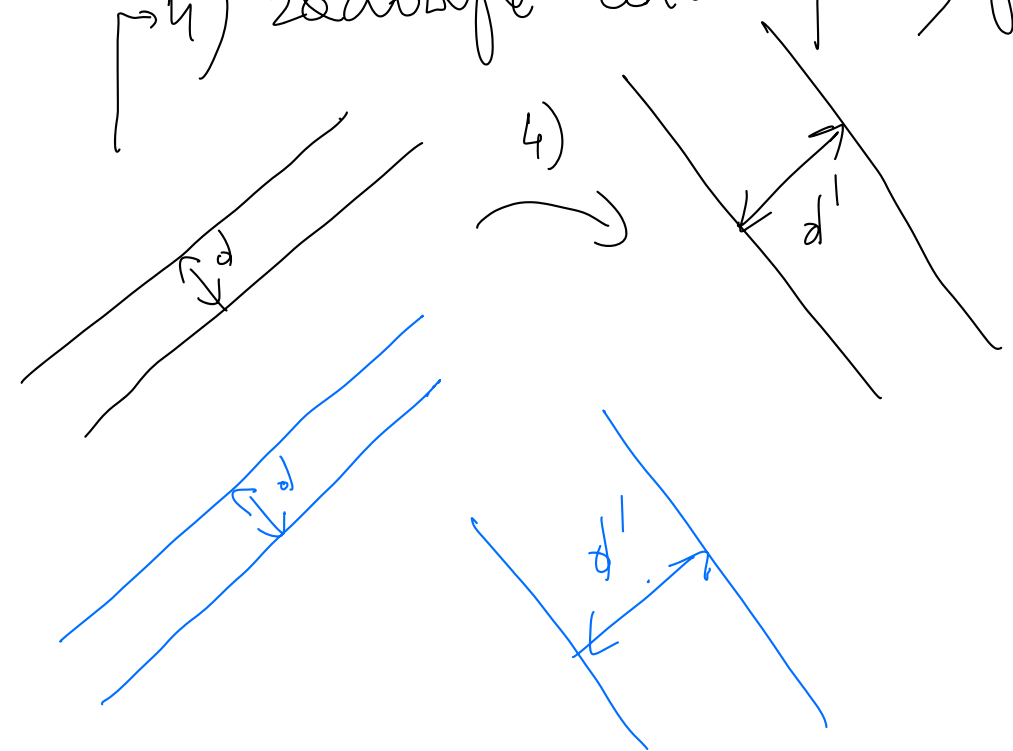


- 1) $0 \rightarrow 0$
- 2) proste \rightarrow proste
- 3) proste rovnoběžné \rightarrow proste rovnoběžné
- 4) zachováje odl. úhly prostých



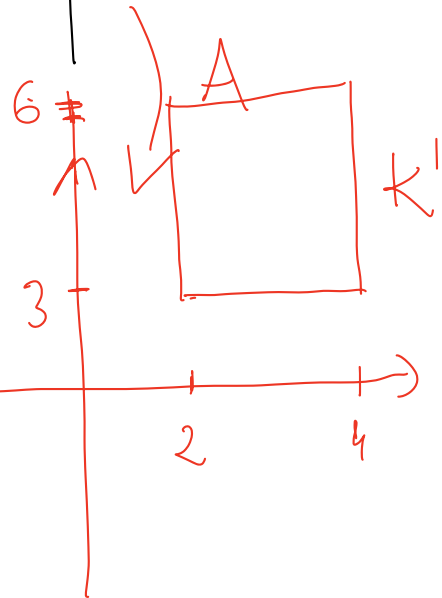
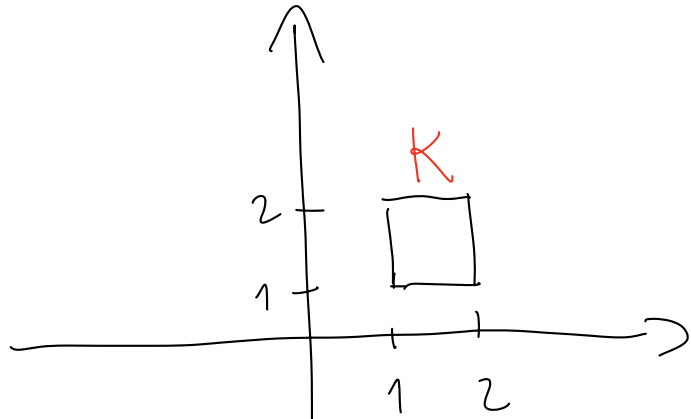
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

