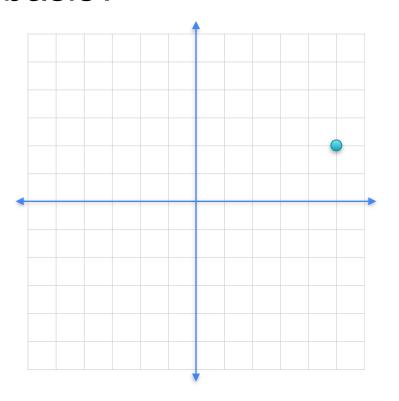


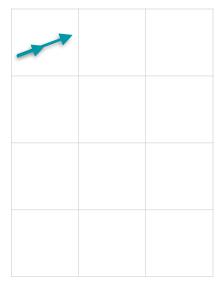


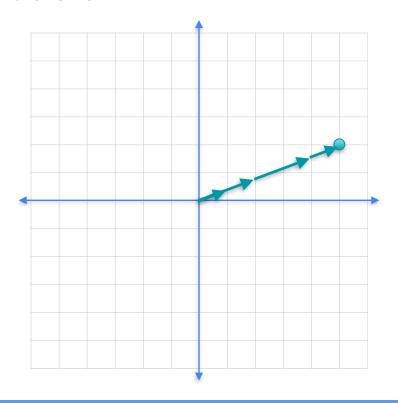


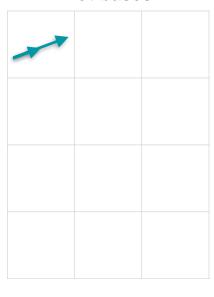


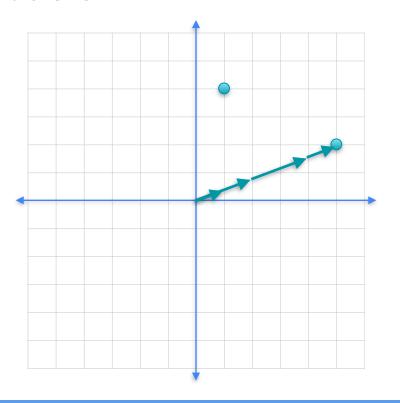


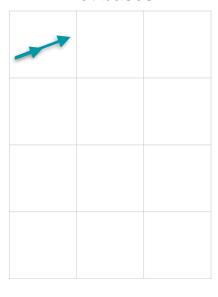


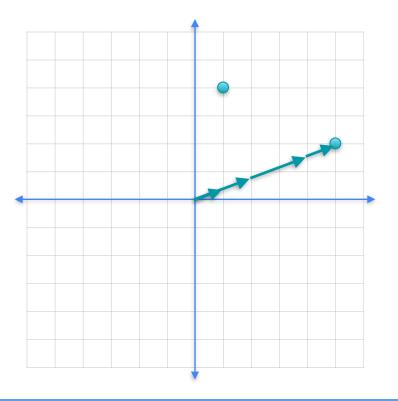


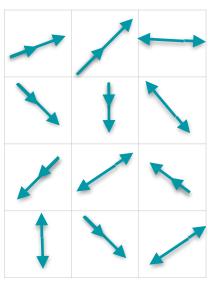






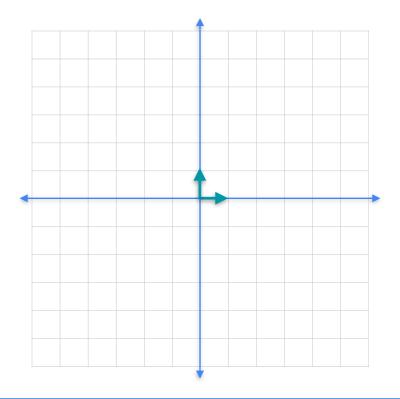


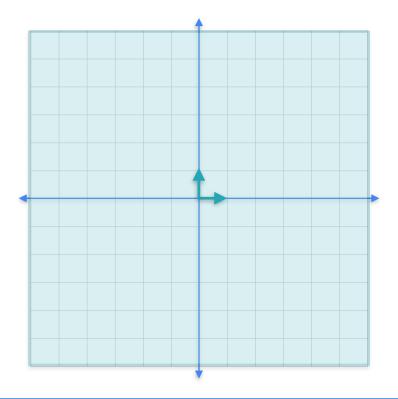


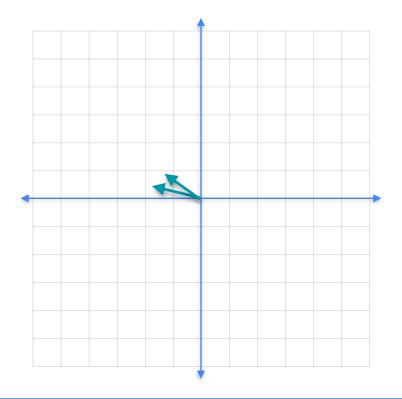


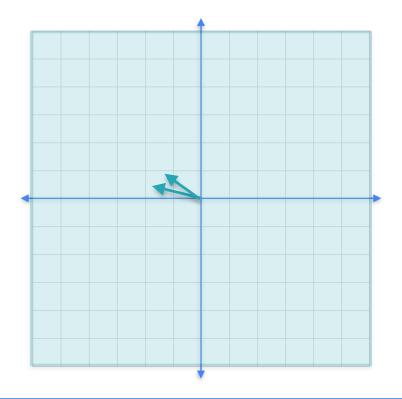


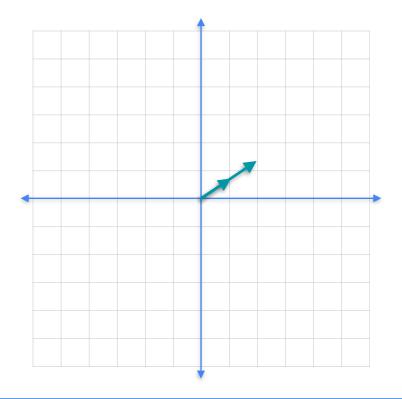
## **Determinants and Eigenvectors**

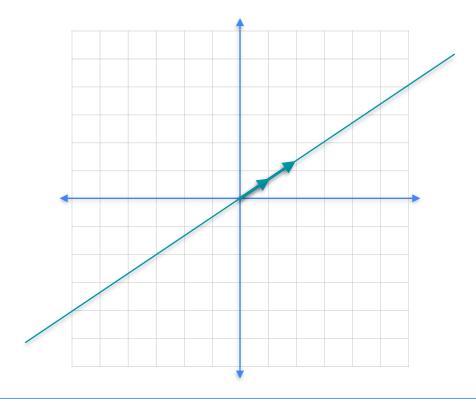


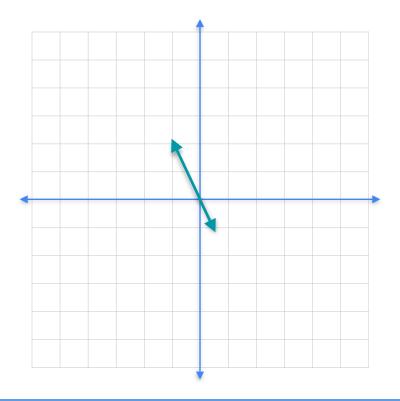


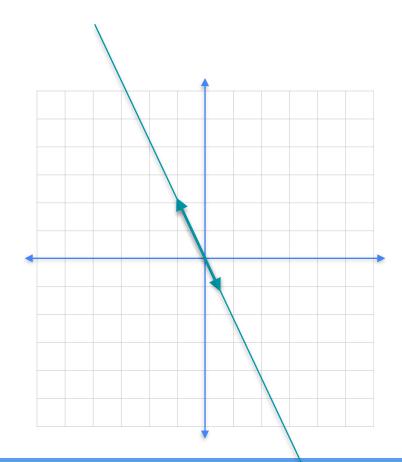


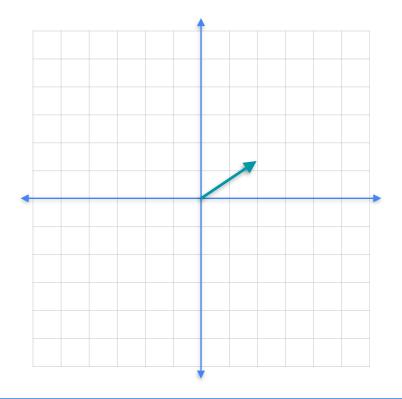


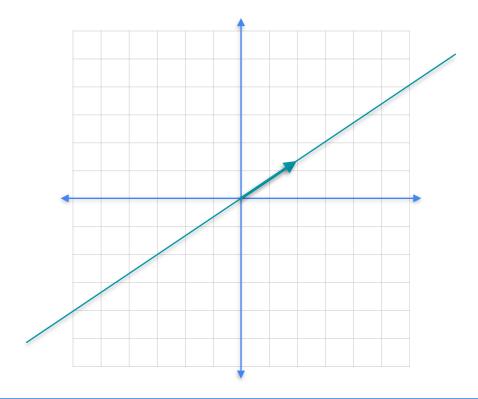




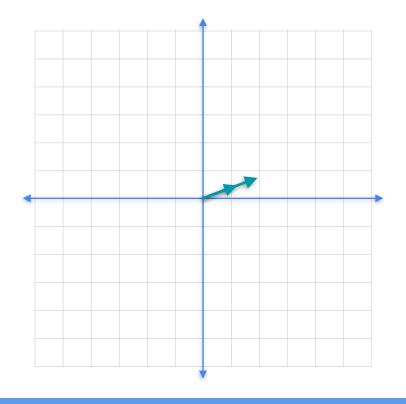




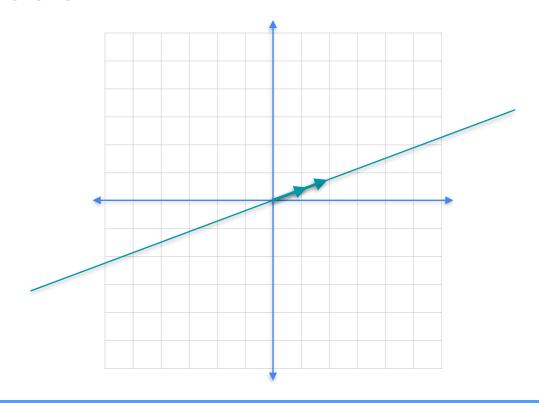




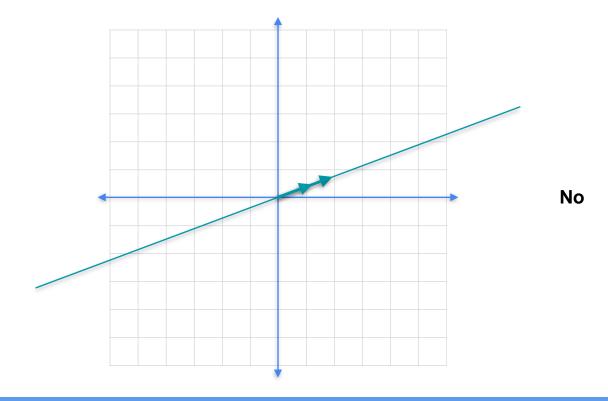
## Is this a basis?



### Is this a basis?

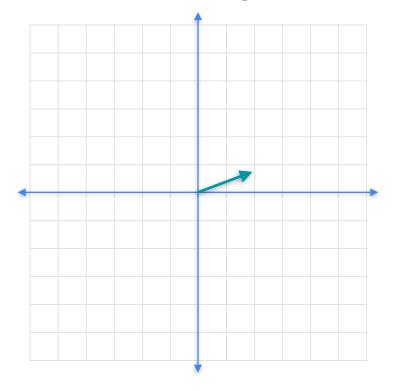


### Is this a basis?



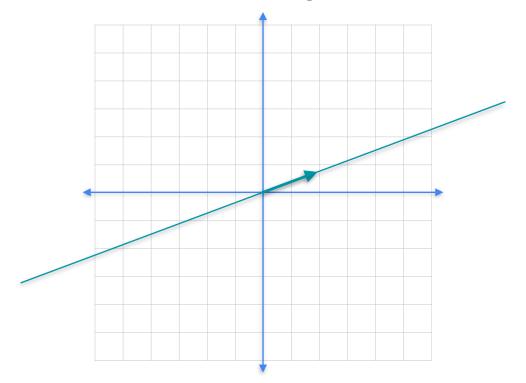
### Is this a basis for something?

**Bases** 

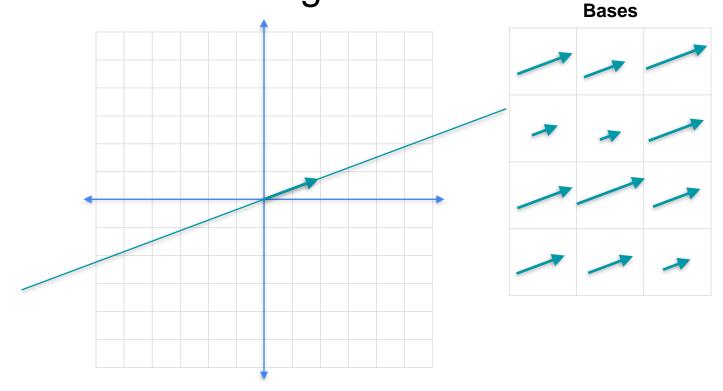


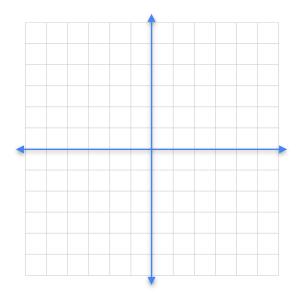
### Is this a basis for something?

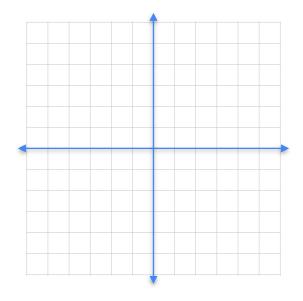
**Bases** 

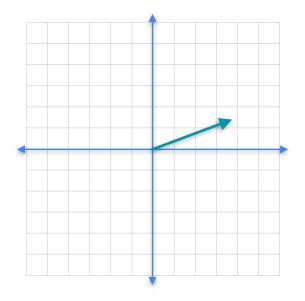


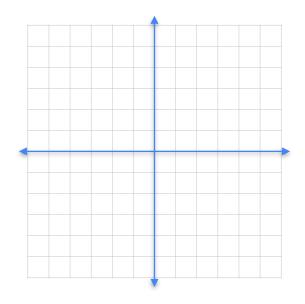
### Is this a basis for something?

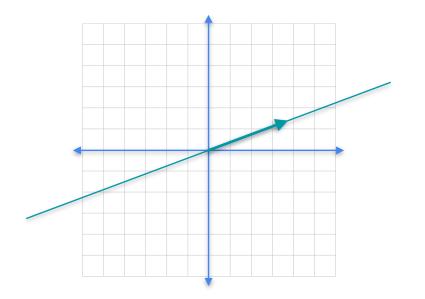


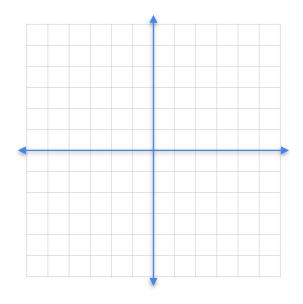


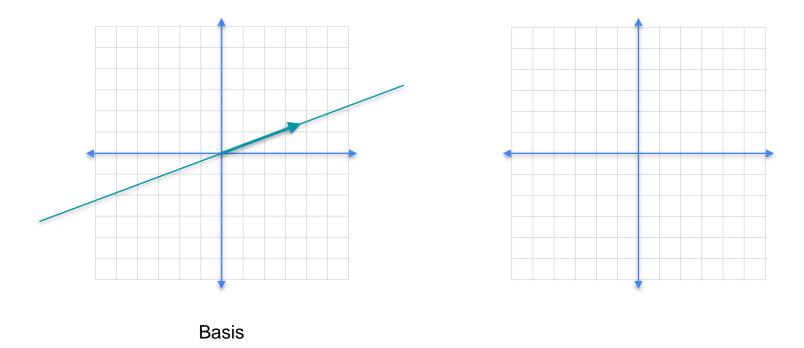


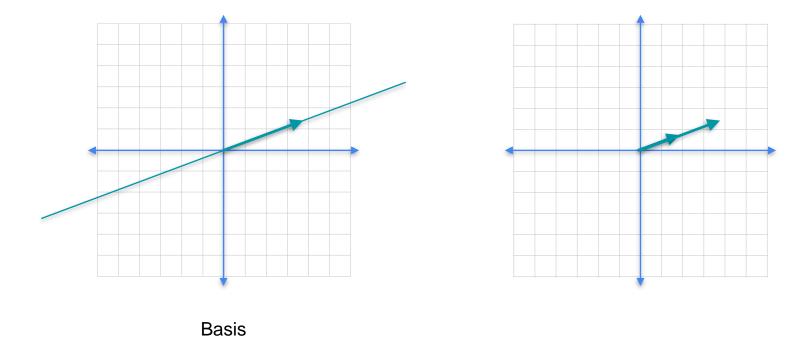


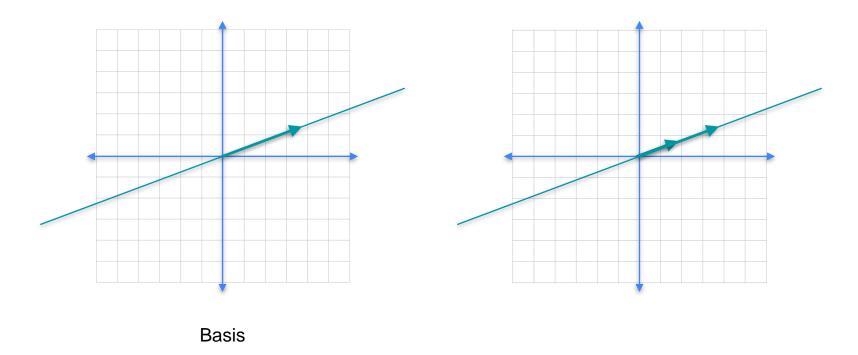


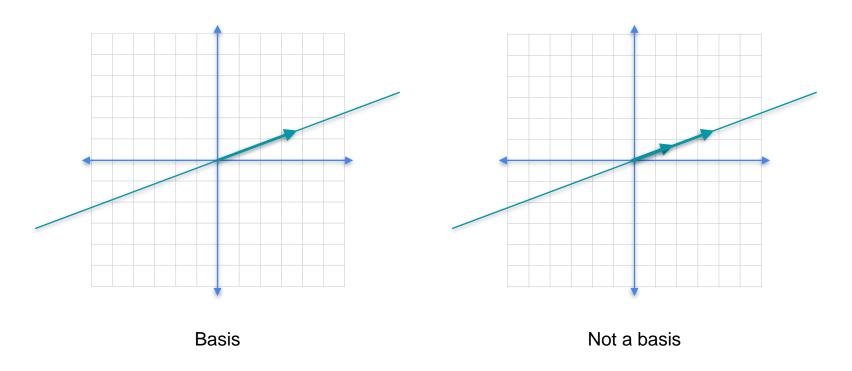


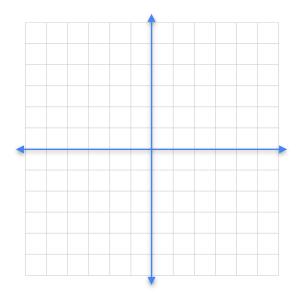


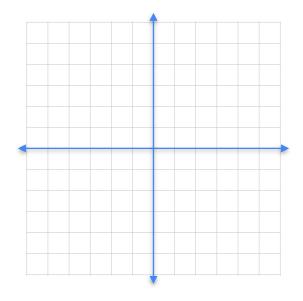


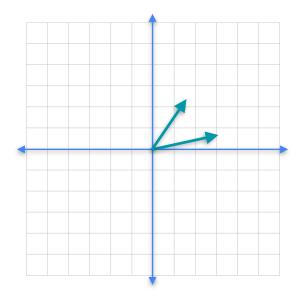


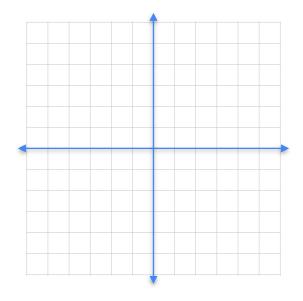


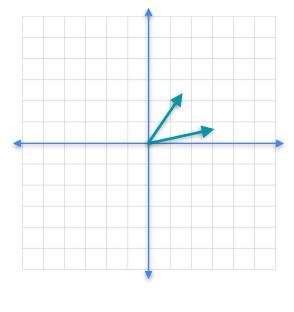


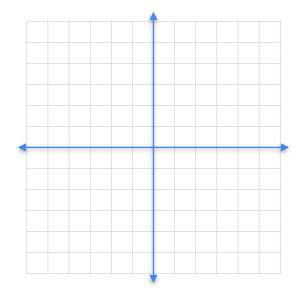


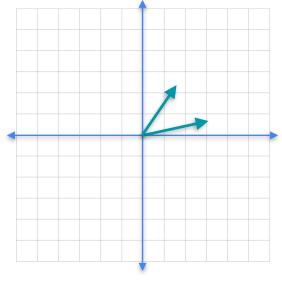


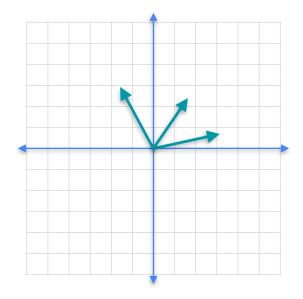


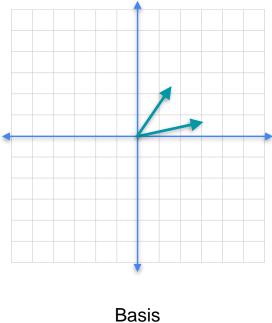


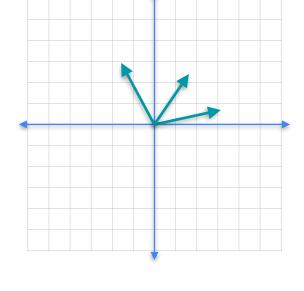




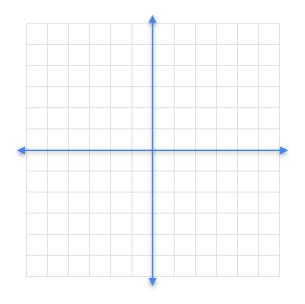


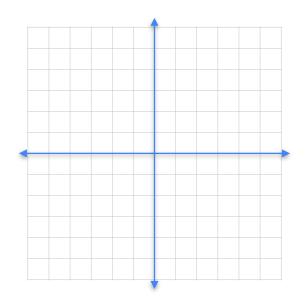


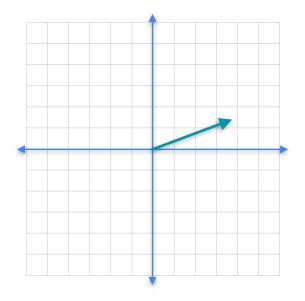


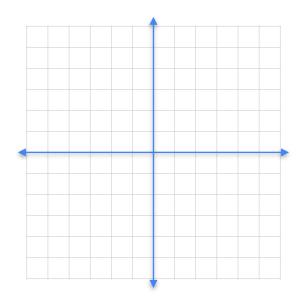


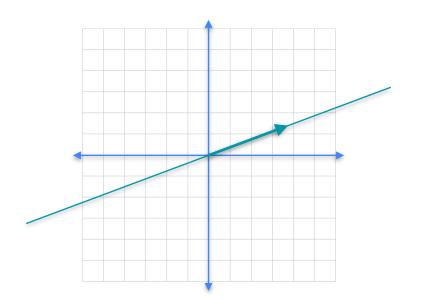
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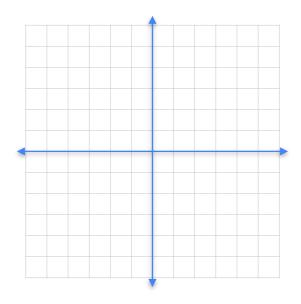


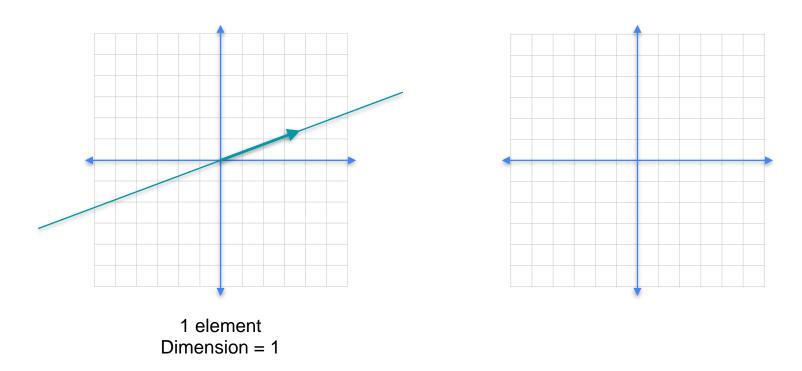


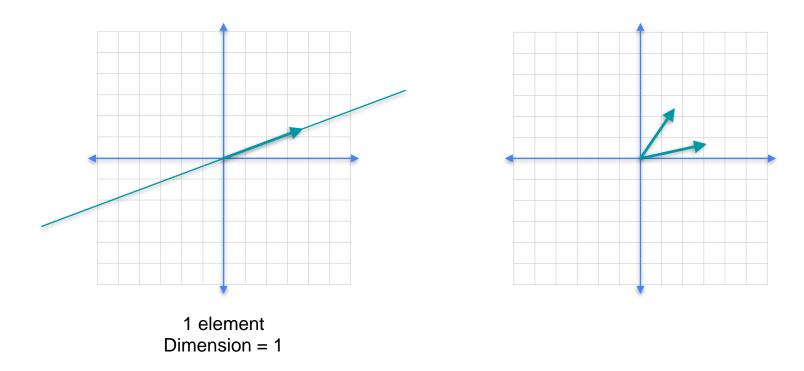


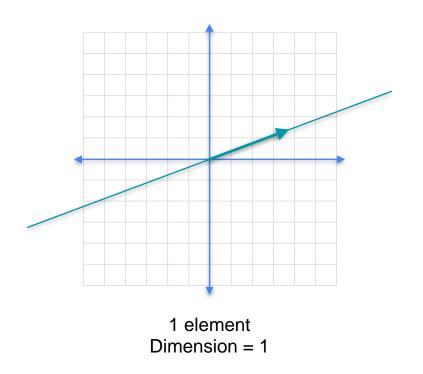


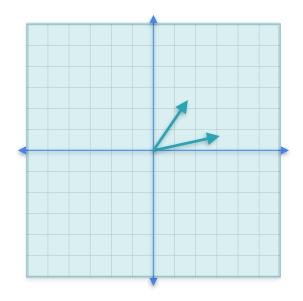


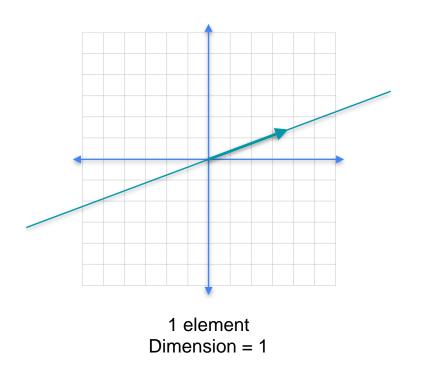


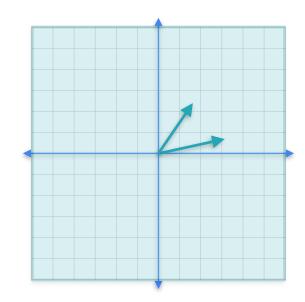








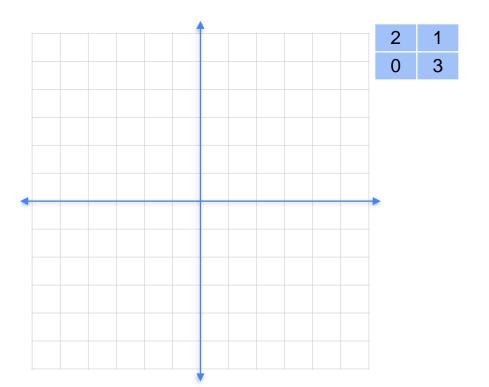


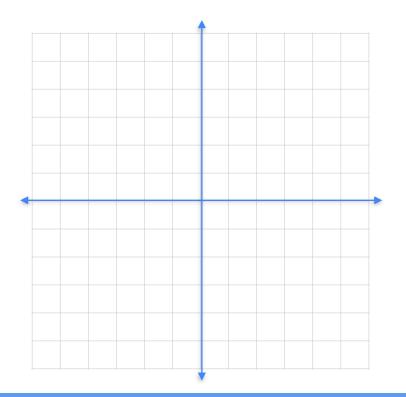


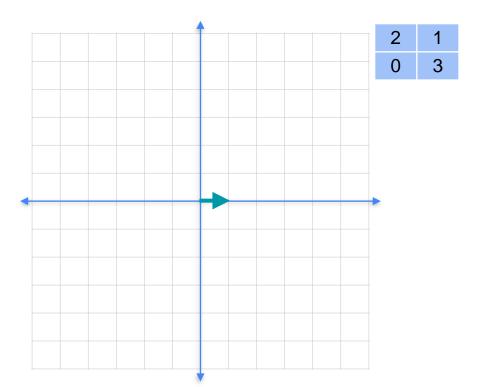
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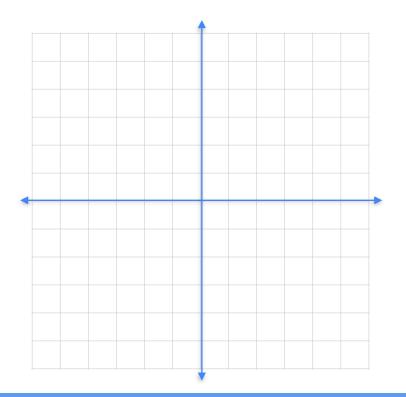


