

3. Matrices and linear algebra I

行列と線形代数 I

- Accessing elements 要素へのアクセス
- Basic operations 基本的な操作
- Norms ノルム
- Inverse matrix 逆行列
- Linear equation 線型方程式

Accessing elements 要素へのアクセス

- As you have learned, ' ; ' indicates the end of a row; matrices of any size can be created in this way
行列の要素は', 'で区切り, 行は'; 'で区切る.

```
>> A = [1, 2, 3; 2, 3, 4]
```

```
A =
```

```
1    2    3
2    3    4
```

```
>> B = [1, 2; 2, 3; 3, 4]
```

```
B =
```

```
1    2
2    3
3    4
```

- Specify row and column indices to access an element
行と列を指定して各要素にアクセスする.
- A whole row or a whole column can be represented using ':'
行や列の全体を指定するには': 'を用いる.

```
>> A(2, 3)
```

```
ans = 4
```

```
>> A(1, 2)
```

```
ans = 2
```

```
>> B(3, :)
```

```
ans =
```

```
3    4
```

```
>> B(:, 1)
```

```
ans =
```

```
1
2
3
```

Quick creation of several matrices by functions

特殊な行列を作成する方法

- 単位行列 (Identity matrix) : `eye (m)`
- 全要素 1 の行列 (Matrix of all 1's) : `ones(m,n)`
- 零行列 (Matrix of all 0's) : `zeros(m,n)`
- 乱数行列 (Matrix of random numbers) : `rand, randn`
 - `rand` generates random numbers uniformly distributed in the range [0,1]
`rand` 各要素が[0,1]の一様乱数を生成
 - `randn` generates random numbers from the normal distribution with zero mean and variance one
`randn` 各要素が平均 0, 分散 1 の正規分布となる乱数を生成

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

単位行列 (Identity matrix)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

全要素 1 の行列 (Matrix of all 1's)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

零行列 (Matrix of all 0's)

```
>> eye(3)
ans =
Diagonal Matrix
     1     0     0
     0     1     0
     0     0     1
>> ones(3,2)
...
>> zeros(2,10)
...
```

```
>> rand(3,2)
ans =
     0.562728     0.057675
     0.697043     0.442021
     0.839662     0.310947
>> randn(3,2)
ans =
     1.12010    -0.96770
    -1.36156    -0.45994
     0.38406     2.33878
```

Arithmetic operations on matrices (1/2)

行列演算のための算術演算子(1/2)

- 足し算 Addition(+), 引き算 subtraction(-), 転置 transpose(')

```
>> A+B`  
ans =  
     2     4     6  
     4     6     8
```

```
>> A'+B  
ans =  
     2     4  
     4     6  
     6     8
```

```
>> A+B  
error: operator +: nonconformant  
arguments (op1 is 2x3, op2 is  
3x2)
```

行数と列数があっていないとエラーになる

- 掛け算 Mutiplication

```
>> C=A*B  
ans =  
     14     20  
     20     29
```

```
>> D=B*A  
ans =  
     5     8    11  
     8    13    18  
    11    18    25
```

- 行列式 Determinant

```
>> det(C)  
ans = 6.0000  
>> det(C')  
ans = 6.0000
```

```
>> det(D)  
ans = 1.1102e-16
```

Arithmetic operations on matrices (2/2)

行列演算のための算術演算子(2/2)

- 要素ごとの掛け算と割り算 Element-wise product (.*) and division (./)

```
>> A.*B`  
ans =  
     1     4     9  
     4     9    16
```

```
>> A./B`  
ans =  
     1     1     1  
     1     1     1
```

- べき乗 Power of a square matrix (^)

```
>> (A*A')^2  
ans =  
    596    860  
    860   1241
```

```
>> A*A`  
ans =  
    14    20  
    20    29
```

- 要素ごとのべき乗 Element-wise power (.^)

```
>> (A*A') .^2  
ans =  
    196    400  
    400    841
```

Norm of vectors and matrices

ベクトルと行列のノルム

- Norm of a vector : norm(x,p)
ベクトルのノルム

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_p = \sqrt[p]{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^p} \quad \mathbf{x} = [x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m]^T$$

```
>> x=[1,3,2];  
>> norm(x)  
ans = 3.7417  
>> norm(x,2)  
ans = 3.7417  
>> norm(x,1)  
ans = 6  
>> norm(x,inf)  
ans = 3
```

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_2 = \|\mathbf{x}\| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^2}$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^m |x_i|$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}\|_\infty = \max(x_1, \dots, x_m)$$

- Norm of a matrix : norm(X,p)
行列のノルム

- E.g.,フロベニウスノルム Frobenius norm

$$\|\mathbf{X}\|_F = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij}^2} = \sqrt{\text{trace}(\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{X})}$$

関数を使用して計算する場合

```
>> X=randn(3,4);  
>> norm(X,'fro')  
ans =  
3.4349
```

直接計算する場合

```
>> sqrt(trace(X*X'))  
ans =  
3.4349
```

Inverse matrices 逆行列

- The inverse A^{-1} of a square matrix A can be calculated by inv
正方行列 A の逆行列 A^{-1} は inv関数 によって計算できる.

```
>> A=randn(3,3)
A =
    0.087948    1.279500    0.060176
   -1.494407   -0.188317   -0.918068
   -1.063032    1.306333    0.734150
>> B=inv(A)
B =
    0.4055585   -0.3289932   -0.4446546
    0.7923708    0.0491297   -0.0035107
   -0.8226907   -0.5637950    0.7245167
>> B*A
ans =
    1.000000    0.000000   -0.000000
   -0.000000    1.000000    0.000000
    0.000000   -0.000000    1.000000
>> A*B
ans =
    1.000000    0.000000    0.000000
    0.000000    1.000000    0.000000
   -0.000000    0.000000    1.000000
```


