

# HW05

Problem 1. Let's start with  $2 \times 2$  matrices.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 2 & 1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 4 + 4 \cdot 2 & 3 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 4 & 1 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 4 & 3 \cdot 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot 2 & 2 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 2 & 4 \cdot 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

For general matrices,

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1p} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & b_{np} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} + a_{12}b_{21} + \dots + a_{1n}b_{n1} & \dots & a_{11}b_{1p} + \dots + a_{1n}b_{np} \\ a_{21}b_{11} + a_{22}b_{21} + \dots + a_{2n}b_{n1} & \dots & a_{21}b_{1p} + \dots + a_{2n}b_{np} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}b_{11} + a_{m2}b_{21} + \dots + a_{mn}b_{n1} & \dots & a_{m1}b_{1p} + \dots + a_{mn}b_{np} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & a_{11}b_{12} & \dots & a_{11}b_{1p} \\ a_{21}b_{11} & a_{21}b_{12} & \dots & a_{21}b_{1p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}b_{11} & a_{m1}b_{12} & \dots & a_{m1}b_{1p} \end{bmatrix} + \dots + \begin{bmatrix} a_{1n}b_{n1} & a_{1n}b_{n2} & \dots & a_{1n}b_{np} \\ a_{2n}b_{n1} & a_{2n}b_{n2} & \dots & a_{2n}b_{np} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{mn}b_{n1} & a_{mn}b_{n2} & \dots & a_{mn}b_{np} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= A(:,1)B(1,:) + \dots + A(:,n)B(n,:)$$

Problem 2.

$$A B_{3 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} * b_{11} + a_{12} * b_{21} + a_{13} * b_{31} & a_{11} * b_{12} + a_{12} * b_{22} + a_{13} * b_{32} & a_{11} * b_{13} + a_{12} * b_{23} + a_{13} * b_{33} \\ a_{21} * b_{11} + a_{22} * b_{21} + a_{23} * b_{31} & a_{21} * b_{12} + a_{22} * b_{22} + a_{23} * b_{32} & a_{21} * b_{13} + a_{22} * b_{23} + a_{23} * b_{33} \\ a_{31} * b_{11} + a_{32} * b_{21} + a_{33} * b_{31} & a_{31} * b_{12} + a_{32} * b_{22} + a_{33} * b_{32} & a_{31} * b_{13} + a_{32} * b_{23} + a_{33} * b_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

There are 18 (\*) operations and 12 (+) operations. }  $\Rightarrow$  total operations = 30.

Note that, in class we learned that the number of operations we need to multiply two matrices  $A_{m \times n}$   $B_{n \times p}$  is  $O(mnp)$ . This is only when  $m, n$ , and  $p$  are very large.

Problem 3.  $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 11 \\ 1 & -7 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} a) E[X] &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 A(:,1) B(1,:) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 A(:,2) B(2,:) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 A(:,3) B(3,:) \\ &= A(:,1) B(1,:) + A(:,2) B(2,:) + A(:,3) B(3,:) \\ &= AB \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}[X] &= \sum_{k=1}^3 3 \|A(:,k)\|_2^2 \|B(k,:)\|_2^2 - \|AB\|_F^2 \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^3 3(2)(30) + 3(4)(26) + 3(5)(110) - 308 \\ &= 1834 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|A\|_F^2 \|B\|_F^2 &= (1+1+1+2^2+2^2)(1+5^2+2^2+1+5^2+1^2+9^2) \\ &= (11)(138) = 1518 \end{aligned}$$

b) In class, we take  $p_k = \frac{\|A(:,k)\|^2}{\|A\|_F^2}$  (length squared sampling technique).

then we get  $\text{Var}[X] \leq \|A\|_F^2 \|B\|_F^2$ .

But in this exercise,  $p_k = \frac{1}{3}$ .

and we obtain

$$\text{Var}[X] > \|A\|_F^2 \|B\|_F^2.$$

Problem 4.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -5 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$ .

a)  $|A|_1 = |1| + |-5| + |2| + |1| + |5| + |1| + |-9| = 24.$

Note that  $|A|_1$  is not  $\|A\|_1$  which is  $\|A\|_1 = 10$ .

b)  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -9 \end{bmatrix}.$

c)  $p_{11} = \frac{1}{24}, p_{12} = \frac{5}{24}, p_{13} = \frac{2}{24},$   
 $p_{21} = \frac{1}{24}, p_{22} = 0, p_{23} = \frac{5}{24},$   
 $p_{31} = 0, p_{32} = \frac{1}{24}, p_{33} = \frac{9}{24}.$

d) See lecture note.

e)  $Y = X - A \Rightarrow \mathbb{E}[Y] = \mathbb{E}[X - A] = \mathbb{E}[X] - A = 0.$

$$\|Y\|_2 = \|X - A\|_2 \leq \|X\|_2 + \|A\|_2 \leq 24 + \|A\|_2.$$

$$\|X\|_2 = \left\| \frac{1}{p_{ij}} A_{i,j} \right\|_2 = 24 \left\| \frac{A_{i,j}}{|A_{i,j}|} \right\|_2 \leq 24$$