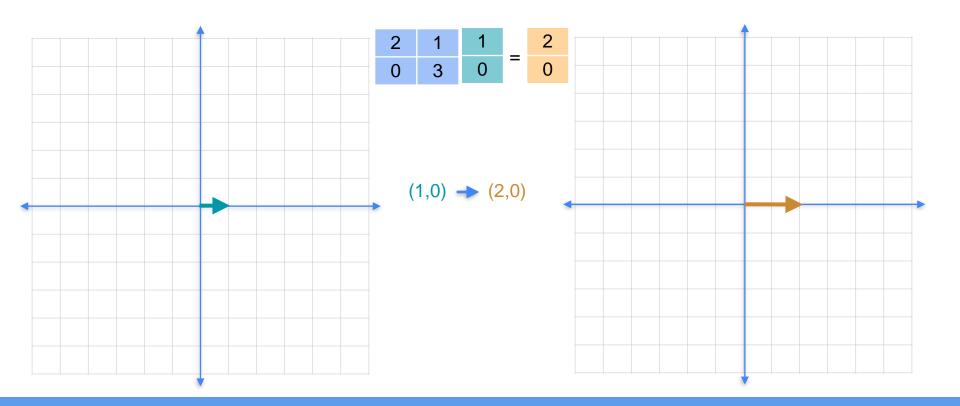
### **Determinants and Eigenvectors**

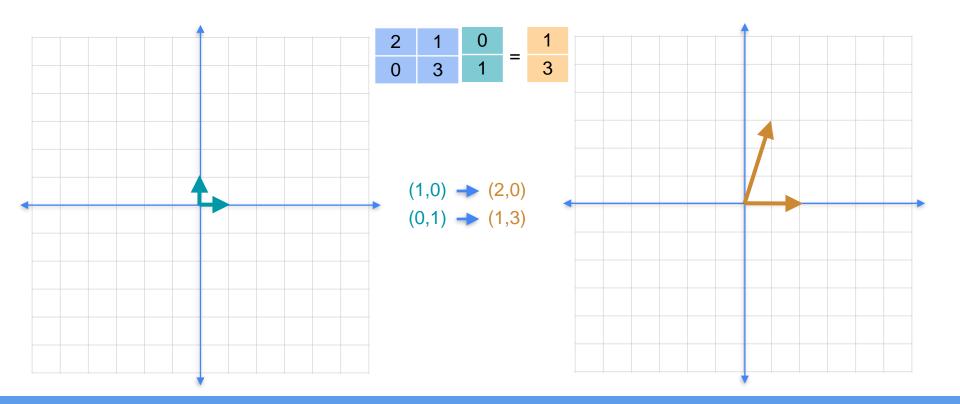


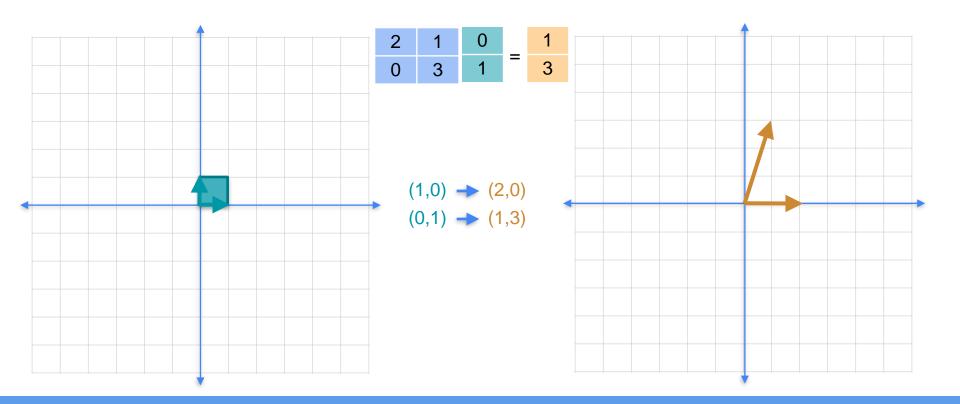


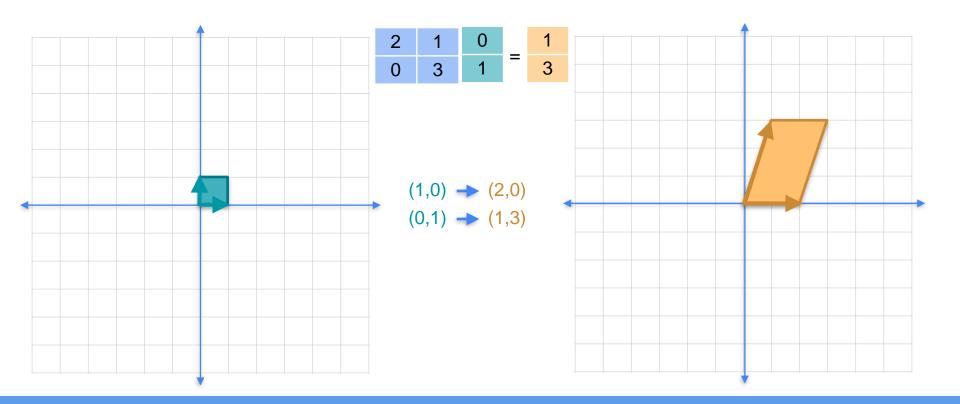




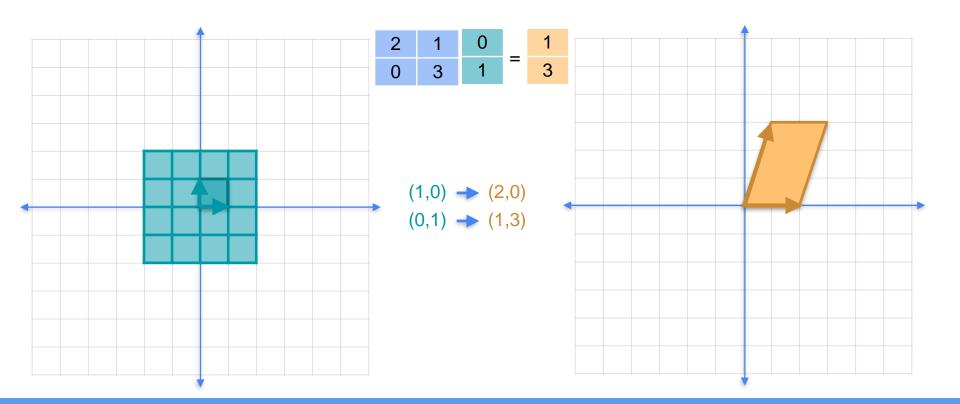


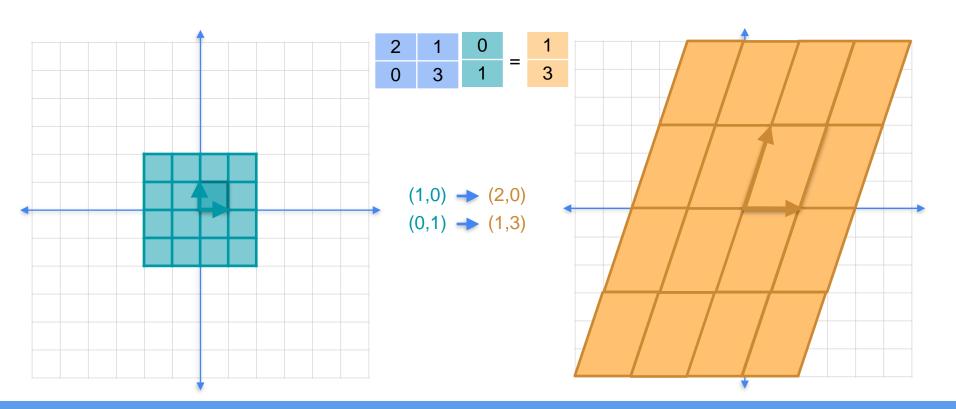




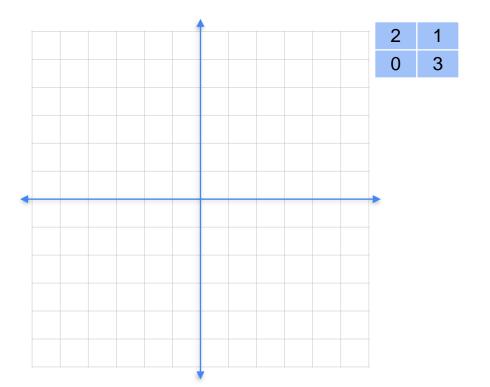


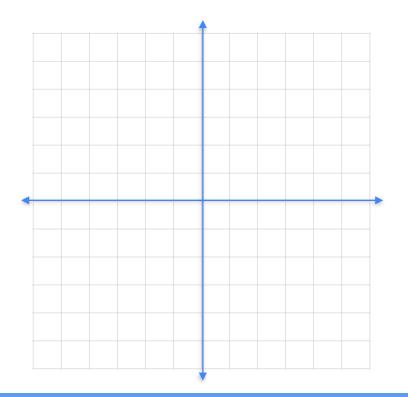


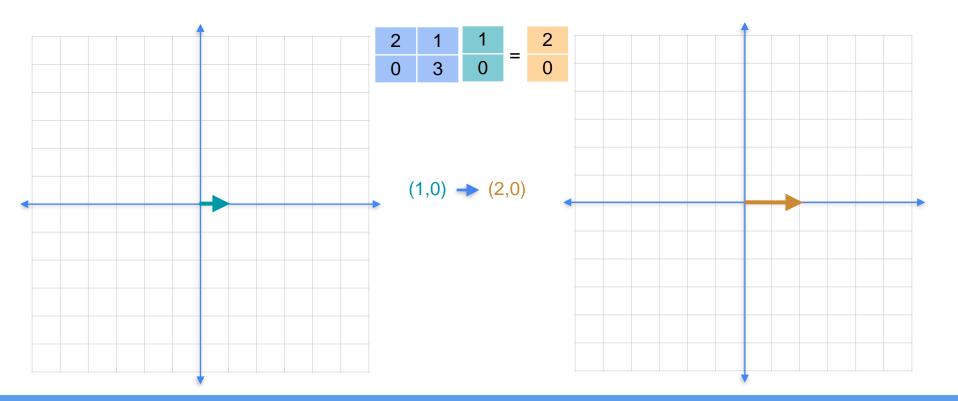


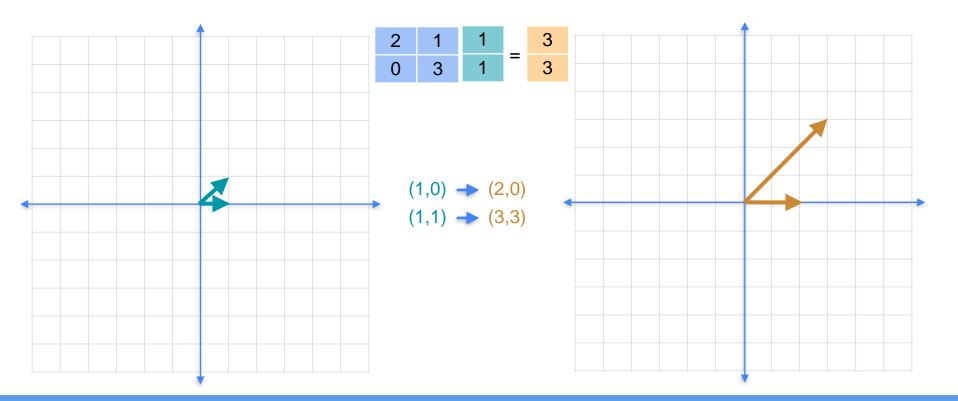


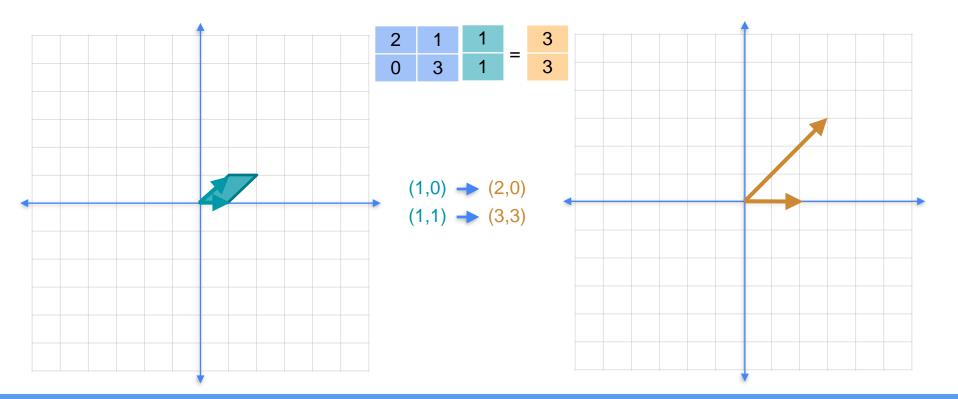


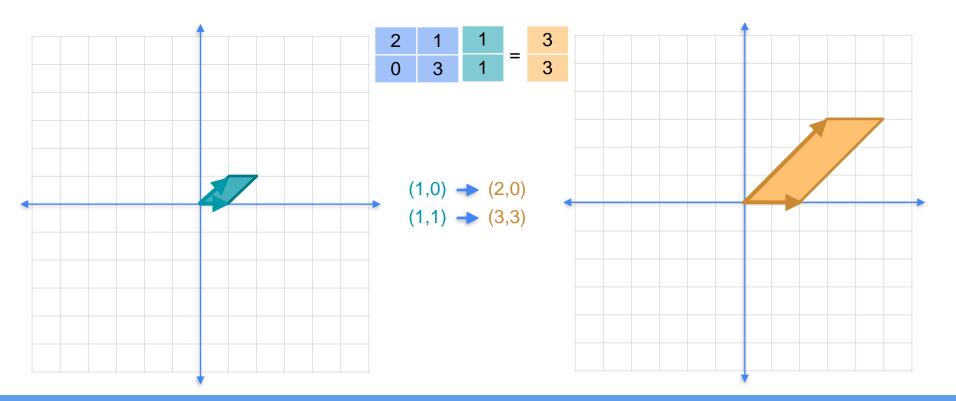


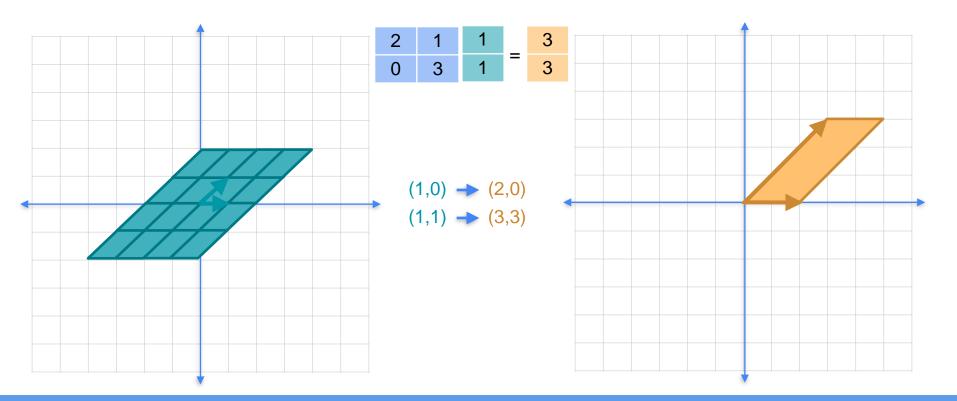


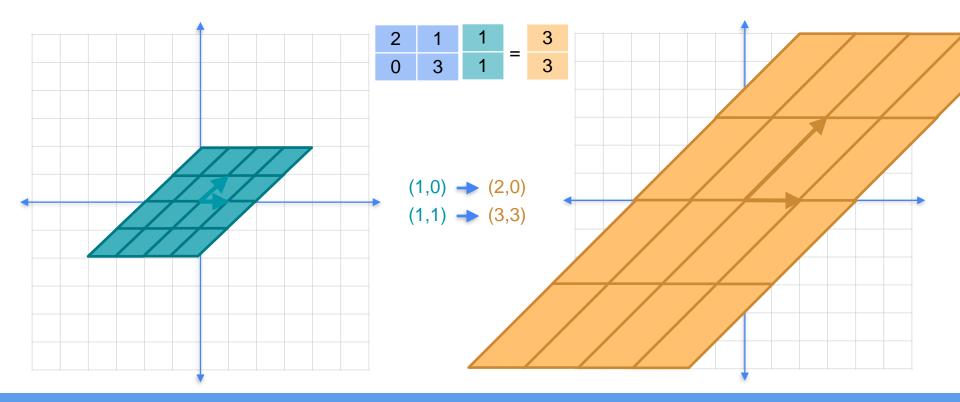


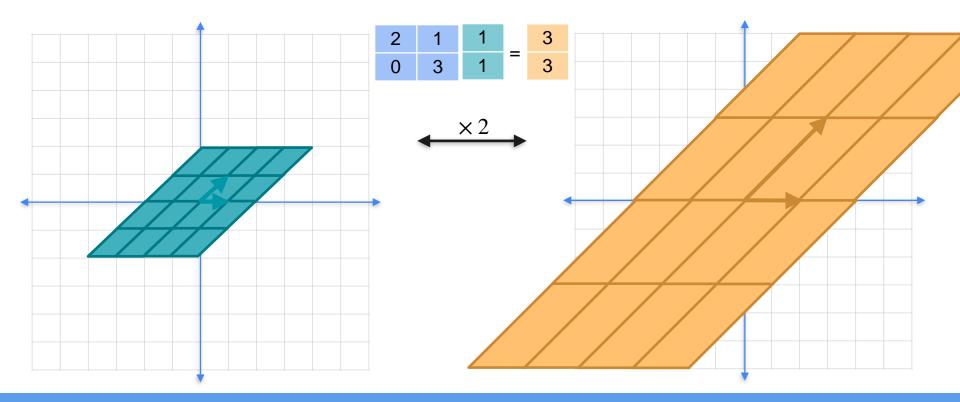


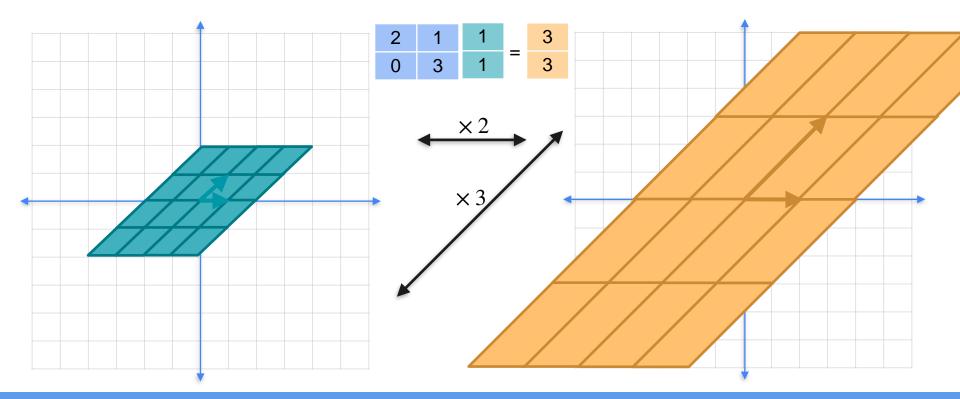


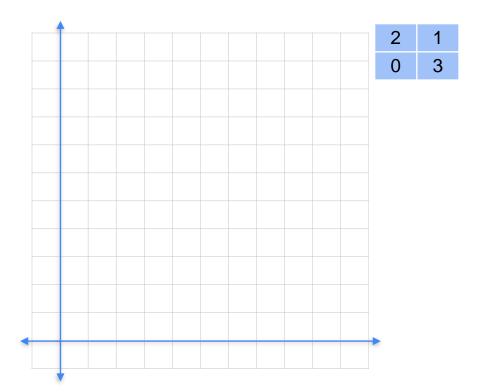


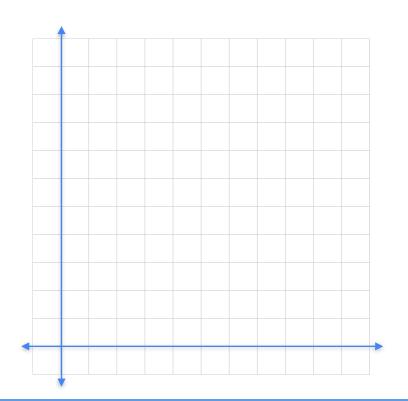


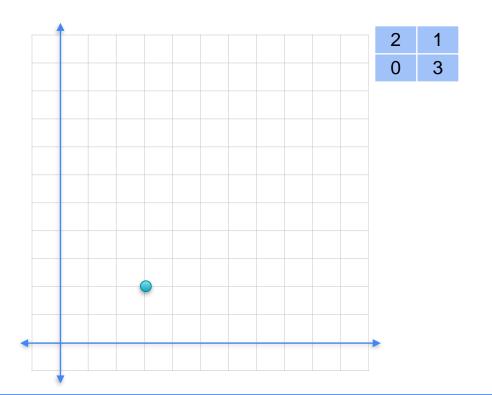


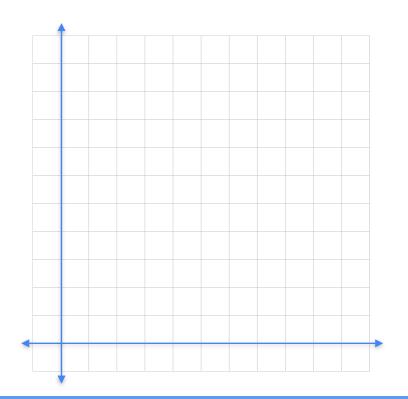


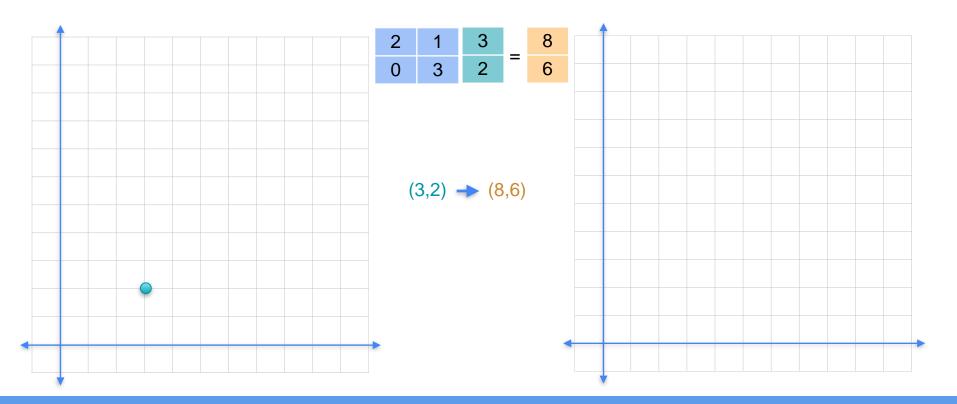


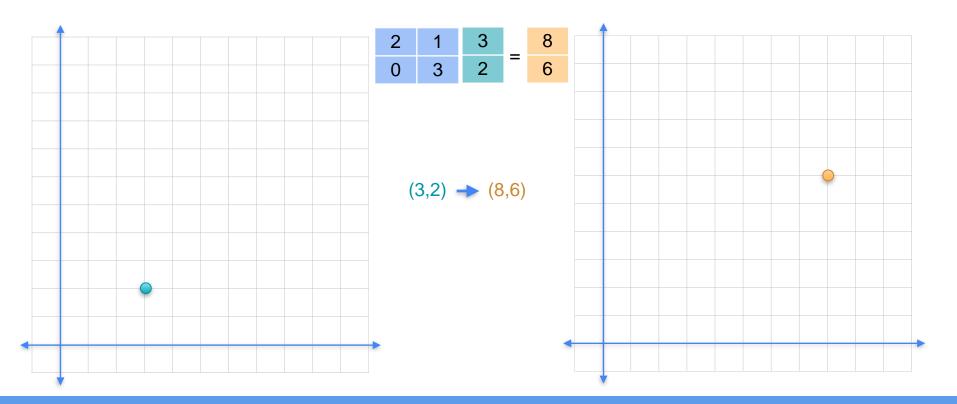


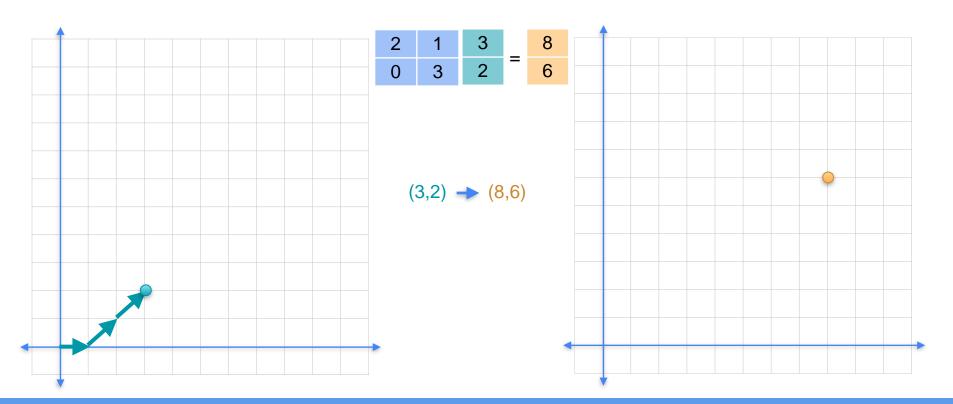


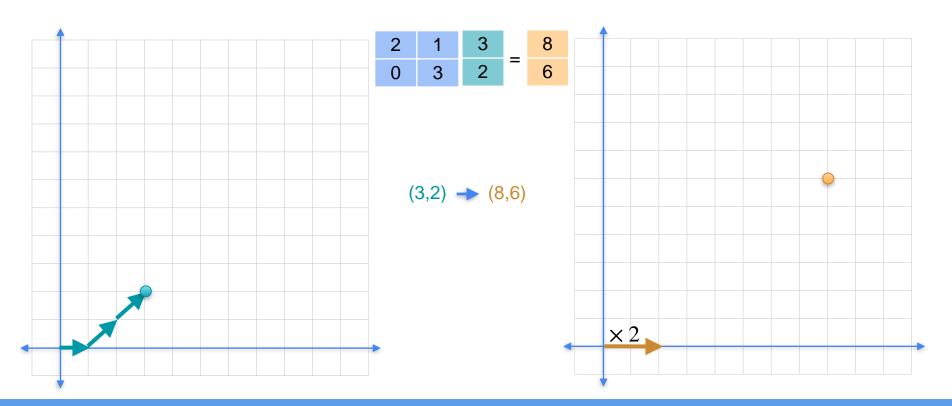


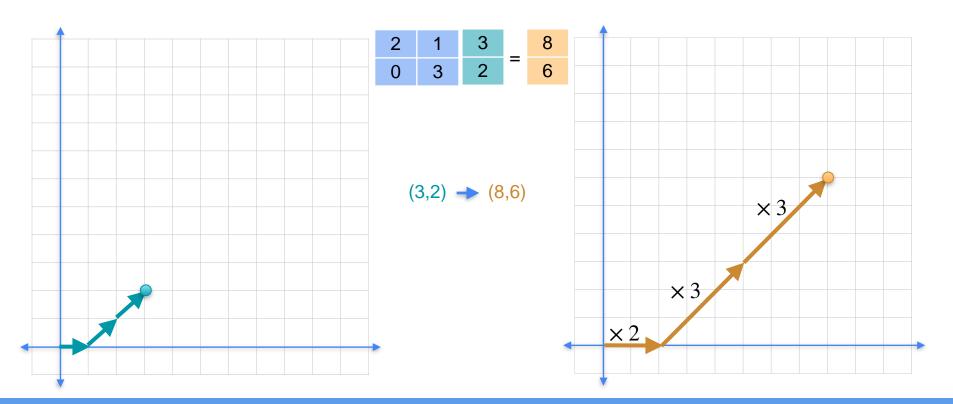








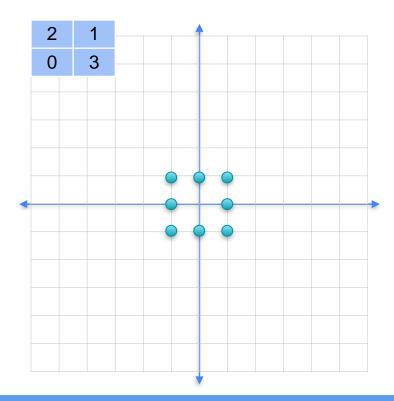


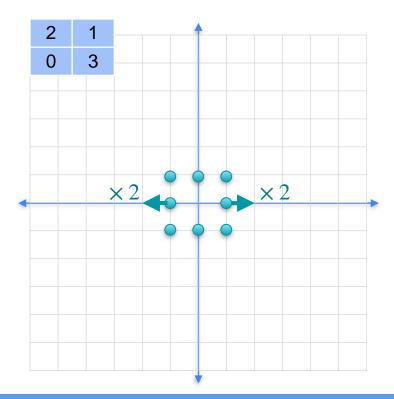


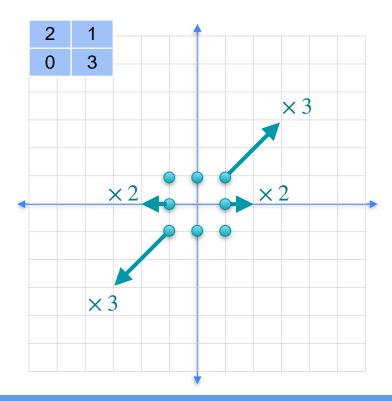


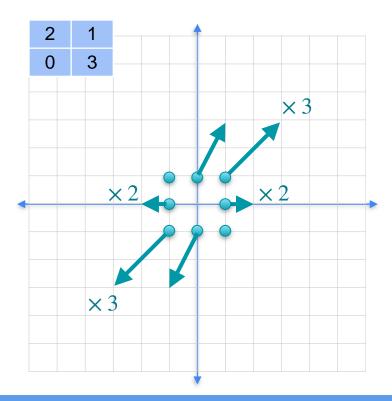
#### **Determinants and Eigenvectors**

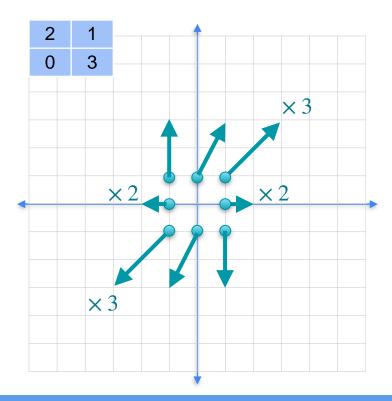
Eigenvalues and eigenvectors

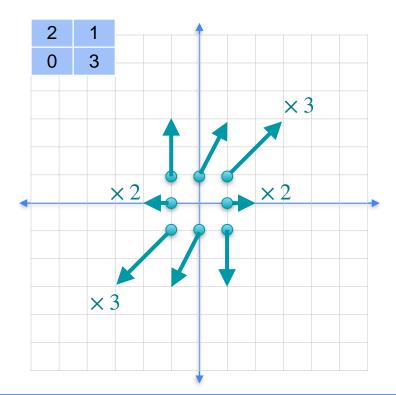


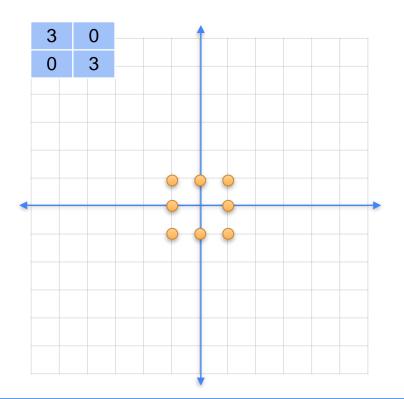


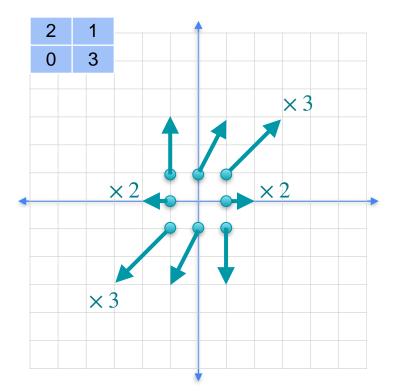


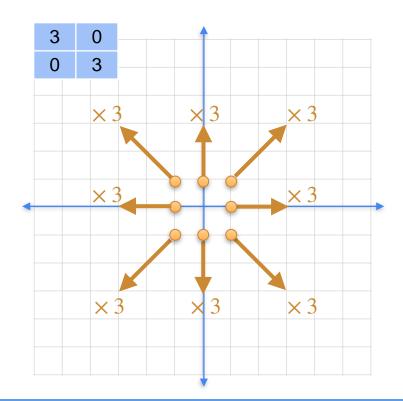


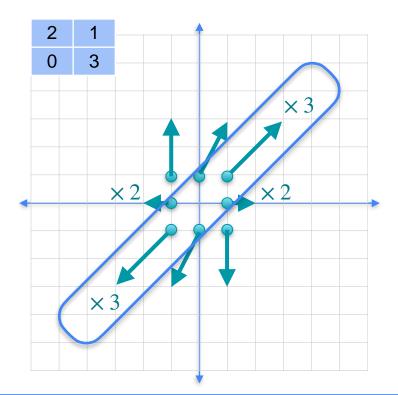


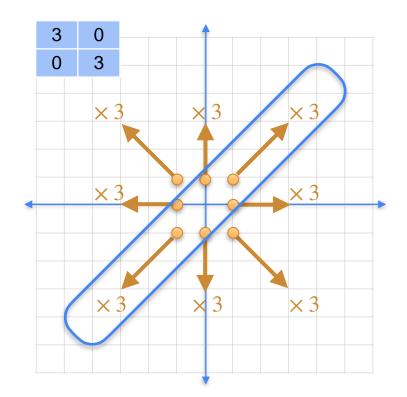


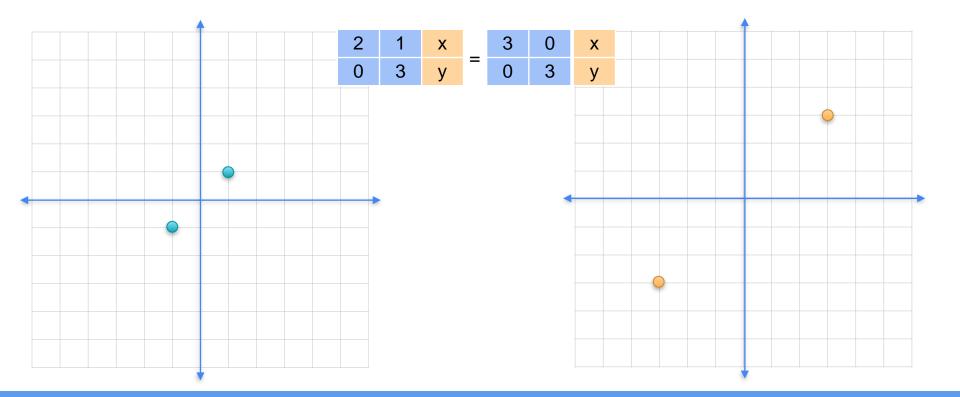


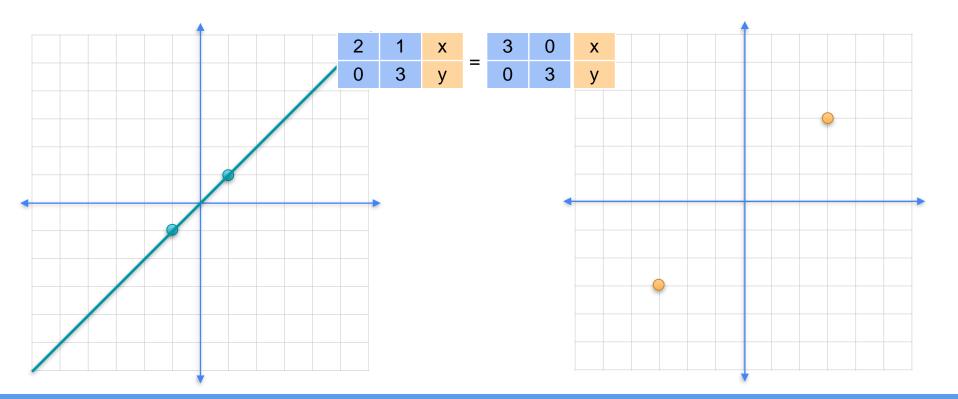


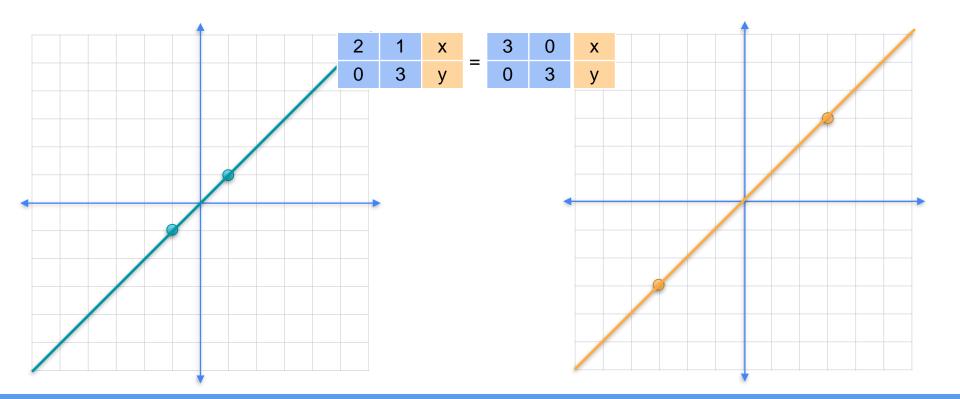


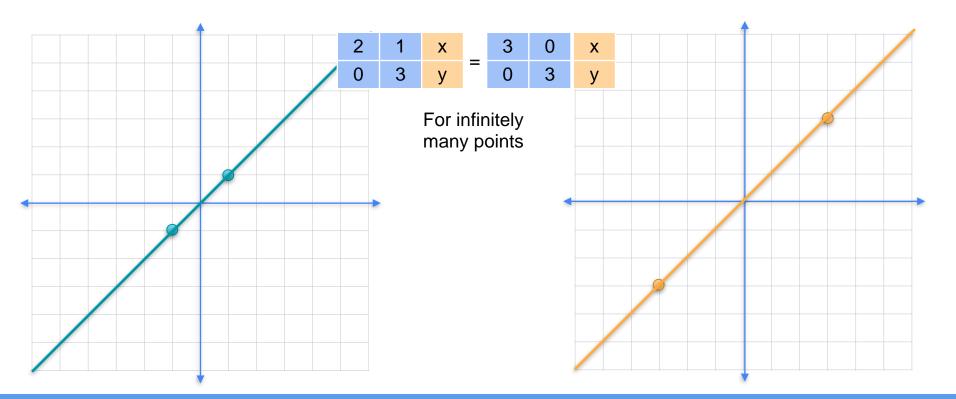


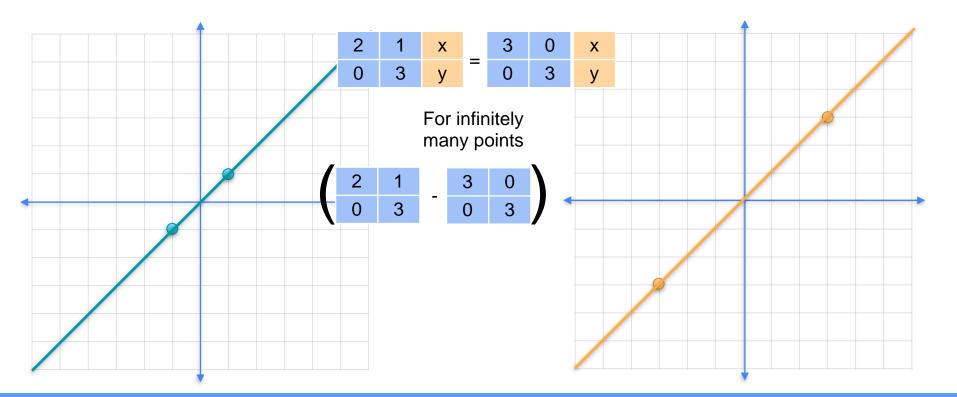


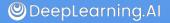


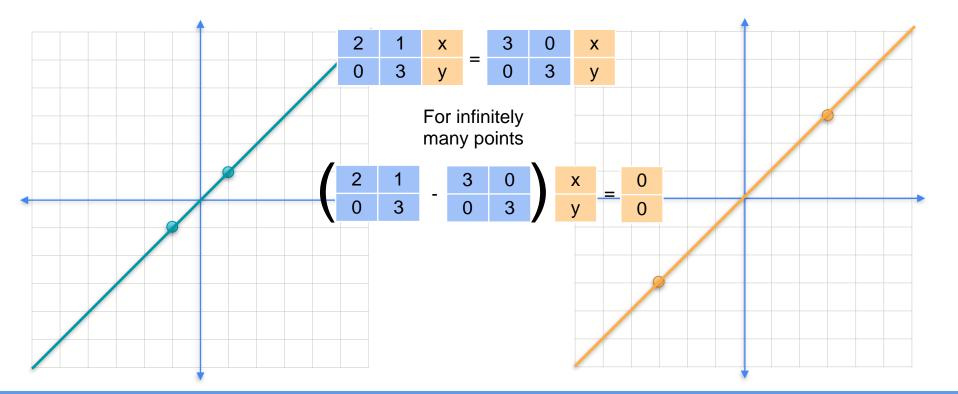


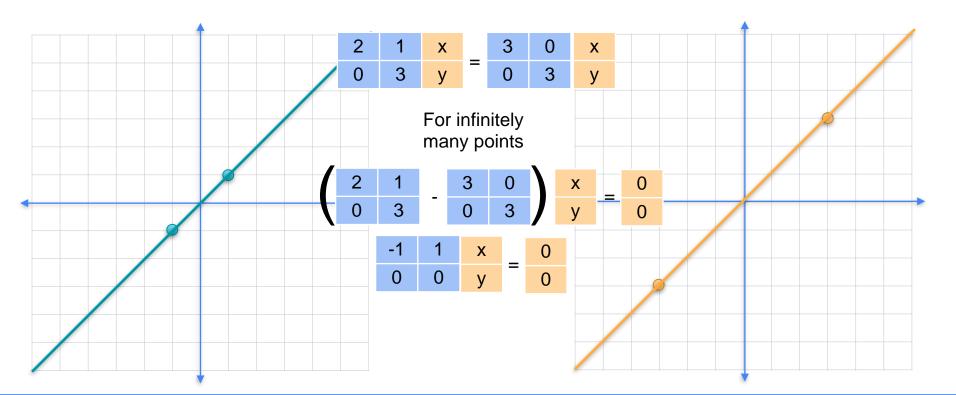


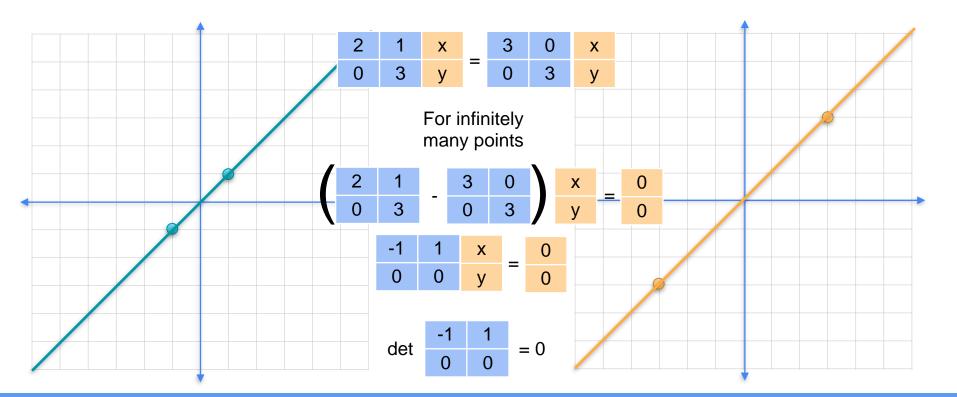


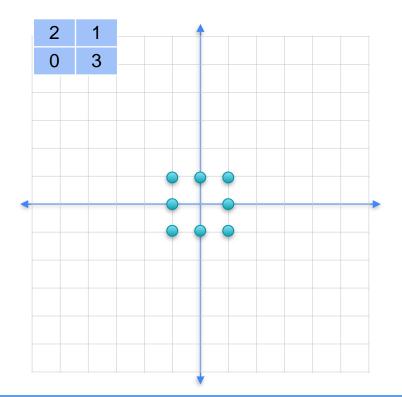


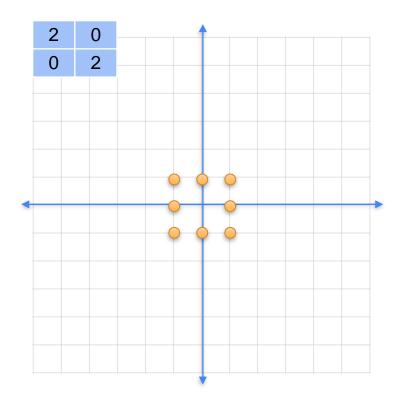


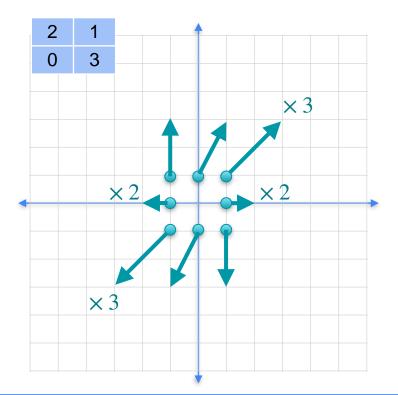


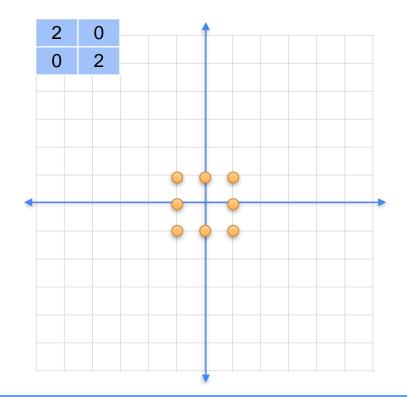


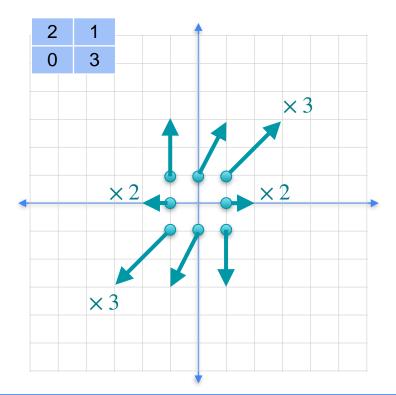


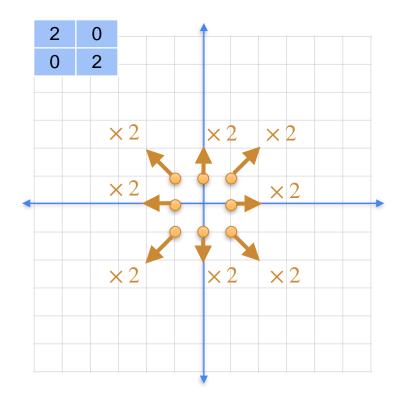


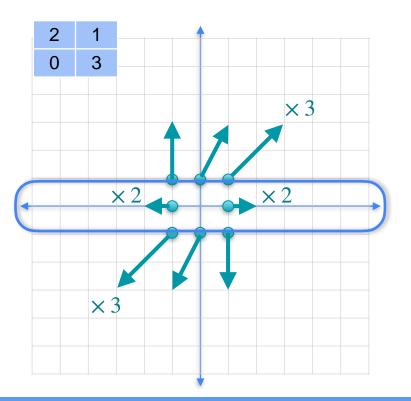


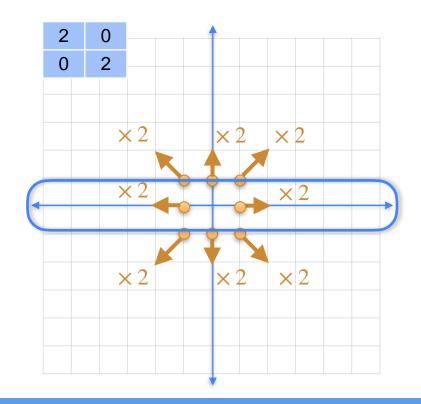


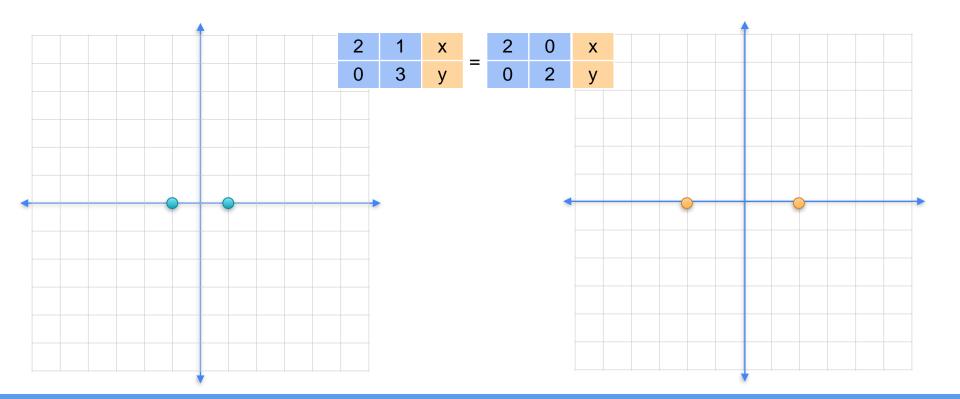


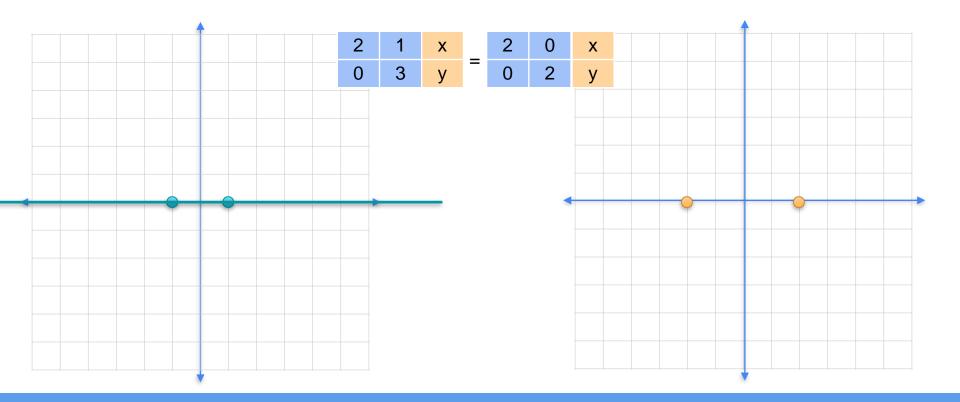


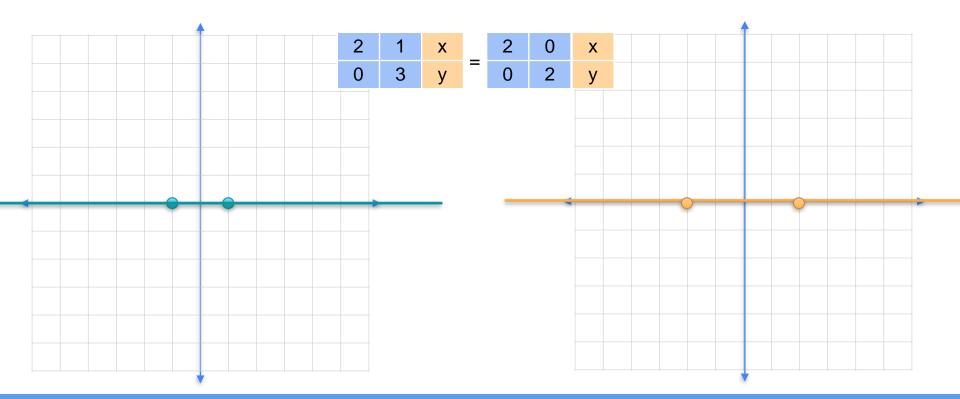


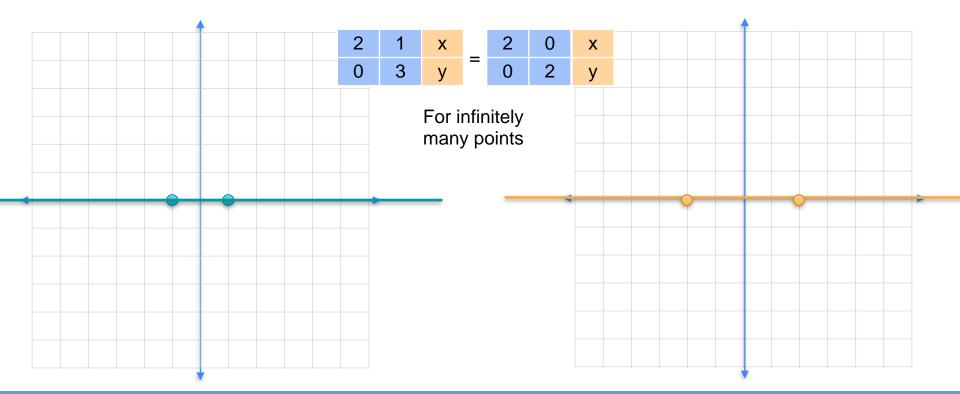


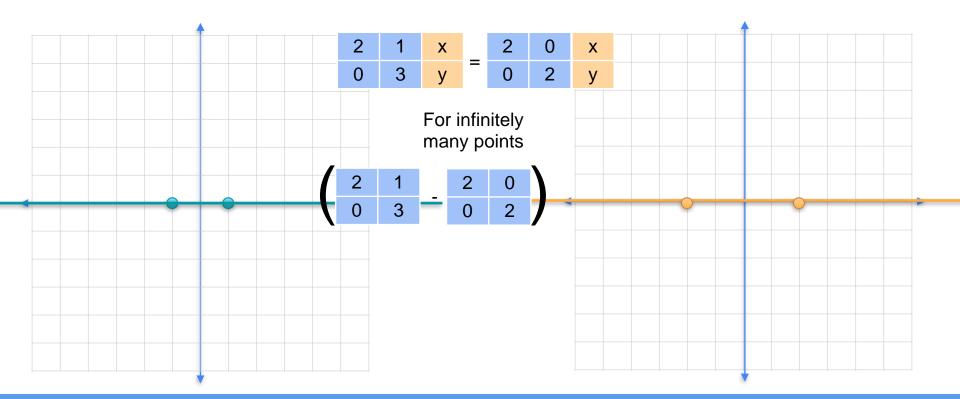


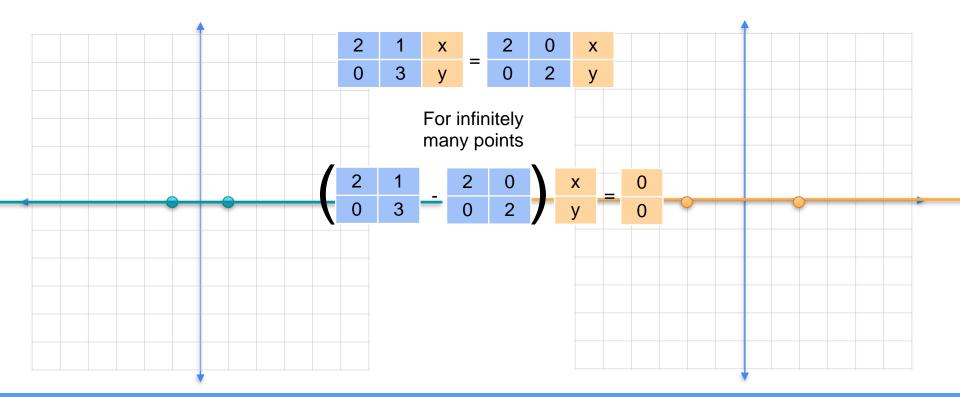


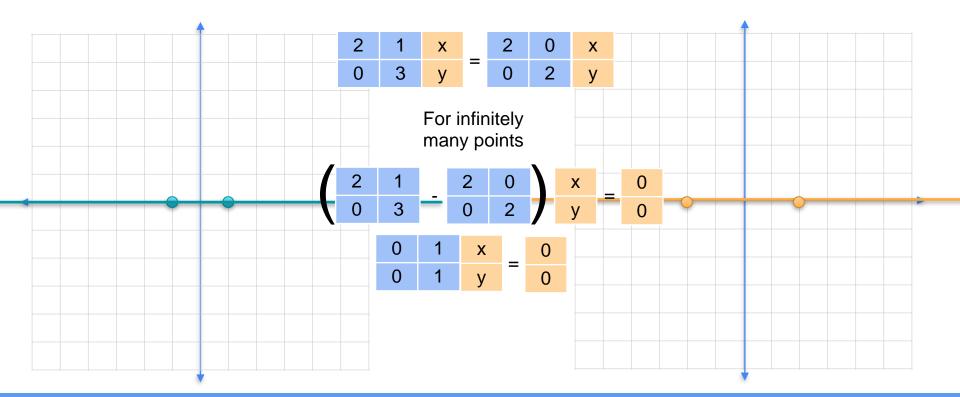




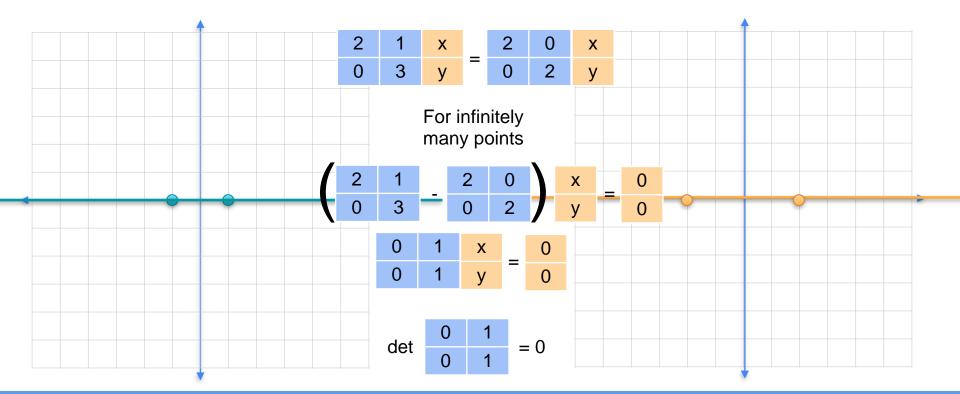












2103

If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue:

2	1
0	3

If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue:

2	1
0	3

λ	0
0	λ

If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue:

2	1	Χ		λ	0	X
0	3	У	=	0	λ	у

If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue:

2	1	Χ		λ	0	X
0	3	У	=	0	λ	У

For infinitely many (x,y)

If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue:

For infinitely many (x,y)

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
2-\lambda & 1 & x \\
\hline
0 & 3-\lambda & y
\end{array} = \begin{array}{c|cccc}
0 & \\
\hline
0 & \\
\end{array}$$

If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue:

For infinitely many (x,y)

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
2 - \lambda & 1 & x \\
0 & 3 - \lambda & y
\end{array} = 
\begin{array}{c|cccc}
0 \\
0
\end{array}$$

