

Matrices:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 & 6 \\ 4 & 1 & 9 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

3 rows
4 columns

dimensions of the matrix
↓ ↓
3x4 matrix

↑ rows
↑ columns

$$A_{24} = 6, \quad A_{32} = 1$$

↑ row
↑ column

A_{ij}
↑ row
↑ column

vectors can be thought of as a species of matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

vector of dim 3
3x1 matrix

$[4 \ 1 \ 9 \ 3]$ isn't a vector

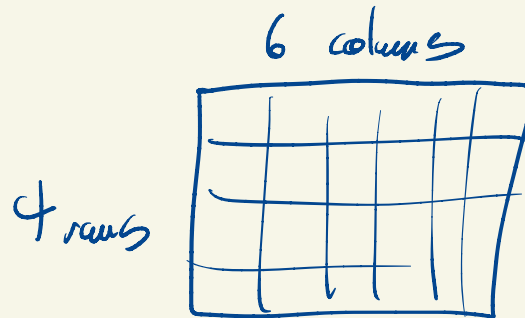
1×4

"row vector"

$1 \times k$ matrix

examples

1) Images



4×6 matrix

with a number
for each pixel

2) Lists of vectors

$$a_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad a_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad a_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 9 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

"block matrix rotation"

$$A \longrightarrow Q$$

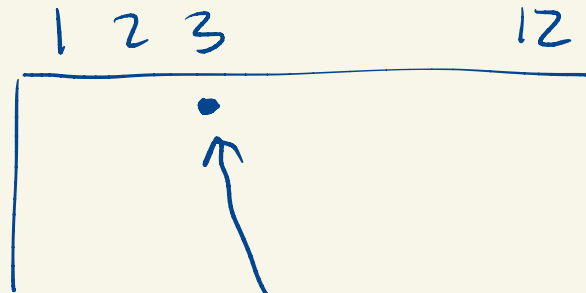
Gram Schmidt

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} q_1 & q_2 & q_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

e.g.