1)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

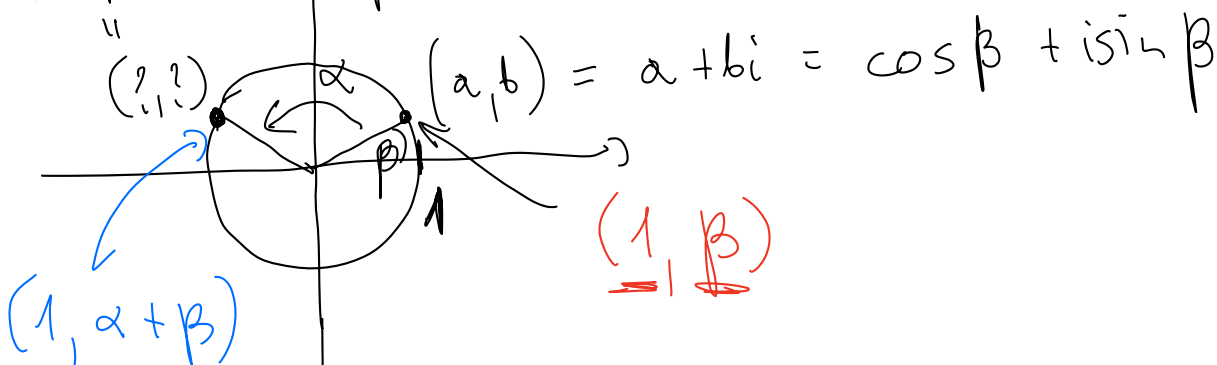
\uparrow \uparrow
 $(1,0)$ $(0,1)$



2) Obroty α β

$$\mathbb{C}: z \cdot w = |z||w| (\cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta))$$

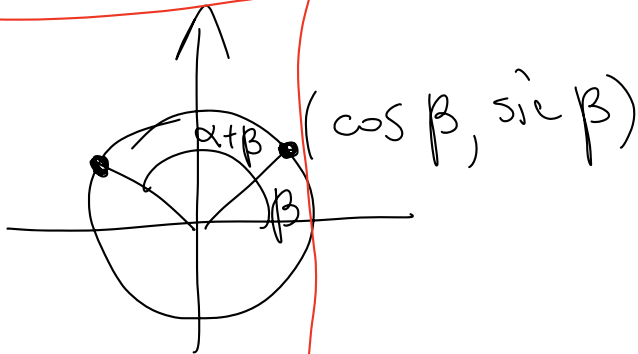
$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta)$$



$$(\cos \beta + i \sin \beta) \cdot (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) = \underline{\cos(\alpha + \beta) + i \sin(\alpha + \beta)}$$

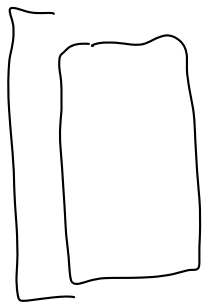
$$\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta + i (\cos \alpha \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \beta)$$

$$\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$



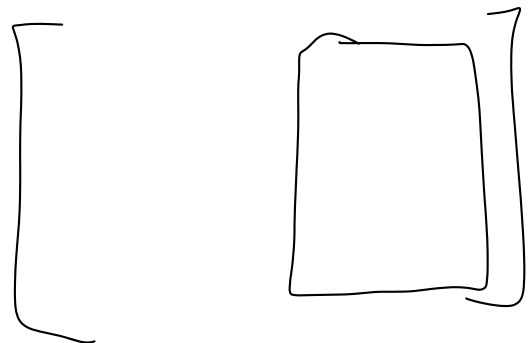
$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta \\ \sin \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta \\ \sin \beta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cos \beta \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

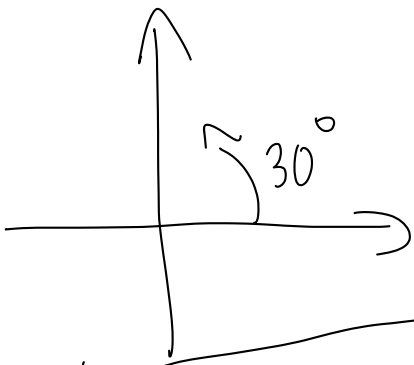


$$\begin{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sin \beta \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \sin \beta \end{pmatrix}$$



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

A, B A(B)

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{bmatrix} = C = \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix}$$