Has infinitely many solutions

If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue:

For infinitely many (x,y)

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
2 - \lambda & 1 & x \\
\hline
0 & 3 - \lambda & y
\end{array} = \begin{array}{c|cccc}
0 \\
\hline
0$$

Has infinitely many solutions

$$\det \frac{2-\lambda}{0} \frac{1}{3-\lambda} = 0$$

If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue:

For infinitely many (x,y)

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
2-\lambda & 1 & x \\
0 & 3-\lambda & y
\end{array} = 
\begin{array}{c|cccc}
0 \\
0
\end{array}$$

Has infinitely many solutions

$$\det \frac{2-\lambda}{0} \frac{1}{3-\lambda} = 0$$

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

If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue:

For infinitely many (x,y)

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
2-\lambda & 1 & x \\
0 & 3-\lambda & y
\end{array} = 
\begin{array}{c|cccc}
0 \\
0
\end{array}$$

Has infinitely many solutions

$$\det \frac{2-\lambda}{0} \frac{1}{3-\lambda} = 0$$

Characteristic polynomial

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

If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue:

For infinitely many (x,y)

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
2-\lambda & 1 & x \\
\hline
0 & 3-\lambda & y
\end{array} = \begin{array}{c|cccc}
0 \\
\hline
0$$

Has infinitely many solutions

$$\det \frac{2-\lambda}{0} \frac{1}{3-\lambda} = 0$$

Characteristic polynomial

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

$$\lambda = 3$$

Eigenvalues:  $\lambda = 2$  $\lambda = 3$ 

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Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

$$2x + y = 2x$$

$$0x + 3y = 2y$$

Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
2 & 1 & x \\
0 & 3 & y
\end{array} = 2 \begin{array}{c} x \\
y \\
\end{array}$$

$$2x + y = 2x x = 1$$

$$0x + 3y = 2y \qquad \qquad y = 0$$

Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
2 & 1 & x \\
0 & 3 & y
\end{array} = 2 \begin{array}{c} x \\
y \\
\end{array}$$

$$2x + y = 2x$$
$$0x + 3y = 2y$$

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 0$$

Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

Solve the equations

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
2 & 1 & x \\
0 & 3 & y
\end{array} = 2 \begin{array}{c} x \\
y \\
\end{array}$$

$$2x + y = 2x$$

0x + 3y = 2y

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 0$$

Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
2 & 1 & x \\
0 & 3 & y
\end{array} = 2 \begin{array}{c} x \\
y \\
\end{array}$$

$$2x + y = 2x$$

$$x = 1$$

$$0x + 3y = 2y$$

$$y = 0$$

$$2x + y = 3x$$

$$0x + 3y = 3y$$

Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

#### Solve the equations

$$2x + y = 2x$$

0x + 3y = 2y

2x + y = 3x

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 0$$

$$x = 1$$

$$0x + 3y = 3y$$

$$y = 1$$

Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

#### Solve the equations

$$2x + y = 2x$$

$$0x + 3y = 2y$$

$$y = 0$$

x = 1

$$2x + y = 3x$$

$$x = 1$$

$$0x + 3y = 3y$$

$$y = 1$$

#### Quiz

• Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of this matrix:

943

#### Solution

- Eigenvalues: 11, 1
- Eigenvectors: (2,1), (-1,2)

9	4
4	3

• The characteristic polynomial is

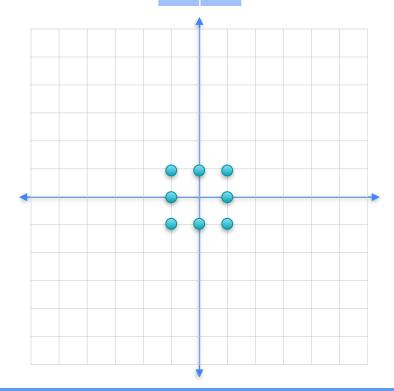
det 
$$\frac{9-\lambda}{4} = (9-\lambda)(3-\lambda) - 4 \cdot 4 = 0$$

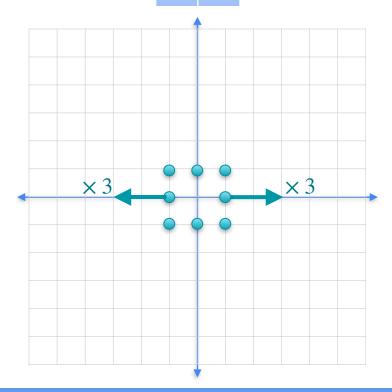
- Which factors as  $\lambda^2 12\lambda + 11 = (\lambda 11)(\lambda 1)$
- The solutions are  $\lambda = 11$   $\lambda = 1$