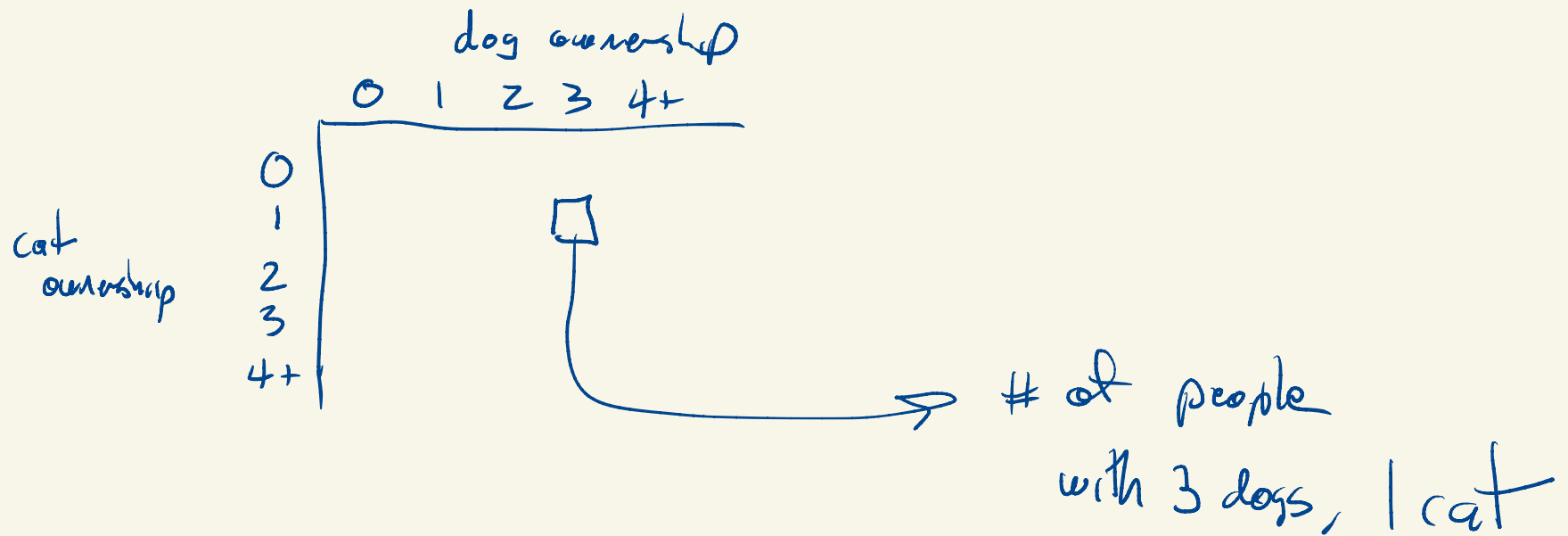
Palmer
Templ
Arch
Hours



4 x 12 matrix

avg drily temp for month 3
in Palmer

example: contingency tables



Block matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 7 & 9 \\ 6 & 8 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow 2 \times 3$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 14 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 9 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 & 8 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_1, \dots, a_k \quad [a_1 \dots a_k]$$

row vectors $\underbrace{[b_1, \dots, b_k]}$

$1 \times n$ matrices
(row vectors)

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_k \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow k \times n$$

A matrix is square if $m = n$

$n \times m$

is tall if $n > m$

is wide if $n < m$

An important square matrix

diagonal

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_n$$

n

$$I_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & i=j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$I_n$$

identity matrix

$$I = [e_1 \ e_2 \ \dots \ e_n]$$

$$e_i = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad e_j = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

I

zero matrices

$O_{n \times m} \rightarrow$ matrix of all 0's

O

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

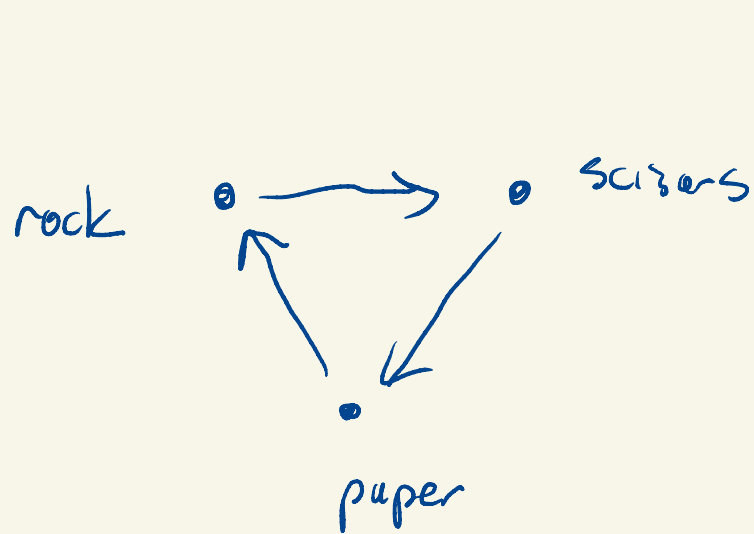
$$\begin{bmatrix} I & O \\ A & I \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

diagonal matrices

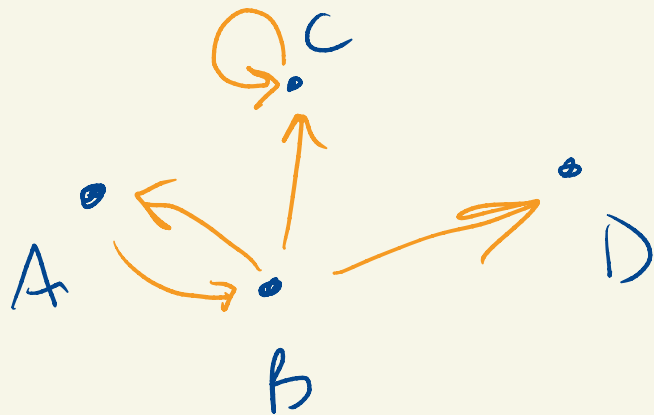
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & & & \\ & 7 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \text{diag}(3, 7, 1, 6)$$

$$\text{diag}(1, 1, 1, 1) = I_4$$

Directed Graphs



$$\begin{array}{c} r \\ p \\ s \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} & r & p & s \\ r & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ p & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ s & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{array}{c} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} & A & B & C & D \\ A & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ B & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ D & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$