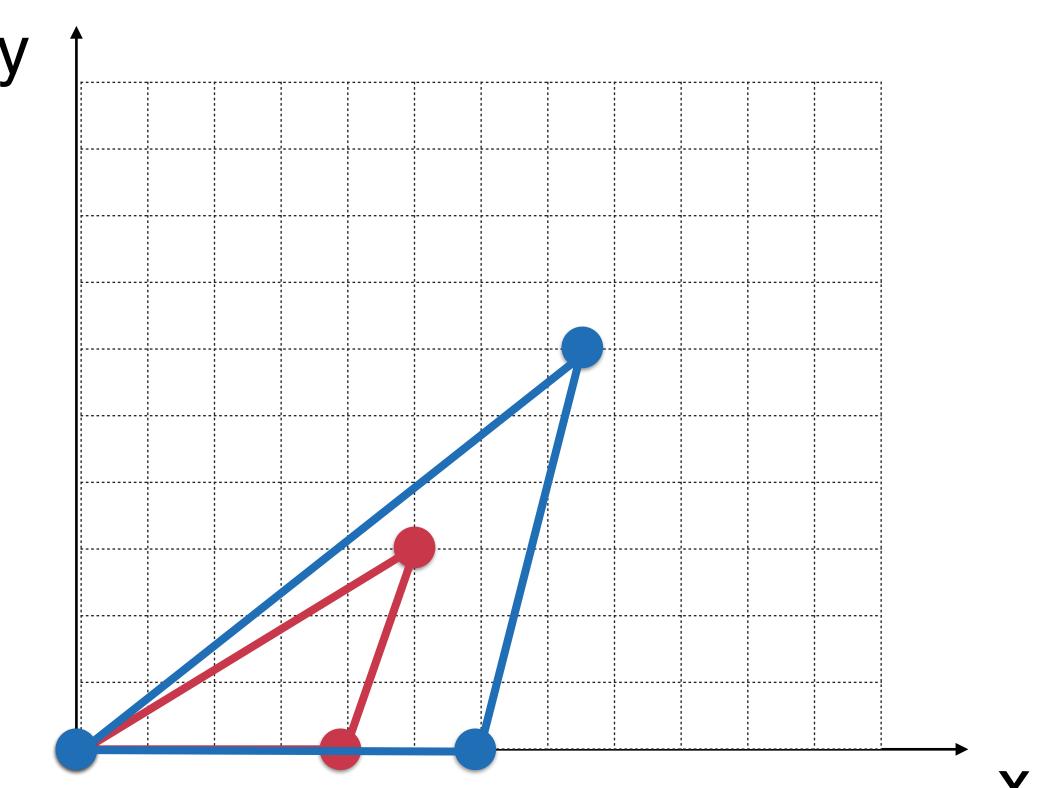
# 专给程序员设计的线性代数

liuyubobobo

### 矩阵的应用和更多矩阵相关的高级话题

# 矩阵在图形变换中的应用

让每个点的横坐标扩大1.5倍, 纵坐标扩大2倍



$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \cdot P = \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array} \right) \cdot \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 6 & 7.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{array}\right)$$

X

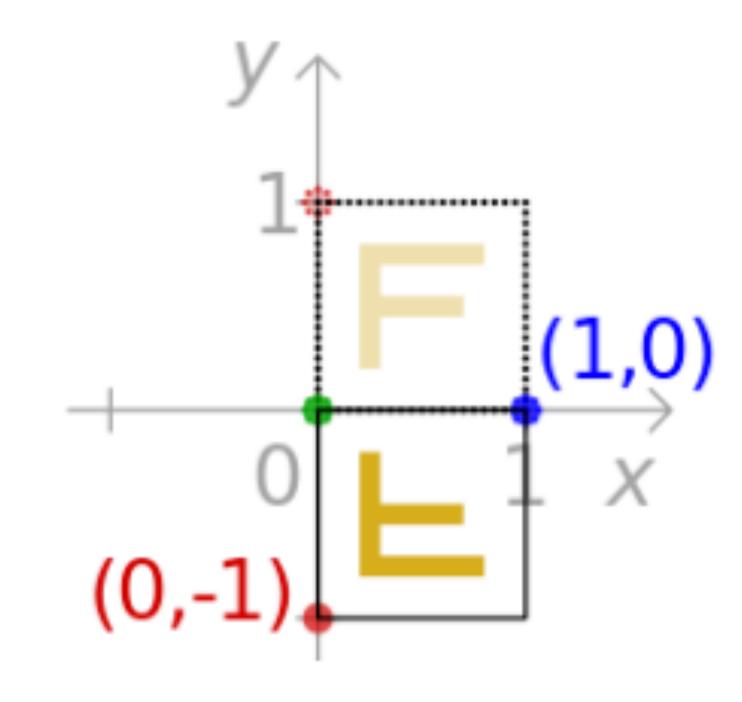
让每个点的横坐标扩大a倍,纵坐标扩大b倍

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \qquad T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ax \\ by \end{pmatrix}$$

让每个点关于x轴翻转

$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -y \end{pmatrix} \qquad T = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

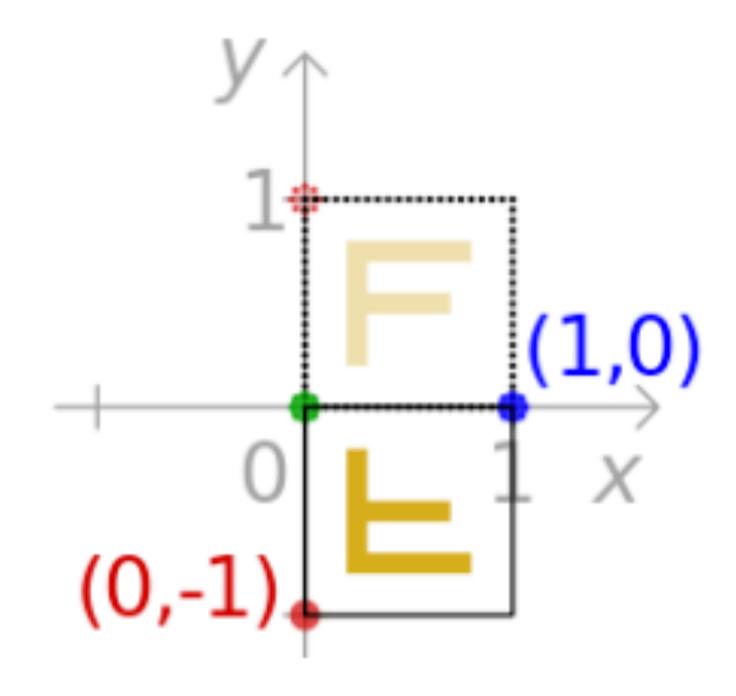
$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ax + by \\ cx + dy \end{pmatrix}$$
 (0,-1)



让每个点关于x轴翻转

$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -y \end{pmatrix} \qquad T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

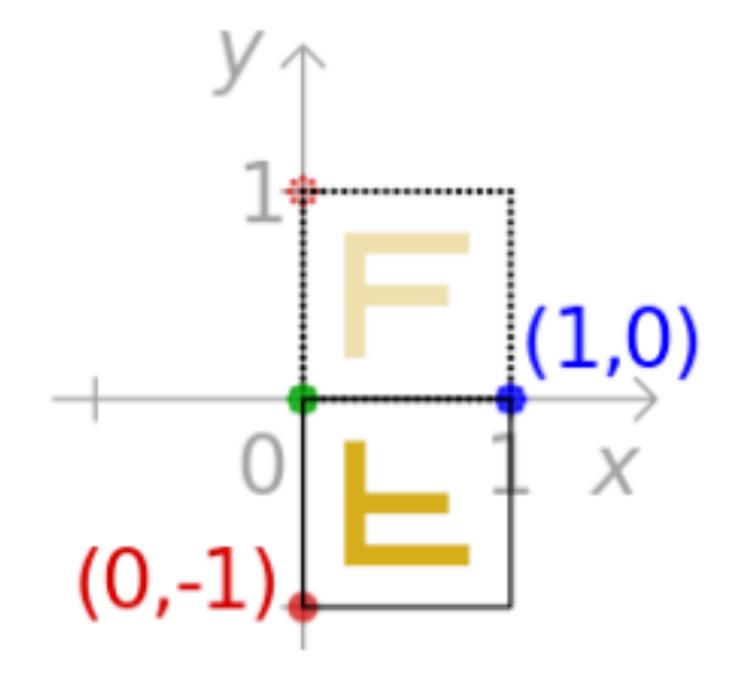
$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ax + by \\ cx + dy \end{pmatrix}$$
 (0,-1)



让每个点关于x轴翻转

$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -y \end{pmatrix} \qquad T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

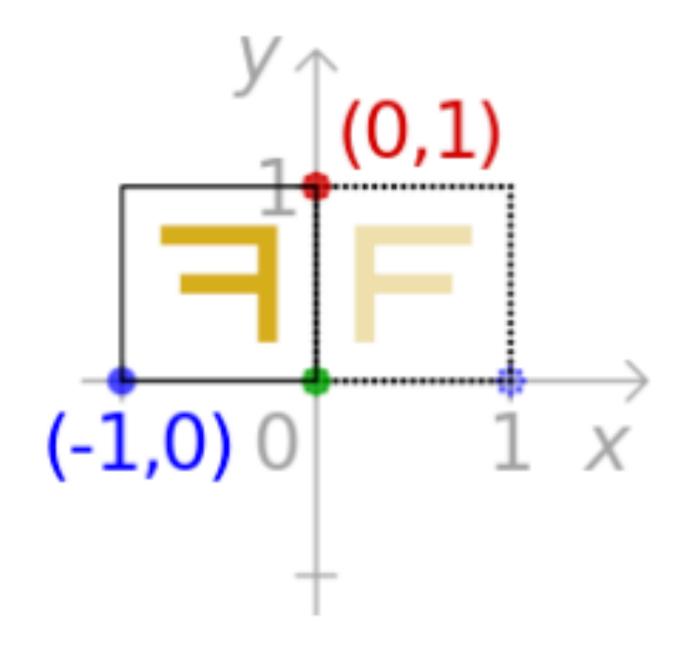
$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ -y \end{pmatrix}$$



让每个点关于y轴翻转

$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \qquad T = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

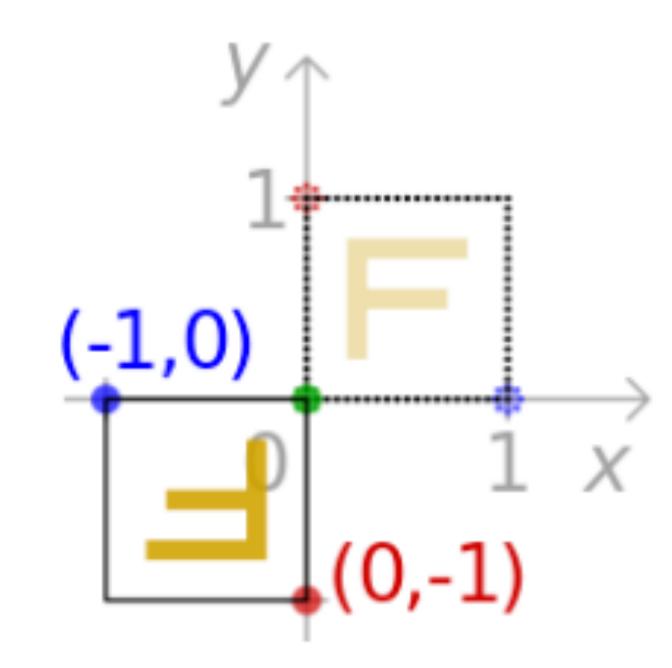
$$T \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} -x \\ y \end{array}\right)$$