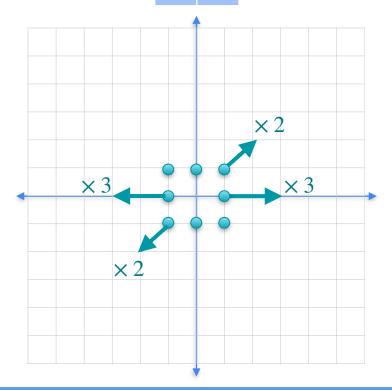


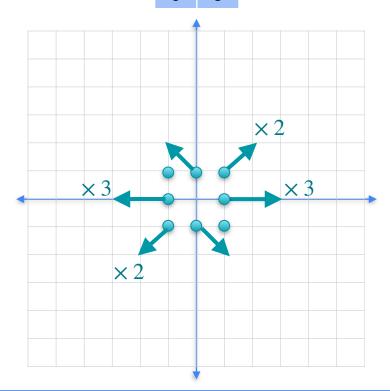
#### **Determinants and Eigenvectors**

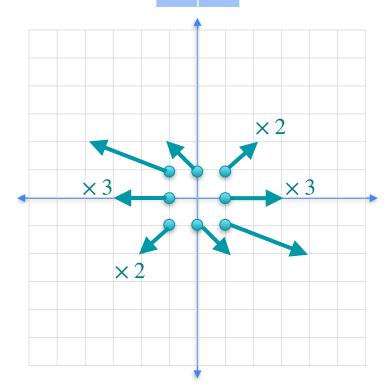
#### Conclusion

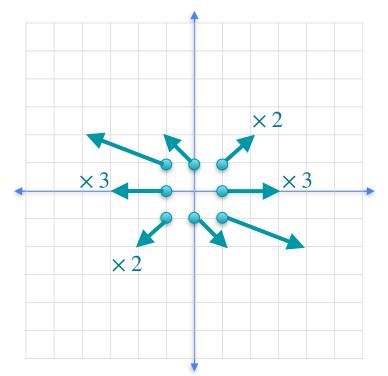




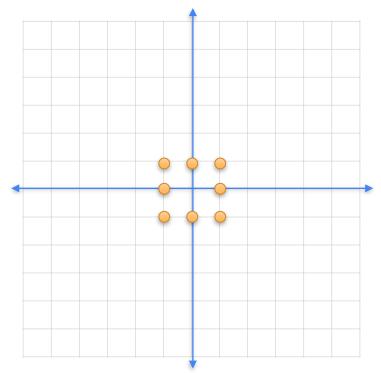


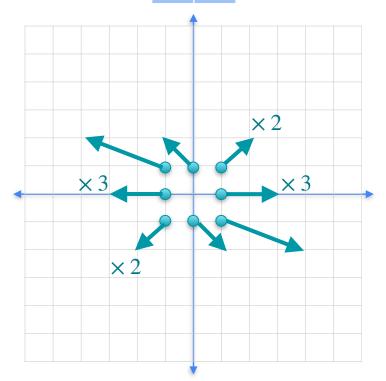




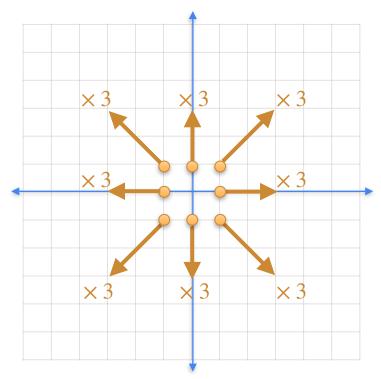


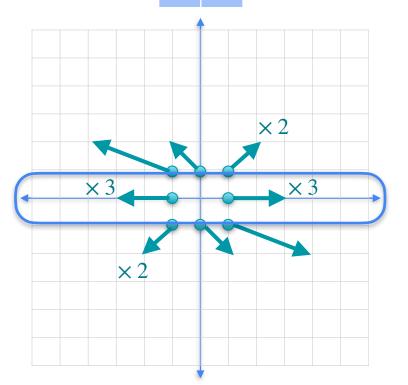


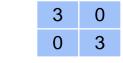


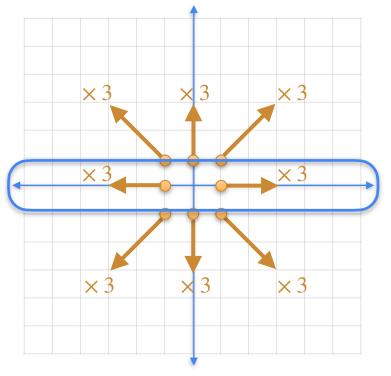


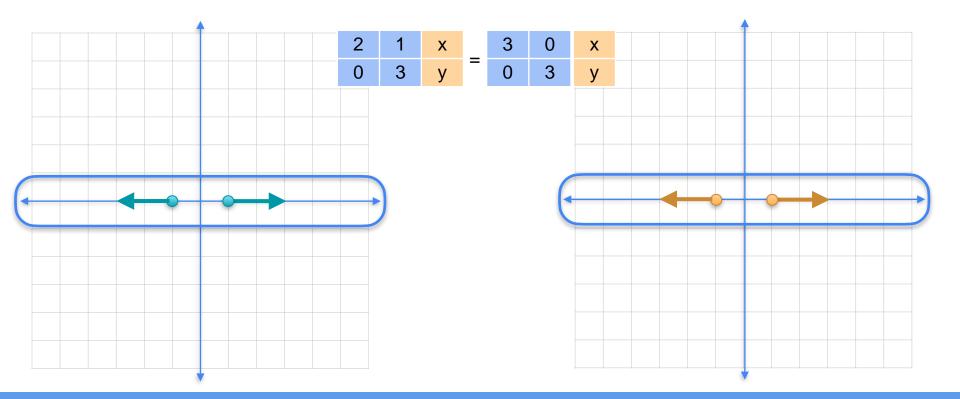


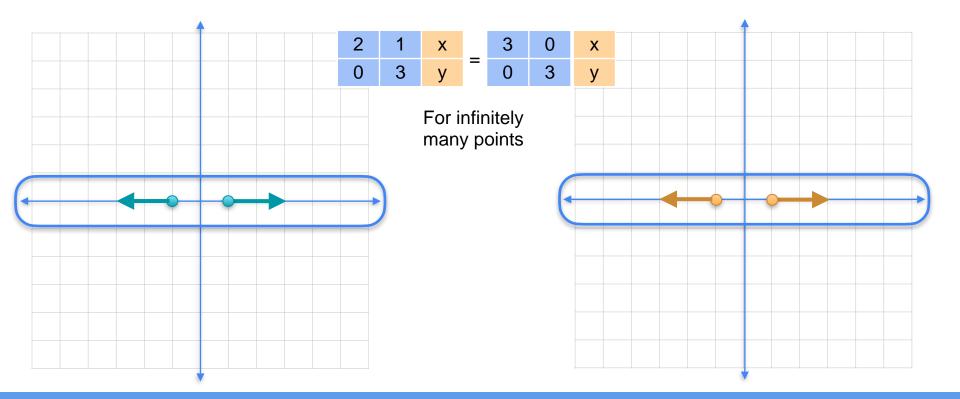


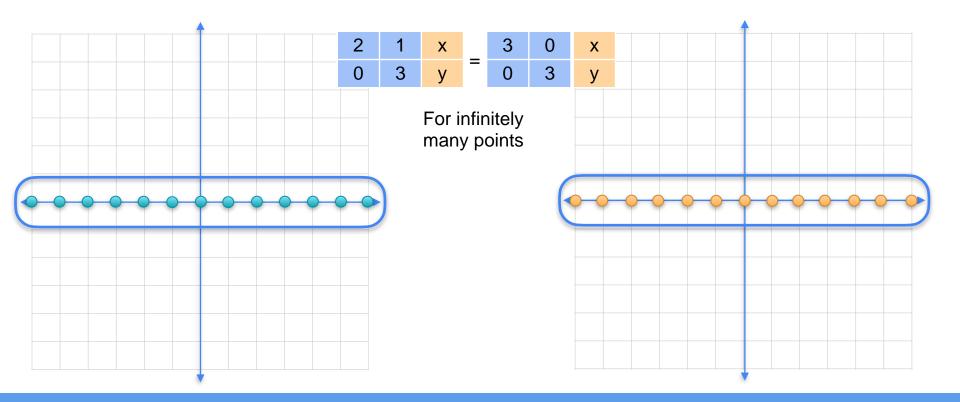


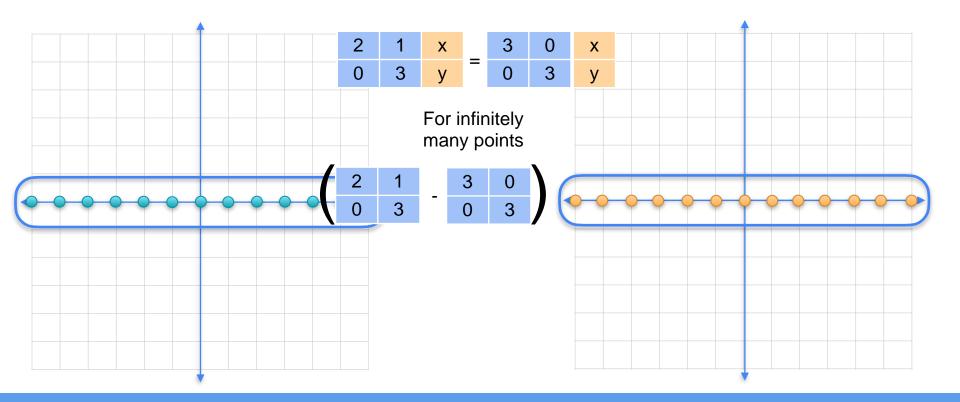


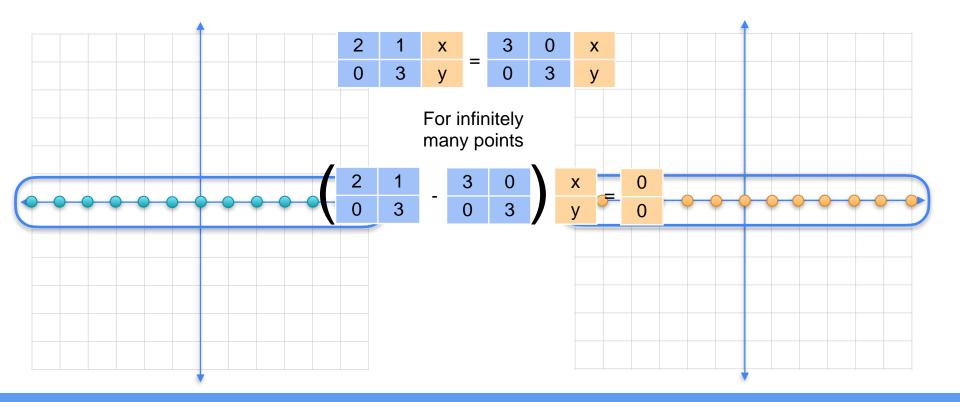


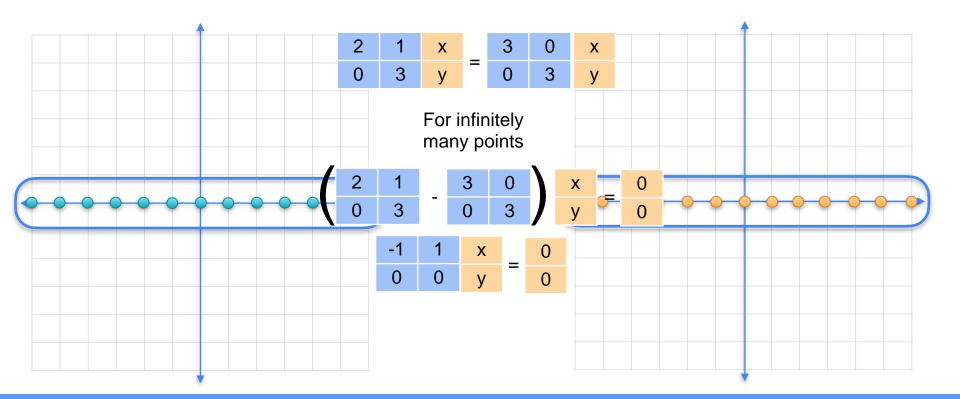


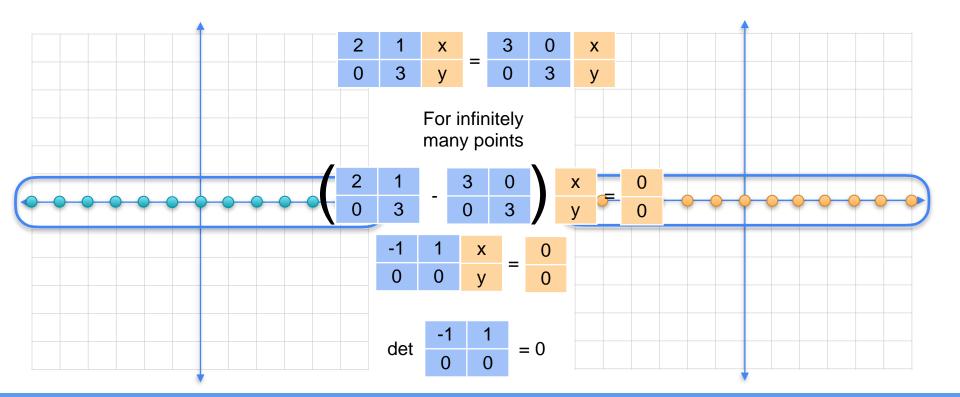


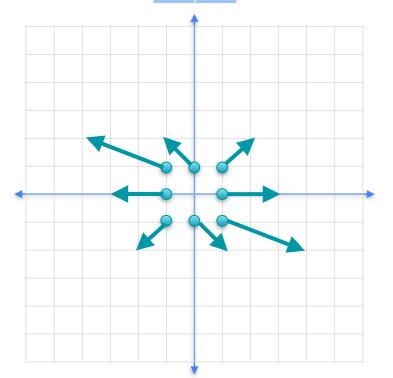




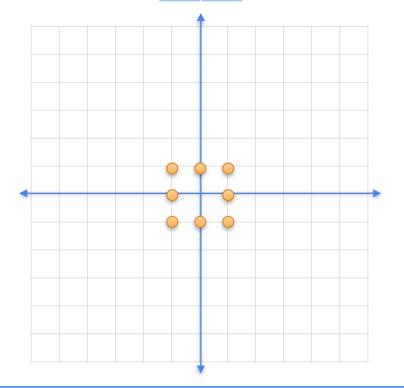


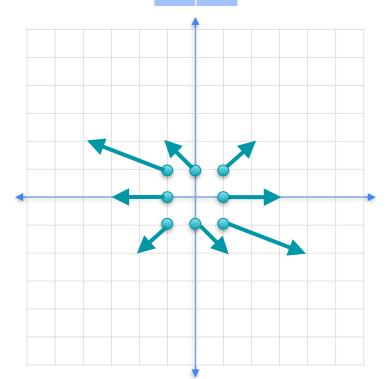




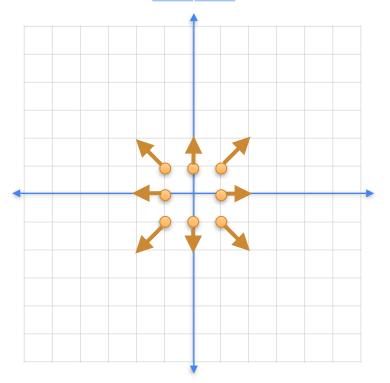


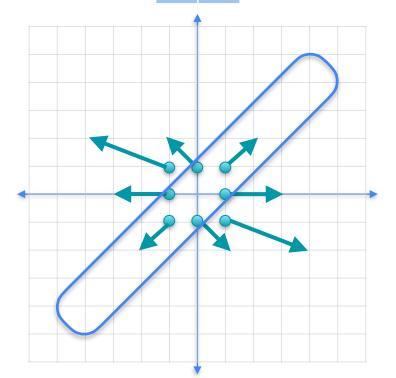




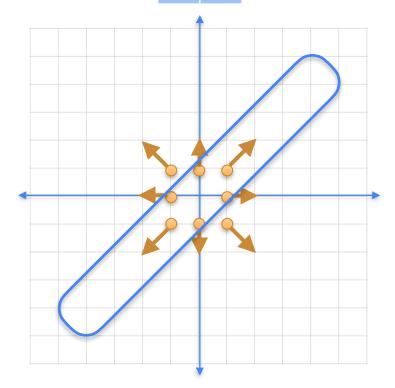


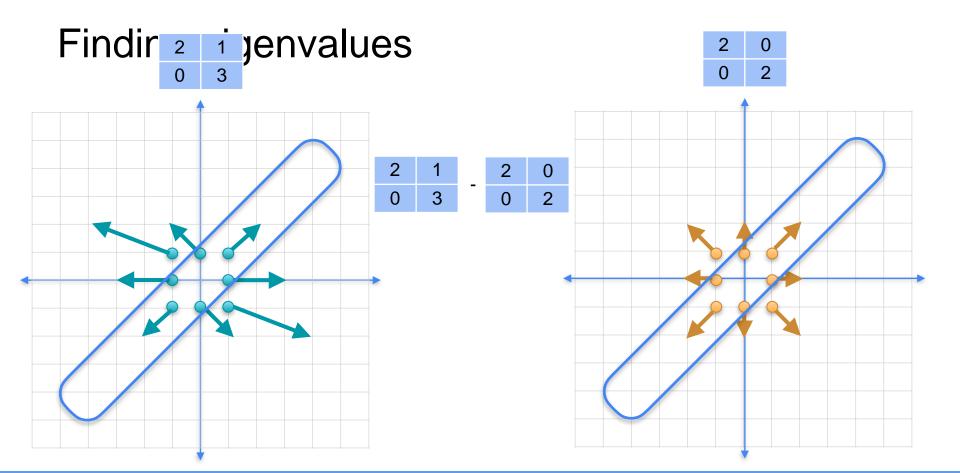


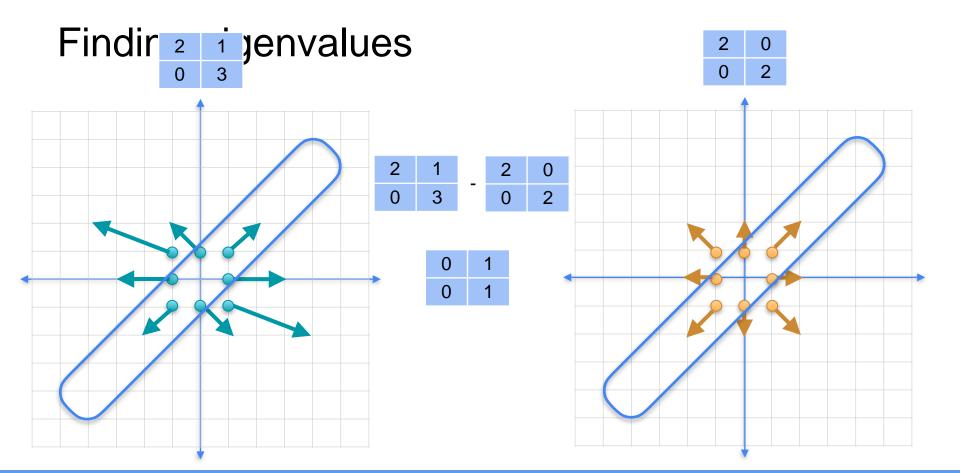


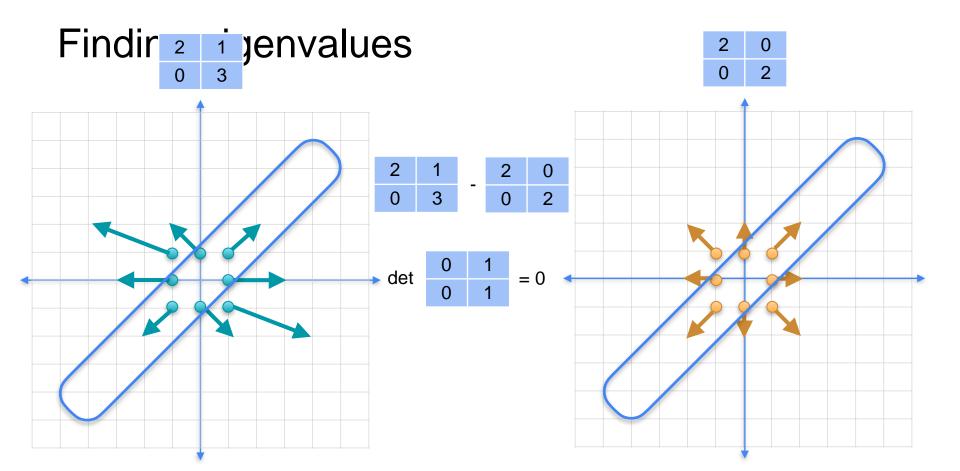


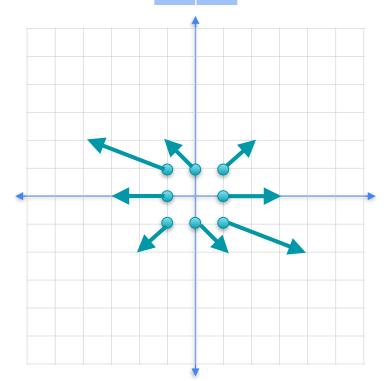


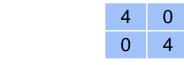


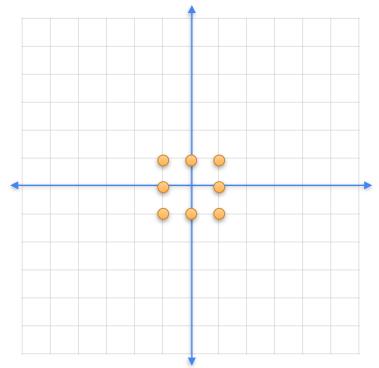


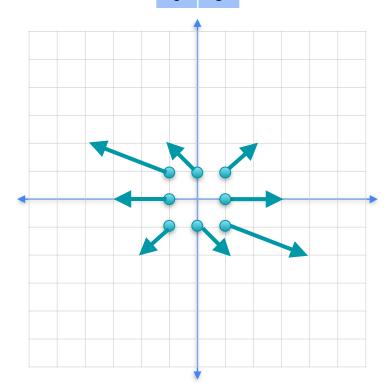




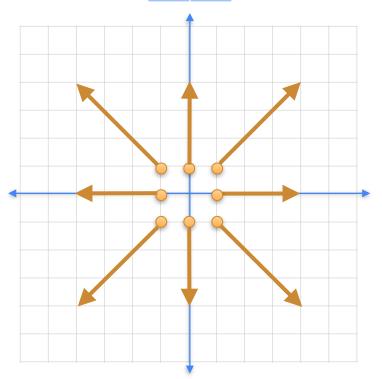


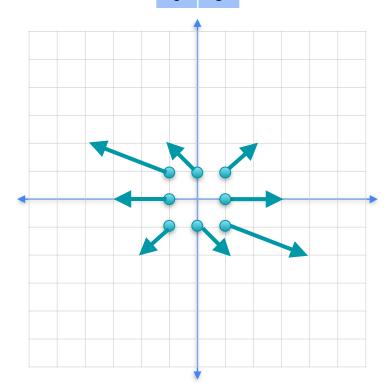




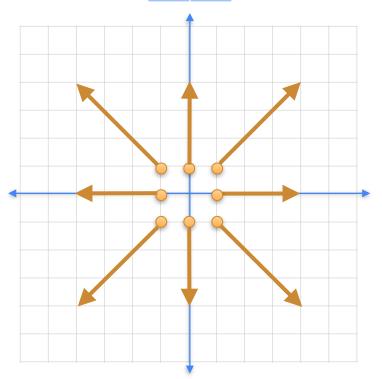


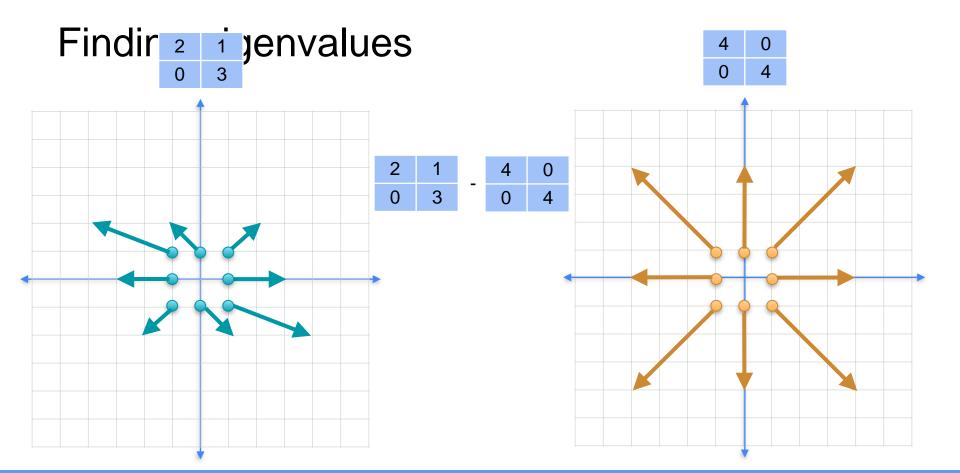


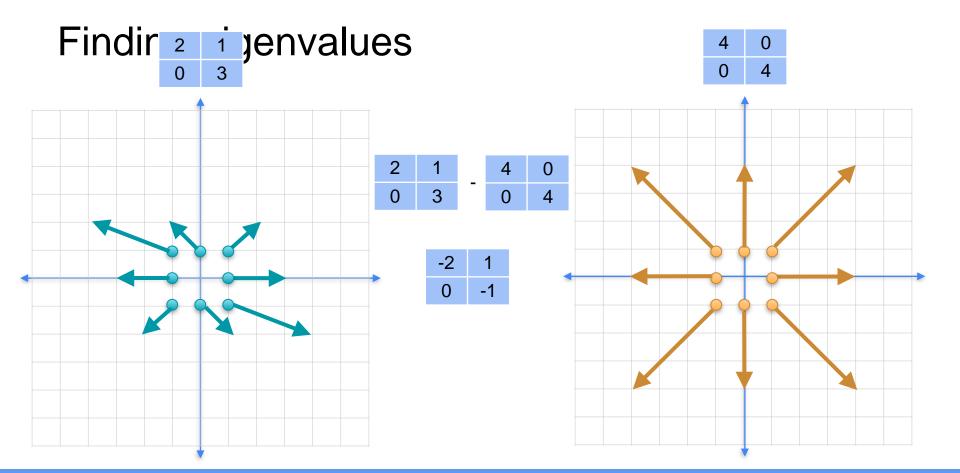


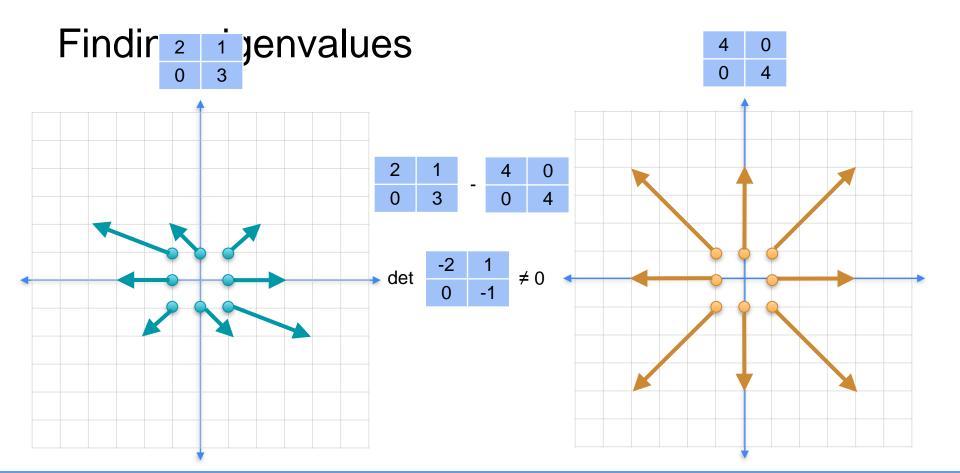












2103

2	1
0	3

λ	0
0	λ

2	1	Х		λ	0	X
0	3	У	=	0	λ	У

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} 2-\lambda & 1 & x \\ \hline 0 & 3-\lambda & y & = & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} 2-\lambda & 1 & x \\ \hline 0 & 3-\lambda & y \end{array} = \begin{array}{c|cccc} 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

$$\det \frac{2-\lambda}{0} \frac{1}{3-\lambda} = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
2-\lambda & 1 & x \\
0 & 3-\lambda & y
\end{array} = \begin{array}{c|cccc}
0 \\
0
\end{array}$$

$$\det \frac{2-\lambda}{0} \frac{1}{3-\lambda} = 0$$

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

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
2-\lambda & 1 & x \\
\hline
0 & 3-\lambda & y
\end{array} = \begin{array}{c|cccc}
0 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}$$

$$\det \frac{2-\lambda}{0} \frac{1}{3-\lambda} = 0$$

Characteristic polynomial  $(2 - \lambda)(3 - \lambda) - 1 \cdot 0 = 0$ 

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

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
2-\lambda & 1 & x \\
\hline
0 & 3-\lambda & y
\end{array} = \begin{array}{c|cccc}
0 \\
\hline
0
\end{array}$$

$$\det \frac{2-\lambda}{0} \frac{1}{3-\lambda} = 0$$

Characteristic polynomial 
$$(2 - \lambda)(3 - \lambda) - 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$
  $\lambda = 2$   $\lambda = 3$ 

If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue:

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} 2-\lambda & 1 & x \\ \hline 0 & 3-\lambda & y & = & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\det \frac{2-\lambda}{0} \frac{1}{3-\lambda} = 0$$

Characteristic polynomial

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

$$\lambda = 2$$

$$\lambda = 3$$

If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue:

For infinitely many (x,y)

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
2-\lambda & 1 & x \\
0 & 3-\lambda & y
\end{array} = \begin{array}{c|cccc}
0 \\
0
\end{array}$$

$$\det \frac{2-\lambda}{0} \frac{1}{3-\lambda} = 0$$

Characteristic polynomial

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

$$\lambda = 2$$

$$\lambda = 3$$

If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue:

For infinitely many (x,y)

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
2-\lambda & 1 & x \\
\hline
0 & 3-\lambda & y
\end{array} = \begin{array}{c|cccc}
0 \\
\hline
0$$

Has infinitely many solutions

$$\det \frac{2-\lambda}{0} \frac{1}{3-\lambda} = 0$$

Characteristic polynomial

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

$$\lambda = 3$$

Eigenvalues:  $\lambda = 2$  $\lambda = 3$ 

Eigenvalues:  $\lambda = 2$  $\lambda = 3$ 

Solve the equations

Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

Solve the equations

Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

Solve the equations

$$2x + y = 2x$$
$$0x + 3y = 2y$$

Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

Solve the equations

$$2x + y = 2x$$

$$0x + 3y = 2y \qquad \qquad y = 0$$

x = 1

Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

Solve the equations

$$2x + y = 2x$$

$$x = 1$$

$$0x + 3y = 2y y = 0$$

Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

Solve the equations

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
2 & 1 & x \\
0 & 3 & y
\end{array} = 2 \begin{array}{c} x \\
y \\
\end{array}$$

$$2x + y = 2x$$

0x + 3y = 2y

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 0$$

Λ

Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

#### Solve the equations

$$\begin{array}{c|ccccc}
2 & 1 & x \\
0 & 3 & y
\end{array} = 2 \begin{array}{c} x \\
y \\
\end{array}$$

$$2x + y = 2x$$

2x + y = 3x

0x + 3y = 3y

0x + 3y = 2y

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 0$$

Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

#### Solve the equations

$$2x + y = 2x$$

0x + 3y = 2y

$$y = 0$$

x = 1

$$2x + y = 3x$$

$$x = 1$$

$$0x + 3y = 3y$$

$$y = 1$$

Eigenvalues: 
$$\lambda = 2$$
  
 $\lambda = 3$ 

#### Solve the equations

$$2x + y = 2x$$

$$x = 1$$

$$0x + 3y = 2y$$

$$y = 0$$

$$2x + y = 3x$$

$$x = 1$$

$$0x + 3y = 3y$$

$$y = 1$$

# Quiz

• Find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of this matrix:

943

#### Solution

- Eigenvalues: 11, 1
- Eigenvectors: (2,1), (-1,2)

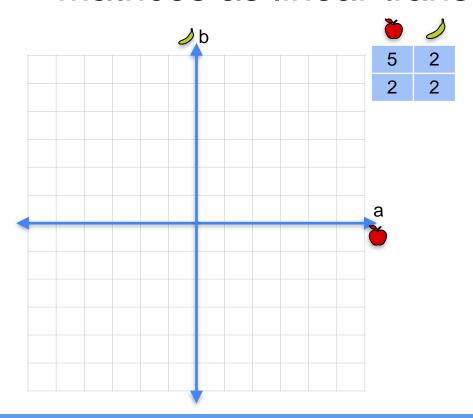
9	4
4	3

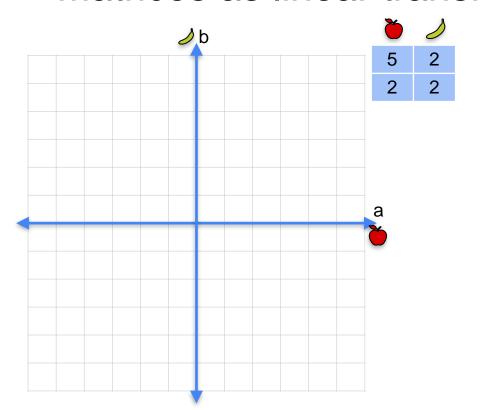
• The characteristic polynomial is

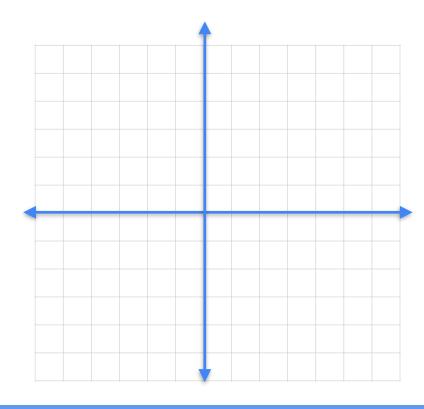
det 
$$\frac{9-\lambda}{4} \frac{4}{3-\lambda} = (9-\lambda)(3-\lambda) - 4 \cdot 4 = 0$$

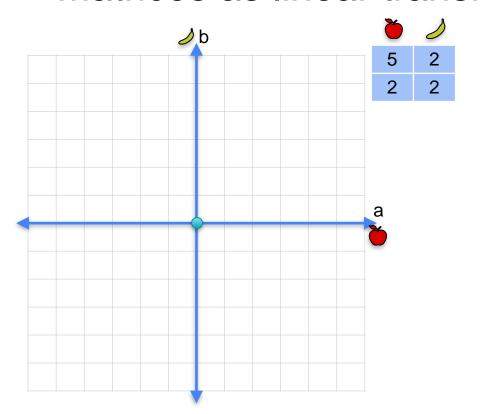
- Which factors as  $\lambda^2 12\lambda + 11 = (\lambda 11)(\lambda 1)$
- The solutions are  $\lambda = 11$   $\lambda = 1$

