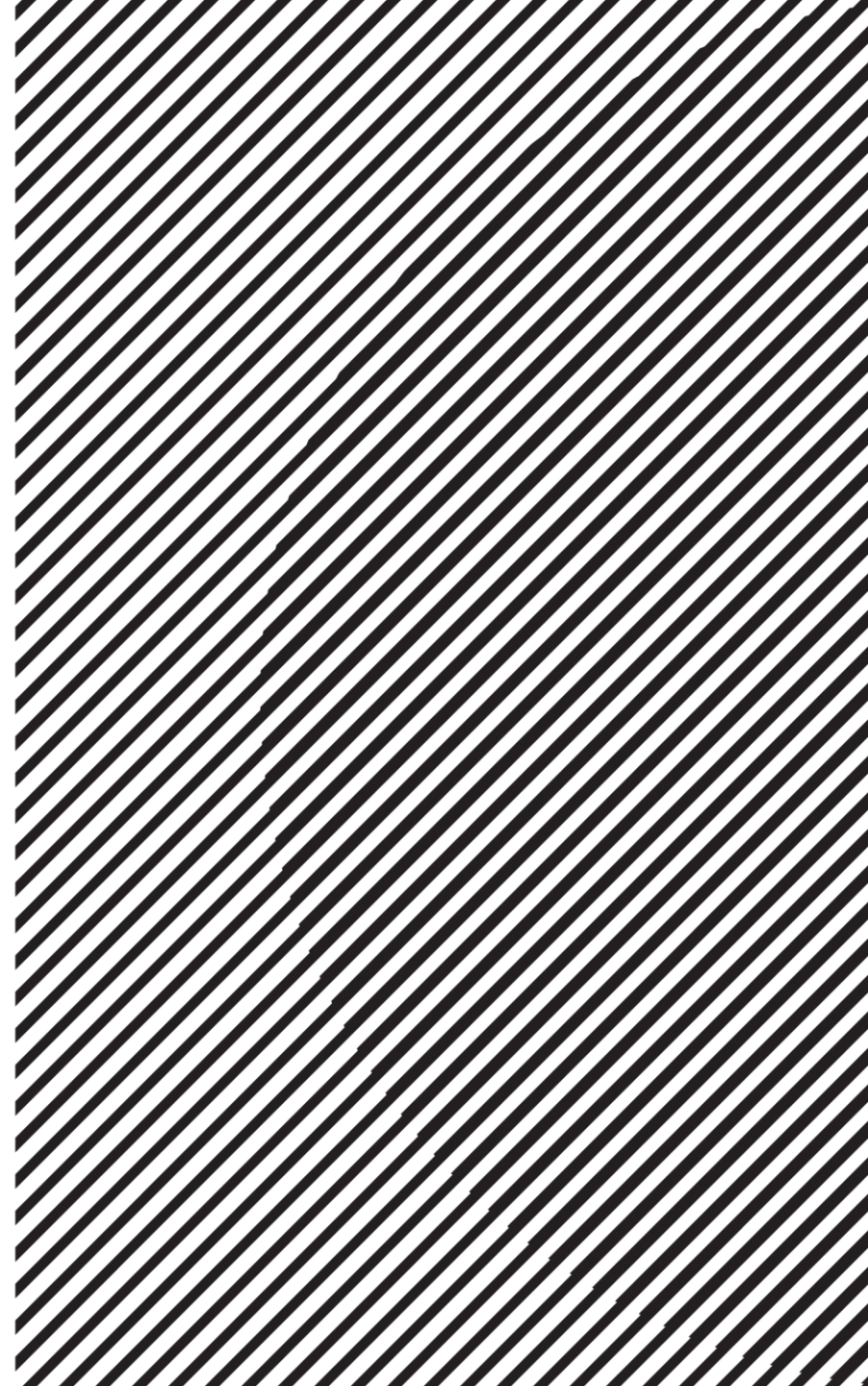


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# Linear Algebra

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# Lecture Overview

- Elements in linear algebra
- Linear system
- Linear combination, vector equation,  
Four views of matrix multiplication
- Linear independence, span, and subspace
- Linear transformation
- Least squares
- Eigendecomposition
- Singular value decomposition



# Linear Combinations

- Given vectors  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_p$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and given scalars  $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_p$ ,

$$c_1 \mathbf{v}_1 + \dots + c_p \mathbf{v}_p$$

is called a **linear combination** of  $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_p$  with **weights or coefficients**  $c_1, \dots, c_p$ .