让每个点关于原点翻转(x轴,y轴均翻转)

$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x \\ -y \end{pmatrix} \qquad T = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -x \\ -y \end{pmatrix}$$

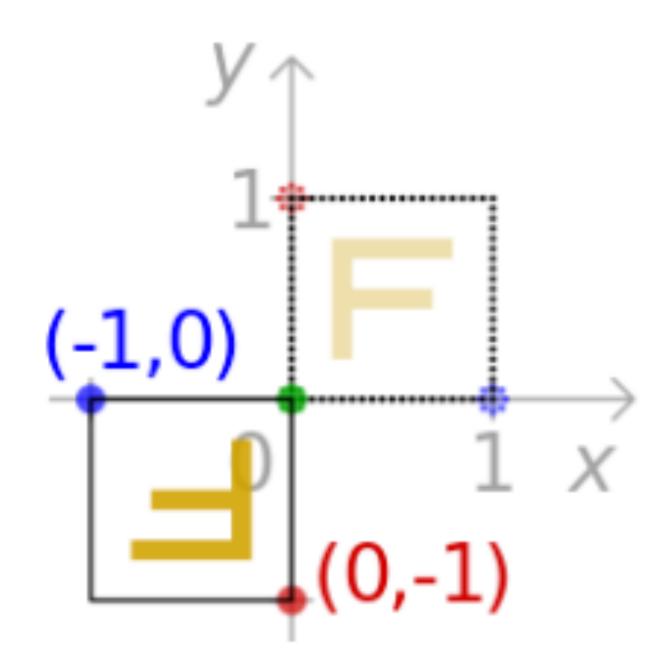


让每个点关于原点翻转(x轴,y轴均翻转)

$$T_x = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad T_y = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_{y} \cdot (T_{x} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}) = (T_{y} \cdot T_{x}) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

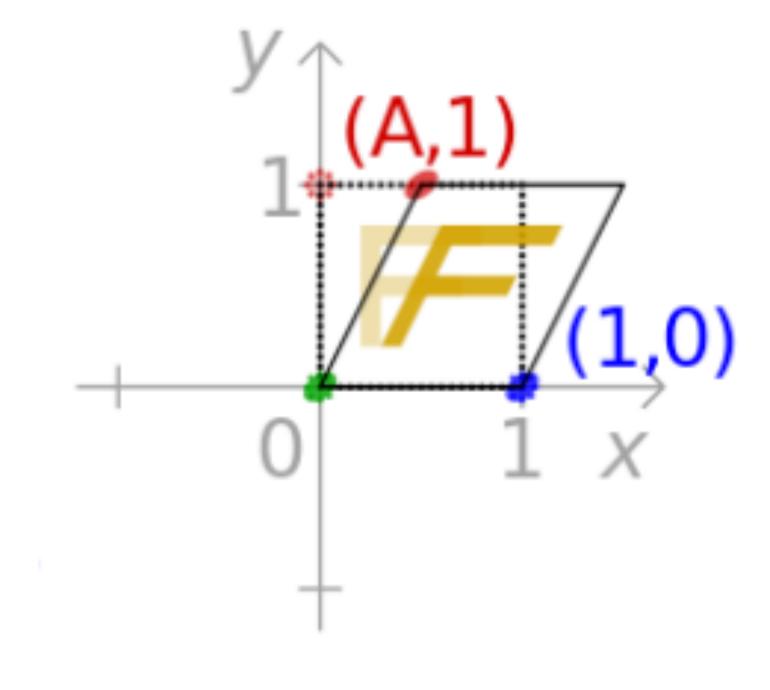
$$(0,-1)$$



沿x方向错切

$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x + ay \\ y \end{pmatrix} \qquad T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

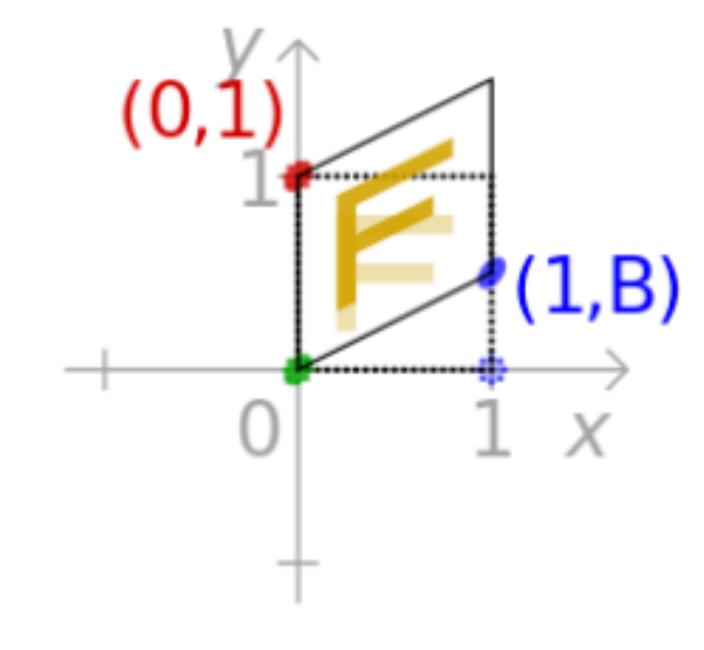
$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x + ay \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$



沿y方向错切

$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ bx + y \end{pmatrix} \qquad T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

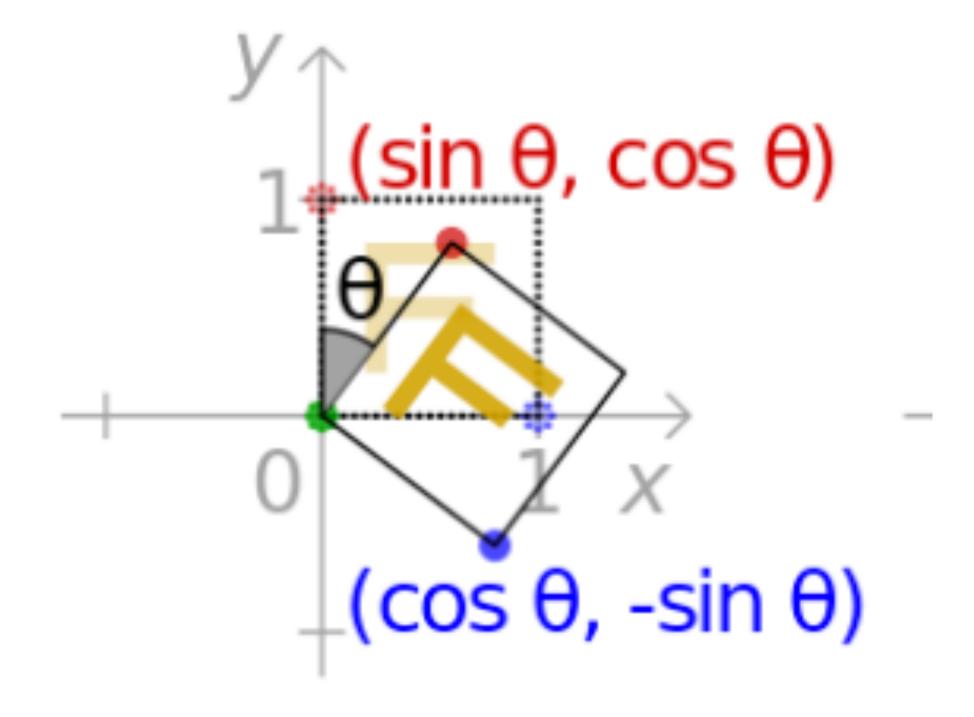
$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ b & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ bx + y \end{pmatrix}$$



#### 旋转矩阵的推导和图形学中的矩阵变换

旋转

$$T \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} ? \\ ? \end{array}\right)$$



旋转 
$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cos \alpha \cdot d = x$$
 
$$d = \frac{x}{\cos \alpha}$$

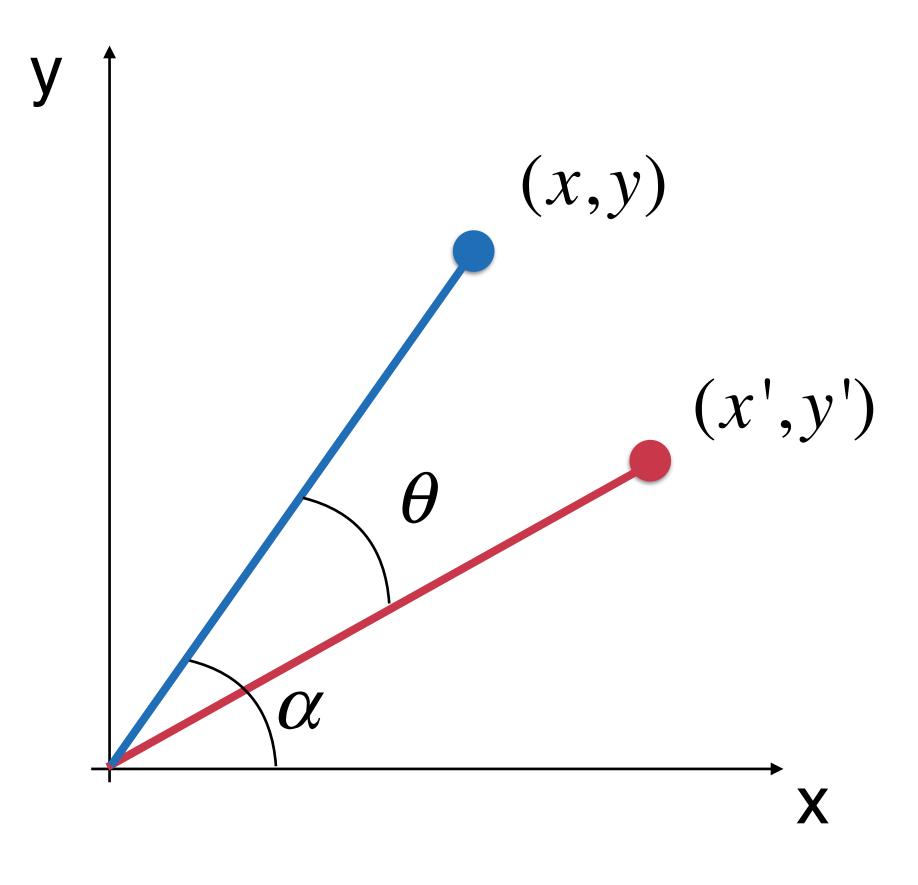
$$\sin\alpha \cdot d = y \qquad d = \frac{y}{\sin\alpha}$$

$$x' = \frac{\cos(\alpha - \theta)}{\cos \alpha} x$$

$$d = \frac{x'}{\cos(\alpha - \theta)}$$

$$d = \frac{y'}{\sin(\alpha - \theta)}$$

$$y' = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \theta)}{\sin \alpha}y$$