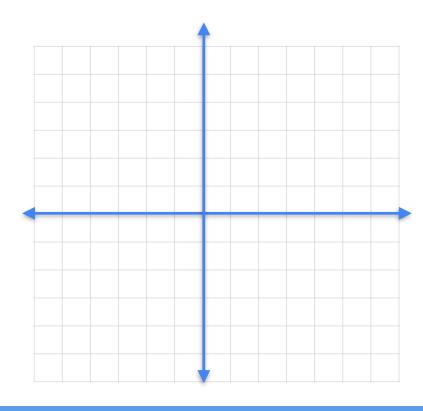


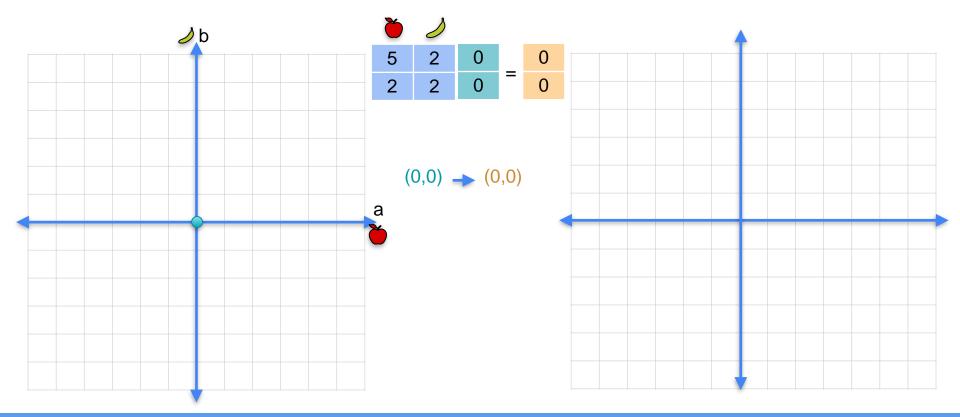


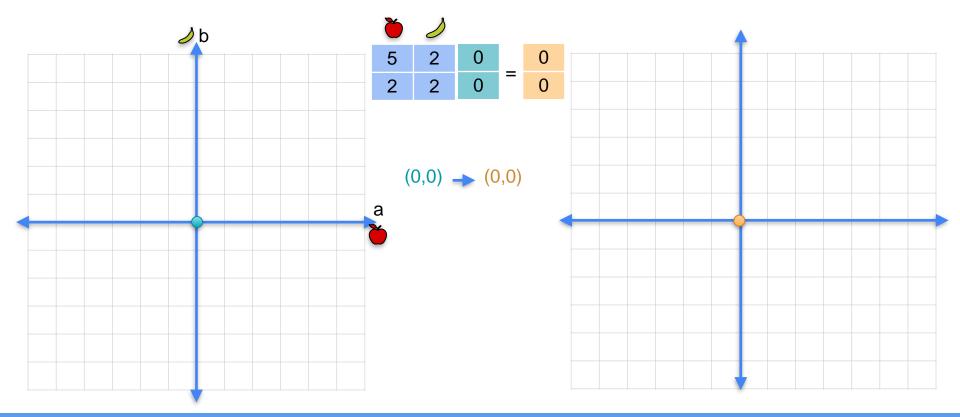


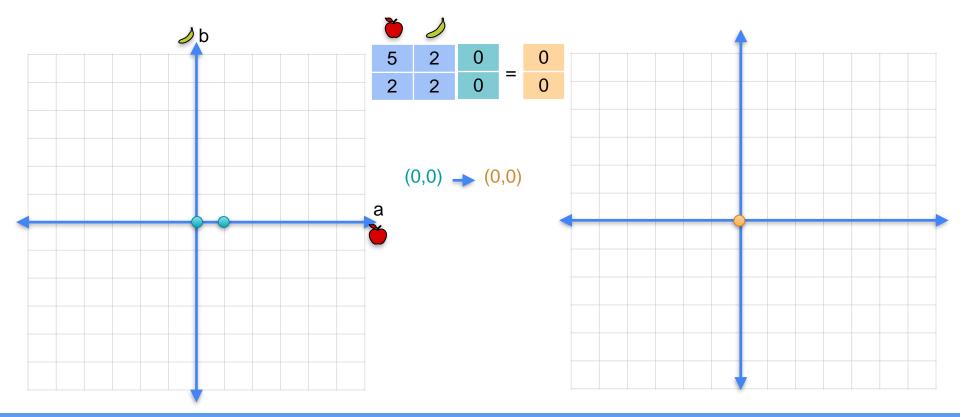


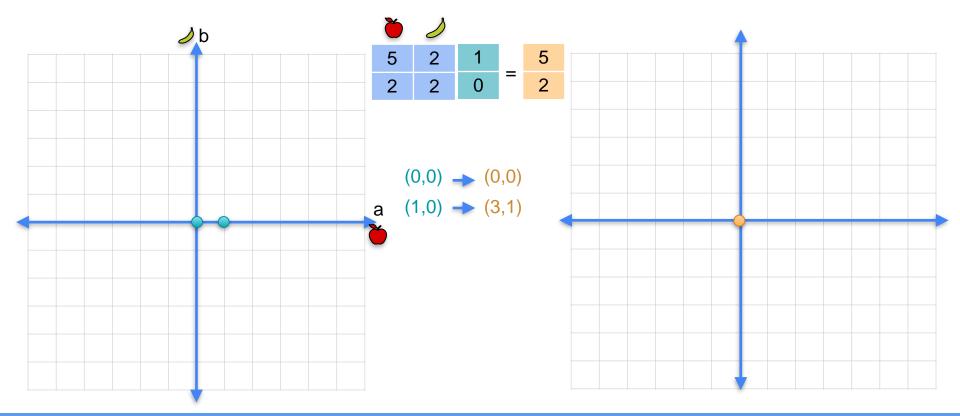


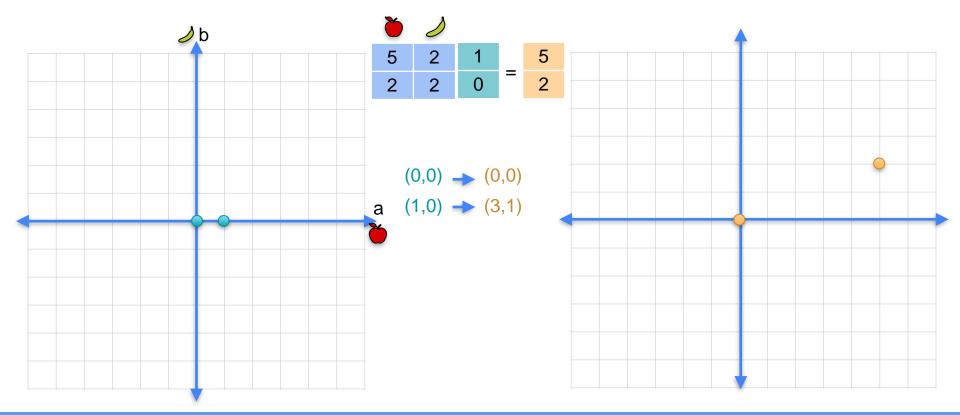


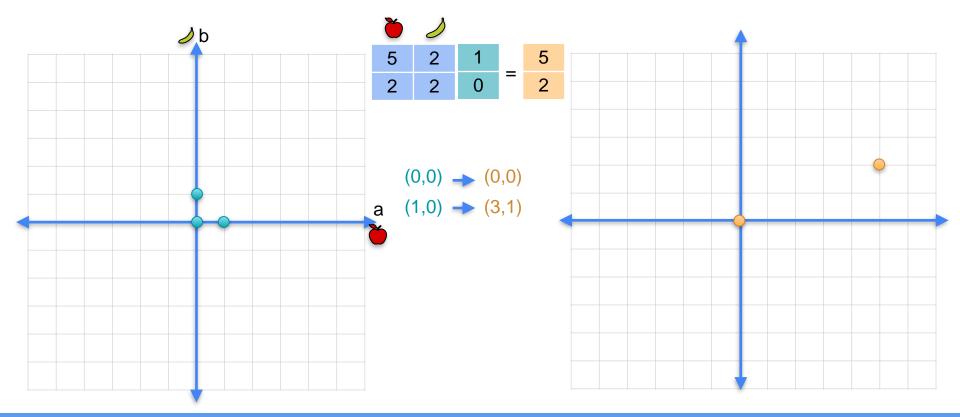


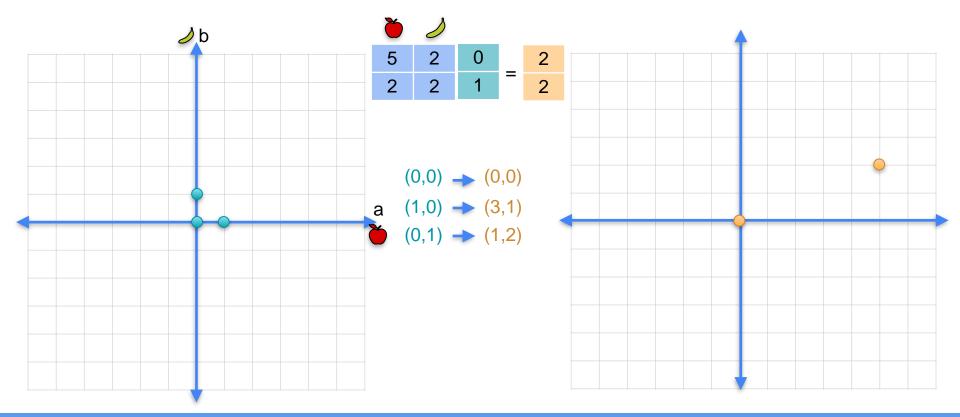


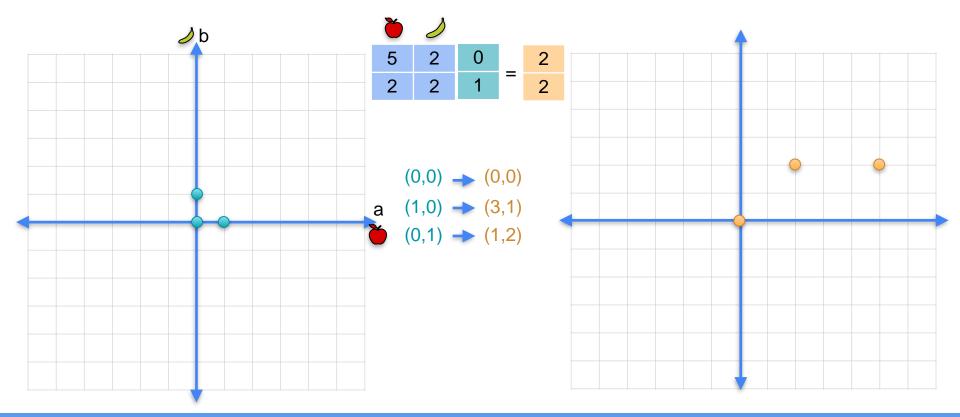


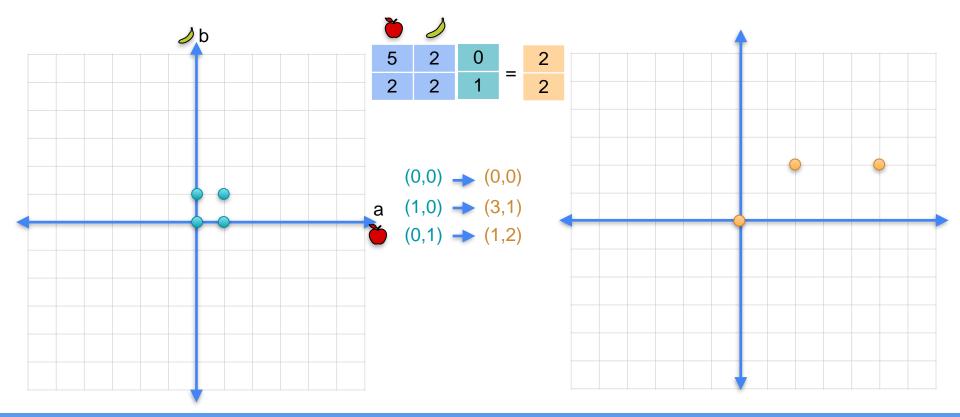


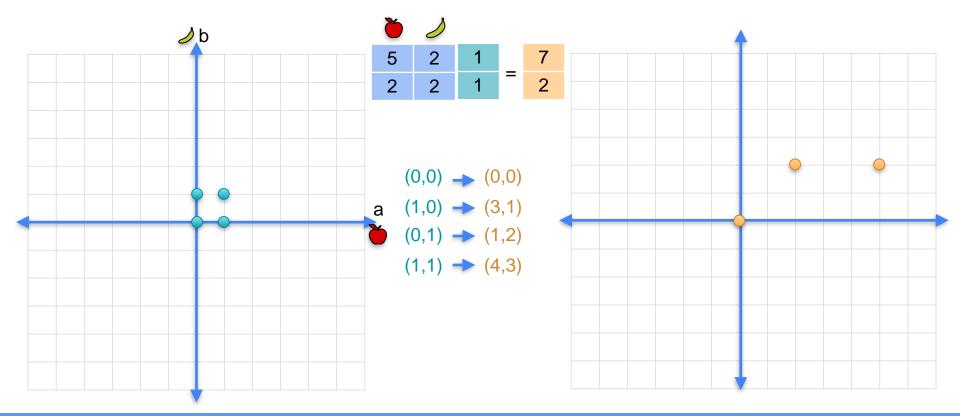


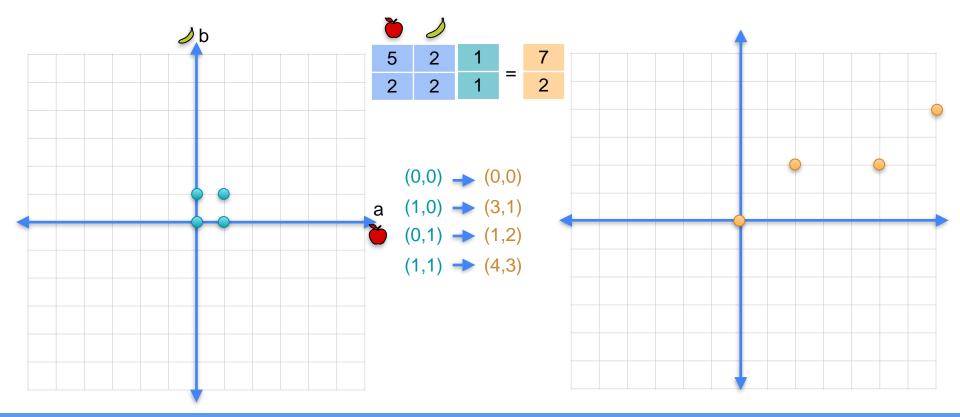


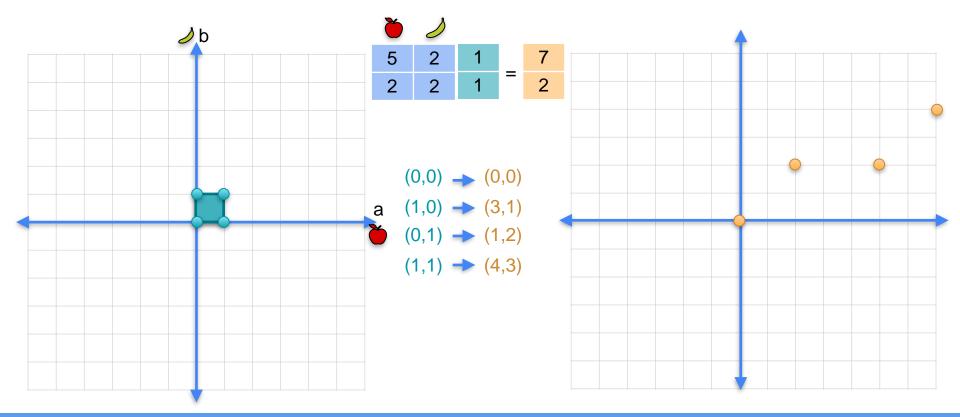


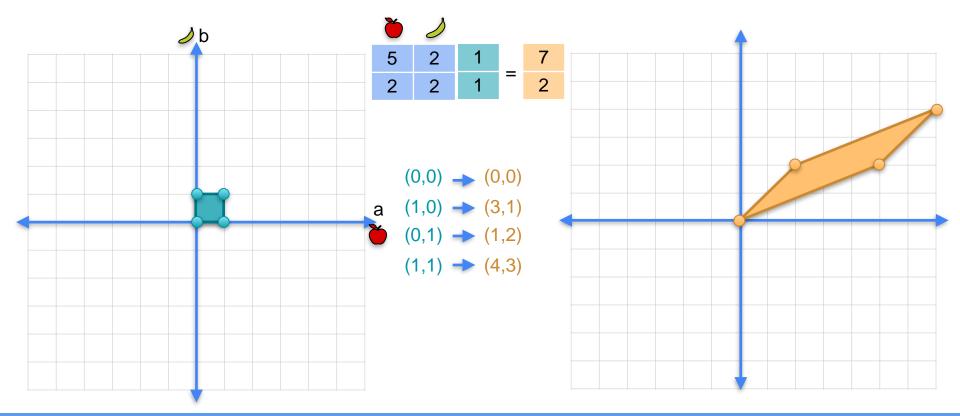












Row span of a matrix



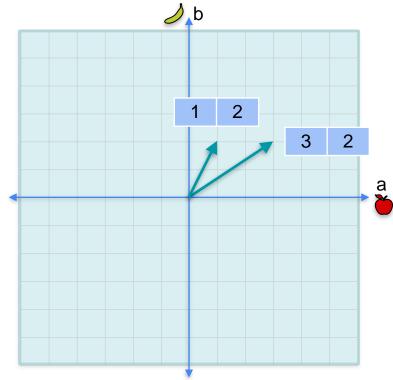
3 2

1 2

Rows

3 2

1 2



Row span of a matrix





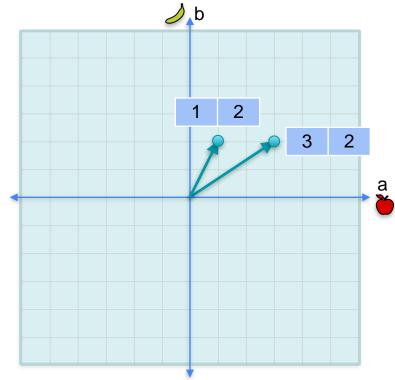
3 2

1 2

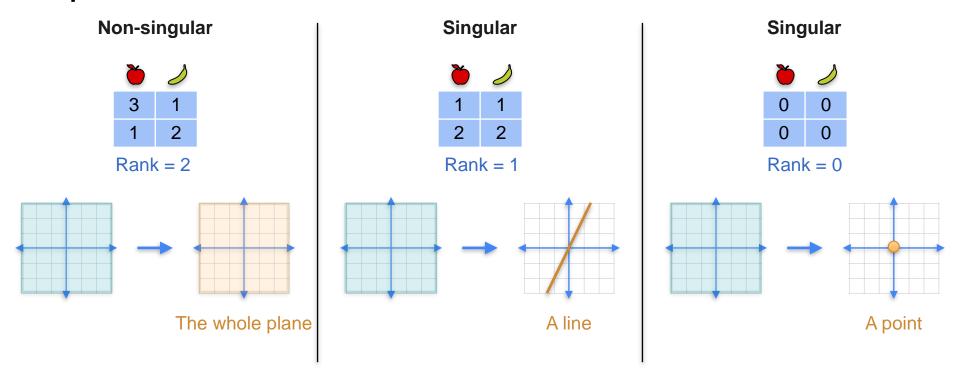
Rows

3 2

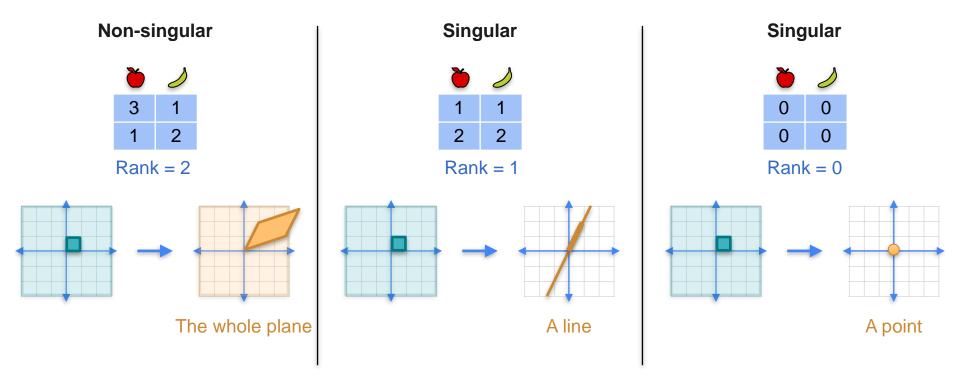
1 2

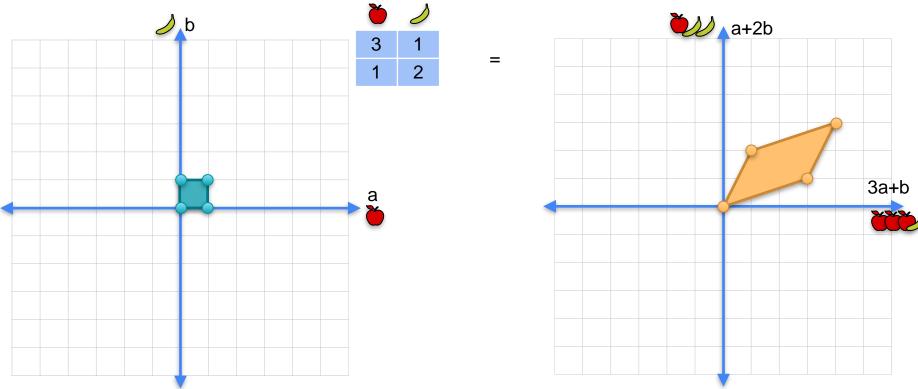


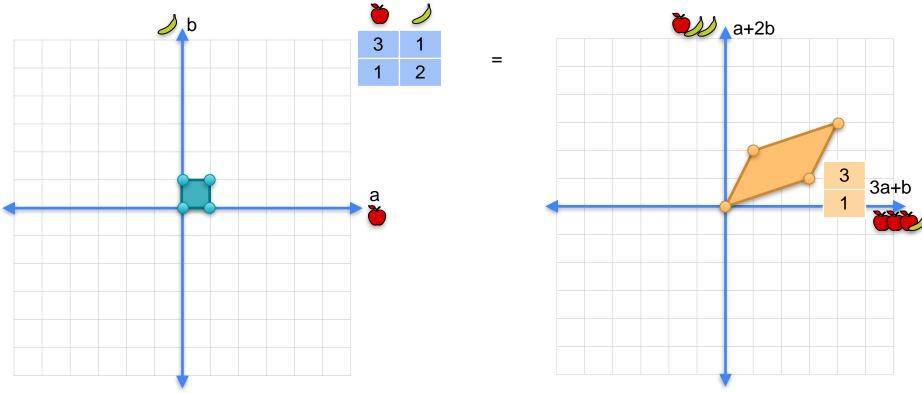
# Span of the rows

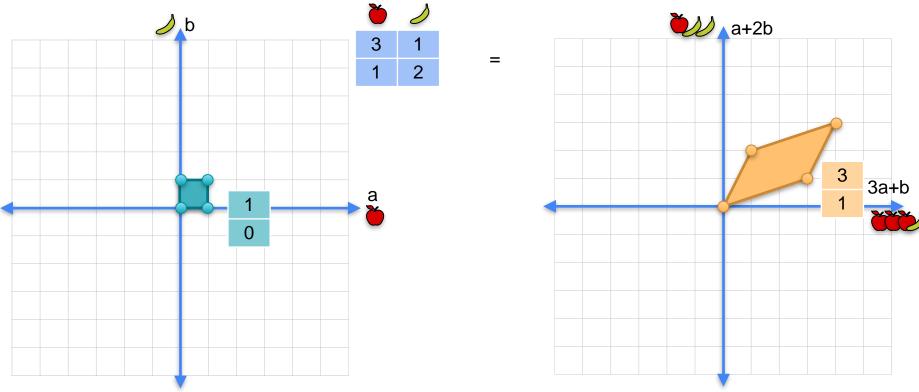


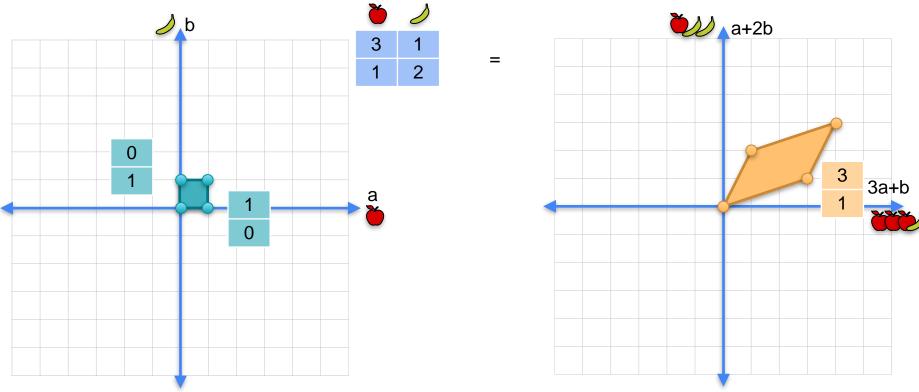
### Basis vectors

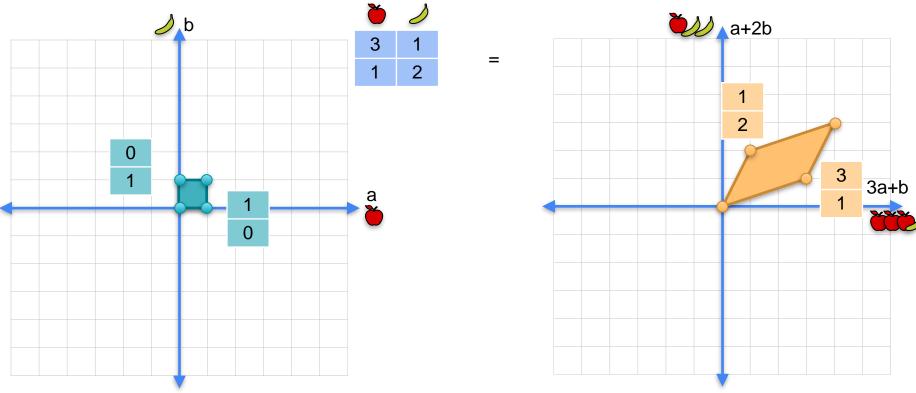


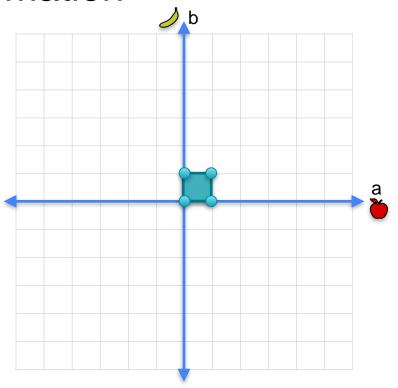


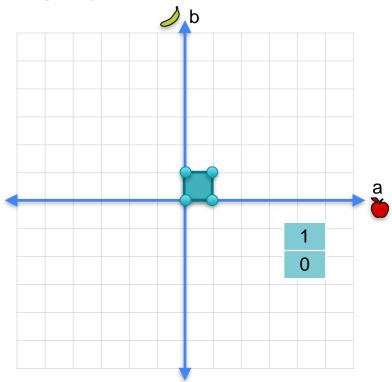




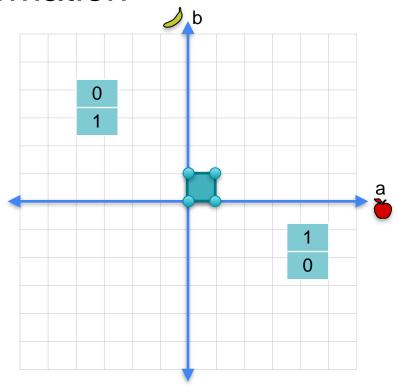








### Linear transformation





### Math for Machine Learning

### Linear algebra - Week 4

Vectors

Matrices

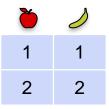
Dot product

Matrix multiplication

Linear transformations

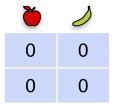
<b>Č</b>	1
1	1
1	2

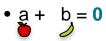
Ď	
1	1
1	2



Ď	
1	1
1	2

1	1
2	2



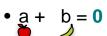


<b>Č</b>	<u></u>
1	1
1	2

<b>Č</b>	
1	1
2	2

<b>Č</b>	
0	0
0	0

#### System 1





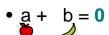




1	1
2	2

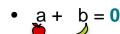
	1
0	0
0	0

#### System 1





### System 2







#### System 3

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$

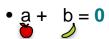
• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$



0



#### System 1



ď	
1	1
1	2

#### System 2





2	2

#### System 3

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$





The only two numbers a, b, such that

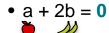
- a+b=0
- and
- a+2b = 0

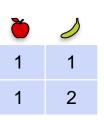
are:

a=0 and b=0

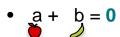
#### System 1







#### System 2





1	1
^	_

#### System 3

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$



The only two numbers a, b, such that

- a+b = 0 and
- a+2b = 0

are:

a=0 and b=0

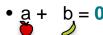
Any pair (x, -x) satisfies that

- a+b = 0 and
- a+2b = 0

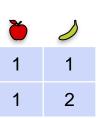
For example:

(1,-1), (2,-2), (-8,8), etc.

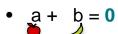
#### System 1







### System 2



#### System 3

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$

The only two numbers a, b, such that

- a+b=0and
- a+2b=0are:

a=0 and b=0

Any pair (x, -x) satisfies that

- a+b=0and
- a+2b=0For example:

(1,-1), (2,-2), (-8,8), etc.

Any pair of numbers satisfies that

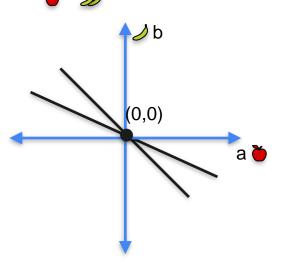
- 0a+0b = 0and
- 0a+0b=0

For example:

(1,2), (3,-9), (-90,8.34), etc.

