Linear Algebra

주재걸
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ONTO and ONE-TO-ONE

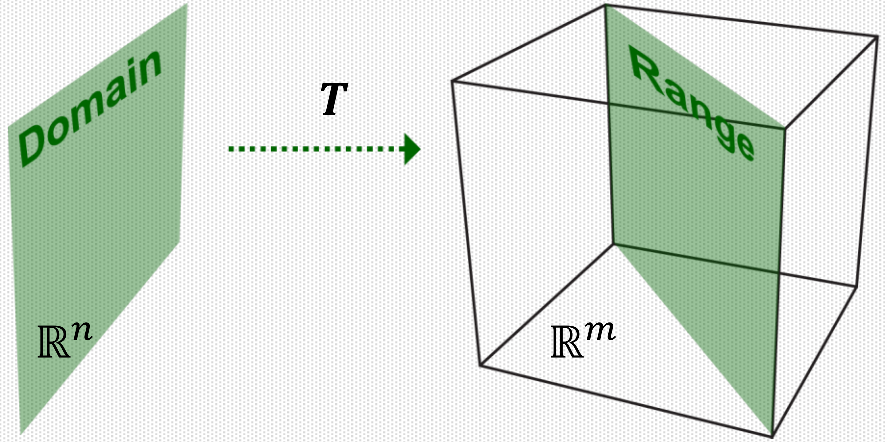
전사함수

치역 = 공역

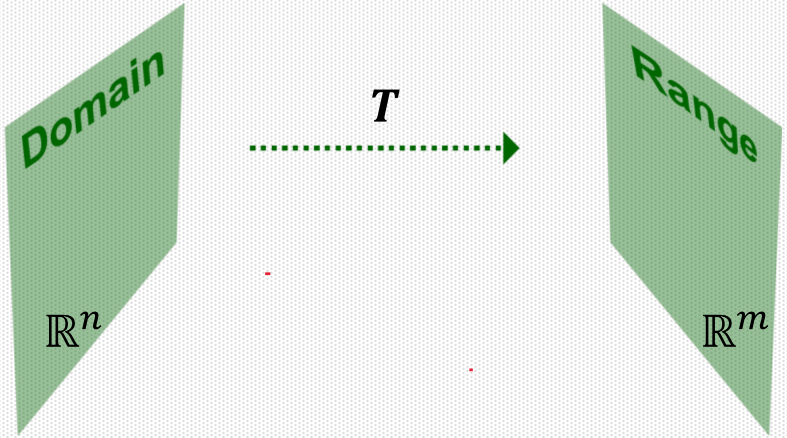
일대일 함수

at least one : onto

- **Definition:** A mapping $T : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ is said to be onto $\mathbb{R}^m$ if each $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is the image of at least one $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
  That is, the range is equal to the co-domain.