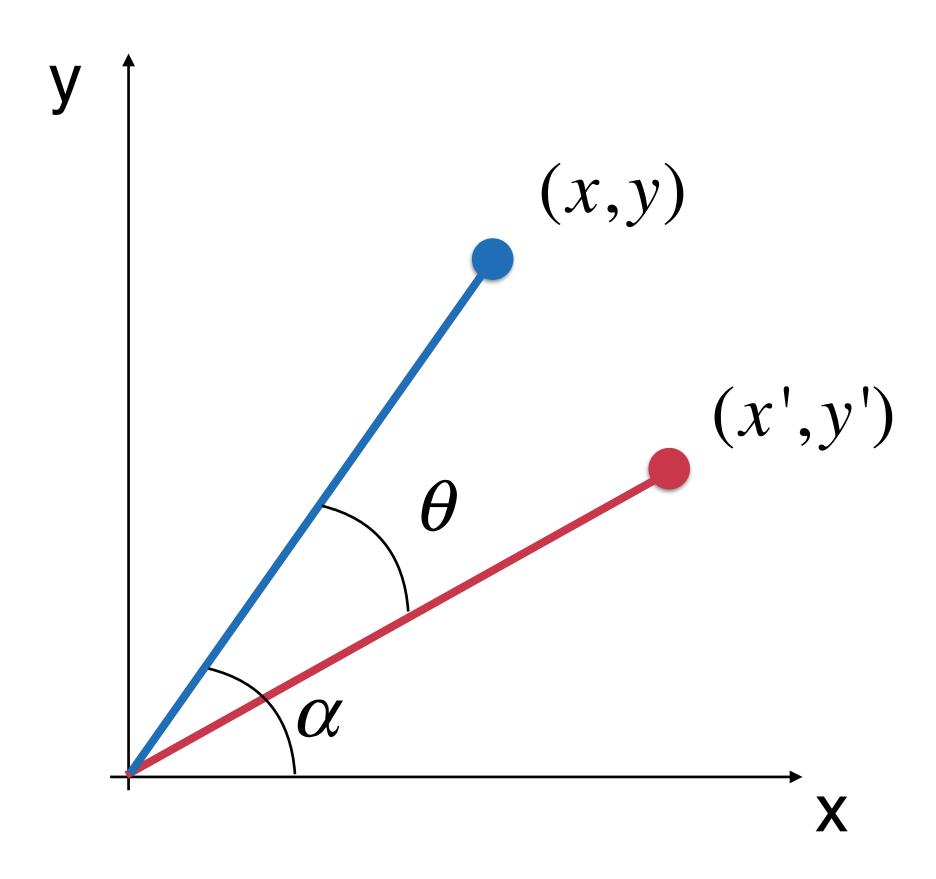


旋转 
$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x' = \frac{\cos(\alpha - \theta)}{\cos \alpha} x \qquad y' = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \theta)}{\sin \alpha} y$$

$$x' = \frac{\cos\alpha\cos\theta + \sin\alpha\sin\theta}{\cos\alpha}x$$

$$x' = \cos\theta \cdot x + \sin\theta \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha} x = \cos\theta \cdot x + \sin\theta \cdot y$$

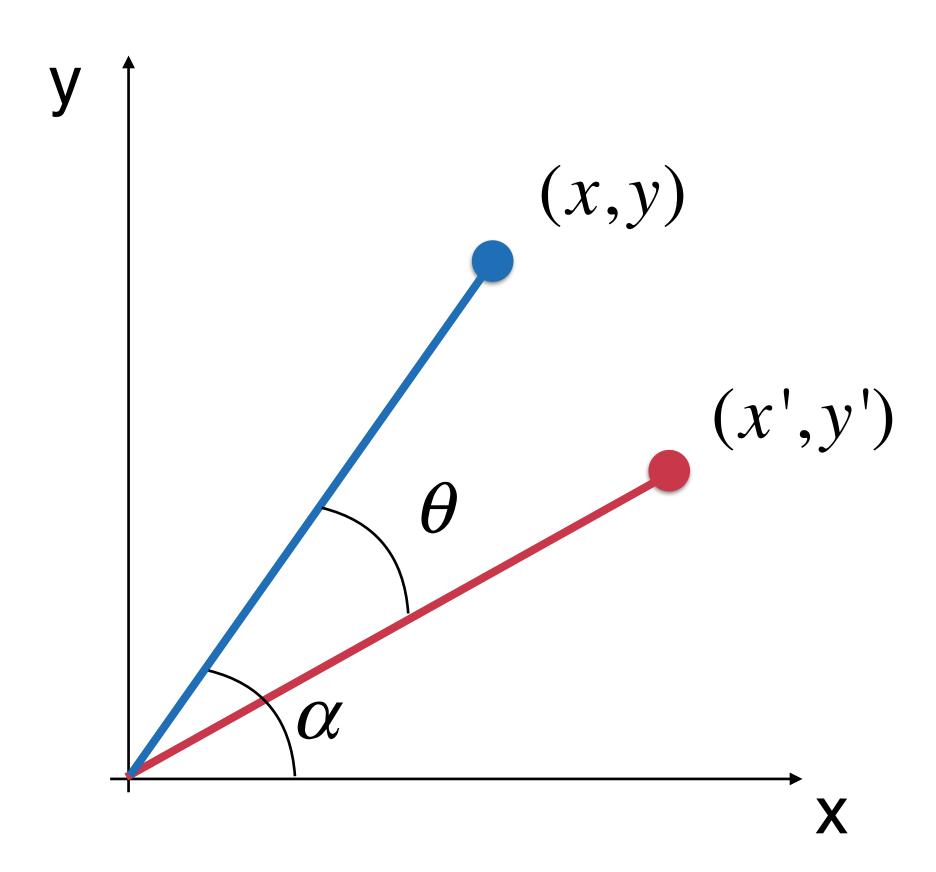


旋转 
$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \cdot x + \sin\theta \cdot y \\ ? \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x' = \frac{\cos(\alpha - \theta)}{\cos \alpha} x \qquad y' = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \theta)}{\sin \alpha} y$$

$$x' = \frac{\cos\alpha\cos\theta + \sin\alpha\sin\theta}{\cos\alpha}x$$

$$x' = \cos\theta \cdot x + \sin\theta \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha} x = \cos\theta \cdot x + \sin\theta \cdot y$$

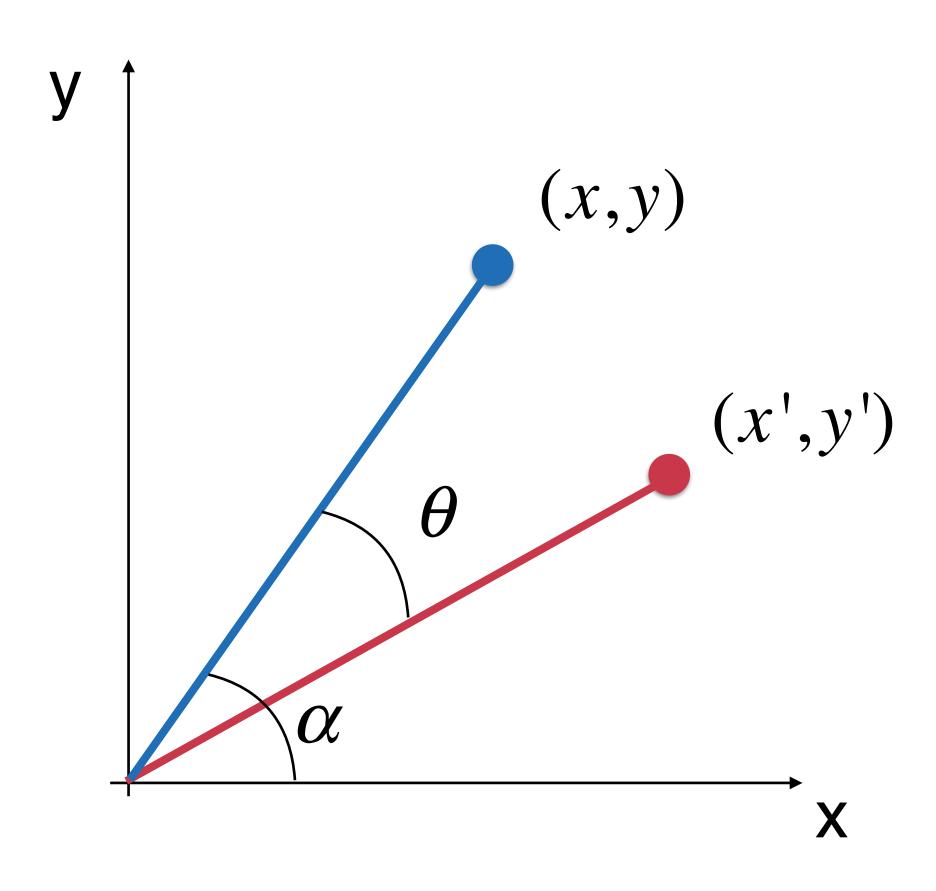


旋转 
$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \cdot x + \sin\theta \cdot y \\ ? \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x' = \frac{\cos(\alpha - \theta)}{\cos \alpha} x \qquad y' = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \theta)}{\sin \alpha} y$$

$$y' = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \theta - \cos \alpha \sin \theta}{\sin \alpha} y$$

$$y' = \cos\theta \cdot y - \sin\theta \frac{\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha} y = \cos\theta \cdot y - \sin\theta \cdot x$$