$C = A(B)$ ← 2 colonțe A și B

$$C(1,0) = A(B(1,0)) = A(e, g) =$$

$$= e A(1,0) + g A(0,1) =$$

$$= e(a, c) + g(b, d) =$$

$$= (ae, ce) + (bg, dg) =$$

$$= (ae + bg, ce + dg)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C(1,0) &= A(B(1,0)) = A(e, g) = \\
 &= eA(1,0) + gA(0,1) = \\
 &= e(a, c) + g(b, d) = \\
 &= (ae, ce) + (bg, dg) = \\
 &= (ae + bg, ce + dg)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} ae + bg & af + bh \\ ce + dg & cf + dh \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 C(0,1) &= A(B(0,1)) = A(f, h) = fA(1,0) + hA(0,1) \\
 &= f(a, c) + h(b, d) = \\
 &= (af, cf) + (bh, dh) = \\
 &= (af + bh, cf + dh)
 \end{aligned}$$

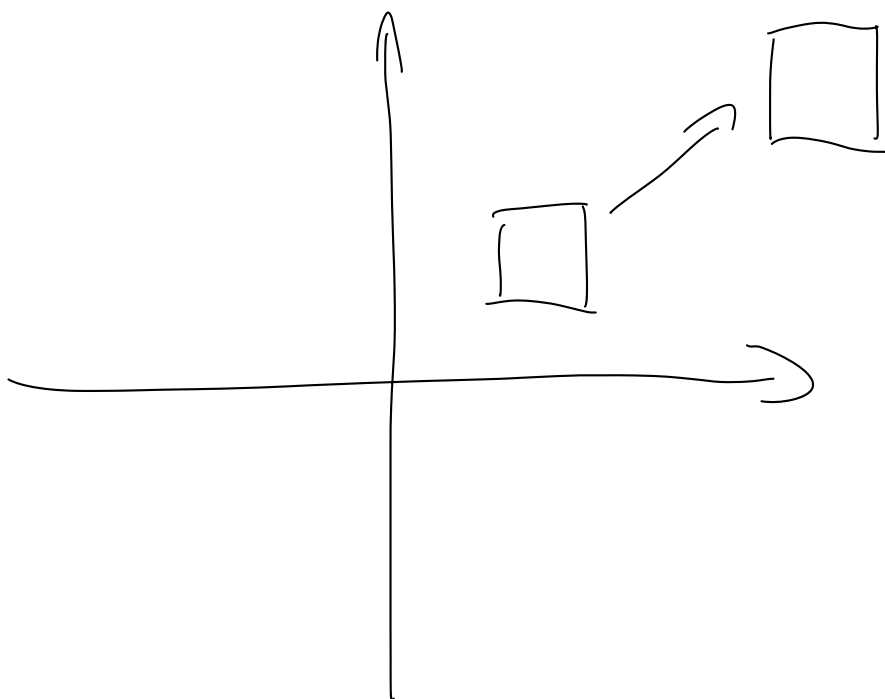
A	B	$C = A(B)$
[]	[]	[?]

A - shobovawe $x_3 \uparrow \xrightarrow{x_2}$

B - obrat o 30°

$$C = A(B) = AB$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ 2 & 0 \\ c & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} & -1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$



Macierze

Macierzą wymiaru $n \times m$ (o n wierszach i m kolumnach) nazywamy tablicę liczb rzeczywistych/zespólonych

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A[2][4]$$

$$a_{24}$$

i -ty wiersz
 j -ta kolumna

Piszemy również

$$A = [a_{ij}]_{\substack{i=1, \dots, n \\ j=1, \dots, m}}$$

lub

$$A = [a_{ij}].$$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}_{n \times m}$$

zbiór wszystkich macierzy
wymiaru $n \times m$.

Dodawanie i odejmowanie macierzy

Jeżeli $A, B \in \mathbb{R}_{n \times m}$ (czyli macierze A i B są dokładnie tego samego wymiaru), to definiujemy $A \pm B$ wzorem

