

# Linear Algebra

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{dim } 3$$

(Note: A red bracket under the first three elements of  $\vec{x}$  is labeled "dim 3", and a red arrow points to the first element of  $\vec{x}$  labeled "element 1 in 111 GF(2) bit".)

$$\vec{x} = [1, 2, 0, 5]$$

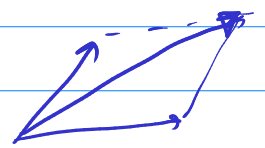
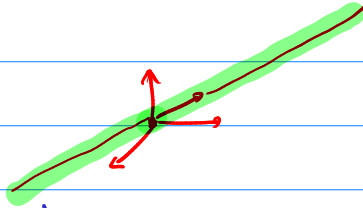
element 1 in 111 GF(2) bit  
 $\mathbb{R}$  94.11  
 $\mathbb{C}$  11.1  
 $\mathbb{GF}(2)$  bit

## Vector space

vector space over  $\mathbb{R}$

$$\vec{u} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \quad \vec{u} = [x_1, x_2, x_3]$$

• scalar  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$   $\alpha \vec{u} = [\alpha x_1, \alpha x_2, \alpha x_3]$



•  $\vec{u}, \vec{v}$   $\vec{u} + \vec{v} = [u_1 + v_1, u_2 + v_2, u_3 + v_3]$   
 $[u_1, u_2, u_3]$   $[v_1, v_2, v_3]$

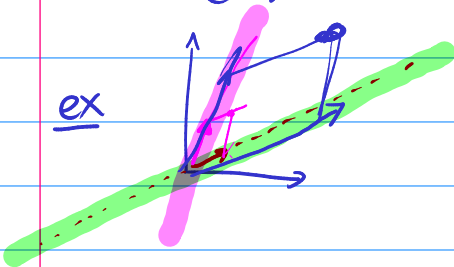
678m row vectors  $\mathbb{V}$  is a vector space then

(V1)  $0 \in \mathbb{V}$

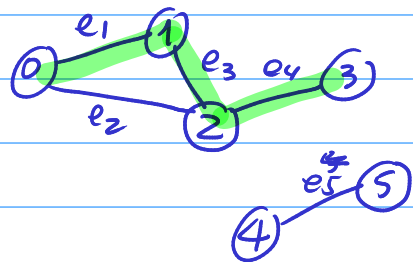
(V2) scalar  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  then  $\vec{u} \in \mathbb{V}$ ,  $\alpha \vec{u} \in \mathbb{V}$

(V3) then  $\vec{u}, \vec{v} \in \mathbb{V}$ ,  $\vec{u} + \vec{v} \in \mathbb{V}$ .

ex



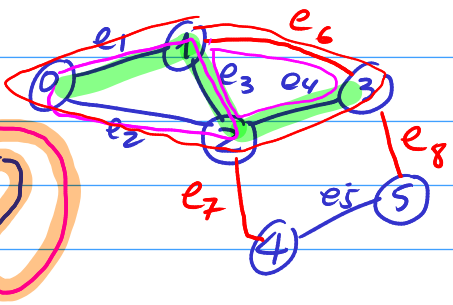
ex graph  $G$ ,  $n$  vertices,  $m$  edges



vector over  $\mathbb{GF}(2)$

		0	1	2	3	4	5
① vector over $\mathbb{GF}(2)$	$e_1$	1	1	0	0	0	0
graph $n$	$e_2$	1	0	1	0	0	0
bboid: edge $e$	$e_3$	0	1	1			
bboid: vector	$e_4$			1	1		1
if 1 over	$e_5$					1	1
co-ordnt in graph	$e_1 + e_2 + e_4$	1	0	0	1	0	0

Supernode



$$C_5^k$$

		1	1		1			
	$e_1$	$e_2$	$e_3$	$e_4$	$e_5$	$e_6$	$e_7$	$e_8$
$v_{C_1}$	[ 1	1	1					
$v_{C_2}$	[ 1	1		1		1		
$e_3$	[		1	1		1		
$C_4$	[			1	1		1	1

Linear combination

bit vector  $\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \dots, \vec{u}_e$  bit  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_e$ .

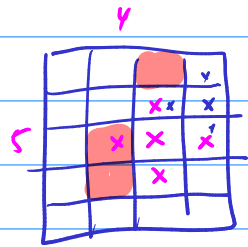
q: 1 bit

$$\alpha_1 \vec{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{u}_2 + \dots + \alpha_e \vec{u}_e$$

linear combination q:  $\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \dots, \vec{u}_e$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{u}_1 &= [10, 2, 0, 1, 3, 0, 1] \\ \vec{u}_2 &= [0, 2, 1, 4, 0] \\ \vec{u}_e &= [ \quad \quad \quad ] \end{aligned}$$

Light Out



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Span

span of  $\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \dots, \vec{u}_e$

$$\text{Span} \{ \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \dots, \vec{u}_e \}$$

linear comb

set  $S = \{ \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_e \}$

Lemma: Span S is a vector space.