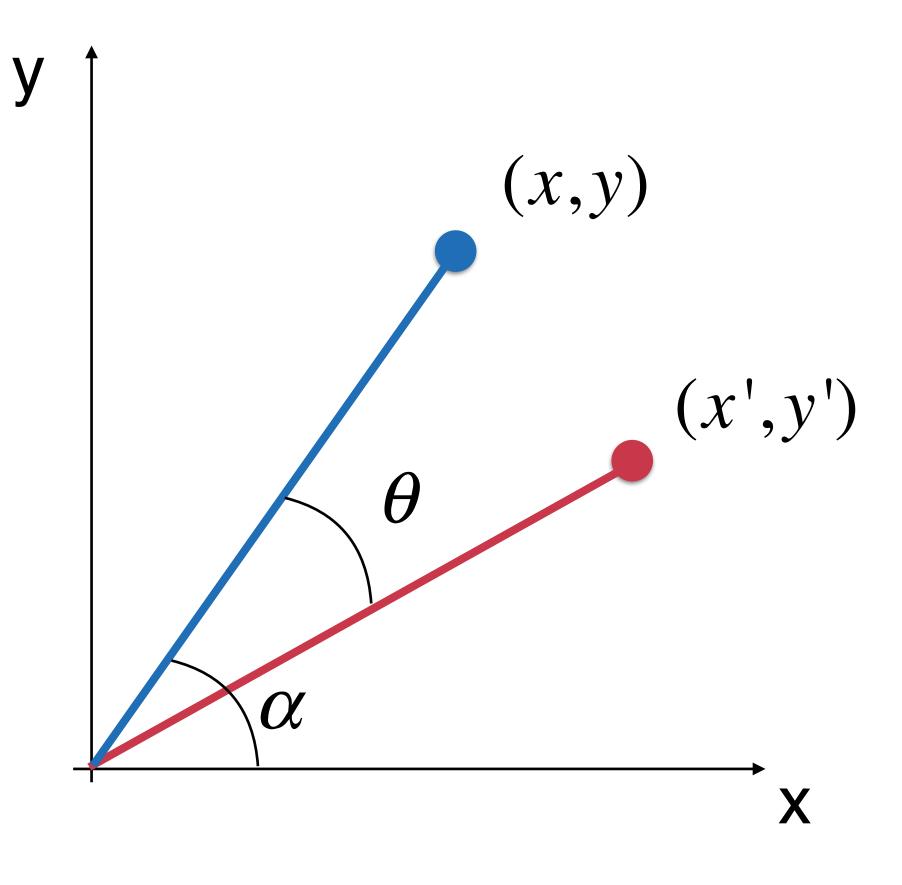


旋转 
$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \cdot x + \sin\theta \cdot y \\ -\sin\theta \cdot x + \cos\theta \cdot y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x' = \frac{\cos(\alpha - \theta)}{\cos \alpha} x \qquad y' = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \theta)}{\sin \alpha} y$$

$$y' = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \theta - \cos \alpha \sin \theta}{\sin \alpha}y$$

$$y' = \cos\theta \cdot y - \sin\theta \frac{\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha} y = \cos\theta \cdot y - \sin\theta \cdot x$$



旋转 
$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \cdot x + \sin\theta \cdot y \\ -\sin\theta \cdot x + \cos\theta \cdot y \end{pmatrix}$$
 (sin  $\theta$ , cos  $\theta$ )
$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$
 (cos  $\theta$ , -sin  $\theta$ )

$$T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \cdot x + \sin \theta \cdot y \\ -\sin \theta \cdot x + \cos \theta \cdot y \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\perp$ (cos  $\theta$ , -sin  $\theta$ )

在三维坐标中的应用?

平移操作?

仿射变换

图形学

# 实现矩阵在图形变换中的应用

# 实践:矩阵在图形变换中的应用

让每个点的横坐标扩大a倍,纵坐标扩大b倍

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \qquad T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ax \\ by \end{pmatrix}$$

让每个点的横坐标扩大1倍, 纵坐标扩大1倍

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad T \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_2 = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right)$$

$$I_3 = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right)$$

$$I_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_n = (i_{kj}) \begin{cases} 1 & if \quad k = j \\ 0 & if \quad k \neq j \end{cases}$$

单位矩阵一定是方阵

$$I \cdot A = A$$

$$A \cdot I = A$$

$$I \cdot A = A \cdot I = A$$

$$a_{ij} = \overrightarrow{r_i} \cdot \overrightarrow{c_j} = \overrightarrow{r_i}_{(j)} \qquad a_{ij} = \overrightarrow{r_i} \cdot \overrightarrow{c_j} = \overrightarrow{c_j}_{(i)}$$

$$I \cdot A = A$$

$$A \cdot I = A$$

$$I \cdot A = A \cdot I = A$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I \cdot A = A$$

$$A \cdot I = A$$

$$A \cdot I = A$$
 
$$I \cdot A = A \cdot I = A$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{ccc} a & c & e \\ b & d & f \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} a & c & e \\ b & d & f \end{array}\right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} a & c & e \\ b & d & f \end{array}\right) \cdot \left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} a & c & e \\ b & d & f \end{array}\right)$$

# 矩阵的逆

回忆: 数字系统中:  $x \cdot (x^{-1}) = 1$ 

矩阵中 AB = BA = I ,则称B是A的逆矩阵,记做:  $B = A^{-1}$ 

A称为可逆矩阵,或者叫非奇异矩阵 (non-singular)

有些矩阵是不可逆的! 称为不可逆矩阵,或者奇异矩阵 (singular)

矩阵中 AB=BA=I ,则称B是A的逆矩阵,记做:  $B=A^{-1}$ 

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1.5 & -0.5 \end{pmatrix}$$

矩阵的逆具体怎么求?以后见分晓:)

矩阵中 AB = BA = I ,则称B是A的逆矩阵,记做:  $B = A^{-1}$ 

如果 BA = I ,则称B是A的左逆矩阵。

如果 AC = I,则称C是A的右逆矩阵。

如果一个矩阵A既存在左逆矩阵B,又存在右逆矩阵C,则B=C

如果一个矩阵A既存在左逆矩阵B,又存在右逆矩阵C,则B=C

$$BA = I$$
  $AC = I$  
$$B(AC) = BI$$
 
$$(BA)C = B$$
 
$$IC = B$$
 
$$C = B$$

## 逆矩阵

如果一个矩阵A既存在左逆矩阵B,又存在右逆矩阵C,则B=C

对于矩阵A,存在矩阵B,满足 BA = AB = I,矩阵A可逆

可逆矩阵一定为方阵!

非方阵一定不可逆!

## 单位矩阵和逆矩阵

$$A^0 = I$$

$$A^{-1}$$

$$A^{-2} = (A^{-1})^2$$

## 实现单位矩阵和numpy中矩阵的逆

## 实践:单位矩阵和numpy中矩阵的逆

矩阵中 AB = BA = I ,则称B是A的逆矩阵,记做:  $B = A^{-1}$ 

对于矩阵A,如果存在逆矩阵B,则B唯一。

对于矩阵A,如果存在逆矩阵B,则B唯一。

反证法: 假设矩阵A存在两个不同的逆矩阵B和C

$$AB = AC = I$$

$$B(AB) = B(AC)$$

$$(BA)B = (BA)C$$

$$B = C$$

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

只需要证明: 
$$X \cdot A = I$$
  $A \cdot X = I$ 

$$A \cdot X = I$$

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

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

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

只需要证明: 
$$(AB) \cdot (B^{-1}A^{-1}) = I$$
  $(B^{-1}A^{-1}) \cdot (AB) = I$  
$$= A(B \cdot B^{-1})A^{-1} \qquad = B^{-1}(A^{-1} \cdot A)B$$
 
$$= A \cdot I \cdot A^{-1} \qquad = B^{-1} \cdot I \cdot B$$
 
$$= A \cdot A^{-1} = I \qquad = B^{-1} \cdot B = I$$

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

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

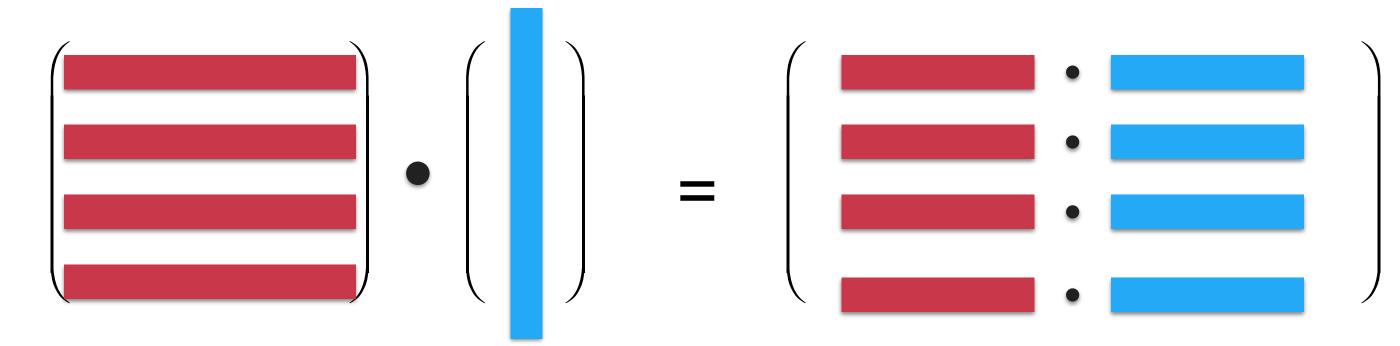
$$(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$$

只需要证明: 
$$A^T \cdot (A^{-1})^T = I$$
  $(A^{-1})^T \cdot A^T = I$  
$$= (A^{-1} \cdot A)^T = (A \cdot A^{-1})^T$$
 
$$= I^T = I = I^T = I$$

## 看待矩阵的关键视角: 用矩阵表示空间

## 回忆:矩阵和向量相乘

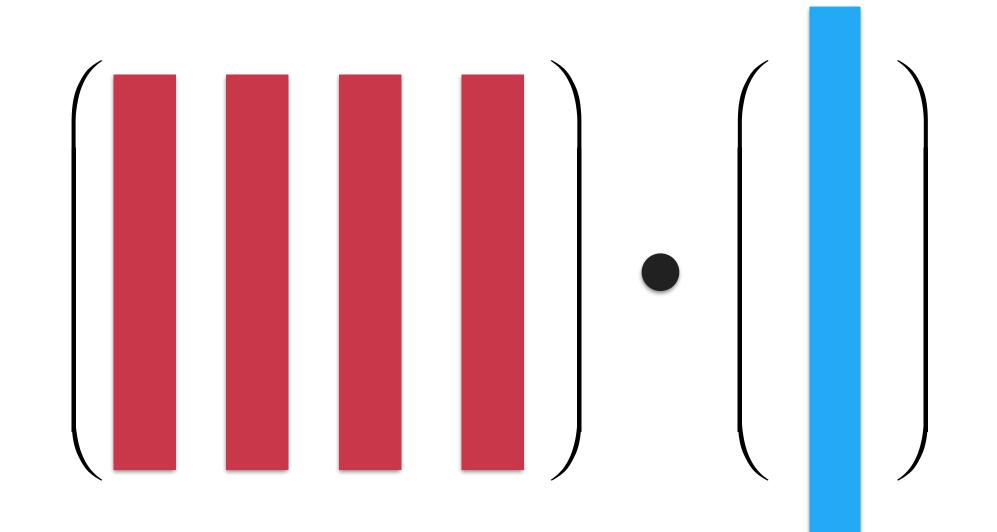
$$\begin{cases} x+2y=3\\ 4x+5y=6 \end{cases} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2\\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x\\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3\\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2\\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x\\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+2y\\ 4x+5y \end{pmatrix}$$
 行视角



## 回忆:矩阵和向量相乘

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x + 2y \\ 4x + 5y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} y$$