T is NOT onto $\mathbb{R}^m$



T is onto $\mathbb{R}^m$

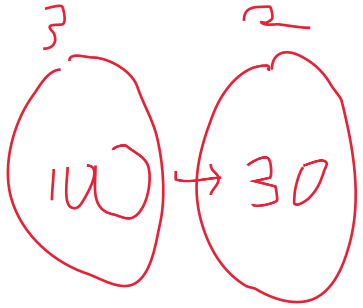
ONTO and ONE-TO-ONE

정의역의 원소는 하나당 하나의 화살만 쏠수 있다

ONTO는 정의역이 공역보다 많아야 한다
3차원 - - > 2차원

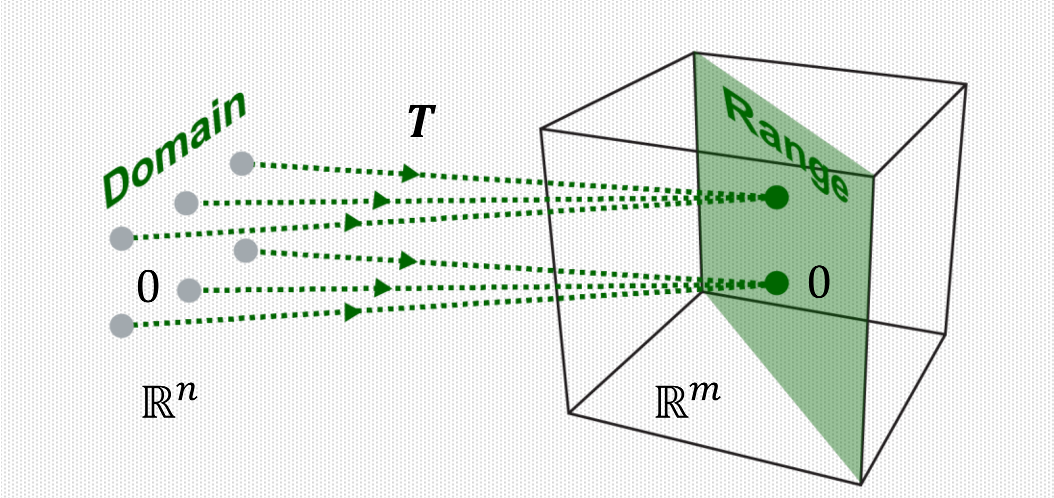
2차원 - - > 3차원은 ONTO가 될 수 없다

3차원 - - > 2차원은 ONE - to - ONE가 될수 없다

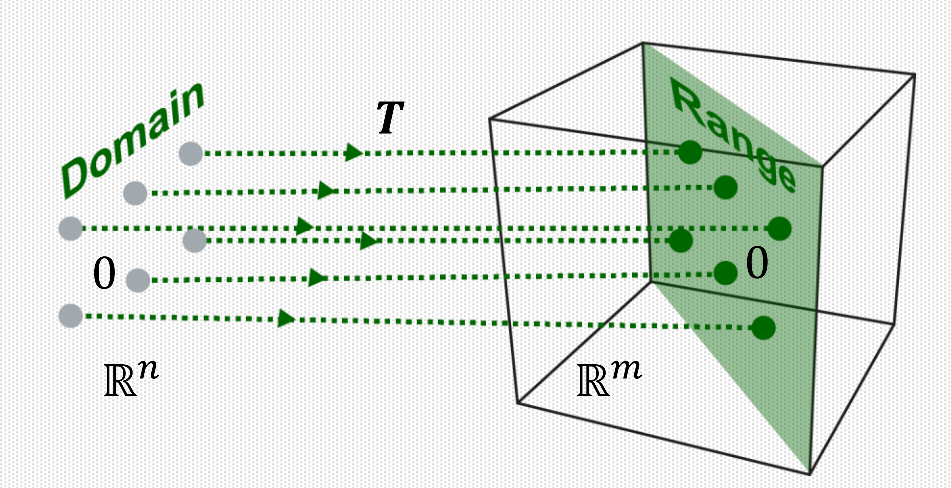


정의역의 원소는 한번은 화살을 쏴야 하기에...

- **Definition:** A mapping $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is said to be one-to-one if each $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$ is the image of at most one $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$.
  That is, each output vector in the range is mapped by only one input vector, no more than that.