#### System 1

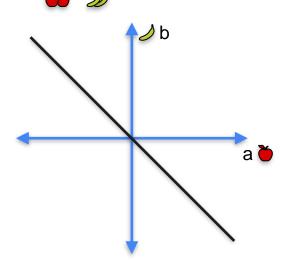
• 
$$a + 2b = 0$$



#### System 2

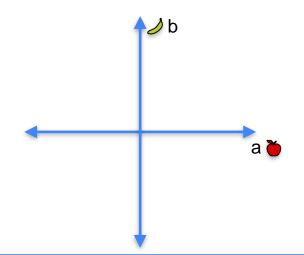
• 
$$a + b = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b = 0$$



• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$



#### System 1

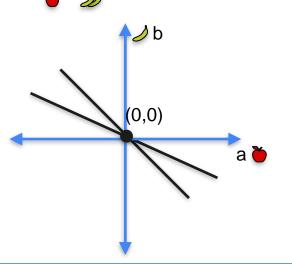


#### **Solution**

• 
$$a + 2b = 0$$

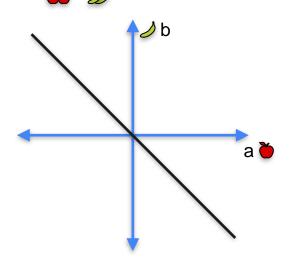
• 
$$a = 0$$

• 
$$b = 0$$



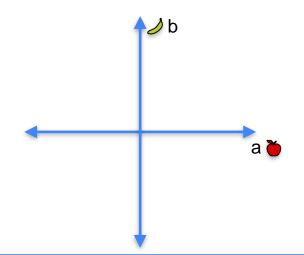
#### System 2

• 
$$a + b = 0$$



• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$



#### System 1

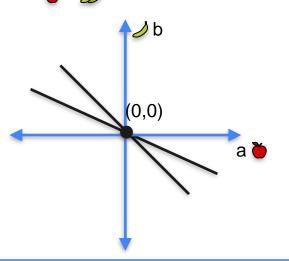


#### **Solution**

• 
$$a = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b = 0$$

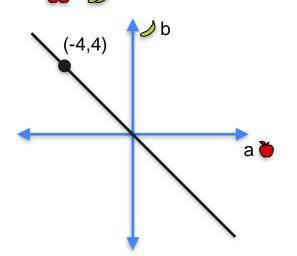
• 
$$b = 0$$



#### System 2

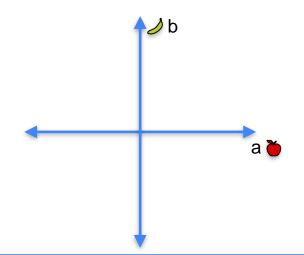
• 
$$a + b = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b = 0$$



• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$



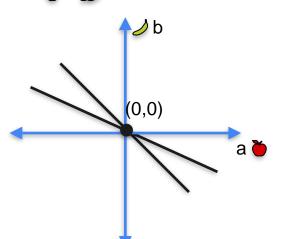
#### System 1



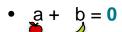
#### **Solution**

• a = 0

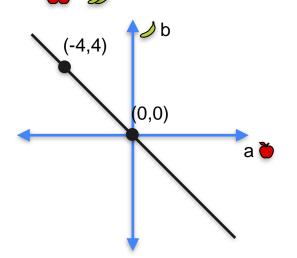
• 
$$a + 2b = 0$$
 •  $b = 0$ 



#### System 2

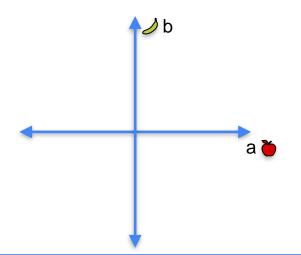


• 
$$2a + 2b = 0$$



• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$



#### System 1

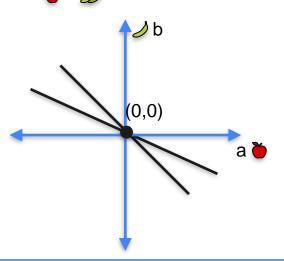


#### **Solution**

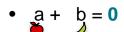
• 
$$a = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b = 0$$

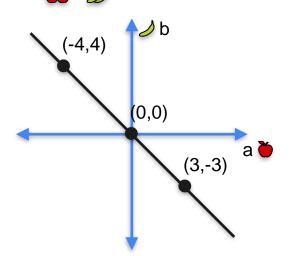
• 
$$b = 0$$



#### System 2

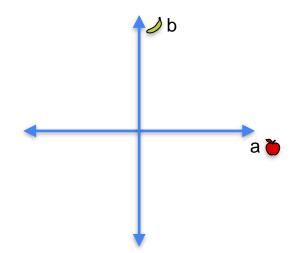


• 
$$2a + 2b = 0$$



• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$



#### System 1

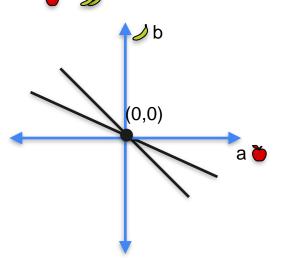


#### **Solution**

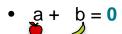
• 
$$a = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b = 0$$





#### System 2



• 
$$2a + 2b = 0$$

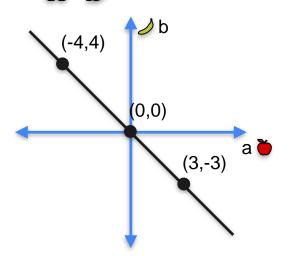
### Solutions

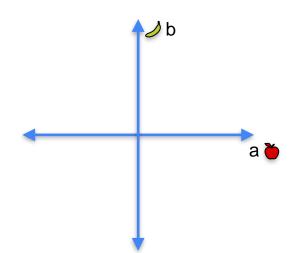


$$\bullet \ b = -a$$

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$



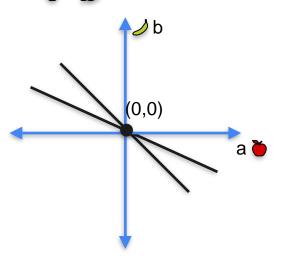


#### System 1



# Solution • a = 0





#### System 2

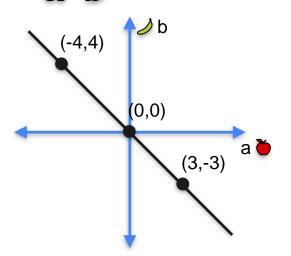
• 
$$a + b = 0$$

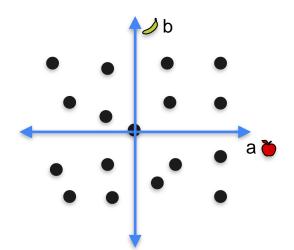
• 
$$2a + 2b = 0$$

### Solutions

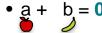
- any *a*
- $\bullet \ b = -a$

- 0a + 0b = 0
- 0a + 0b = 0





#### System 1



#### Solution

• 
$$a = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b = 0$$







• 
$$a + b = 0$$

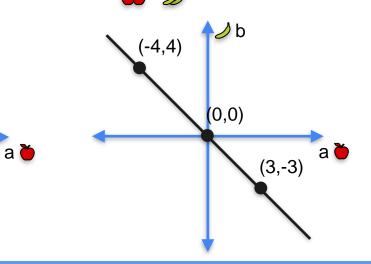
### Solutions

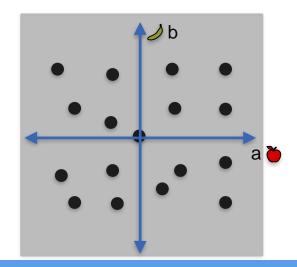
$$\bullet \ b = -a$$

#### System 3

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b = 0$$





(0,0)

(0,0)

#### System 1

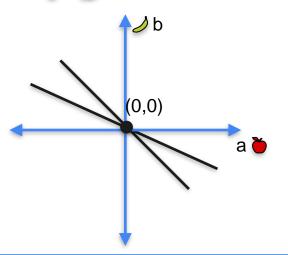


#### **Solution**

• 
$$a = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b = 0$$

• 
$$b = 0$$



#### System 2

• 
$$a + b = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b = 0$$

(-4,4)

### Solutions

• any *a* 

(3,-3)

 $\bullet \ b = -a$ 

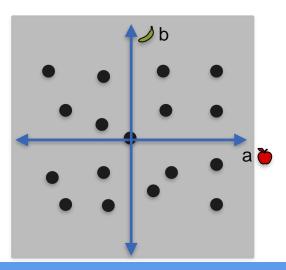
#### System 3

- 0a + 0b = 0
- any *a*

• any *b* 

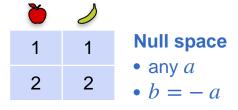
**Solutions** 

• 0a + 0b = 0

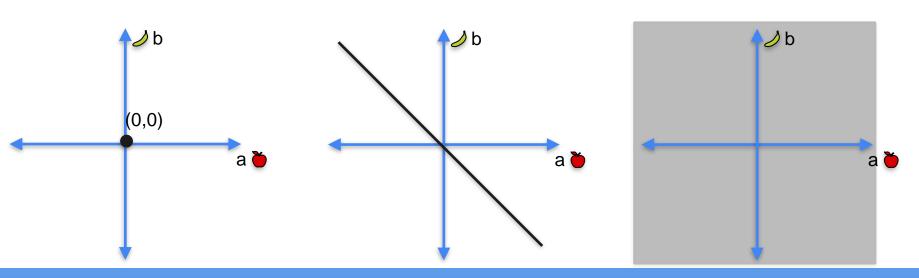


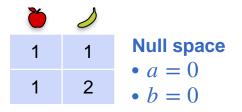






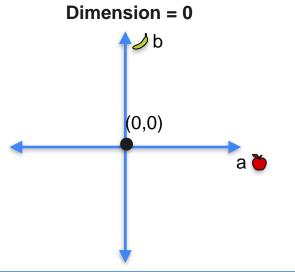


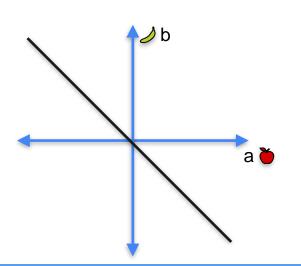


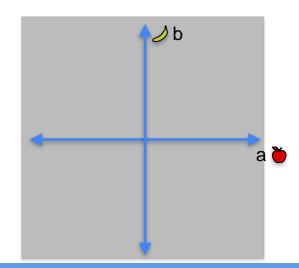


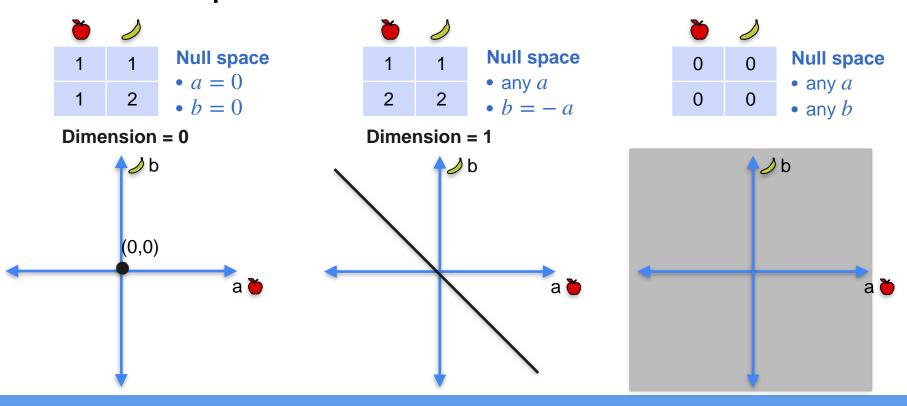
1	1	Null space
2	2	• any $a$ • $b = -a$

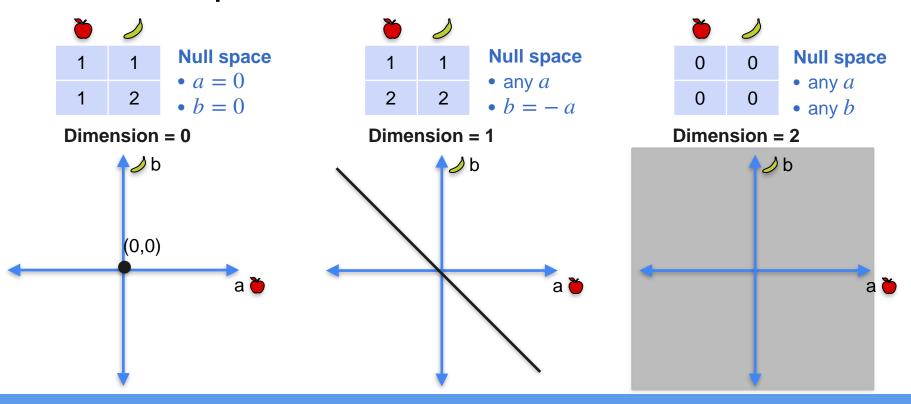
<b>Č</b>		
0	0	Null space
0	0	<ul><li>any a</li><li>any b</li></ul>

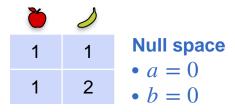




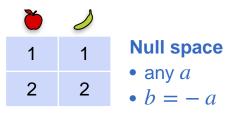








Dimension = 0



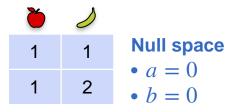
Dimension = 1



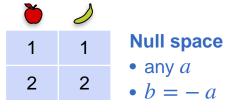
Dimension = 2







Dimension = 0



Dimension = 1

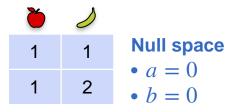




Dimension = 2

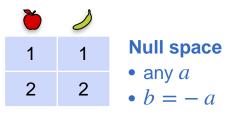


Non-singular



Dimension = 0

Non-singular



Dimension = 1

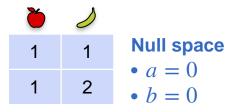


**Singular** 



Dimension = 2



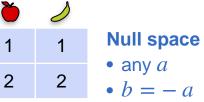


Dimension = 0

Non-singular



**Singular** 



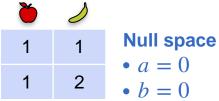
Dimension = 1

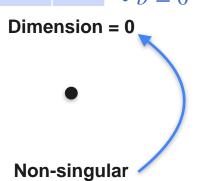


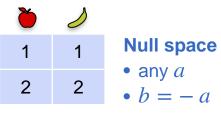
Dimension = 2



Singular











Singular



Dimension = 2



**Singular** 

### More conceptual explanation of the null space

Elaborate here

### Quiz: Null space of a matrix

**Problem:** Determine the dimension of the null space of the following two matrices

#### **Matrix 1**

5	1
-1	3

### Matrix 2

2 -1 -6 3

### Solutions: Null space of a matrix

**Matrix 1:** Notice that this is a non-singular matrix, since the determinant is 16. Therefore, the null space is only the point (0,0). The dimension is 0.

**Matrix 2:** The corresponding system of equation has the equations 2ab=0 and -6a+3b=0. Some inspection shows that the first equation has the points (1,2), (2,4), (3,6), etc. as solutions. All of them are also solutions to the second equation, -6a+3b=0. Therefore the null space is all the points of the form (x, 2x). The dimension of this null space is 1, and the matrix is singular.

# Systems of linear equations

# Systems of linear equations

- a + b + c = 0
- a + 2b + c = 0
- a + b + 2c = 0

### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

#### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

#### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

### System 3

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

#### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

1	1	1
1	2	1
1	1	2

#### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

#### System 3

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

#### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

1	1	1
1	2	1
1	1	2

#### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

1	1	1
1	1	2
1	1	3

#### System 3

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

#### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

1	1	1
1	2	1
1	1	2

#### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

1	1	1
1	1	2
1	1	3

#### System 3

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

#### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

#### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

#### System 3

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

#### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

#### System 3

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

#### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

#### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

### System 3

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

### System 4

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$



#### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



## System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

## **Solution space**



## System 3

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

## **Solution space**



### System 3

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

#### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



#### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



#### System 3

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



#### System 4

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$



#### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



Dimension = 0

### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

### **Solution space**



### System 3

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



#### System 4

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$



#### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



Dimension = 0

### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

### **Solution space**



Dimension = 1

#### System 3

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



#### System 4

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$



#### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



Dimension = 0

#### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



Dimension = 1

#### System 3

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



Dimension = 2

#### System 4

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$



#### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



Dimension = 0

#### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



Dimension = 1

#### System 3

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**



Dimension = 2

#### System 4

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$

• 
$$0a + 0b + 0c = 0$$



Dimension = 3

## Null space for matrices

#### Matrix 1

1	1	1
1	2	1
1	1	2

**Null space** 



Dimension = 0

Matrix 2

1	1	1
1	1	2
1	1	3

**Null space** 



Dimension = 1

Matrix 3

1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3

**Null space** 



Dimension = 2

#### Matrix 4

0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

#### **Null space**



Dimension = 3

## Quiz: Null space

**Problem:** Determine the dimension of the null space for the following matrices.

1	0	1
0	1	0
3	2	3

1	1	1
1	1	2
0	0	-1

1	1	1
0	2	2
0	0	3

Problem: Determine the dimension of the null space for the following matrices.

1	0	1
0	1	0
3	2	3

1	1	1
1	1	2
0	0	-1

1	1	1
0	2	2
0	0	3

• 
$$a + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 2b + 3c = 0$$

• 
$$C = 0$$

• 
$$3c = 0$$

**Problem:** Determine the dimension of the null space for the following matrices.

1	0	1
0	1	0
3	2	3

1	1	1
1	1	2
0	0	-1

1	1	1
0	2	2
0	0	3

• 
$$a + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 2b + 3c = 0$$

• 
$$c = 0$$

• 
$$3c = 0$$

#### All points of the form

$$(x,0,-x)$$

**Problem:** Determine the dimension of the null space for the following matrices.

1	0	1
0	1	0
3	2	3

1	1	1
1	1	2
0	0	-1

1	1	1
0	2	2
0	0	3

• 
$$a + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 2b + 3c = 0$$

• 
$$C = 0$$

• 
$$3c = 0$$

#### All points of the form

$$(x,0,-x)$$

Dimension = 1

**Problem:** Determine the dimension of the null space for the following matrices.

1	0	1
0	1	0
3	2	3

1	1	1
0	2	2
0	0	3

• 
$$a + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 2b + 3c = 0$$

• 
$$C = 0$$

• 
$$3c = 0$$

## All points of the form

$$(x,0,-x)$$

Dimension = 1

## All points of the form

$$(x, -x, 0)$$

**Problem:** Determine the dimension of the null space for the following matrices.

1	0	1
0	1	0
3	2	3

1	1	1
0	2	2
0	0	3

• 
$$a + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$b = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 2b + 3c = 0$$

• 
$$C = 0$$

• 
$$3c = 0$$

All points of the form

$$(x,0,-x)$$

Dimension = 1

All points of the form

$$(x, -x, 0)$$

Dimension = 1

Problem: Determine the dimension of the null space for the following matrices.

1	0	1
0	1	0
3	2	3

1	1	1
0	2	2
0	0	3

• 
$$a + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 2b + 3c = 0$$

• 
$$c = 0$$

• 
$$3c = 0$$

All points of the form

$$(x,0,-x)$$

Dimension = 1

All points of the form (x, -x, 0)

Dimension = 1

The point (0,0,0)