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

Linear equations 線型方程式

- Use operator '¥' (Gaussian elimination) or inversion inv
演算子 ¥ (ガウスの消去法) または inv を使用して逆行列を用いる

```
>> A=[2,2,1;3,-1,3;2,-1,-3]
```

```
A =
```

```
2    2    1
```

```
3   -1    3
```

```
2   -1   -3
```

```
>> b=[0;3;-1]
```

```
b =
```

```
0
```

```
3
```

```
-1
```

```
>> A¥b
```

```
ans =
```

```
0.19512
```

```
-0.51220
```

```
0.63415
```

```
>> inv(A)*b
```

```
ans =
```

```
0.19512
```

```
-0.51220
```

```
0.63415
```

Remark: In general, inverse matrices should not be used for solving linear equations, particularly very large ones, from the perspective of computational efficiency and numerical accuracy
注意：一般に、計算効率と数値精度の観点から、逆行列は線形方程式（特に非常に大きなもの）を解くためには使用されるべきではありません。

連立方程式

(A simultaneous equation) :

$$2x + 2y + z = 0$$

$$3x - y + 3z = 3$$

$$2x - y - 3z = -1$$

ベクトル - 行列による記述

(Its vector-matrix notation) :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

解 (The solution) :

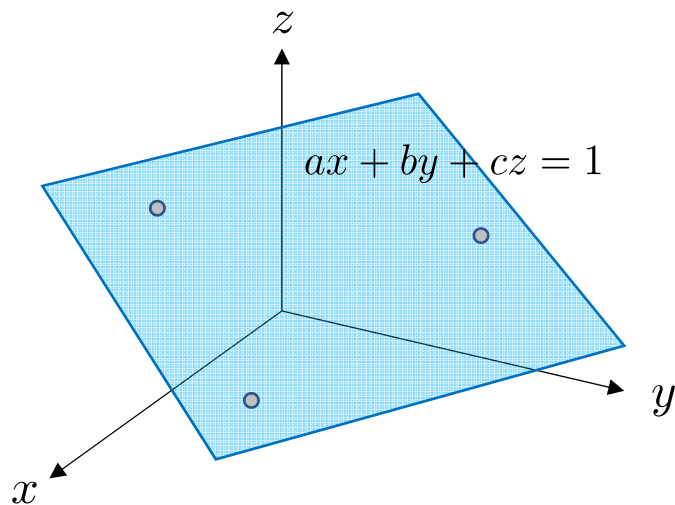
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.19512 \\ -0.51220 \\ 0.63415 \end{bmatrix}$$

Gaussian elimination* ガウスの消去法

System of equations	Row operations	Augmented matrix
$2x + y - z = 8$ $-3x - y + 2z = -11$ $-2x + y + 2z = -3$		$\left[\begin{array}{ccc c} 2 & 1 & -1 & 8 \\ -3 & -1 & 2 & -11 \\ -2 & 1 & 2 & -3 \end{array} \right]$
$2x + y - z = 8$ $\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}z = 1$ $2y + z = 5$	$L_2 + \frac{3}{2}L_1 \rightarrow L_2$ $L_3 + L_1 \rightarrow L_3$	$\left[\begin{array}{ccc c} 2 & 1 & -1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 5 \end{array} \right]$
$2x + y - z = 8$ $\frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{2}z = 1$ $-z = 1$	$L_3 + -4L_2 \rightarrow L_3$	$\left[\begin{array}{ccc c} 2 & 1 & -1 & 8 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 1/2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$
The matrix is now in echelon form (also called triangular form)		
$2x + y = 7$ $\frac{1}{2}y = \frac{3}{2}$ $-z = 1$	$L_2 + \frac{1}{2}L_3 \rightarrow L_2$ $L_1 - L_3 \rightarrow L_1$	$\left[\begin{array}{ccc c} 2 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1/2 & 0 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$
$2x + y = 7$ $y = 3$ $z = -1$	$2L_2 \rightarrow L_2$ $-L_3 \rightarrow L_3$	$\left[\begin{array}{ccc c} 2 & 1 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$
$x = 2$ $y = 3$ $z = -1$	$L_1 - L_2 \rightarrow L_1$ $\frac{1}{2}L_1 \rightarrow L_1$	$\left[\begin{array}{ccc c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$

Exercises 3.1 演習問題 3.1

- Suppose we have three points in 3D space and their coordinates are $(x,y,z)=(0.2, -0.1, 1.0)$, $(3.0, 0.1, -1.0)$, and $(1.0, -2.0, -0.5)$, respectively. Find a plane passing through these three points. Note that the equation of a plane that does not pass through the origin $(0,0,0)$ is given by $ax + by + cz = 1$
- 3次元空間上に3点 $(x,y,z)=(0.2, -0.1, 1.0)$, $(3.0, 0.1, -1.0)$, $(1.0, -2.0, -0.5)$ がある。これらの3点を通る平面を求めよ。原点 $(0,0,0)$ を通らない平面は数式 $ax + by + cz = 1$ で表される。



A plane in 3D space passing through three points and not through the origin
3次元空間上の3点を通り原点を通らない平面

Hint : Set up simultaneous linear equations and solve it to determine unknowns (a,b,c)

ヒント：まず連立一次方程式を設定し、それを解いて未知数 (a, b, c) を求めます。