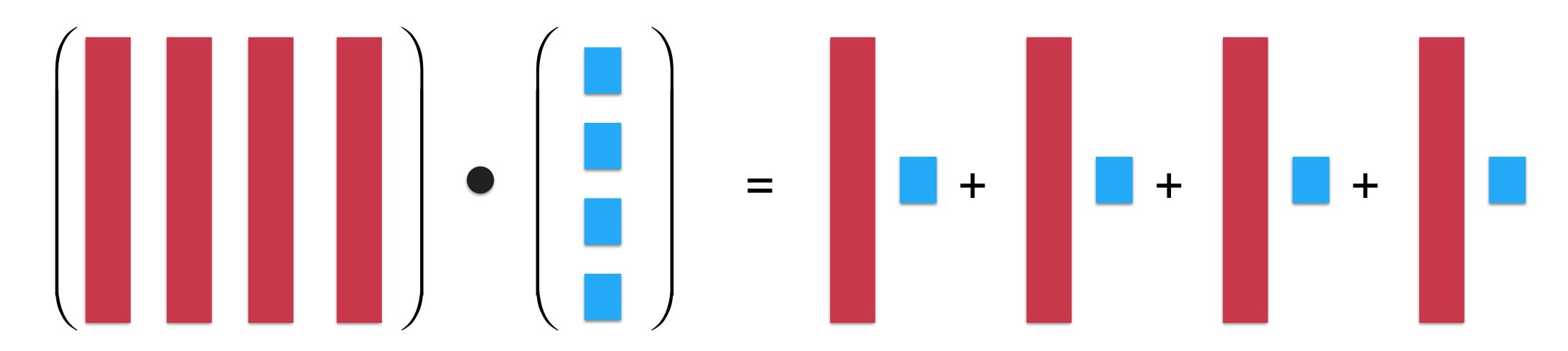
列视角



## 回忆:矩阵和向量相乘

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x+2y \\ 4x+5y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} y$$

列视角



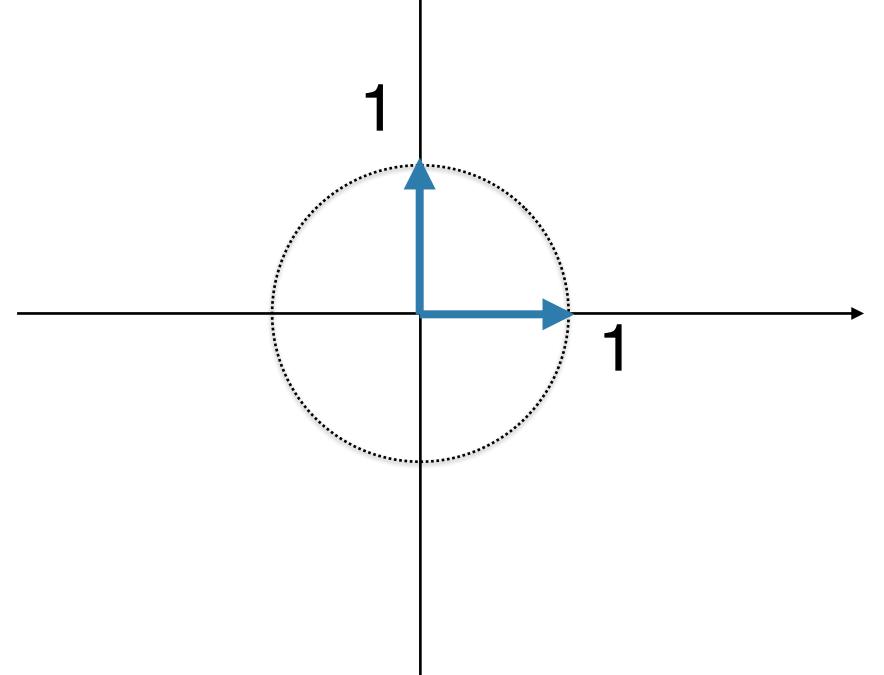
## 使用列视角

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} y = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

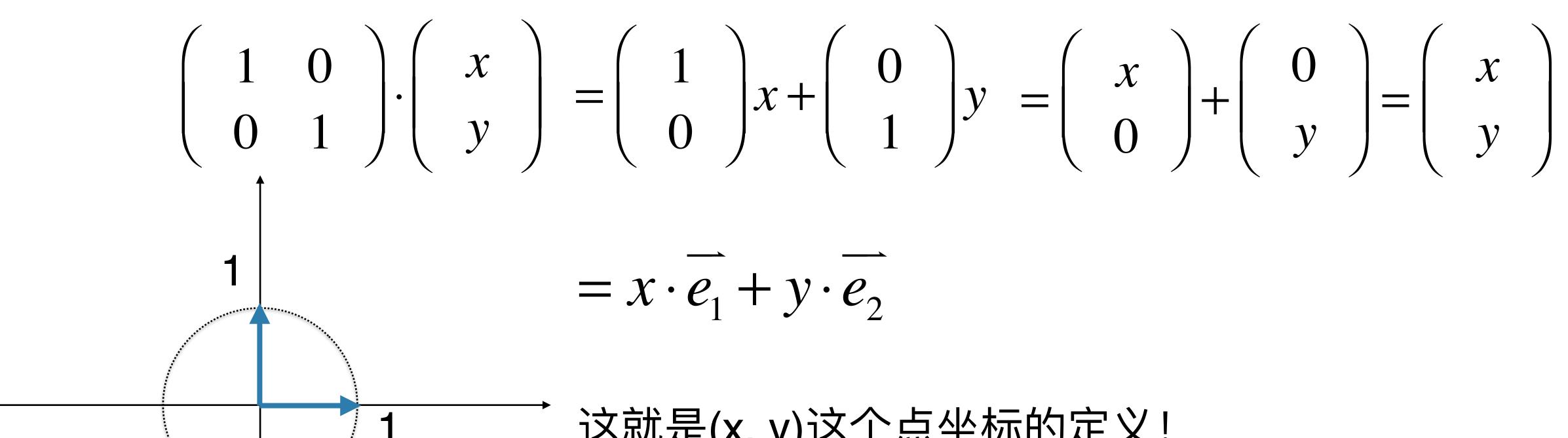
回忆:标准单位向量

二维空间中,有两个特殊的单位向量

$$\overrightarrow{e_1} = (1,0)$$
  $\overrightarrow{e_2} = (0,1)$ 



## 使用列视角

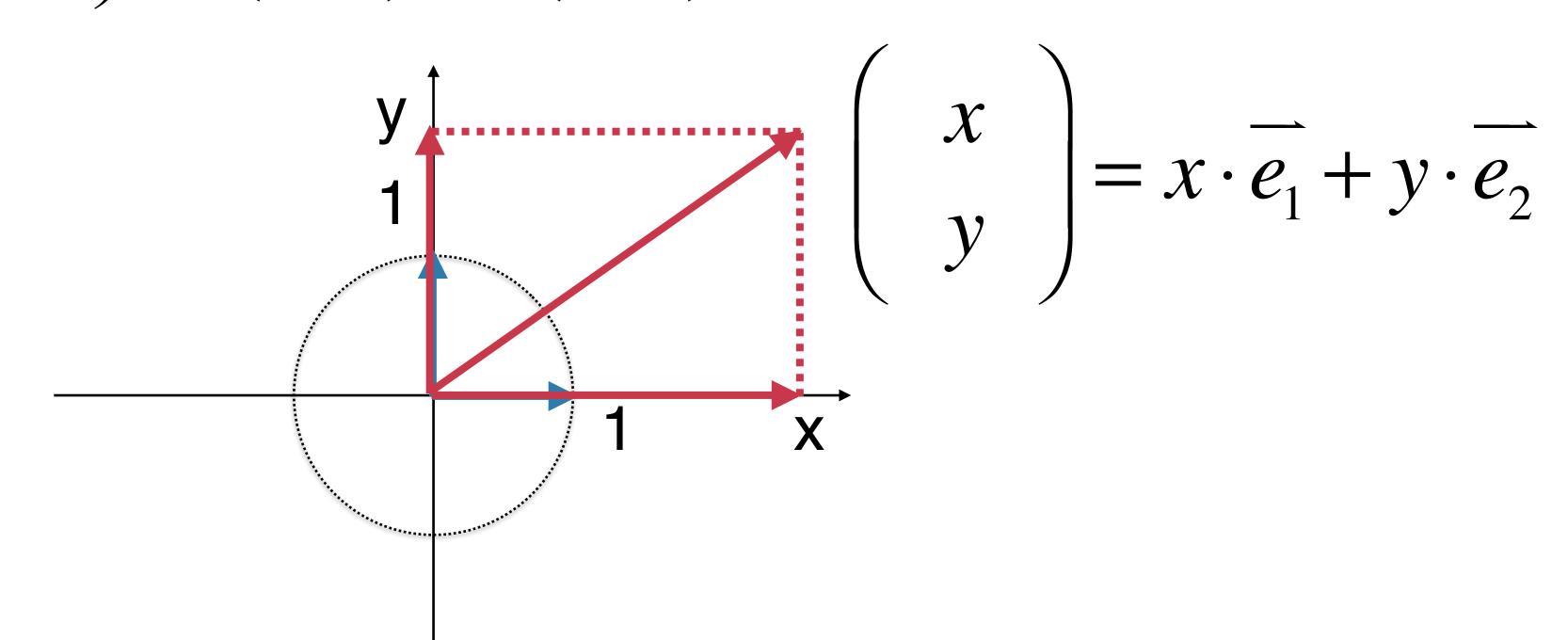


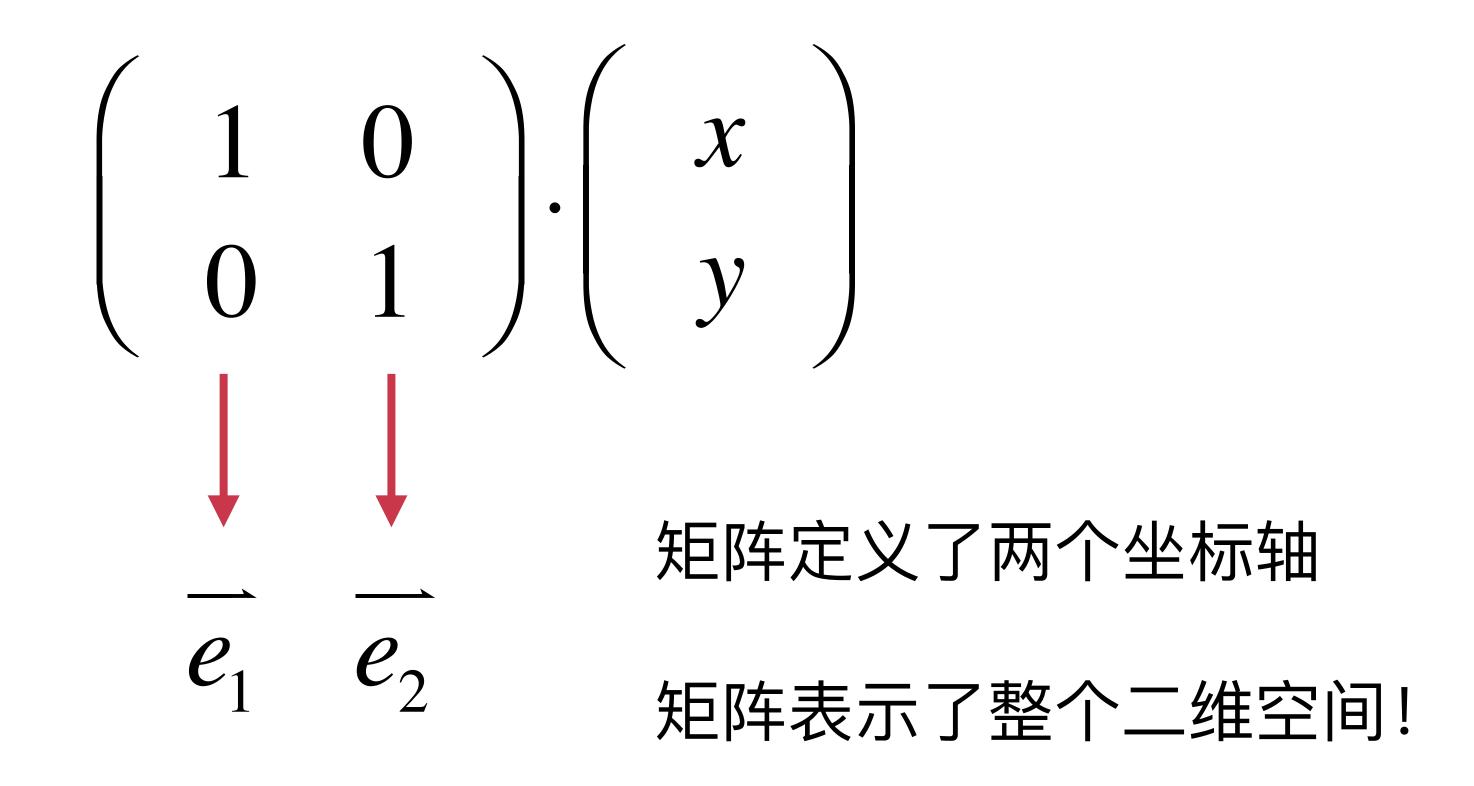
这就是(x, y)这个点坐标的定义!