**Problem:** Determine the dimension of the null space for the following matrices.

1	0	1
0	1	0
3	2	3

1	1	1
1	1	2
0	0	-1

1	1	1
0	2	2
0	0	3

• 
$$a + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 2b + 3c = 0$$

• 
$$C = 0$$

• 
$$3c = 0$$

All points of the form

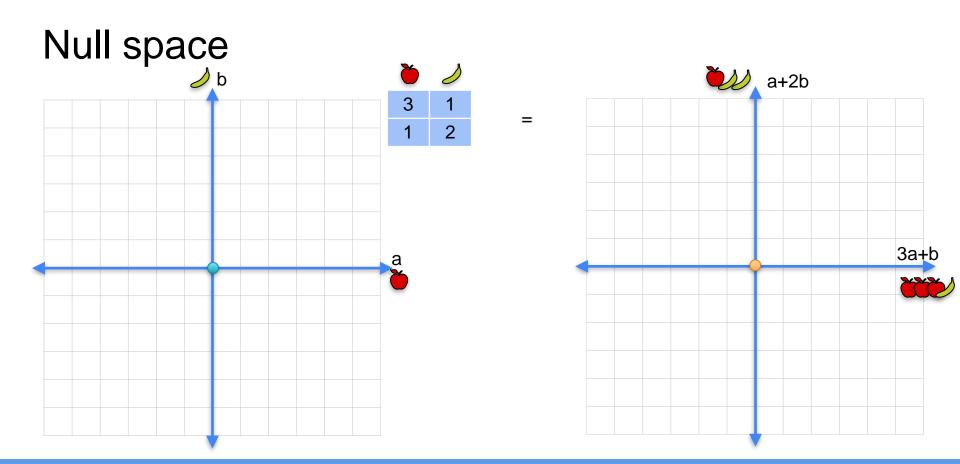
$$(x,0,-x)$$

All points of the form 
$$(x, -x, 0)$$

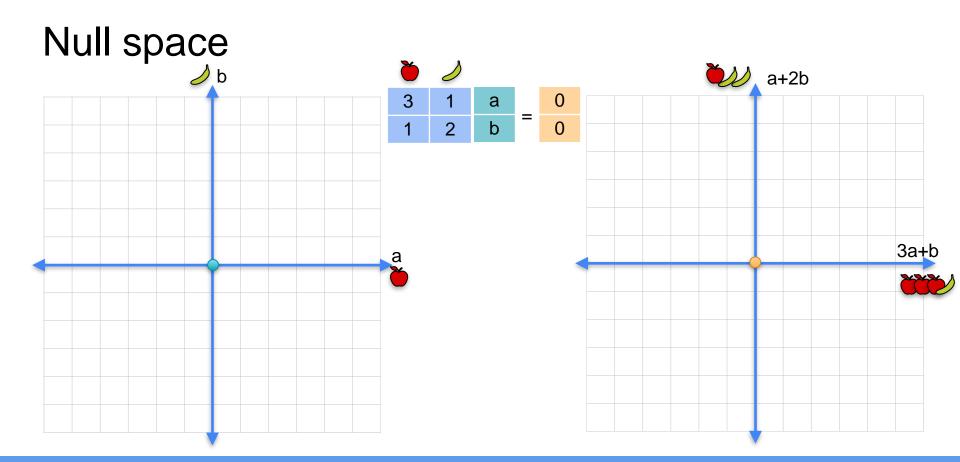
$$Dimension = 1$$

The point 
$$(0,0,0)$$

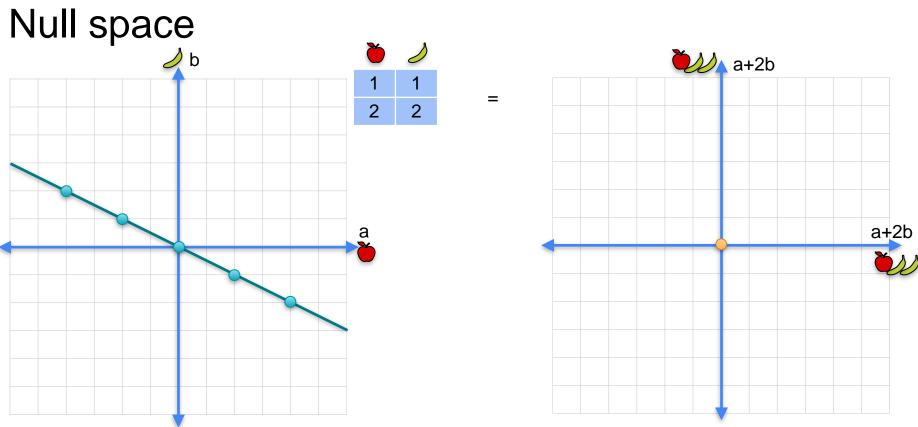
$$Dimension = 0$$

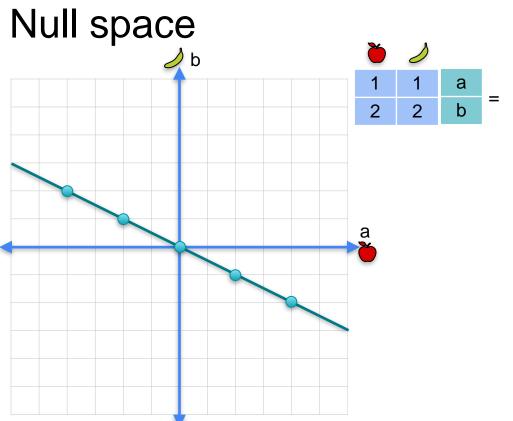


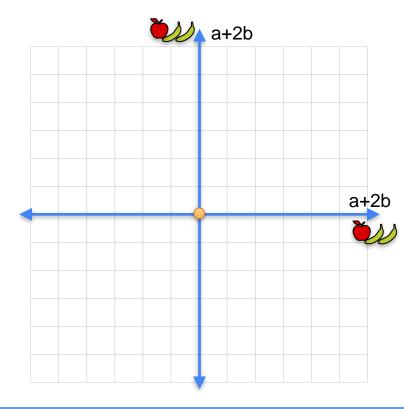
Null space **2** a+2b а b 3a+b

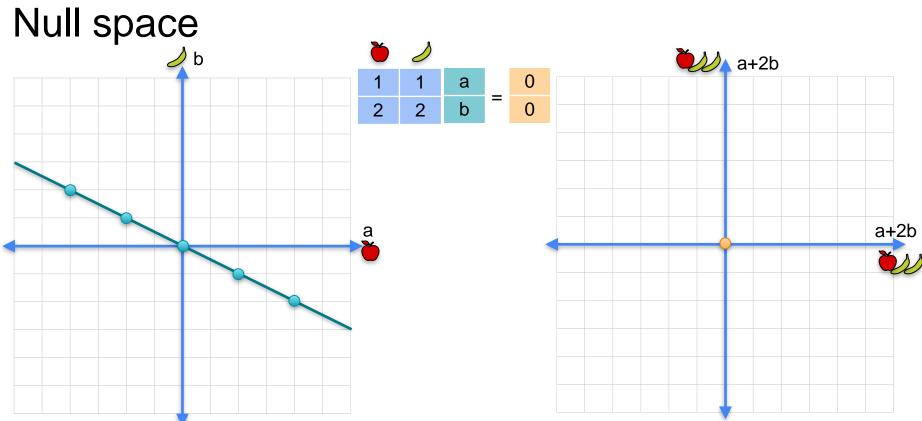


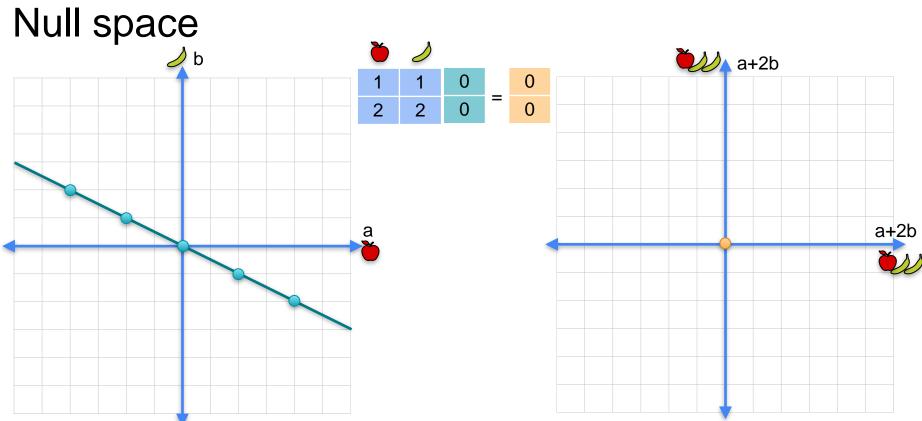
Null space **2** a+2b 3a+b

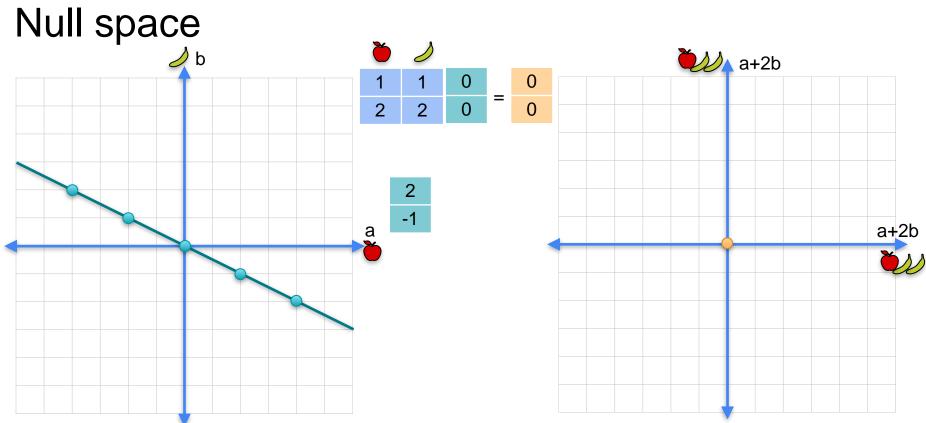


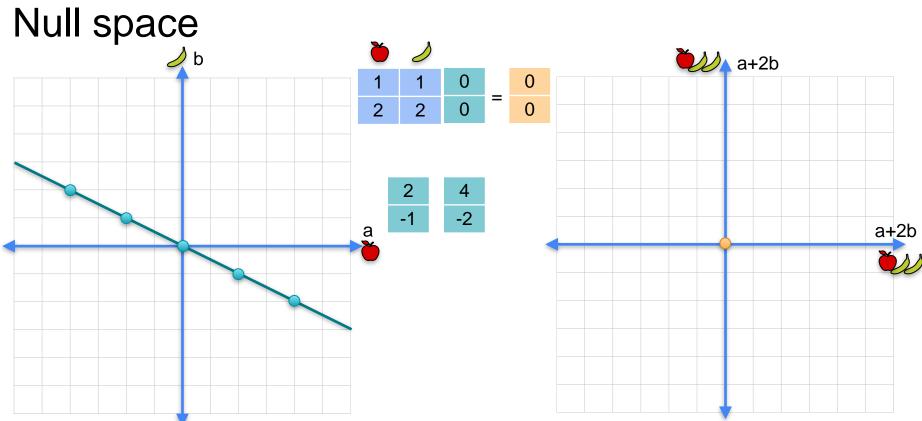


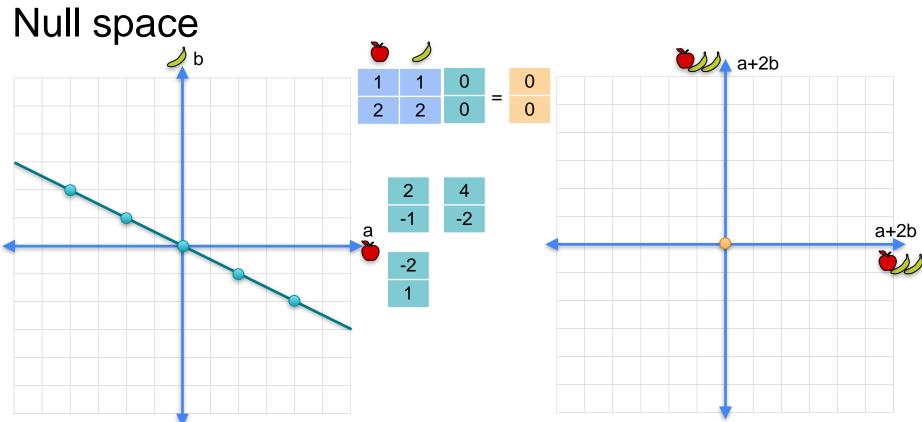


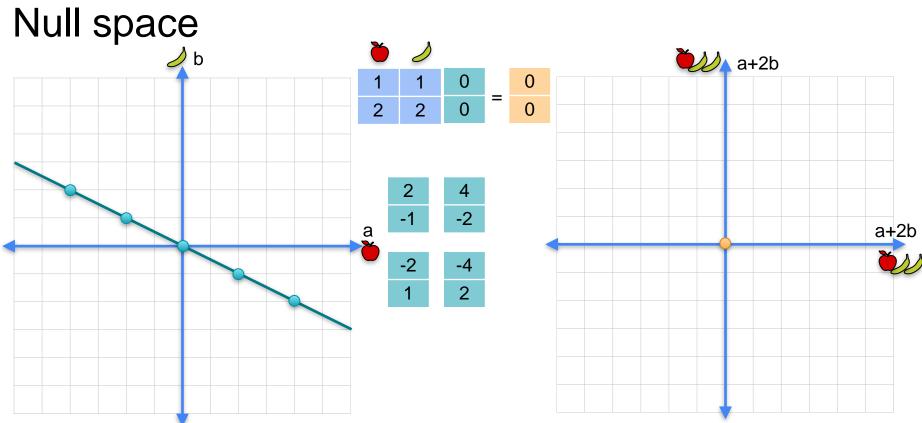


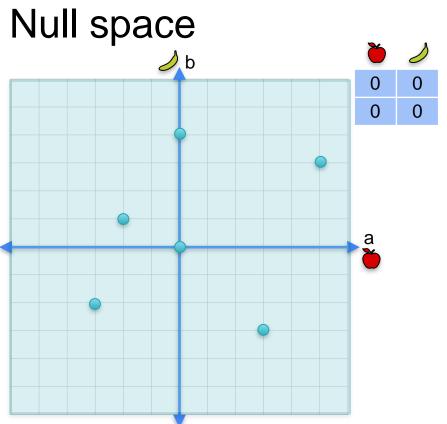


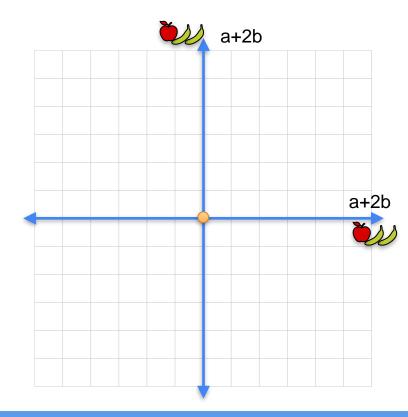


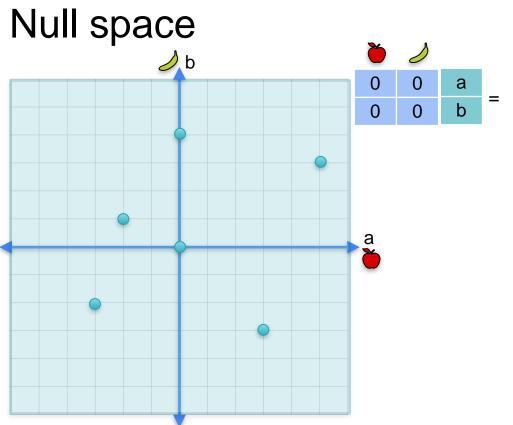


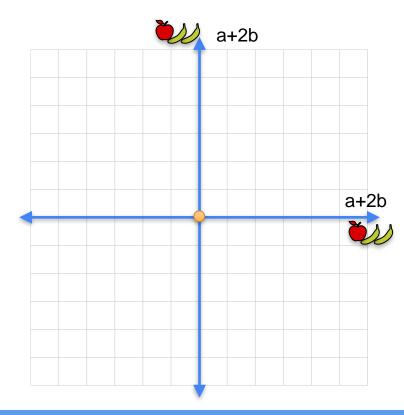


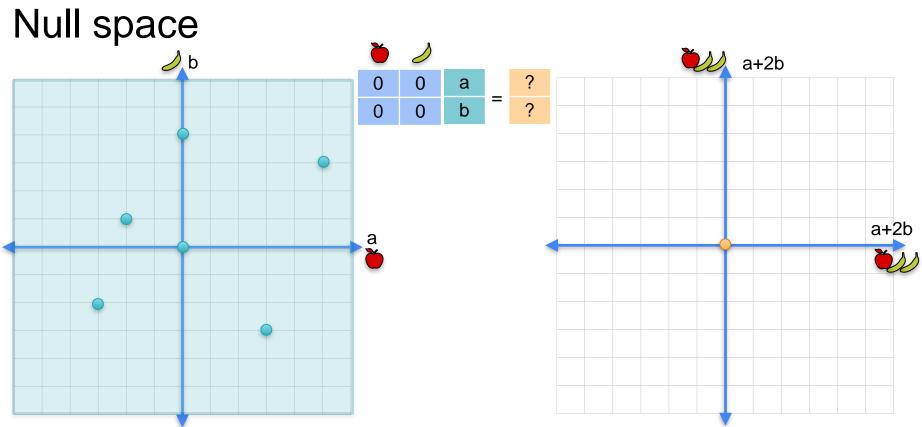


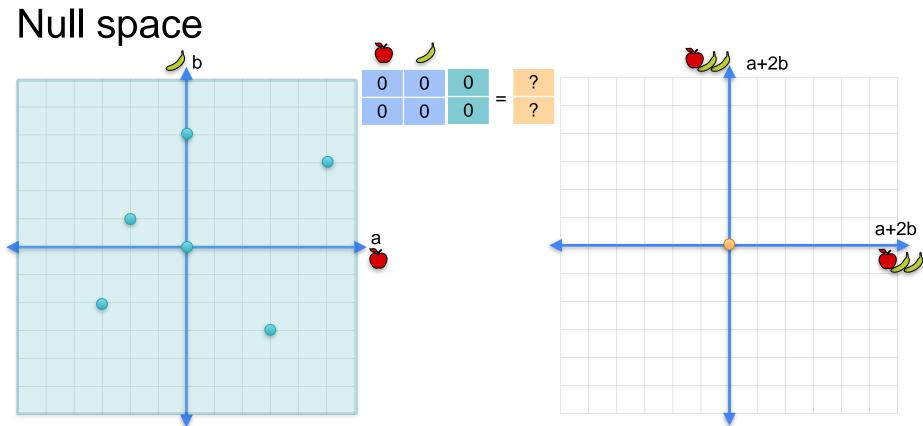


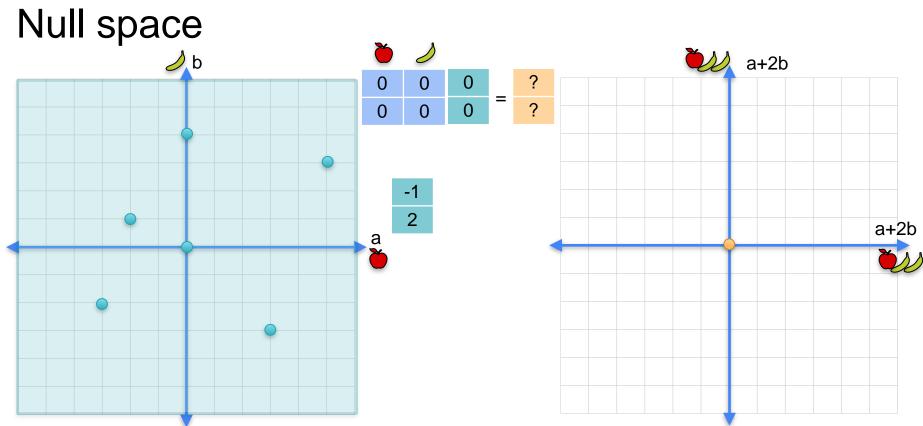


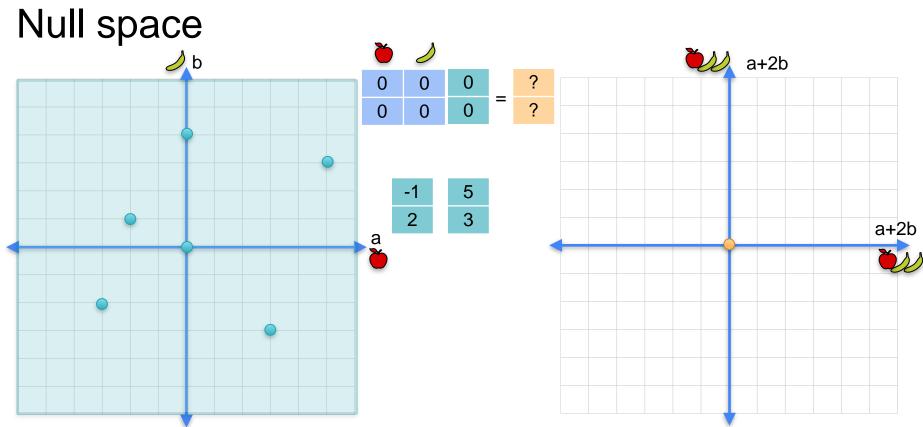


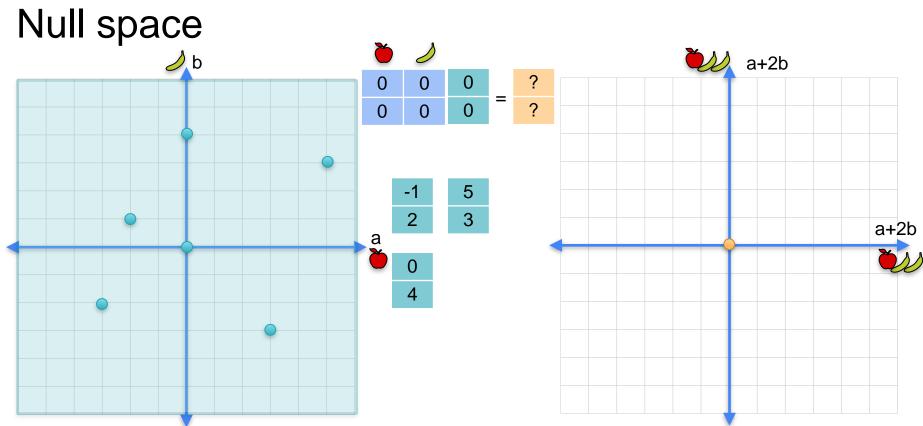


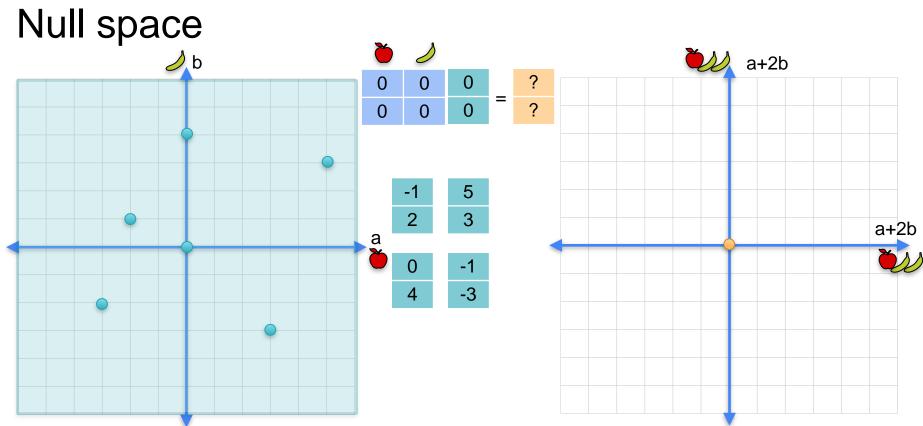


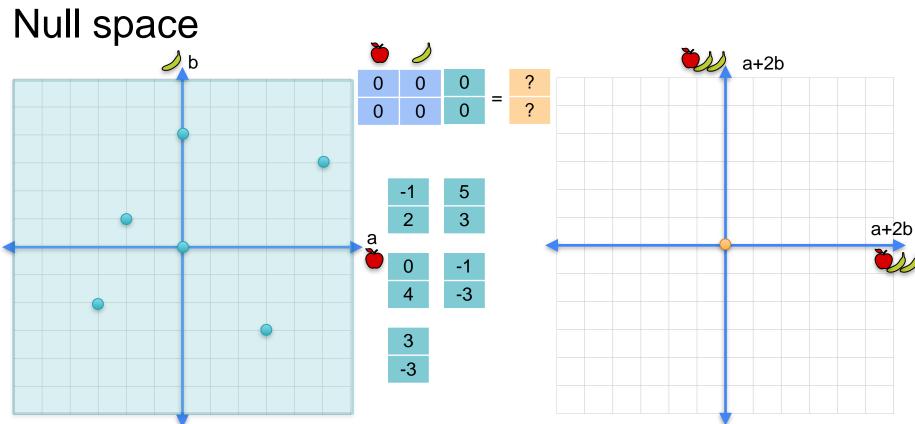










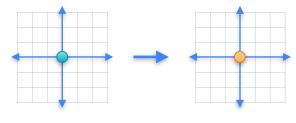


# Null space

## Non-singular



Rank = 2

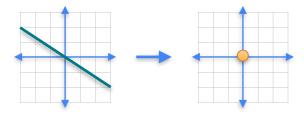


Dimension = 0

## Singular



Rank = 1

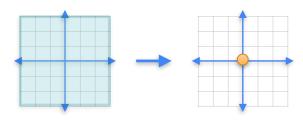


Dimension = 1

### **Singular**

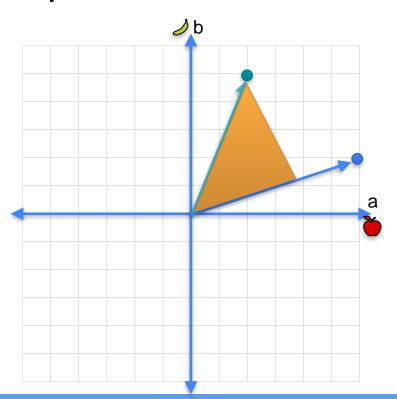


Rank = 0

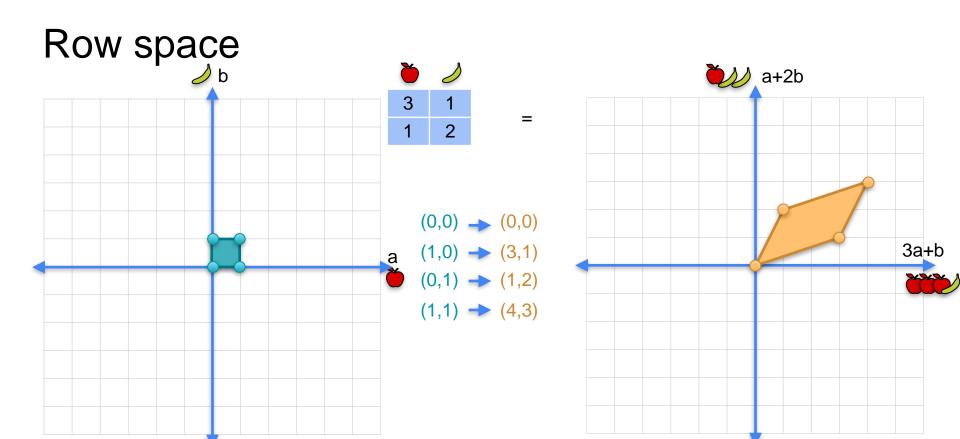


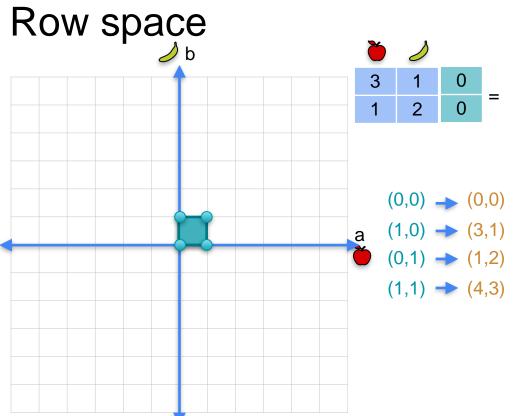
Dimension = 2

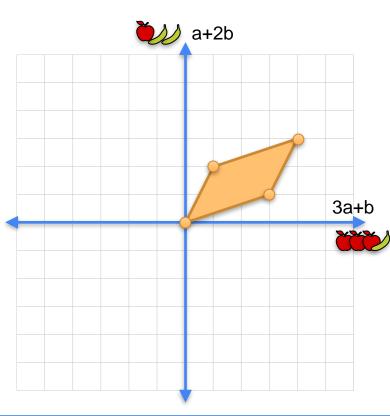
## Dot product as an area

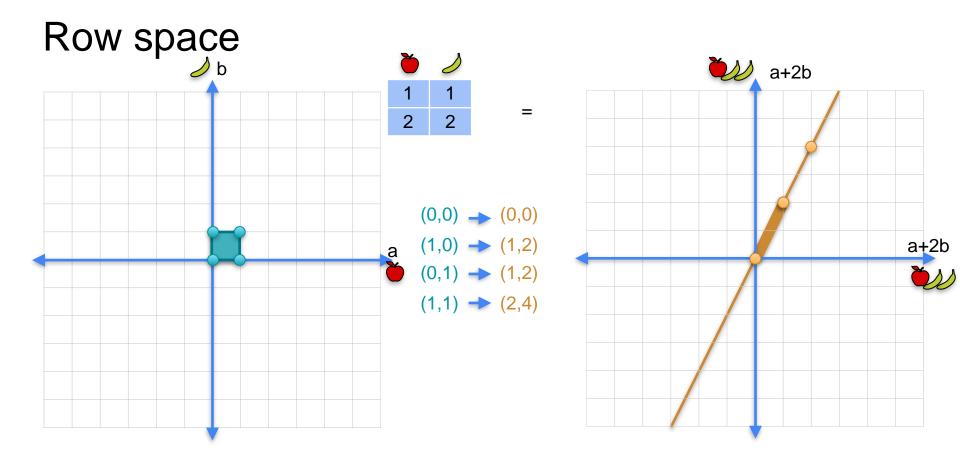


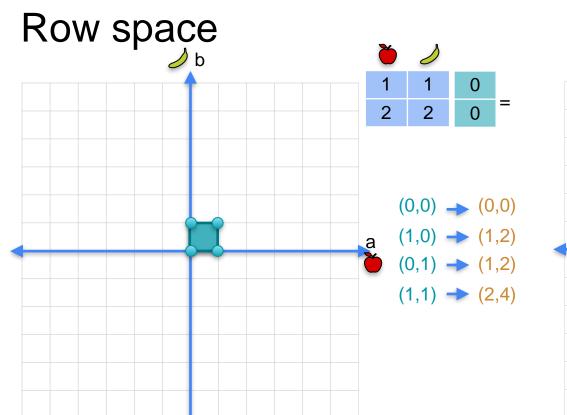


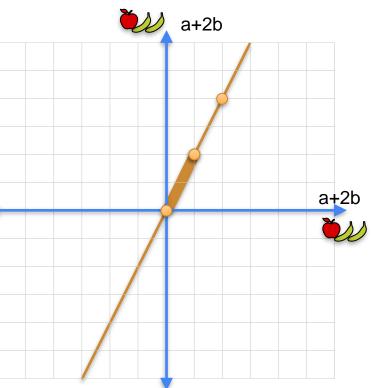


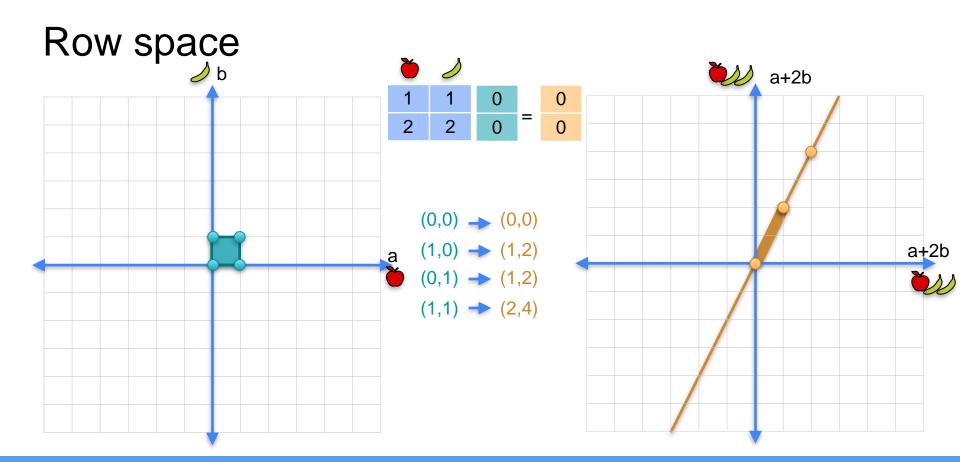


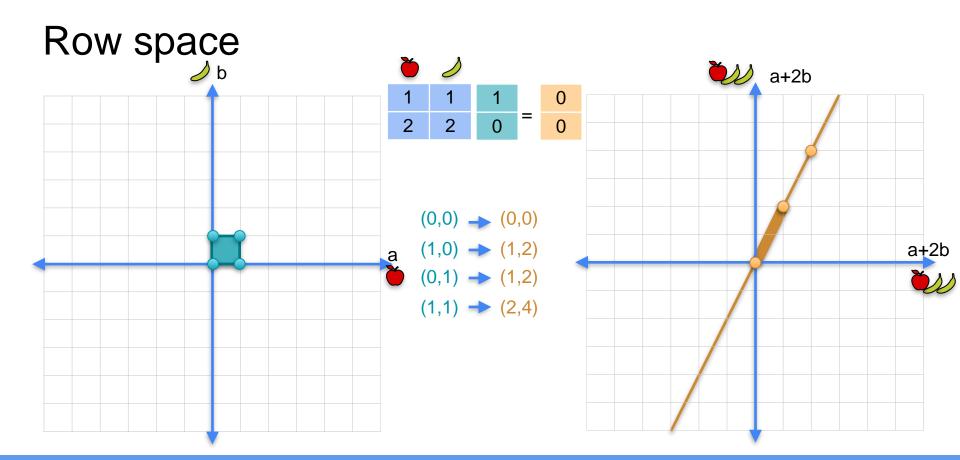


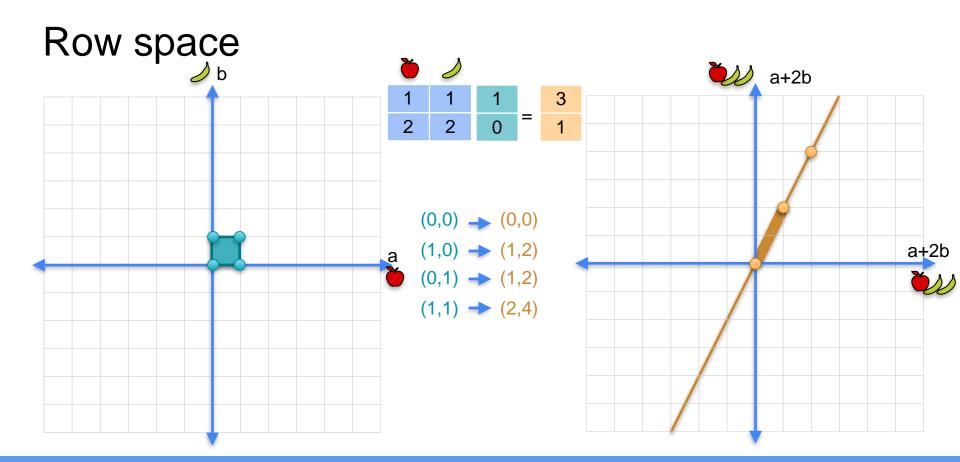


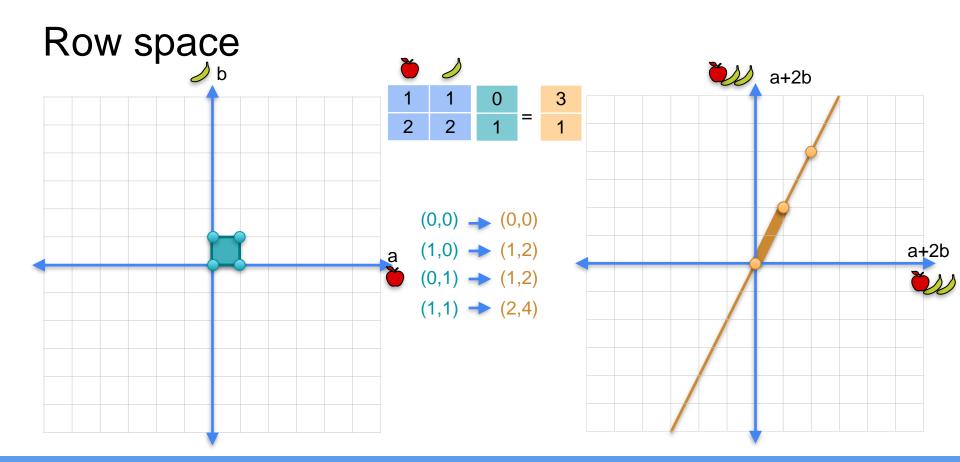


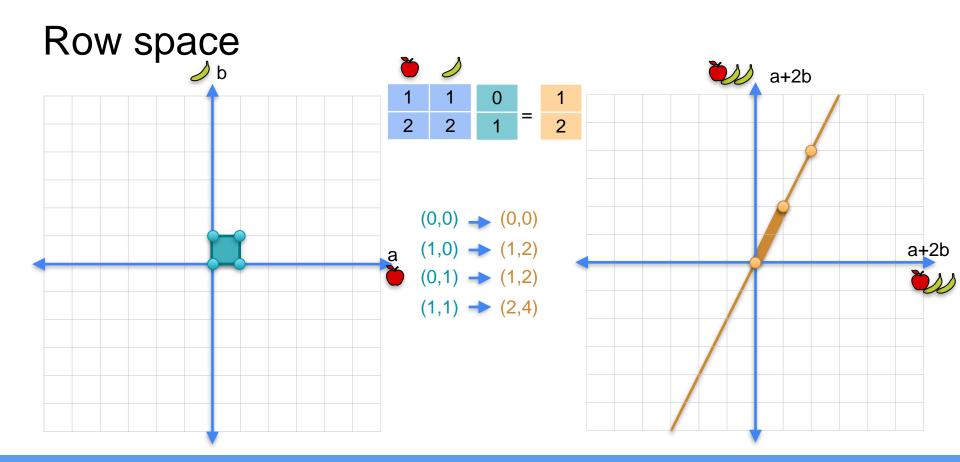


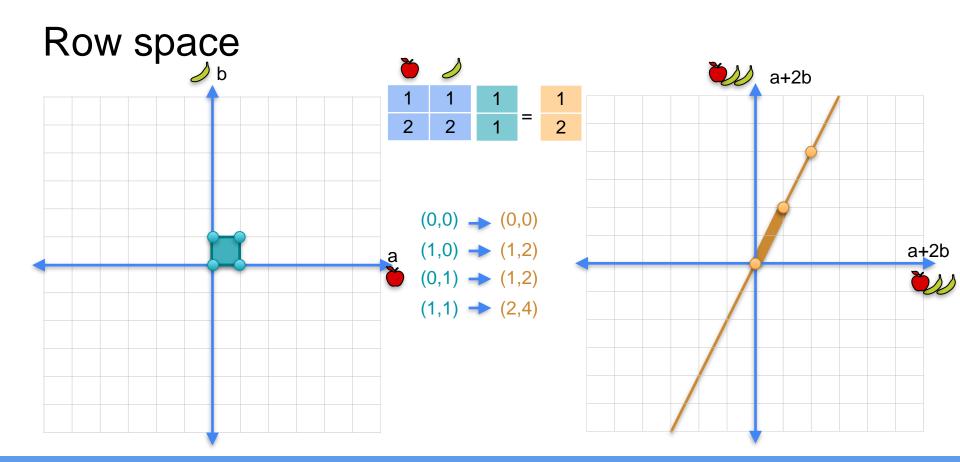


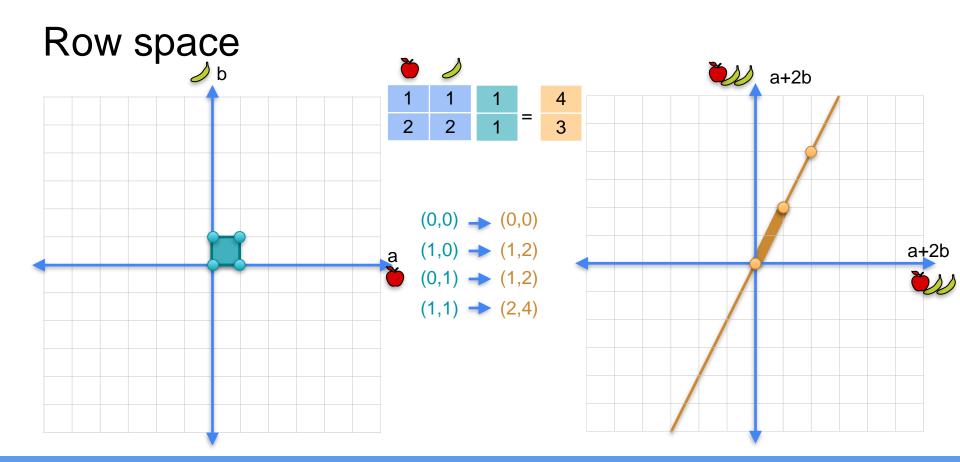




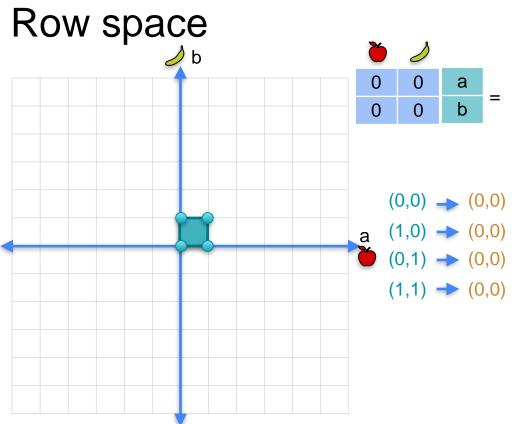


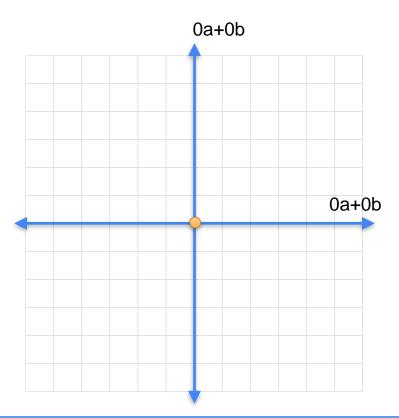


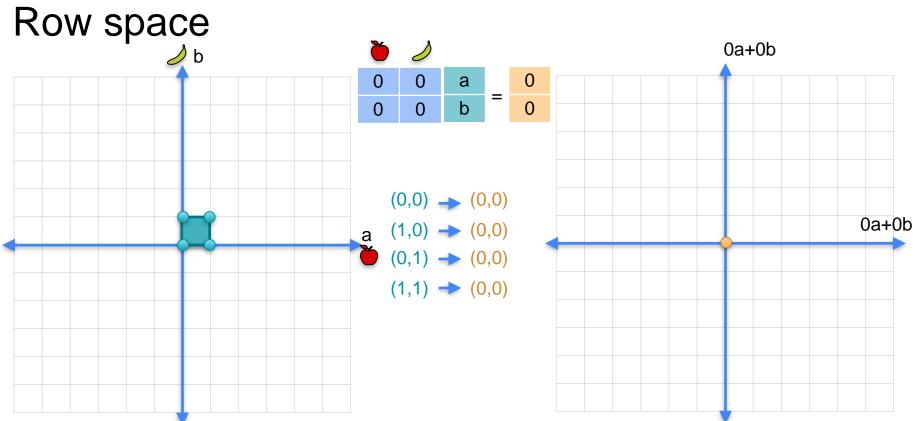




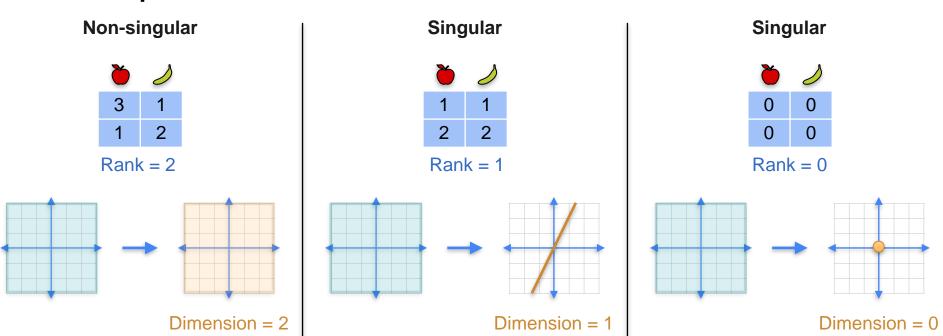
Row space 0a+0b  $(0,0) \rightarrow (0,0)$ 0a+0b  $(1,0) \rightarrow (0,0)$ **(0,1)** → **(0,0)**  $(1,1) \rightarrow (0,0)$ 