- The weights in a linear combination can be any real numbers, including zero.

# From **Matrix** Equation to **Vector** Equation

- Recall the matrix equation of a linear system:

Person ID	Weight	Height	Is_smoking	Life-span
1	60kg	5.5ft	Yes (=1)	66
2	65kg	5.0ft	No (=0)	74
3	55kg	6.0ft	Yes (=1)	78

$$\begin{bmatrix} 60 & 5.5 & 1 \\ 65 & 5.0 & 0 \\ 55 & 6.0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 66 \\ 74 \\ 78 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A \quad \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$

- A matrix equation can be converted into a vector equation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 60 \\ 65 \\ 55 \end{bmatrix} x_1 + \begin{bmatrix} 5.5 \\ 5.0 \\ 6.0 \end{bmatrix} x_2 + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 66 \\ 74 \\ 78 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\mathbf{a}_1 x_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 x_2 + \mathbf{a}_3 x_3 = \mathbf{b}$



# Existence of Solution for $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$

- Consider its vector equation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 60 \\ 65 \\ 55 \end{bmatrix} x_1 + \begin{bmatrix} 5.5 \\ 5.0 \\ 6.0 \end{bmatrix} x_2 + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 66 \\ 74 \\ 78 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_1 x_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 x_2 + \mathbf{a}_3 x_3 = \mathbf{b}$$

- When does the solution exist for  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$ ?



# Span

- **Definition:** Given a set of vectors  $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_p \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $\text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_p\}$  is defined as **the set of all linear combinations of  $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_p$** .
- That is,  $\text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_p\}$  is the collection of all vectors that can be written in the form

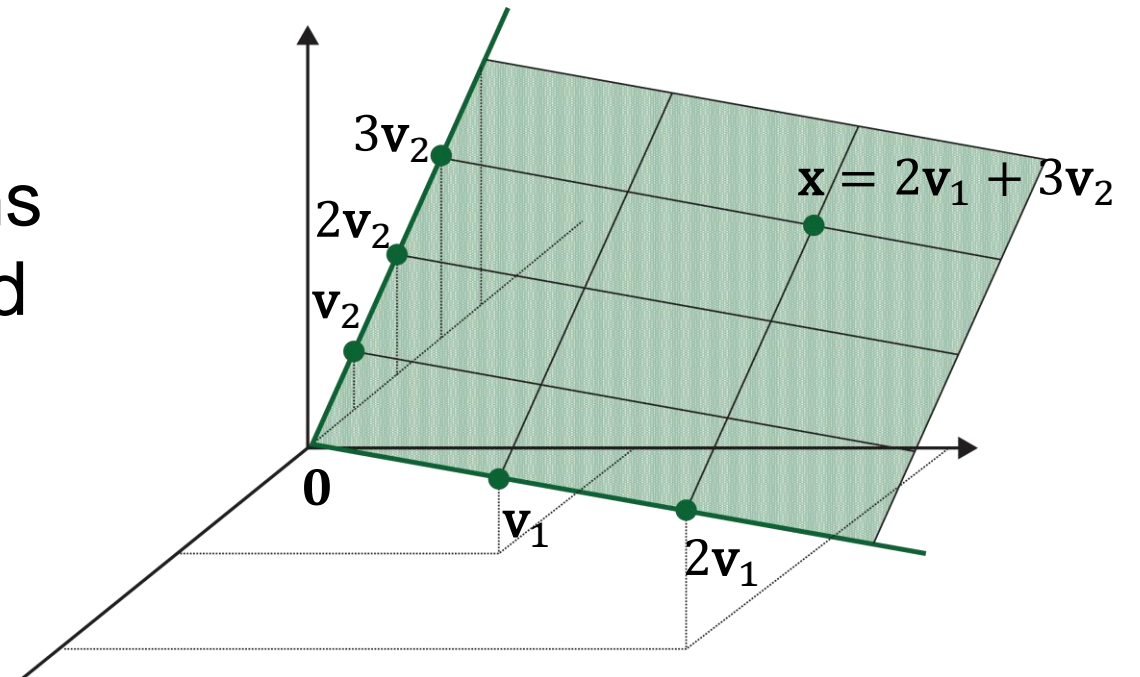
$$c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + c_p\mathbf{v}_p$$

with arbitrary scalars  $c_1, \dots, c_p$ .