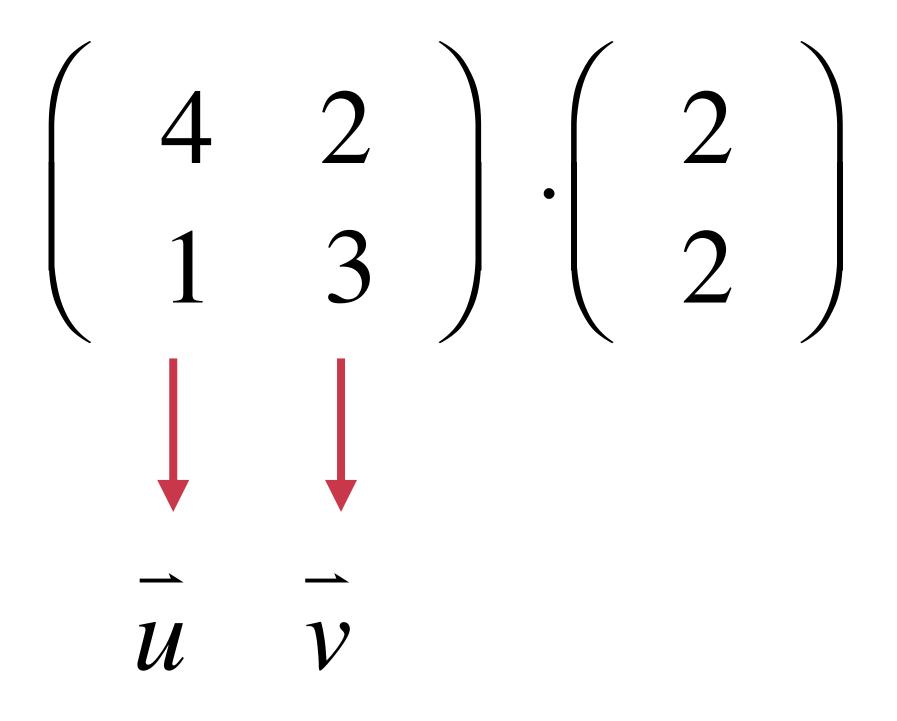
在(1,0)轴上的分量为x;在(0,1)轴上的分量为y

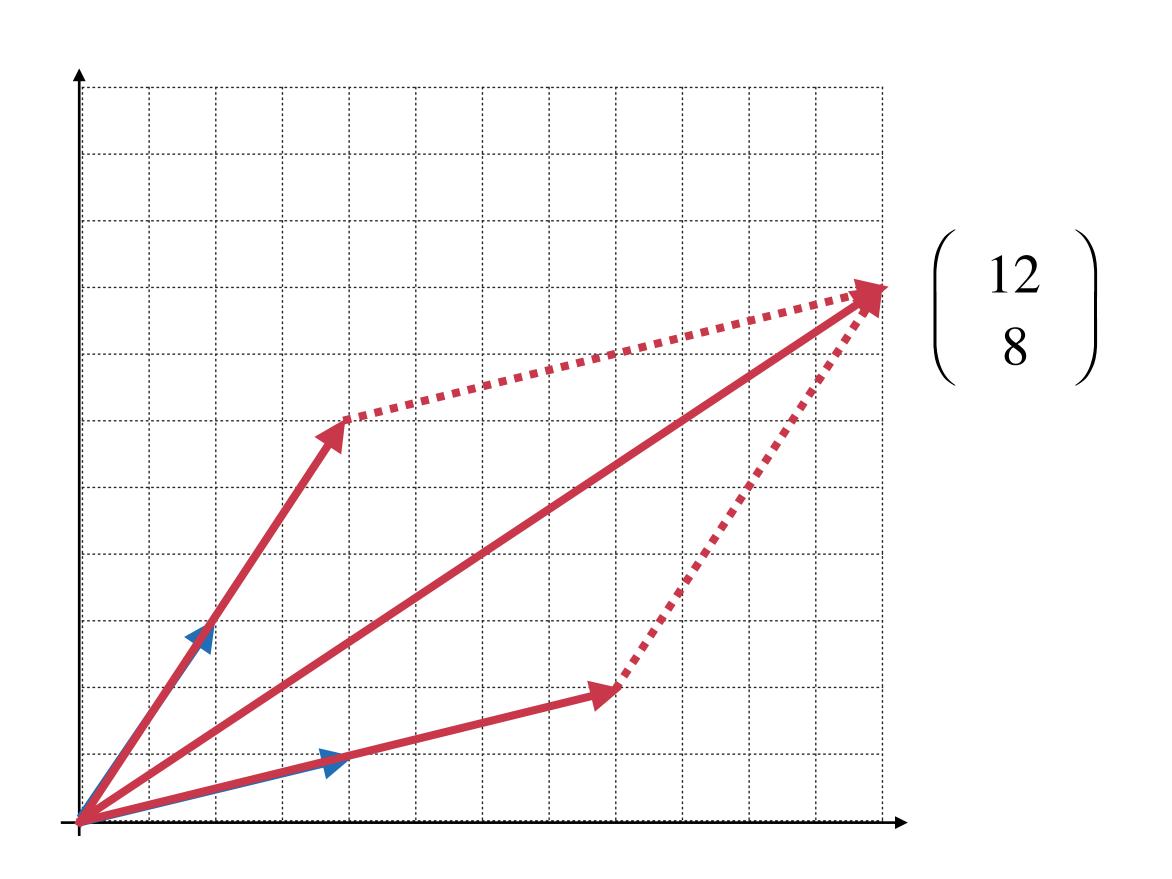
## 使用列视角

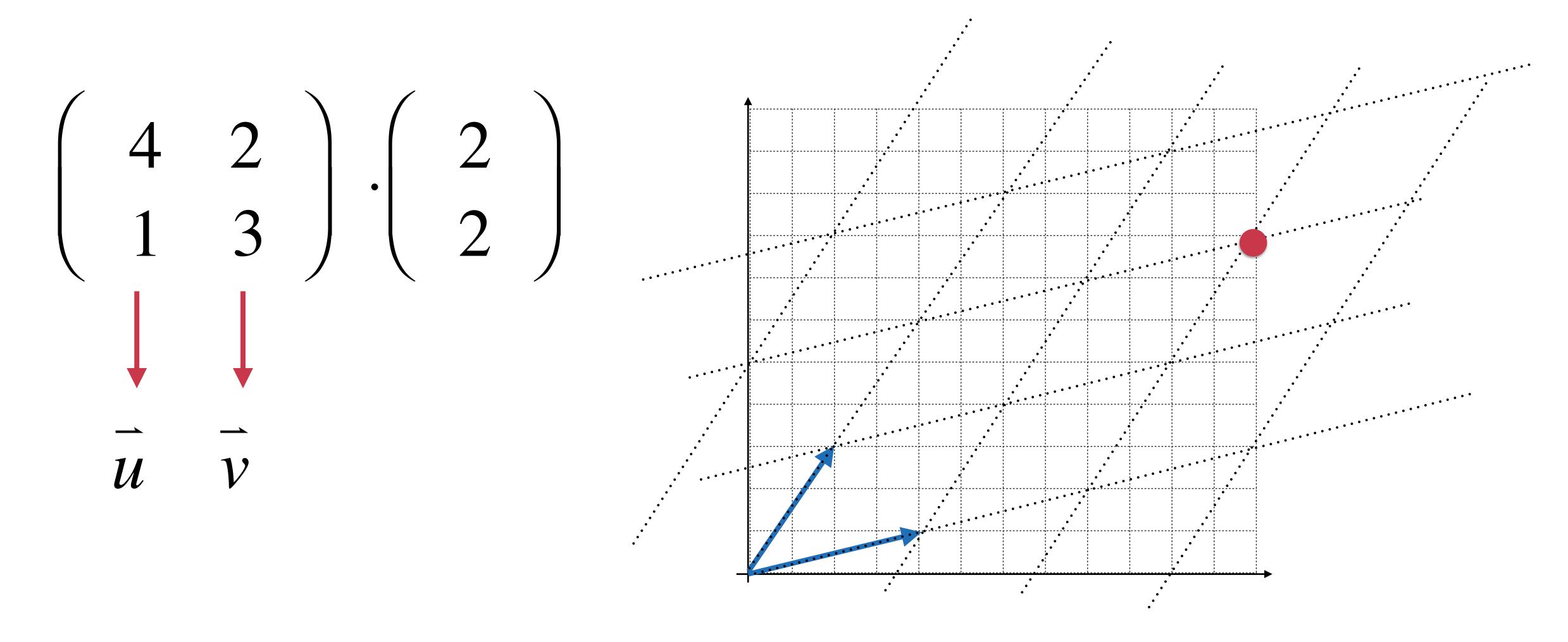
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} y = x \cdot \overrightarrow{e_1} + y \cdot \overrightarrow{e_2}$$