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nm} \end{bmatrix} \pm \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1m} \\ b_{21} & \dots & b_{2m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \dots & b_{nm} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \pm b_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \pm b_{1m} \\ a_{21} \pm b_{21} & \dots & a_{2m} \pm b_{2m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} \pm b_{n1} & \dots & a_{nm} \pm b_{nm} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Równoważnie

$$A + B = [a_{ij}] + [b_{ij}] = [a_{ij} + b_{ij}].$$


Mnożenie macierzy przez liczbę

Niech $c \in \mathbb{R}$. Wtedy

$$c \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nm} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} ca_{11} & \dots & ca_{1m} \\ ca_{21} & \dots & ca_{2m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ ca_{n1} & \dots & ca_{nm} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Równoważnie

$$cA = c[a_{ij}] = [ca_{ij}].$$

Własności

$$\rightsquigarrow A + B = B + A$$

+ przemienne

$$\rightsquigarrow A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C$$

+ łączne

$$\rightsquigarrow c(A + B) = cA + cB$$

rozpraszanie przez
wzrost

Wzrost jest rozdzielny
dodawanie macierzy

$$\rightsquigarrow (c + d)A = cA + dA$$

$$\rightsquigarrow (cd)A = c(dA)$$

Mnożenie macierzy

Niech $A \in \mathbb{R}_{n \times m}$ i $B \in \mathbb{R}_{m \times k}$. Definiujemy wtedy iloczyn $C = A \cdot B$ wzorem

$$C = [c_{ij}] \in \mathbb{R}_{n \times k},$$

$$c_{ij} = \sum_{r=1}^m a_{ir} b_{rj}.$$

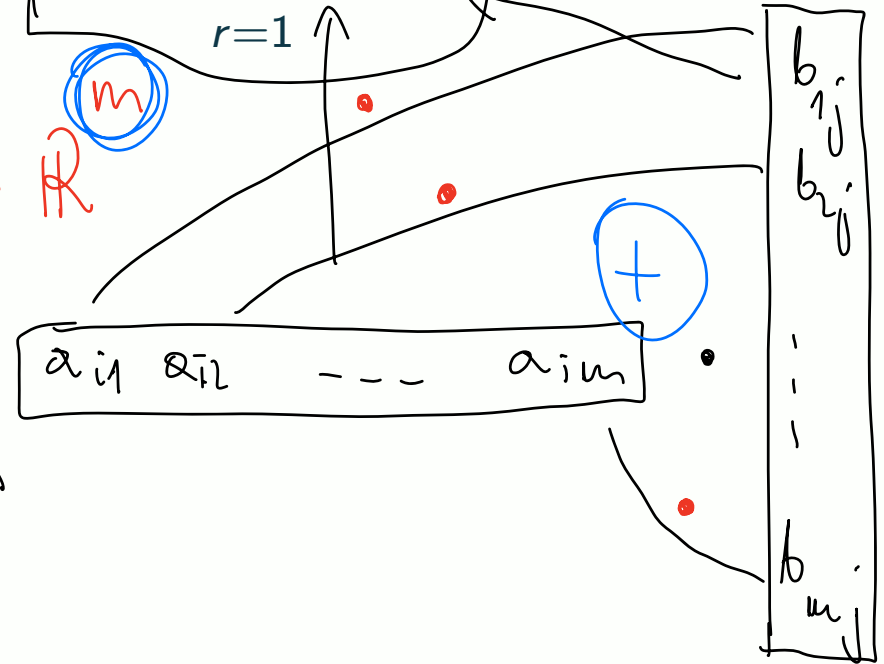
$$A: \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

