

Linear Algebra (Review)

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Reference

- This material is related to Bishop, Deep Learning, Appendix A

Vectors

- Bishop: Appendix A
- k, M, N are scalars
- A order-1 array \mathbf{c} is a column vector. Thus with two dimensions,

$$\mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(more precisely, it is a representation of a vector in a specific coordinate system)

- c_i is the i -th component of \mathbf{c}

Transposed

- $\mathbf{c}^T = (c_1, c_2)$ is a row vector, the transposed of \mathbf{c}

Matrices

- An order-2 array \mathbf{A} is a matrix, e.g.,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

- We also write: $\mathbf{A} = (a_{1,1}, a_{1,2}, a_{1,3}; a_{2,1}, a_{2,2}, a_{2,3})$; thus the semicolon “;” indicates row separations
- The colon “:” is sometimes used to select rows or columns; examples

$$\mathbf{A}_{:,1} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} \\ a_{2,1} \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{A}_{1,:} = (a_{1,1}, a_{1,2}, a_{1,3})$$

Transposed

- If \mathbf{A} is an $N \times M$ -dimensional matrix,
 - then the transposed \mathbf{A}^T is an $M \times N$ -dimensional matrix
 - the columns (rows) of \mathbf{A} are the rows (columns) of \mathbf{A}^T and vice versa

$$\mathbf{A}^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{2,1} \\ a_{1,2} & a_{2,2} \\ a_{1,3} & a_{2,3} \end{bmatrix}$$

Addition of Two Vectors

- Let $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{d}$
- Then $c_j = a_j + d_j$

Multiplication of a Vector with a Scalar

- $\mathbf{c} = k\mathbf{a}$ is a vector with $c_j = ka_j$
- $\mathbf{C} = k\mathbf{A}$ is a matrix of the dimensionality of \mathbf{A} , with $c_{i,j} = ka_{i,j}$

Scalar Product of Two Vectors

- The **scalar product** (also called **dot product**) is defines as

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{c} = \sum_{j=1}^M a_j c_j$$

and is a scalar

- Remark: The **inner product** $\langle x, y \rangle$ is closely related and generalizes the dot product to abstract vector spaces

Scalar Product of Two Vectors (Cont'd)

- $\|\mathbf{a}\|_2$ is the length or Euclidean norm of the vector; then,

$$(\|\mathbf{a}\|_2)^2 = \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{a} = \sum_{j=1}^M a_j^2$$

- $\|\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}\|_2$ is the Euclidean distance between both vectors; then,

$$(\|\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}\|_2)^2 = (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})^T (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) = \sum_{j=1}^M (a_j - b_j)^2$$

Matrix-Vector Product

- A matrix consists of many row vectors. So a product of a matrix with a column vector consists of many scalar products of vectors
- If \mathbf{A} is an $N \times M$ -dimensional matrix and \mathbf{c} is an M -dimensional column vector
- Then $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{c}$ is an N -dimensional column vector \mathbf{d} with

$$d_i = \sum_{j=1}^M a_{i,j}c_j$$

Matrix-Matrix Product

- A matrix also consists of many column vectors. So a product of matrix with a matrix consists of many matrix-vector products
- If \mathbf{A} is an $N \times M$ -dimensional matrix and \mathbf{C} an $M \times K$ -dimensional matrix
- Then $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{AC}$ is an $N \times K$ -dimensional matrix with

$$d_{i,k} = \sum_{j=1}^M a_{i,j}c_{j,k}$$

Multiplication of a Row-Vector with a Matrix

- **Multiplication of a row vector with a matrix is a row vector.** If A is a $N \times M$ -dimensional matrix and \mathbf{d} a N -dimensional vector and if

$$\mathbf{c}^T = \mathbf{d}^T A$$

Then \mathbf{c} is a M -dimensional vector with $c_j = \sum_{i=1}^N d_i a_{i,j}$

Outer Product

- Special case: **Multiplication of a column vector with a row vector is a matrix.**

Let \mathbf{d} be a N -dimensional vector and \mathbf{c} be a M -dimensional vector, then

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{d}\mathbf{c}^T$$

is an $N \times M$ matrix with $a_{i,j} = d_i c_j$

Example:

$$\begin{bmatrix} d_1 c_1 & d_1 c_2 & d_1 c_3 \\ d_2 c_1 & d_2 c_2 & d_2 c_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix Transposed

- The transposed \mathbf{A}^T changes rows and columns
- We have

$$\left(\mathbf{A}^T\right)^T = \mathbf{A}$$

$$(\mathbf{AC})^T = \mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{A}^T$$

Unit Matrix

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$$\mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Diagonal Matrix

- $N \times N$ diagonal matrix:

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{2,2} & \dots & 0 \\ & & \dots & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & a_{N,N} \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrix Inverse

- Let \mathbf{A} be an $N \times N$ square matrix
- If there is a unique inverse matrix \mathbf{A}^{-1} , then we have

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{I}$$

- If the corresponding inverse exist, $(\mathbf{AC})^{-1} = \mathbf{C}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{-1}$
- and $(\mathbf{A}^{-1})^T = (\mathbf{A}^T)^{-1}$

Orthogonal Matrices

- **Orthogonal Matrix** (more precisely: orthonormal matrix): \mathbf{R} is a (quadratic) orthogonal matrix, if all columns are orthonormal. It follows (non-trivially) that all rows are orthonormal as well and

$$\mathbf{R}^T \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{R} \mathbf{R}^T = \mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{R}^{-1} = \mathbf{R}^T \quad (1)$$

A Function as a Vector in Infinite Dimensions

- Inner product between two functions

$$\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{b} = \sum_{j=1}^M a_j b_j \rightarrow \int_{x_1}^{x_2} a(x) b(x) dx$$

- Squared distance between two functions

$$(\|\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}\|_2)^2 = \sum_{j=1}^M (a_j - b_j)^2 \rightarrow \int_{x_1}^{x_2} (a(x) - b(x))^2 dx$$

- Average squared distance between two functions

$$(\|\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}\|_2)^2 / M = 1/M \sum_{j=1}^M (a_j - b_j)^2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{|x_2 - x_1|} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} (a(x) - b(x))^2 dx$$

Functions (cont'd)

- Expected squared distance (averaged over a random input) between two functions:

$$\sum_{j=1}^M P(j)(a_j - b_j)^2 \rightarrow \int P(x)(a(x) - b(x))^2 dx$$

where $P(j)$ is a probability and $P(x)$ is a probability density