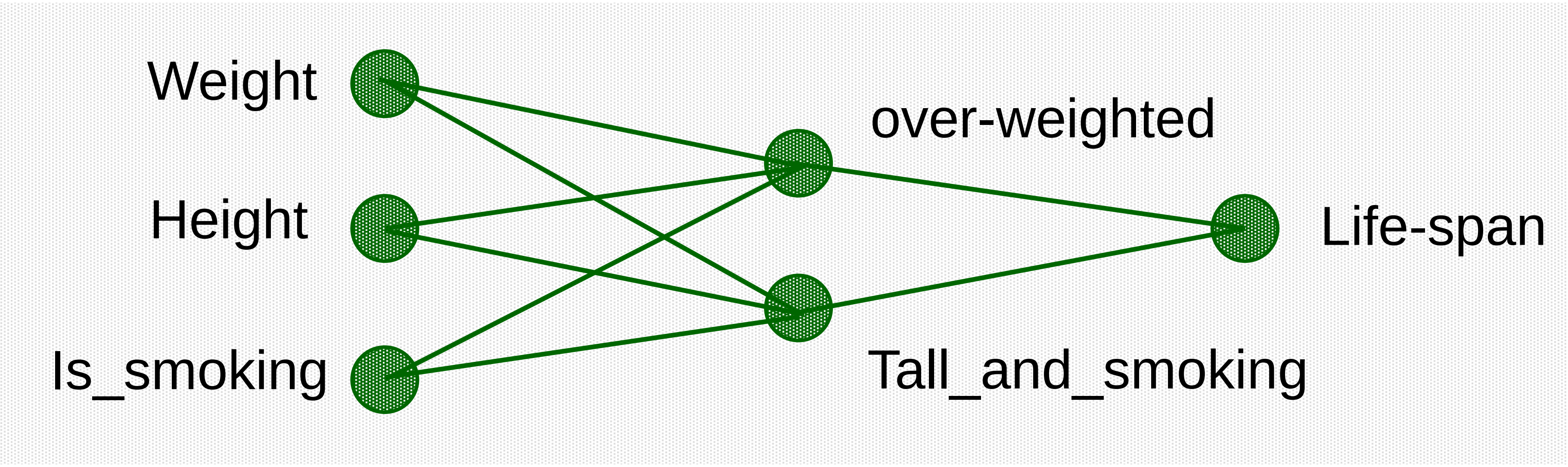
T is NOT one-to-one



T is one-to-one

Neural Network Example

- Fully-connected layers



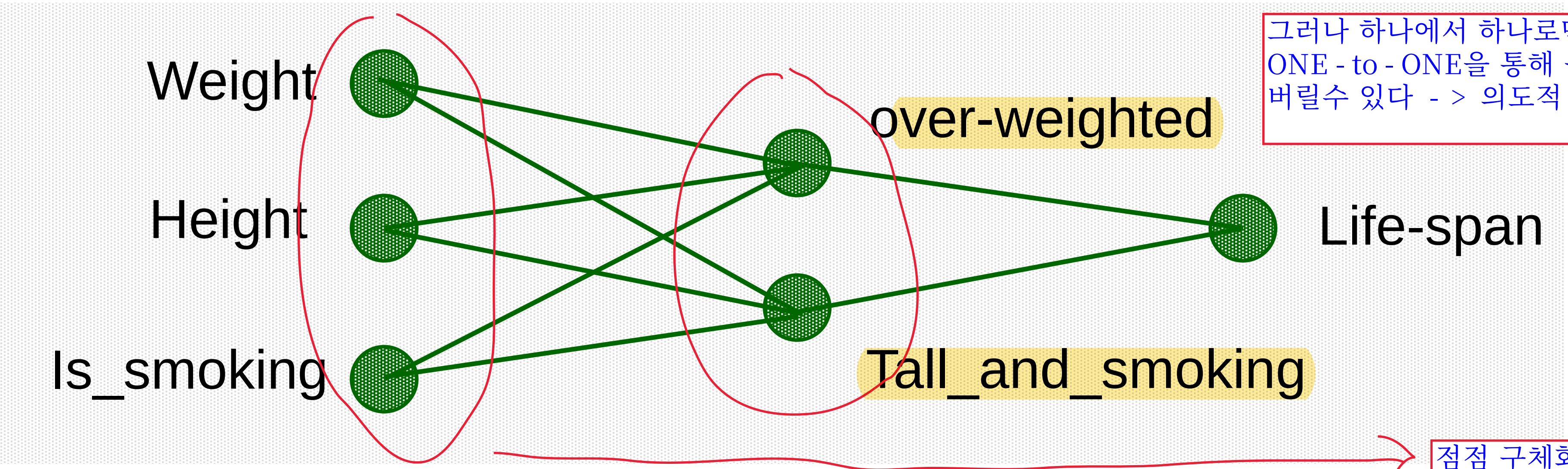
$$\mathbf{x} \xrightarrow[T_1]{} \mathbf{y} \xrightarrow[T_2]{} \mathbf{z}$$

Neural Network Example: ONE-TO-ONE

- Will there be many (or unique) people mapped to the same (over_weighted, tall_and_smoking)?