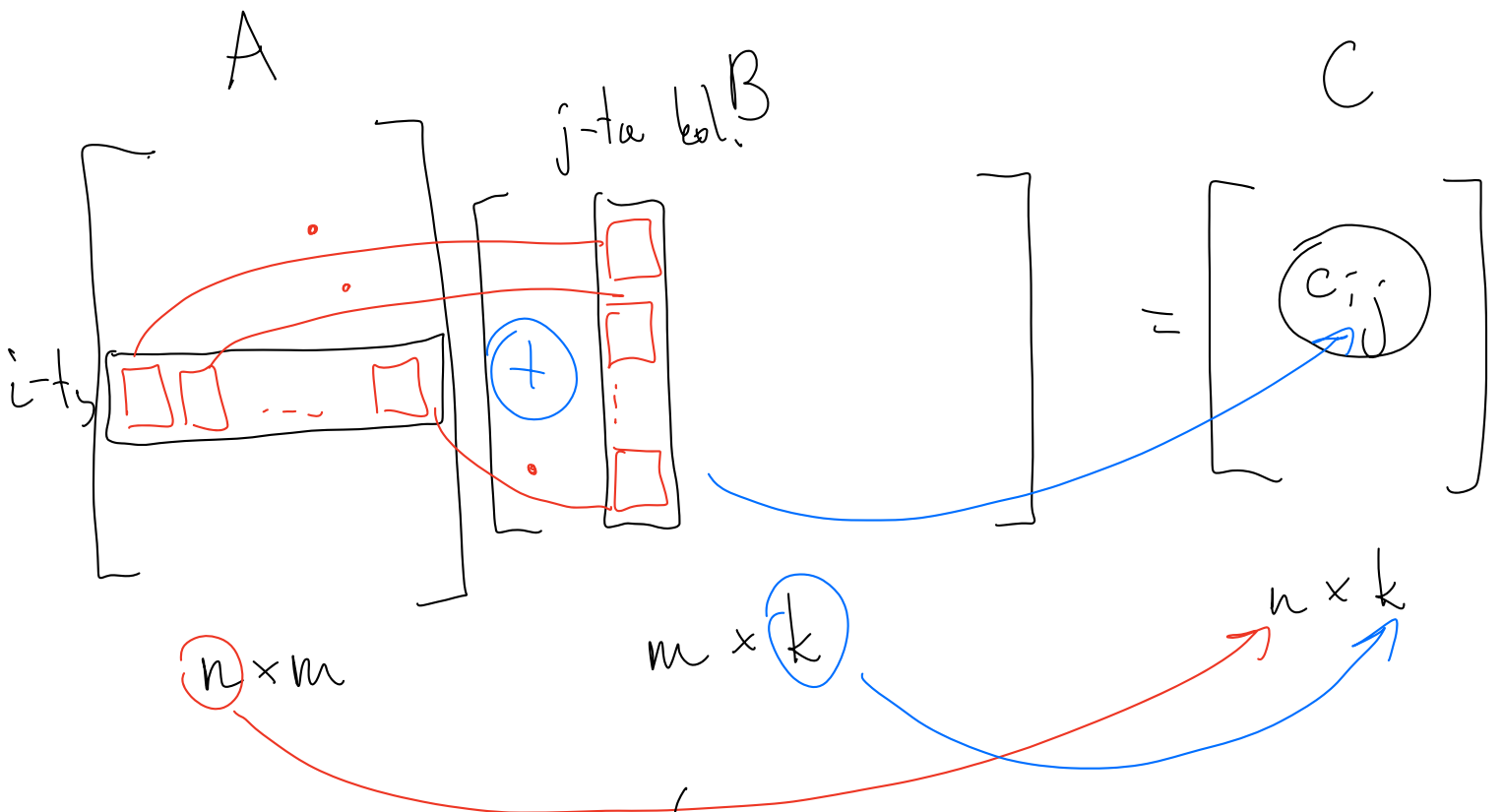
$$B: \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$A(B)$$

i -ty wiersz A

$$C = A \cdot B$$





$$c_{ij} = \sum_{r=1}^m a_{ir} \cdot b_{rj}$$

$A, B \in \mathbb{R}_{n \times n}$

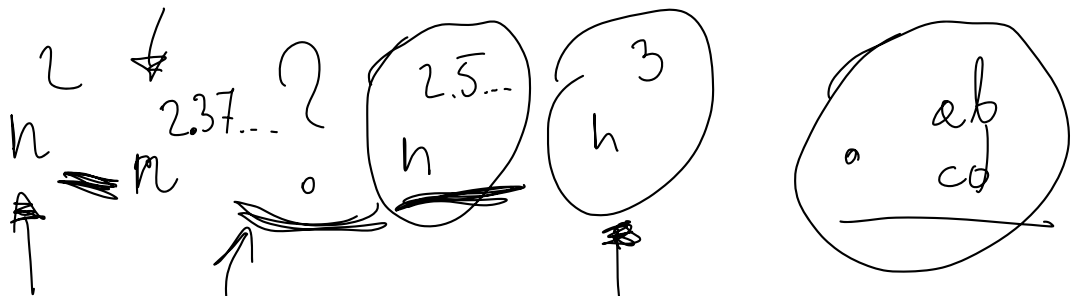
$$C = A \cdot B \in \mathbb{R}_{n \times n}$$

\uparrow
 n^2 el.