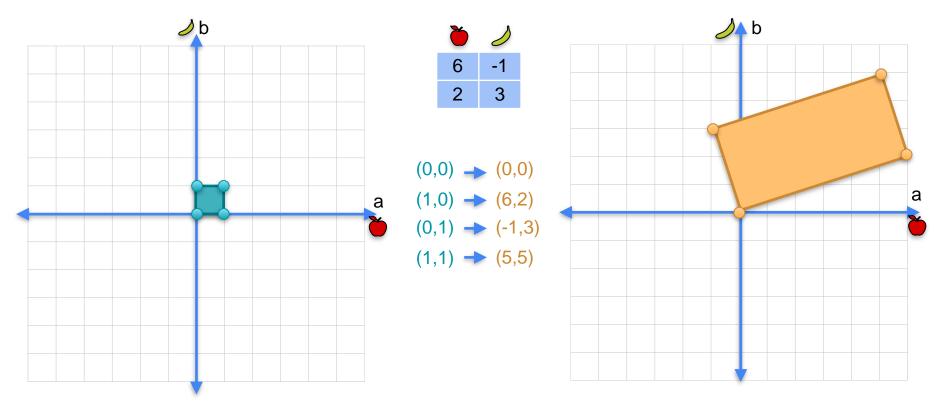




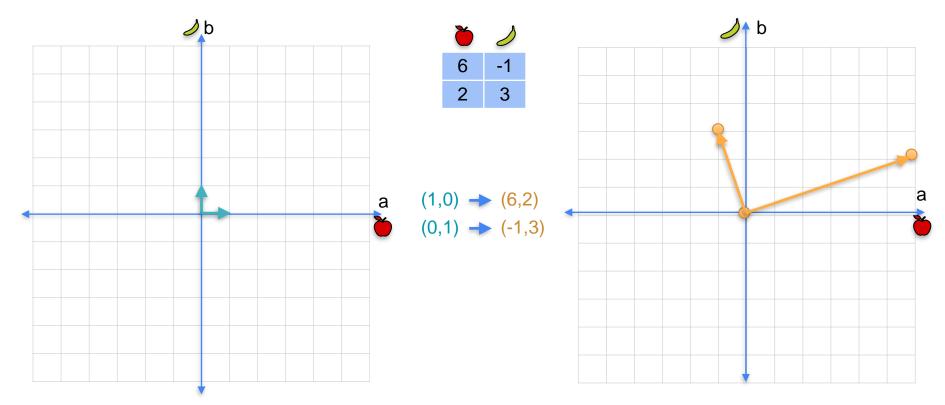
## Row space



# Orthogonal matrix



# Orthogonal matrix



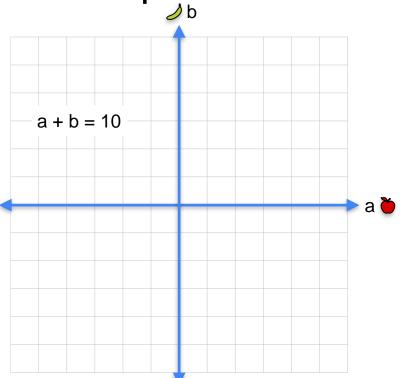
### Orthogonal matrices have orthogonal columns

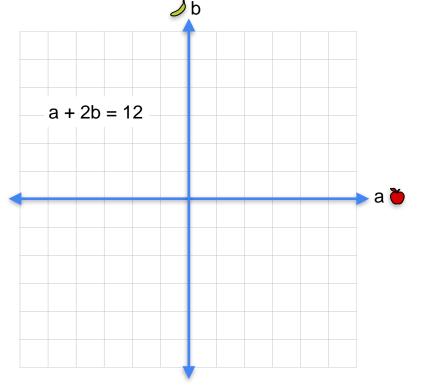
6 -1 2 3

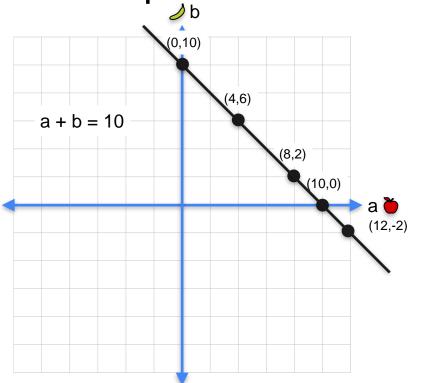
$$\begin{array}{c|c} 6 & -1 \\ \hline 2 & 3 \end{array} = 0$$

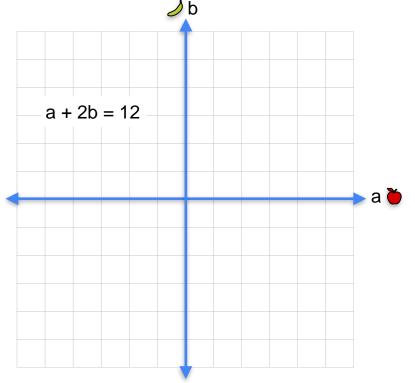
### Orthogonal matrix

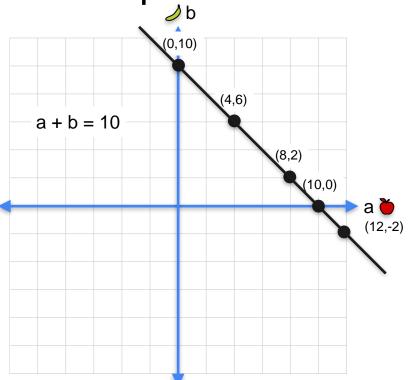


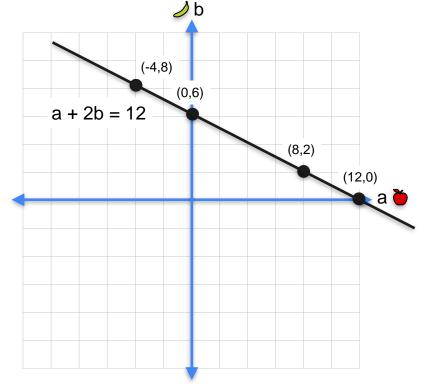




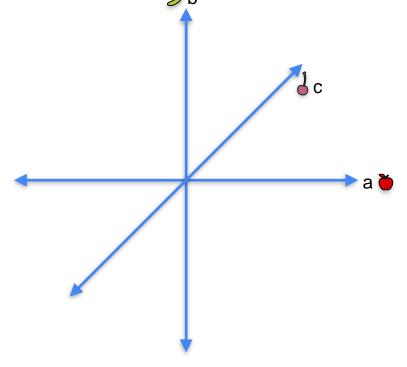






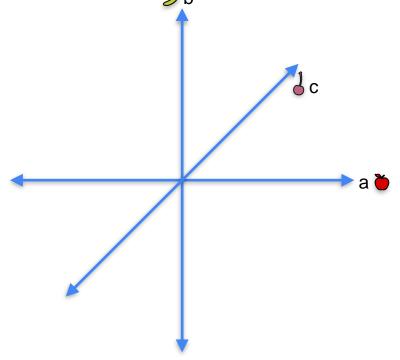


$$a + b + c = 1$$



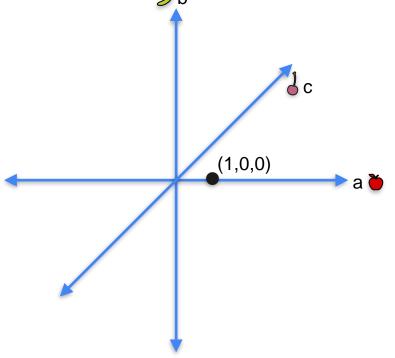
$$a + b + c = 1$$

$$1 + 0 + 0 = 1$$



$$a + b + c = 1$$

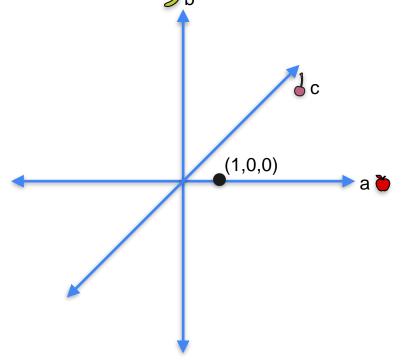
$$1 + 0 + 0 = 1$$

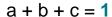


$$a + b + c = 1$$

$$1 + 0 + 0 = 1$$

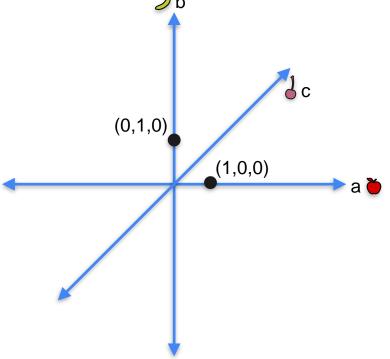
$$0 + 1 + 0 = 1$$





$$1 + 0 + 0 = 1$$

$$0 + 1 + 0 = 1$$

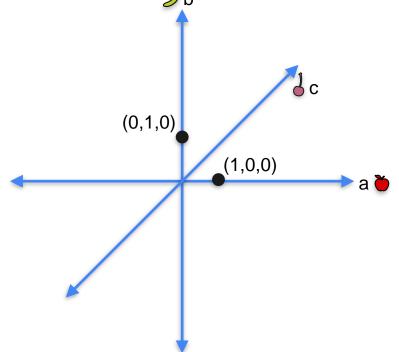


$$a + b + c = 1$$

$$1 + 0 + 0 = 1$$

$$0 + 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$0 + 0 + 1 = 1$$

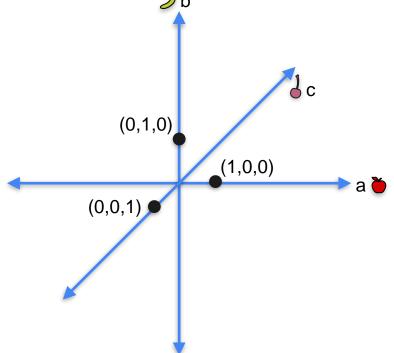


$$a + b + c = 1$$

$$1 + 0 + 0 = 1$$

$$0 + 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$0 + 0 + 1 = 1$$

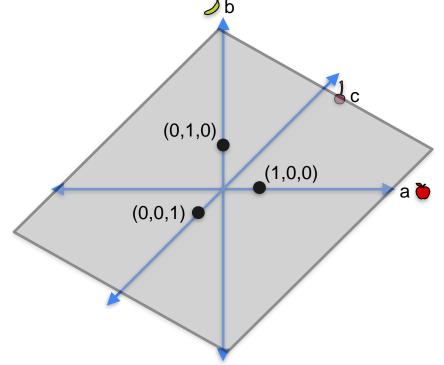


$$a + b + c = 1$$

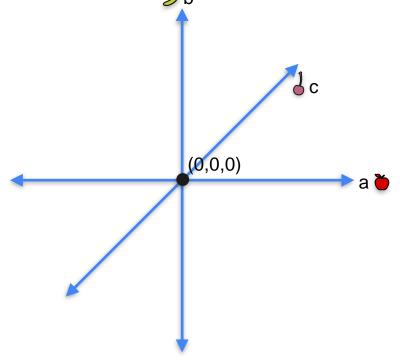
$$1 + 0 + 0 = 1$$

$$0 + 1 + 0 = 1$$

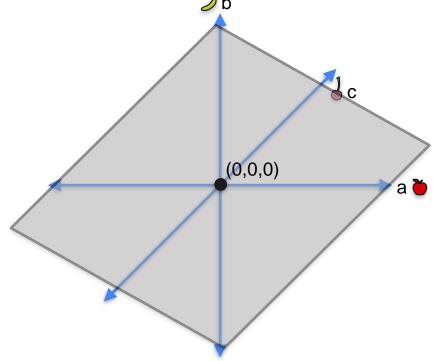
$$0 + 0 + 1 = 1$$



$$3a - 5b + 2c = 0$$

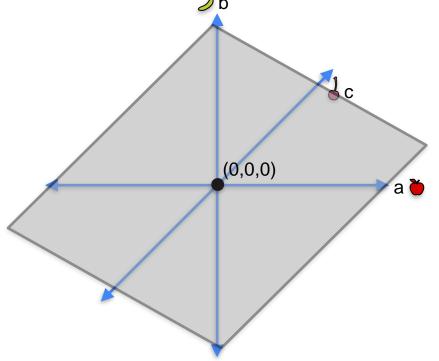


$$3a - 5b + 2c = 0$$

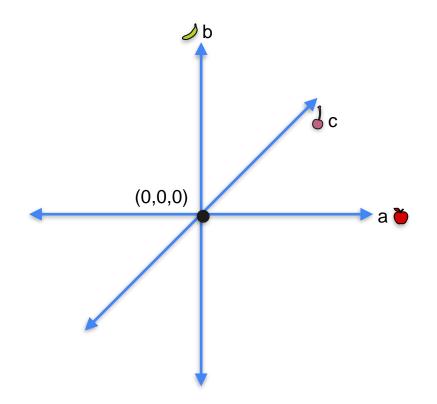


$$3a - 5b + 2c = 0$$

$$3(0) + 5(0) + 2(0) = 0$$



- a + b + c = 0
- a + 2b + c = 0
- a + b + 2c = 0

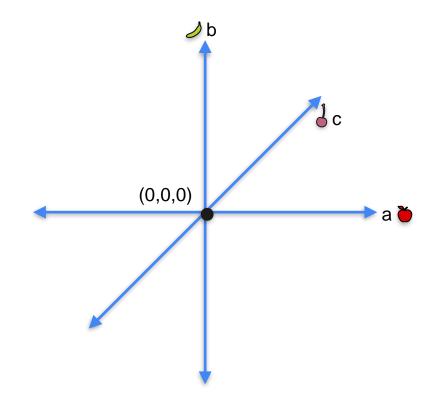


#### System 1

• a + b + c = 0



- a + 2b + c = 0
- a + b + 2c = 0

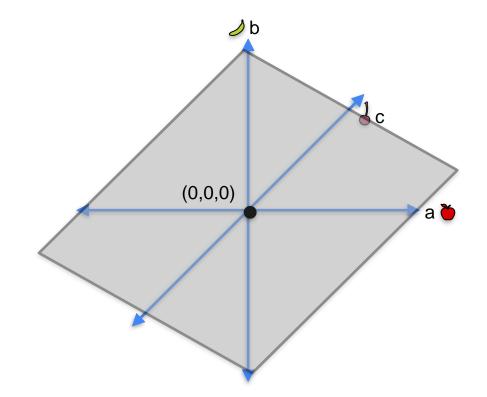


### System 1

• a + b + c = 0



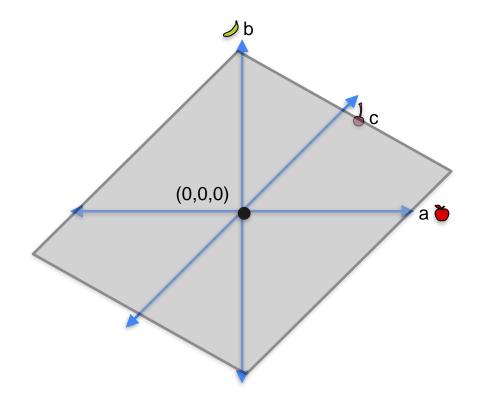
- a + 2b + c = 0
- a + b + 2c = 0



• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$



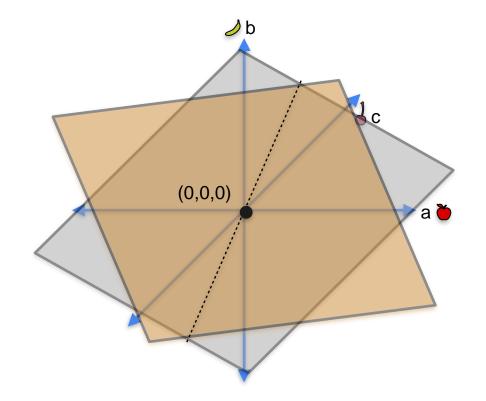
• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$



• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

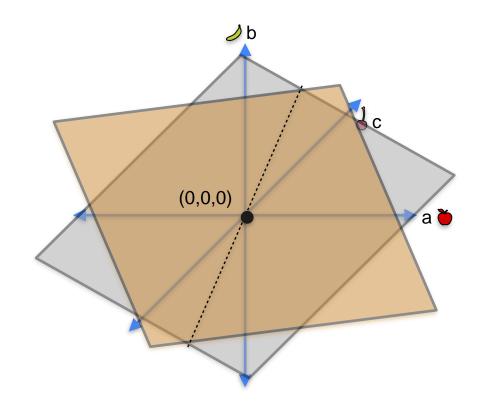


• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$



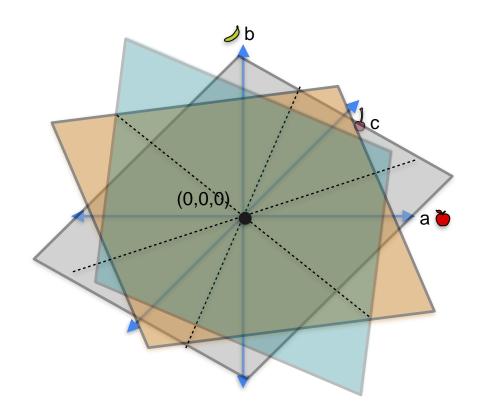
- a + b + c = 0
- a + 2b + c = 0
- a + b + 2c = 0





- a + b + c = 0
- a + 2b + c = 0
- a + b + 2c = 0





#### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

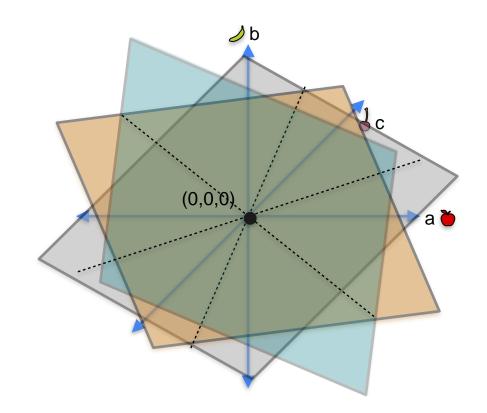
• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$



#### **Solution space**

- a = 0
- b = 0
- c = 0



#### System 1

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + 2b + c = 0$$

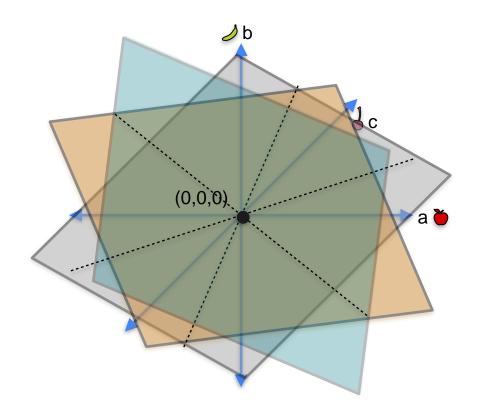
• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$



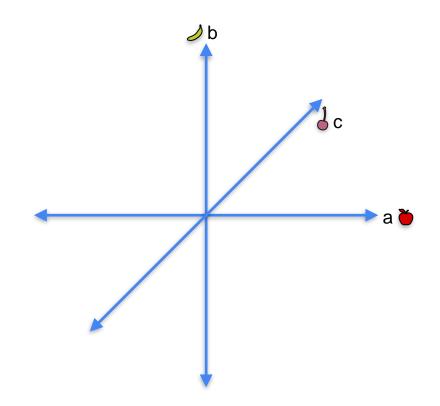
#### **Solution space**

- a = 0
- b = 0
- c = 0

## The point (0,0,0)



- a + b + c = 0
- a + b + 2c = 0
- a + b + 3c = 0

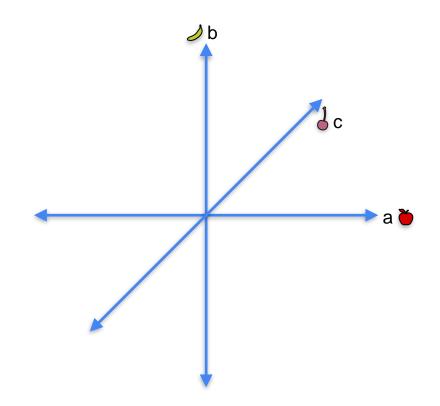


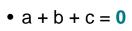
### System 2

• a + b + c = 0



- a + b + 2c = 0
- a + b + 3c = 0

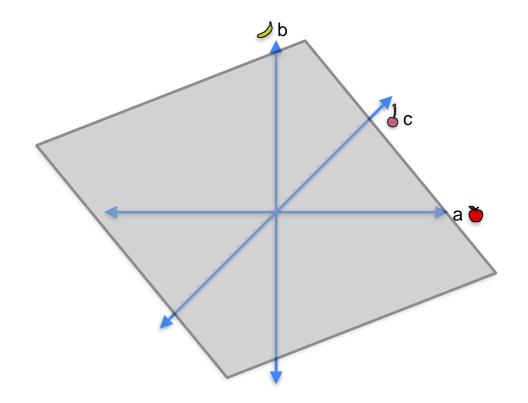






• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

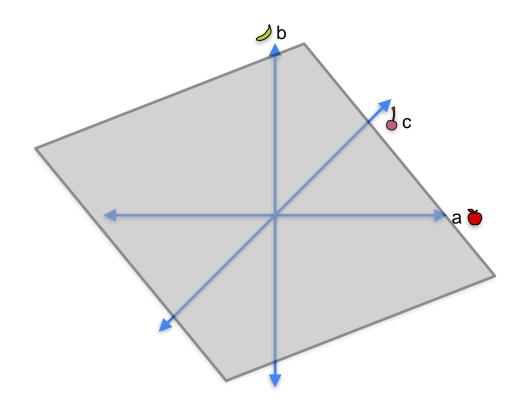
• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$



• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$



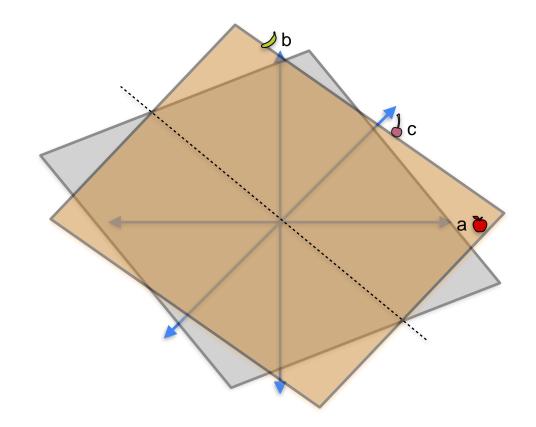
• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$



• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

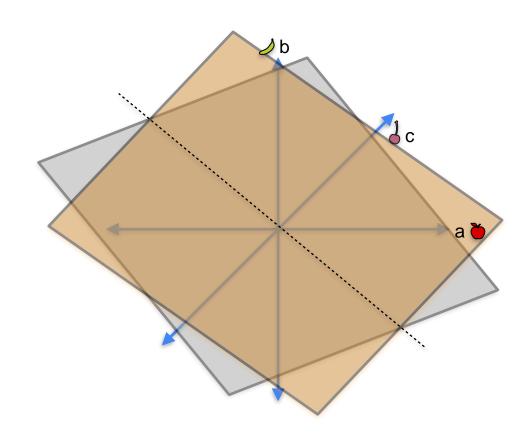


• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$



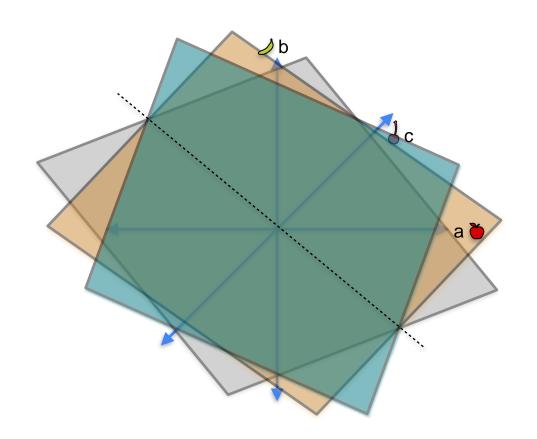
- a + b + c = 0
- a + b + 2c = 0
- a + b + 3c = **0**





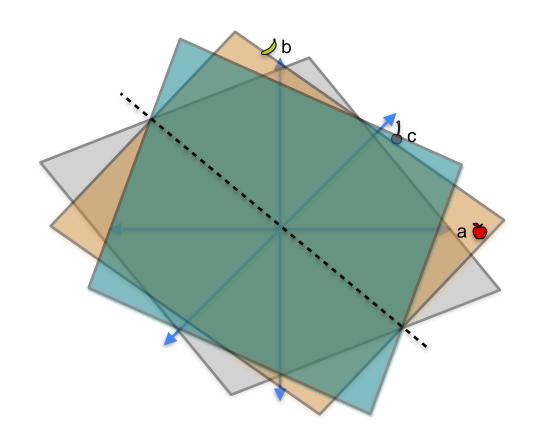
- a + b + c = 0
- a + b + 2c = 0
- a + b + 3c = 0





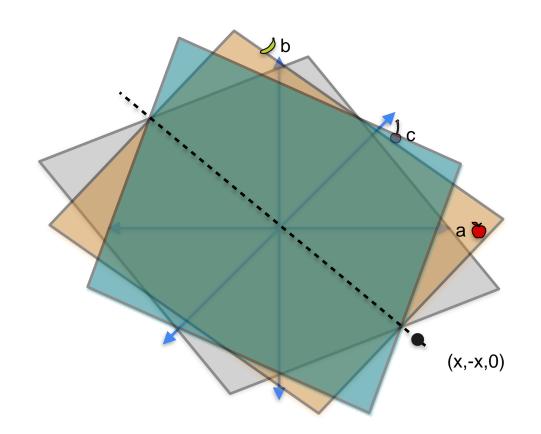
- a + b + c = 0
- a + b + 2c = 0
- a + b + 3c = 0





- a + b + c = 0
- a + b + 2c = 0
- a + b + 3c = 0

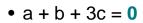




#### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

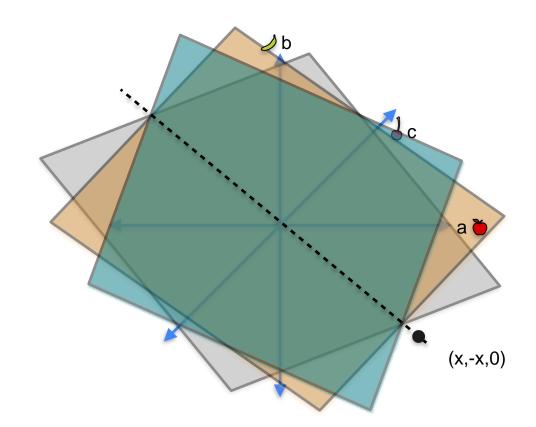
• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$





#### **Solution space**

- c = 0
- b = -a



#### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

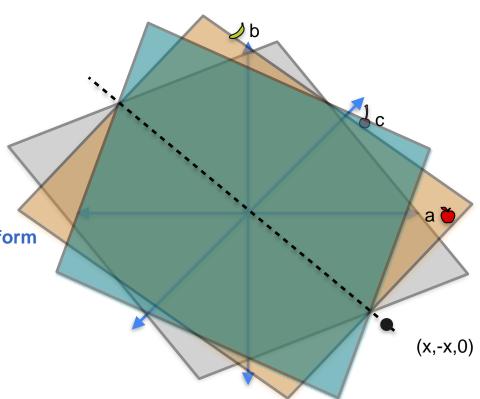


#### **Solution space**

- c = 0
- b = -a

All points of the form





#### System 2

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$a + b + 3c = 0$$

#### **Solution space**

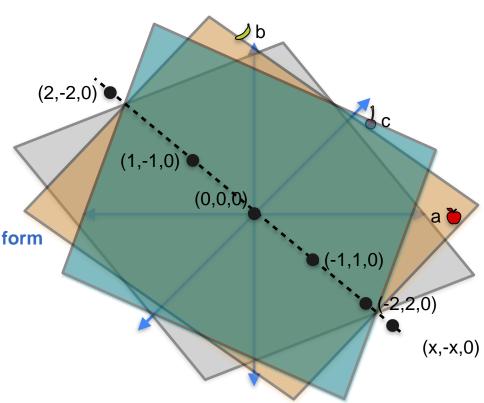
• c = 0

• 
$$b = -a$$

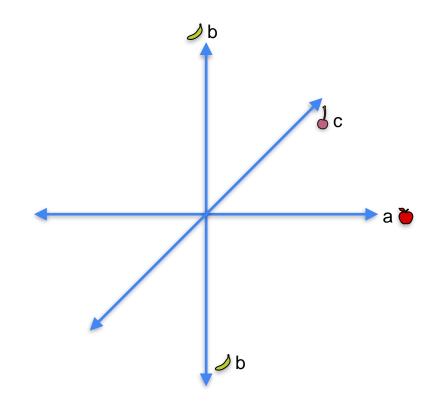


All points of the form

(x, -x, 0)



- a + b + c = 0
- 2a + 2b + 2c = 0
- 3a + 3b + 3c = 0

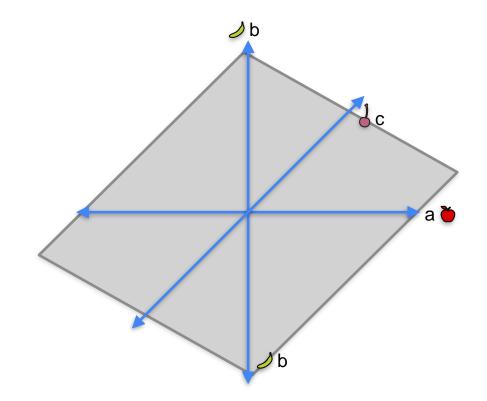


### System 3

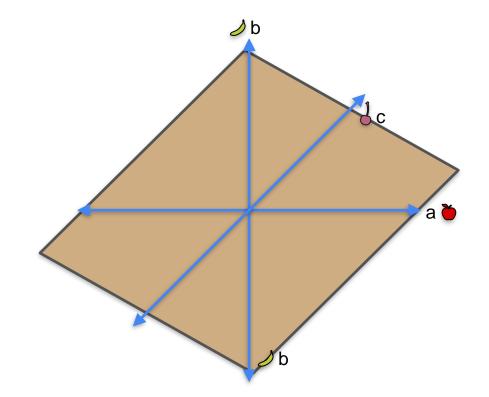
• a + b + c = 0



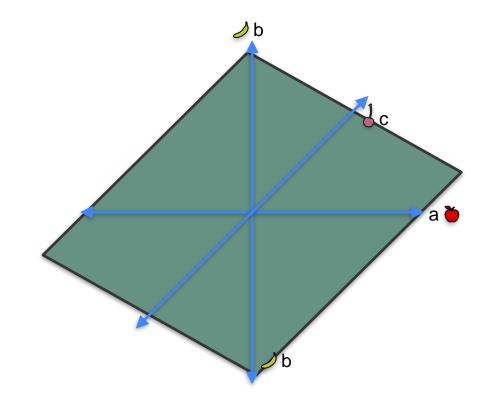
- 2a + 2b + 2c = 0
- 3a + 3b + 3c = 0



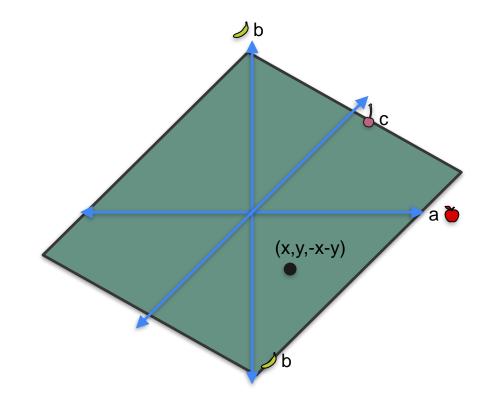
- a + b + c = 0
- 2a + 2b + 2c = 0
- 3a + 3b + 3c = 0



- a + b + c = 0
- 2a + 2b + 2c = 0
- 3a + 3b + 3c = 0



- a + b + c = 0
- 2a + 2b + 2c = 0
- 3a + 3b + 3c = 0

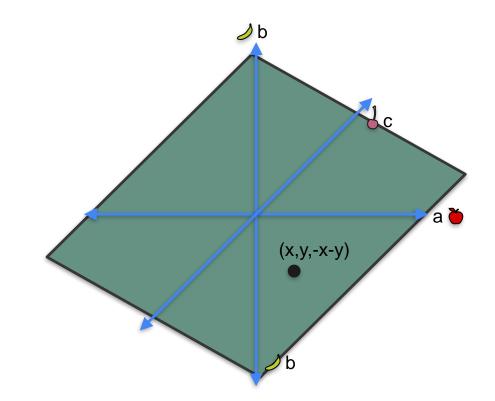


#### System 3

- a + b + c = 0
- 2a + 2b + 2c = 0
- 3a + 3b + 3c = 0

#### **Solution space**

 $\bullet \ a + b + c = 0$ 



#### System 3

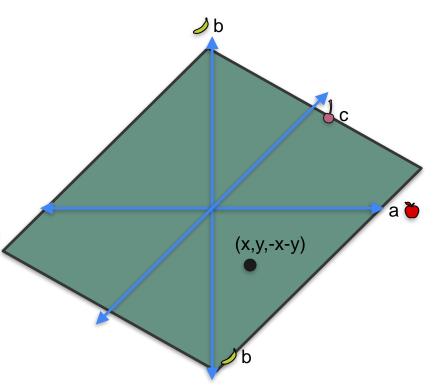
• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

**Solution space** All points of the form (x, y, -x - y)

$$(x, y, -x - y)$$



#### System 3

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

• 
$$2a + 2b + 2c = 0$$

• 
$$3a + 3b + 3c = 0$$

#### Solution space

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$

All points of the form

• 
$$a + b + c = 0$$
  $(x, y, -x - y)$ 

