

Lec 10

Recall some props of matrix mul

1. $A(B+C) = AB+AC$
2. $k(AB) = (kA)B = A(kB)$

Proof [omitted], simili for the other props

Transpose properties

1. $(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$
2. $(kA)^T = k(A^T)$
3. $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$
4. $(A^n)^T = (A^T)^n \leftarrow \text{induction!}$

Matrix power

$$A^n = \underbrace{AAA \dots A}_{n \text{ times}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow (AB)^T &= \left(\begin{matrix} m \times n & n \times p \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} -r_1^T- \\ \vdots \\ -r_m^T- \end{array} \right] & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} | & & | \\ c_1 & \dots & c_p \\ | & & | \end{array} \right] \end{matrix} \right)^T \\ &\parallel \\ & \left(\left[r_j \cdot c_i \right]_{i,j} \right)^T \\ &\parallel \\ & \left[c_i \cdot r_j \right]_{j,i} \\ &\parallel \\ & \begin{matrix} p \times n & n \times m \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} -c_1^T- \\ \vdots \\ -c_p^T- \end{array} \right] & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} | & & | \\ r_1 & \dots & r_m \\ | & & | \end{array} \right] \end{matrix} = B^T A^T \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$$

Representations of matrix mul

* Def:

$$AB = [a_{ij}]_{i,j} [b_{ij}]_{i,j} = \left[\sum_{l=1}^n a_{il} b_{lj} \right]_{i,j}$$

* Row - Col Rep

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} -r_1^T - \\ \vdots \\ -r_m^T - \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} | & & | \\ c_1 & \dots & c_p \\ | & & | \end{bmatrix} = [r_j \cdot c_i]_{i,j}$$

* Matrix - Col Rep

Every j^{th} col of AB looks like:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -r_1^T - \\ \vdots \\ -r_m^T - \end{bmatrix} c_j$$

Whole thing:

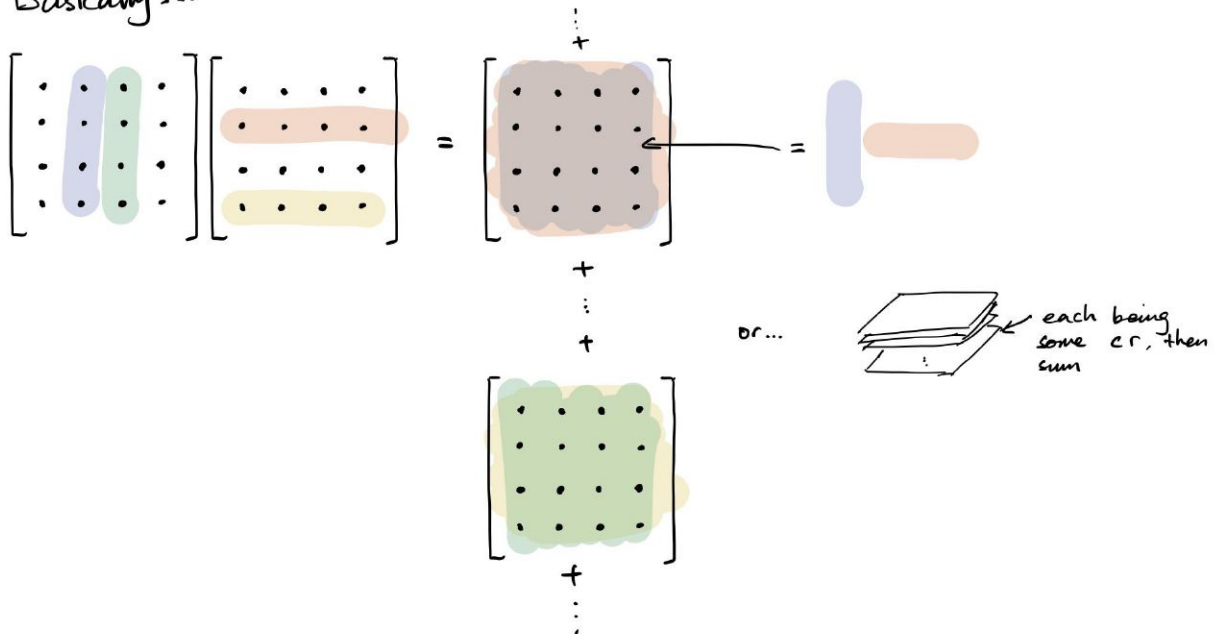
$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} | & & | \\ A c_1 & \dots & A c_p \\ | & & | \end{bmatrix}$$

Can think of as L.T to each col

* Col-Row Rep

$$AB = \left[\sum_{l=1}^n a_{il} b_{lj} \right]_{i,j} = \sum_{l=1}^n \left[a_{il} b_{lj} \right]_{i,j}$$

Basically...



* Row - Matrix Rep

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} -r_1^T - \\ \vdots \\ -r_m^T - \end{bmatrix} B = \begin{bmatrix} -r_1^T B - \\ \vdots \\ -r_m^T B - \end{bmatrix}$$

‡ Terminology

Consider $v, w \in \mathbb{R}^n$. We know $v \cdot w \in \mathbb{R}$

Also $A_{1 \times n} B_{n \times 1} = [x]$ ^{$|x|!$}
 \uparrow These we call "inner product"

$A_{n \times 1} B_{1 \times n} = C_{n \times n}$ \leftarrow we call that "outer product"