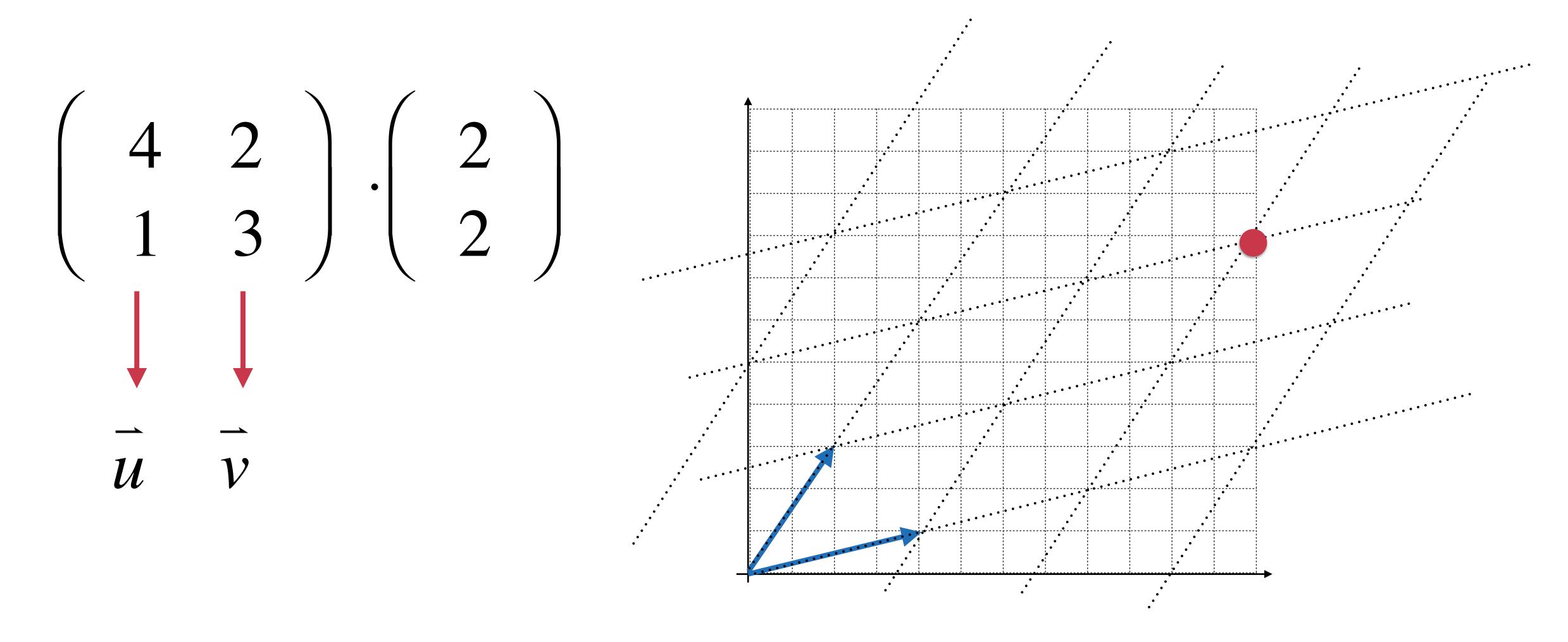






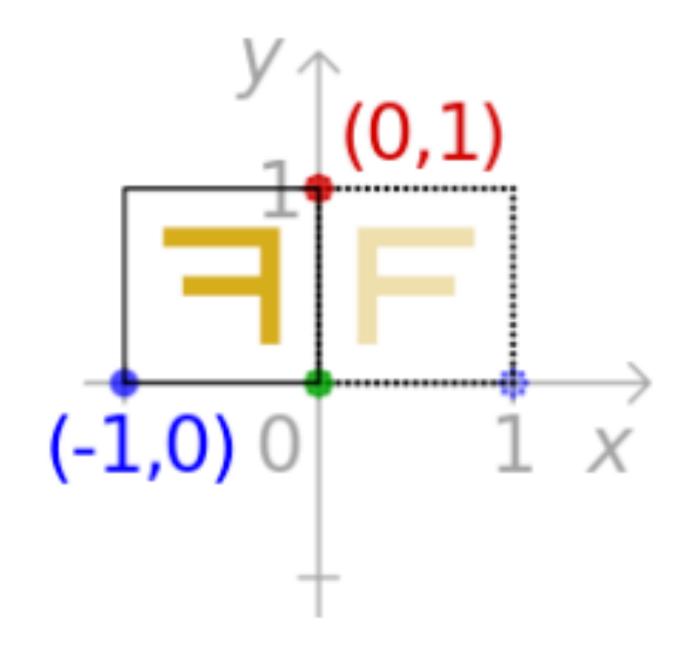


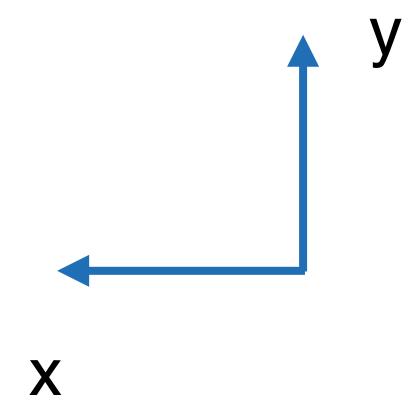




## 回头看图形变换

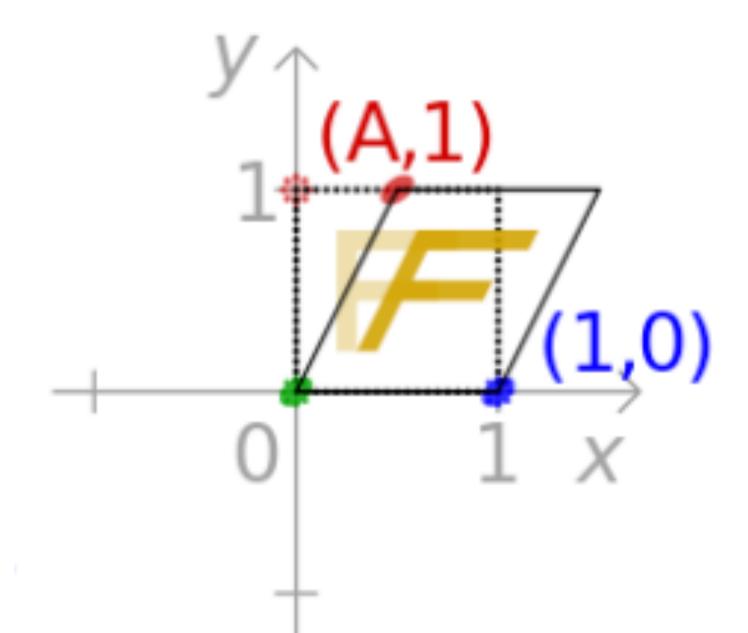
$$T = \left(\begin{array}{cc} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right)$$

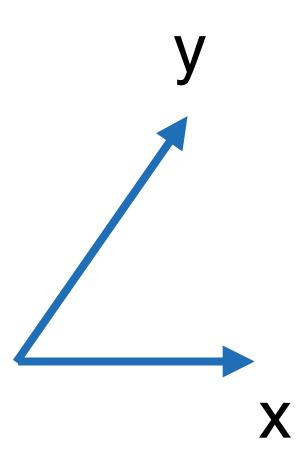




## 回头看图形变换

$$T = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{array}\right)$$



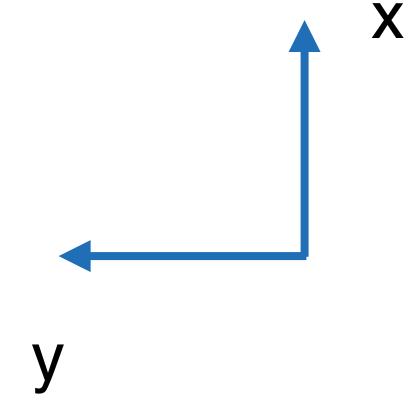


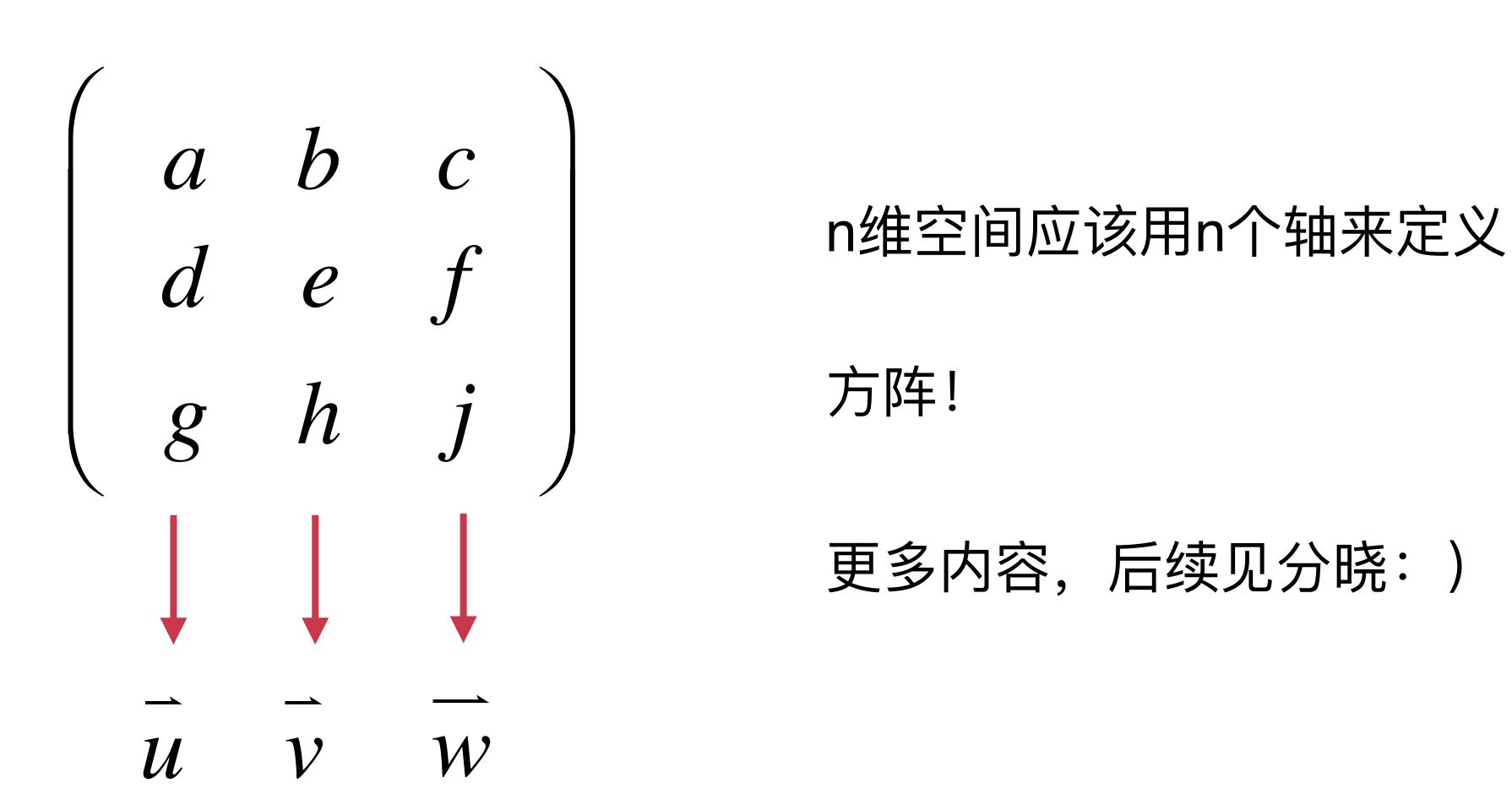
#### 回头看图形变换

$$T = \left(\begin{array}{cc} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}\right)$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$