1 el. = n multipl.

$$C = n \cdot n^2 = n^3 \text{ multipl.}$$

1968
Strassen



1960
 a, b
 n -bit u

$$a \cdot b \quad n^2 \rightarrow n^{\log_2 3}$$

$$(a + b)(c + d) = ac + ad + bc + bd$$

Ćwiczenie

Wykonać działania

$$2 \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 2 \\ -2 & -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Własności iloczynu

$$\rightsquigarrow A(B + C) = AB + AC \text{ dla } A \in \mathbb{R}_{n \times m} \text{ i } B, C \in \mathbb{R}_{m \times k}$$

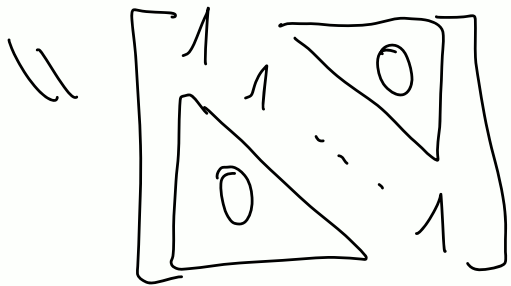
$$\rightsquigarrow (A + B)C = AC + BC \text{ dla } A, B \in \mathbb{R}_{n \times m} \text{ i } C \in \mathbb{R}_{m \times k}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow c(AB) = (cA)B = A(cB) \text{ dla } A \in \mathbb{R}_{n \times m}, B \in \mathbb{R}_{m \times k} \text{ i } c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow (AB)C = A(BC) = ABC \text{ dla } A \in \mathbb{R}_{n \times m}, B \in \mathbb{R}_{m \times k} \text{ i } C \in \mathbb{R}_{k \times l}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow AI_m = I_n A \text{ dla } A \in \mathbb{R}_{n \times m}$$

I_n - macierz jednostkowa



$n \times n$

$$A \in \mathbb{R}_{n \times n}$$

$$A \cdot I_n = I_n \cdot A = A$$

Uwagi

Mnożenie macierzy **nie jest** przemienne! Najczęściej $AB \neq BA$.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A \cdot B$

$\mathbb{R}_{n \times m} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{m \times k}$



$B \cdot A$

$\mathbb{R}_{m \times k} \cdot \mathbb{R}_{n \times m}$

?

Uwagi

$(AB)C = A(BC)$, ale jeden z iloczynów może być łatwiejszy do policzenia!

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{3 \times 1} \\ \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{2} \\ \boxed{3} \end{array} \begin{array}{ccc} \textcircled{1 \times 3} & & \\ \textcircled{3} & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{3 \times 1} \\ \boxed{2} \\ \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{0} \end{array},$$

$\textcircled{3 \times 3}$
9 m.

$$\begin{array}{c} 3 \times 1 \\ 3 \cdot 3 = 9 \text{ m.} \end{array}$$

18 m.

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{3 \times 1} \\ \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{2} \\ \boxed{3} \end{array} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \textcircled{1 \times 3} & & \\ \boxed{3} & \boxed{1} & \boxed{1} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{3 \times 1} \\ \boxed{2} \\ \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{0} \end{array} \right)$$

1×1
3 m.

$$\begin{array}{c} 3 \times 1 \\ 3 \text{ m.} \end{array}$$

6 m.

Liczba mnożeń

$$A \in \mathbb{R}_{n \times m} \quad B \in \mathbb{R}_{m \times k}$$

$$A \cdot B$$

$$n \times k$$

$$n \cdot k \cdot m$$

liczba mnożeń dla $A \cdot B$

Liczba mnożeń

Niech $A \in \mathbb{R}_{20 \times 2}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}_{2 \times 10}$, $C \in \mathbb{R}_{10 \times 1}$.

Koszt obliczenia $(AB)C$:

$$\begin{aligned} \rightsquigarrow AB: & 20 \cdot 2 \cdot 10 = 400 & 20 \times 10 & \left. \vphantom{AB} \right\} 600 \\ \rightsquigarrow (AB)C: & 20 \cdot 10 \cdot 1 = 200 & & \end{aligned}$$

Koszt obliczenia $A(BC)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \rightsquigarrow BC: & 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 1 = 20 & 2 \times 1 & \left. \vphantom{BC} \right\} 60 \\ \rightsquigarrow A(BC): & 20 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 40 & & \end{aligned}$$

Problem optymalnego nawiasowania

Znaleźć optymalne nawiasowanie dla iloczynu

$$A_1 A_2 \dots A_n$$

$$C_n = \binom{2n}{n} = \binom{2n-2}{n-1}$$

$$\sim 4^n$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A_1 A_2 \\ A_1 A_2 A_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \diagdown \\ \diagup \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (A_1 \cdot A_2) A_3 \\ A_1 (A_2 \cdot A_3) \end{array}$$

$$\underbrace{(A_1 A_2)(A_3 A_4)}_{\downarrow}, \underbrace{(((A_1 A_2) A_3) A_4)}_{\downarrow}, (((A_1 (A_2 A_3)) A_4) \dots$$