여기서 3차원에서 2차원으로 변환은
one - to - one이 될 수 없다

그러나 하나에서 하나로만 전달하는
ONE - to - ONE을 통해 불필요한 정보를
버릴수 있다 - > 의도적 정보 손실 과정



점점 구체화 시킨다

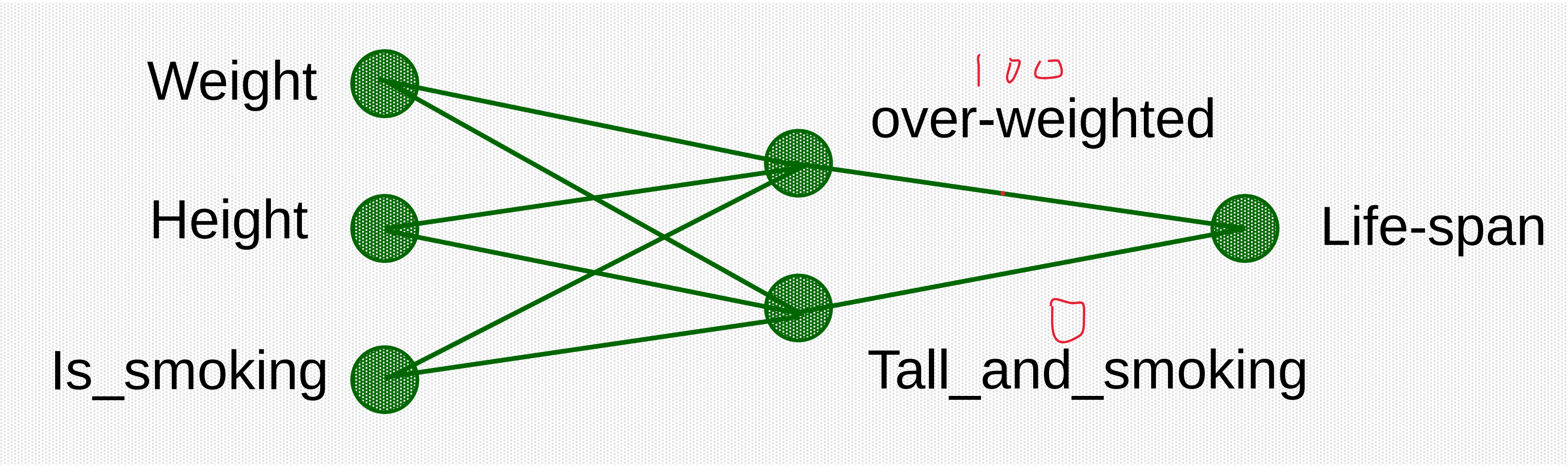
$$\mathbf{x} \xrightarrow[T_1]{} \mathbf{y} \xrightarrow[T_2]{} \mathbf{z}$$

Neural Network Example: ONTO

3차원에서 2차원으로 간다고
모두 ONTO는 아니다

- Is there any (over_weighted, tall_and_smoking) that does not exist at all?

실험결과 ONTO가 아닌 결과
가 나올수 있고 그럴 경우 왜
그런지 해석해야 한다



$$\mathbf{x} \xrightarrow[T_1]{} \mathbf{y} \xrightarrow[T_2]{} \mathbf{z}$$

ONTO and ONE-TO-ONE

- Let $T : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ be a linear transformation, i.e.,

$$T(\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{x} \text{ for all } \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

- T is one-to-one if and only if the columns of A are linearly independent.

- T maps $\mathbb{R}^n$ onto $\mathbb{R}^m$ if and only if the columns of A span $\mathbb{R}^m$.

ONTO and ONE-TO-ONE

- **Example:**

$2 \to 3$

$$\text{Let } T(\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

- Is T one-to-one? Yes
- Does T map $\mathbb{R}^2$ onto $\mathbb{R}^3$? Yes

ONTO and ONE-TO-ONE

- **Example:**

$3 \to 2$

Let $T(\mathbf{x}) = A\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$

- Is T one-to-one? N
- Does T map $\mathbb{R}^3$ onto $\mathbb{R}^2$? Y

Further Study

- Gaussian elimination, row reduction, echelon form
  - Lay Ch1.2,

- LU factorization: efficiently solving linear systems
  - Lay Ch2.5

- Computing invertible matrices
  - Lay Ch2.2

- Invertible matrix theorem for square matrices
  - Lay Ch2.3, Ch2.9