## 总结:看待矩阵的四个重要视角

矩阵的运算

- 矩阵的加法
- 矩阵的乘法 (和数字; 和向量; 和矩阵)
- 矩阵的幂
- 矩阵的转置
- 矩阵的逆

看待矩阵的视角(1):数据

看待矩阵的视角(2):系统

$$x_{it} - 0.2x_e + 0.1x_m + 0.5x_h = 100$$

$$-0.5x_{it} - x_e + 0.2x_m + 0.1x_h = 50$$

$$-0.4x_e - x_m + 0.3x_h = 20$$

$$-0.2x_{it} + x_h = 666$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -0.2 & 0.1 & 0.5 \\
-0.5 & -1 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\
0 & -0.4 & -1 & 0.3 \\
-0.2 & 0 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
x_{it} \\
x_{e} \\
x_{m} \\
x_{h}
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
100 \\
50 \\
20 \\
666
\end{pmatrix}$$

看待矩阵的视角(2):系统

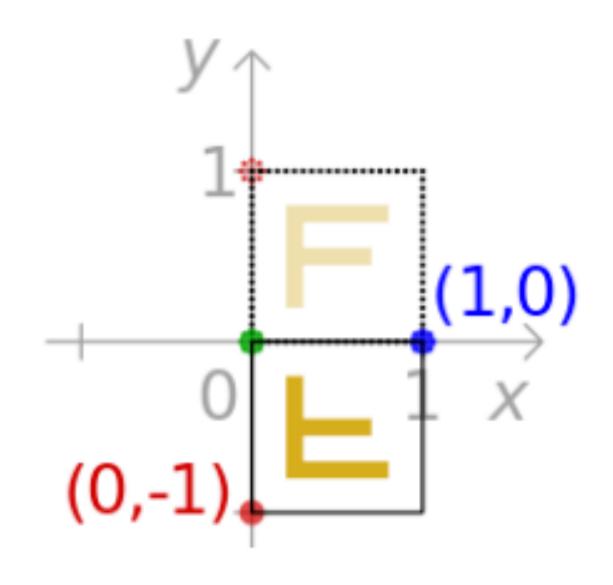
$$\begin{cases} x_{it} - 0.2x_e + 0.1x_m + 0.5x_h = 100 \\ -0.5x_{it} - x_e + 0.2x_m + 0.1x_h = 50 \\ -0.4x_e - x_m + 0.3x_h = 20 \\ -0.2x_{it} + x_h = 666 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -0.2 & 0.1 & 0.5 & 100 \\ -0.5 & -1 & 0.2 & 0.1 & 50 \\ 0 & -0.4 & -1 & 0.3 & 20 \\ -0.2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 666 \end{pmatrix}$$

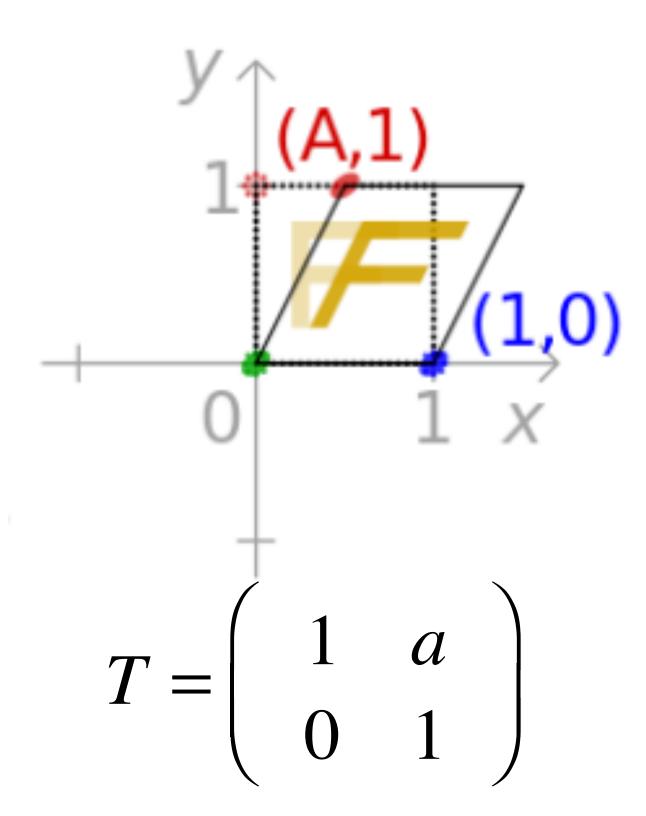
#### 矩。

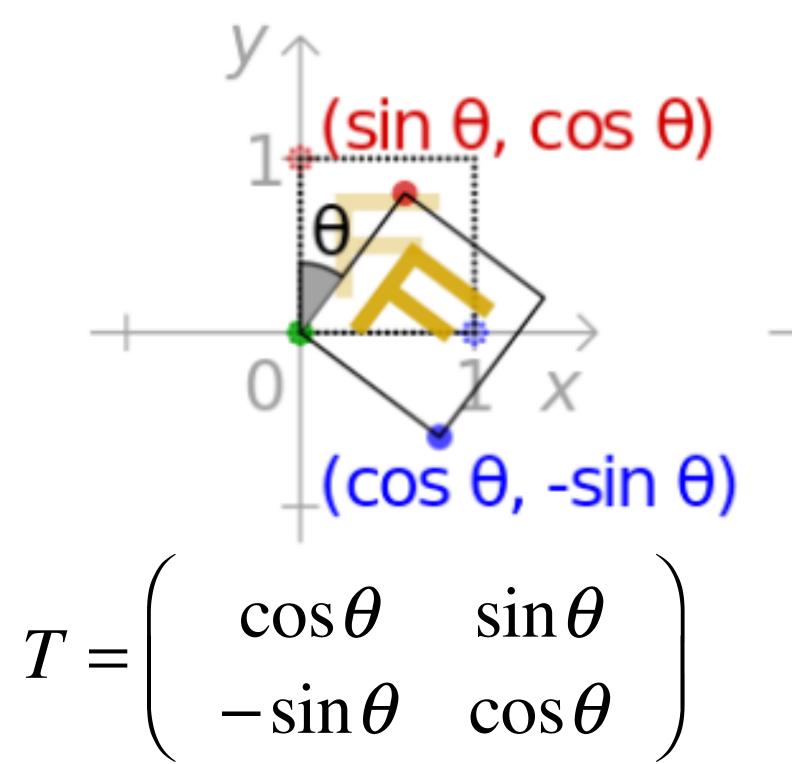
看待矩阵的视角(3):变换(向量的函数)

$$T \cdot \vec{a} = \vec{b}$$



$$T = \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{array} \right)$$





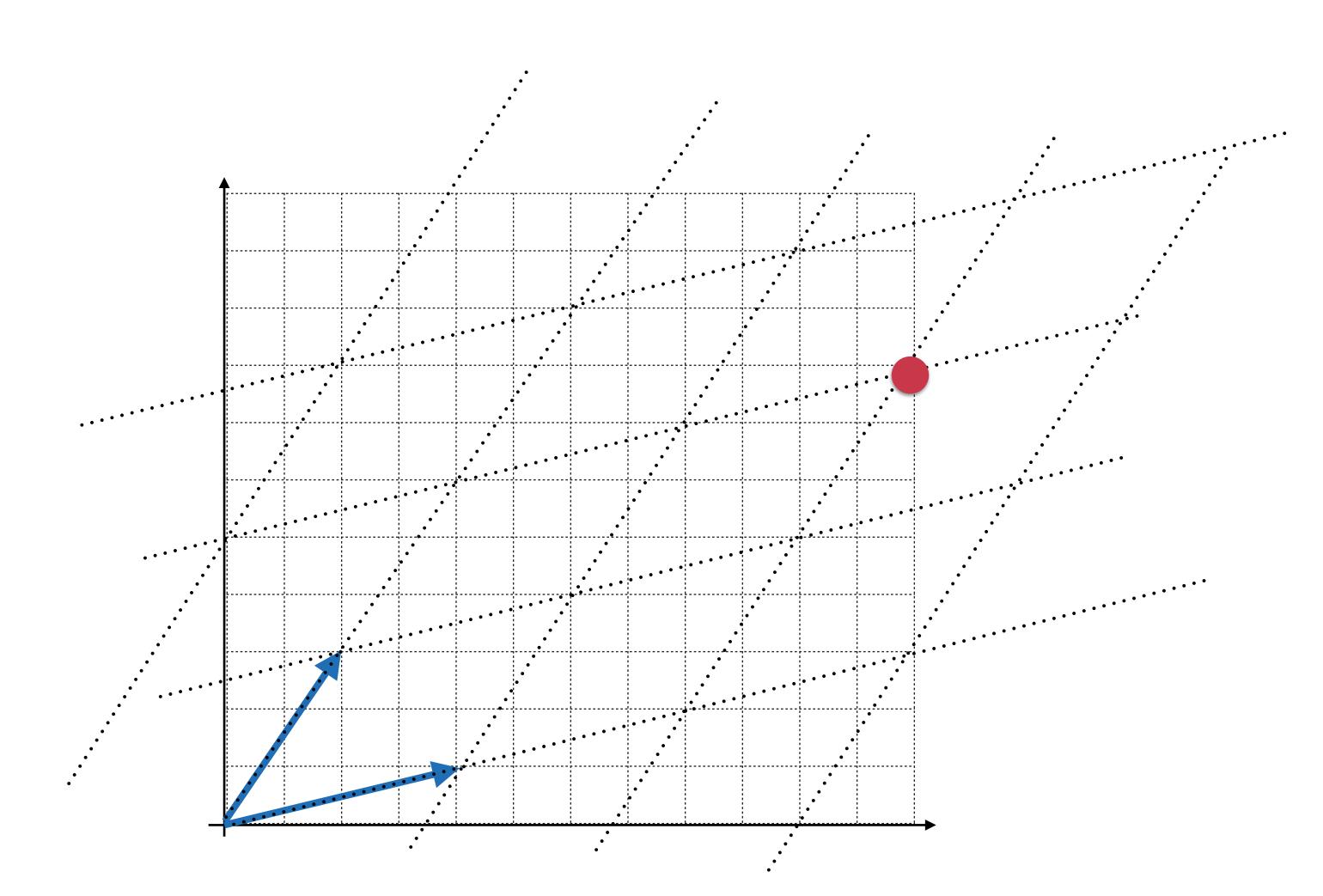
## 矩四

看待矩阵的视角(4):空间

$$\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \downarrow$$

$$\bar{u} \quad \bar{v}$$



- 二维数据
- 系统
- 变换
- 空间

## 矩阵的应用和更多矩阵相关的高级话题

## 其他

欢迎大家关注我的个人公众号:是不是很酷



# 专给程序员设计的线性代数

liuyubobobo