- $\text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_p\}$  is also called the **subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  spanned (or generated) by  $\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_p$** .

# Geometric Description of Span

- If  $\mathbf{v}_1$  and  $\mathbf{v}_2$  are nonzero vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , with  $\mathbf{v}_2$  not a multiple of  $\mathbf{v}_1$ , then  $\text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$  is the plane in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  that contains  $\mathbf{v}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2$  and  $\mathbf{0}$ .
- In particular,  $\text{Span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2\}$  contains the line in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  through  $\mathbf{v}_1$  and  $\mathbf{0}$  and the line through  $\mathbf{v}_2$  and  $\mathbf{0}$ .



# Geometric Interpretation of **Vector** Equation

- Finding a linear combination of given vectors  $\mathbf{a}_1$ ,  $\mathbf{a}_2$ , and  $\mathbf{a}_3$  to be equal to  $\mathbf{b}$ :

x : 60

y : 65

z : 55

$$\begin{bmatrix} 60 \\ 65 \\ 55 \end{bmatrix} x_1 + \begin{bmatrix} 5.5 \\ 5.0 \\ 6.0 \end{bmatrix} x_2 + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} x_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 66 \\ 74 \\ 78 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\mathbf{a}_1 x_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 x_2 + \mathbf{a}_3 x_3 = \mathbf{b}$

if = :  
 return 가

if > :  
 return usually  
 cause

if < :  
 return usually 가  
 cause 2 3

- The solution exists only when  $\mathbf{b} \in \text{Span} \{\mathbf{a}_1, \mathbf{a}_2, \mathbf{a}_3\}$ .

x1, x2, x3
a1, a2, a3
span





# Matrix Multiplications as Linear Combinations of Vectors

- **Recall:** we defined matrix-matrix multiplications as the inner product between the row on the left and the column on the right:

$$\bullet \text{ e.g., } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 5 \\ 11 & 1 \\ 9 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Inspired by the vector equation, we can view  $A\mathbf{x}$  as a linear combination of columns of the left matrix:

$$\bullet \begin{bmatrix} 60 & 5.5 & 1 \\ 65 & 5.0 & 0 \\ 55 & 6.0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = A\mathbf{x} = [\mathbf{a}_1 \quad \mathbf{a}_2 \quad \mathbf{a}_3] \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{a}_1 x_1 + \mathbf{a}_2 x_2 + \mathbf{a}_3 x_3$$

# Matrix Multiplications as **Column** Combinations

- Linear combinations of columns
  - Left matrix: bases, right matrix: coefficients

## *One column on the right*

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

## *Multi-columns on the right*

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & y_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 \end{bmatrix} = [\mathbf{x} \ \mathbf{y}]$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} 1 + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} 2 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} 3$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} (-1) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} 0 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} 1$$

# Matrix Multiplications as **Row** Combinations

- Linear combinations of rows of the right matrix
  - Right matrix: bases, left matrix: coefficients

*One row on the left*


$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} 1 \times [1 & 1 & 0] \\ +2 \times [1 & 0 & 1] \\ +3 \times [1 & -1 & 1] \end{matrix}$$

*Multiple rows on the left*

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}^T \\ \mathbf{y}^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T = [x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3] = 1[1 \quad 1 \quad 0] + 2[1 \quad 0 \quad 1] + 3[1 \quad -1 \quad 1]$$

$$\mathbf{y}^T = [y_1 \quad y_2 \quad y_3] = 1[1 \quad 1 \quad 0] + 0[1 \quad 0 \quad 1] + (-1)[1 \quad -1 \quad 1]$$



# Matrix Multiplications as **Sum of (Rank-1) Outer Products**

- (Rank-1) outer product

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Sum of (Rank-1) outer products

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ -4 & -5 & -6 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Matrix Multiplications as **Sum of (Rank-1) Outer Products**

- Sum of (Rank-1) outer products is widely used in machine learning
  - Covariance matrix in multivariate Gaussian
  - Gram matrix in style transfer