Proof: (1)  $0 \in \text{Span } S$  ins:  $0 \cdot \vec{u}_1 + 0 \cdot \vec{u}_2 + \dots + 0 \cdot \vec{u}_e = 0 \in \text{Span } S$

(2) for  $\vec{x} \in \text{Span } S$ , ins:  $\vec{x} = \alpha_1 \vec{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{u}_2 + \dots + \alpha_e \vec{u}_e$

so  $\beta \vec{x} = \beta \alpha_1 \vec{u}_1 + \beta \alpha_2 \vec{u}_2 + \dots + \beta \alpha_e \vec{u}_e \in \text{Span } S$

(3) ✓

Definition ប្រព័ន្ធរូបវន្ត  $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k$  linearly dependent គឺ.

∃ រូបវន្ត  $\vec{u}_i$  វាជាលីនេអ័រលើ  $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_{k-1}$  រូបវន្តលីនេអ័រលើ  $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_{k-1}$ .

Def: ប្រព័ន្ធរូបវន្ត  $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k$  linearly dependent, វាជាលីនេអ័រលើ linearly independent.

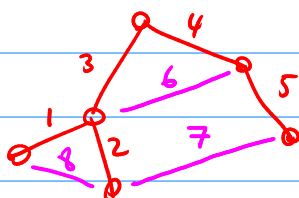
Lemma: ប្រព័ន្ធរូបវន្ត  $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k$  គឺ  $\vec{u}_k \in \text{Span} \{ \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_{k-1} \}$

$$\text{Span} \{ \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k \} = \text{Span} \{ \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_{k-1} \}$$

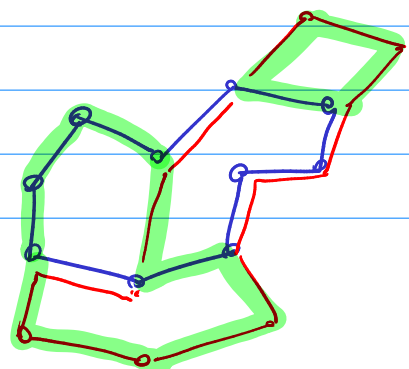
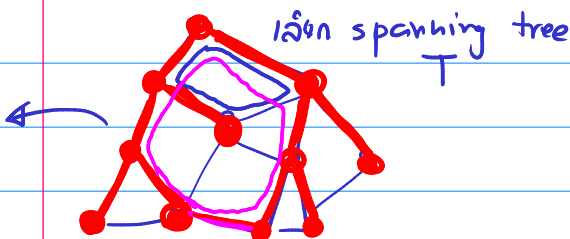
ex: ប្រព័ន្ធរូបវន្ត  $G = (V, E)$  ដែល  $n = |V|$ ,  $m = |E|$ .  
 ជំរុញ cycle  $C \in G$  វាជាលីនេអ័រ  $\vec{v}_C \in GF(2)^m$

$$\vec{v}_C = [ \underbrace{1 \ 1 \ 1}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{1 ឬ 1 គឺ edge } \in C}} \quad \underbrace{1 \ 1 \ 1}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{1 ឬ 1 គឺ edge } \in C}} ]$$

▶ Cycle space របស់  $G$  ជា vector space វា span ប្រព័ន្ធរូបវន្ត cycle ក្នុង  $G$ .

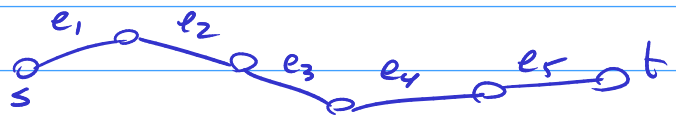
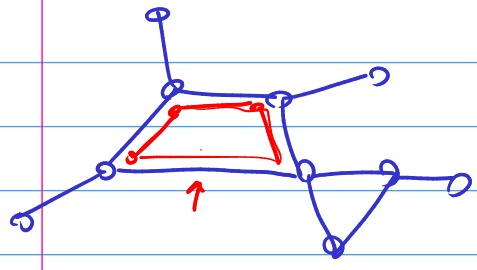


	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
$C_1 =$			1	1		1		
$C_2 =$		1			1	1	1	
$C_1 + C_2 = C_3 =$	<del>1</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>1</del>
$C_3 =$	1	1						1



ex2) graph  $G$ , vector space  $V_G$  over  $GF(2)$  with  $n$  vertices  
 edge  $e = (u, v)$   $\vec{v}_e = [0 \dots 0 \dots 1 \dots 0 \dots 1 \dots 0 \dots 0]$

vector  $m$  vectors  $\vec{v}_{e_1}, \vec{v}_{e_2}, \dots, \vec{v}_{e_m}$



$$\vec{v}_{e_1} + \vec{v}_{e_2} + \dots + \vec{v}_{e_m} = [0 \dots 0 \dots 1 \dots 1 \dots 0 \dots 0]$$

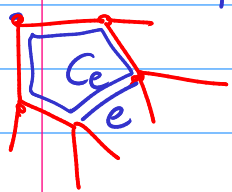
$$\text{Span} \{ \vec{v}_{e_1}, \vec{v}_{e_2}, \dots, \vec{v}_{e_m} \} = \text{Span} \{ \vec{v}_e : e \in \text{spanning tree } T \}$$

with  $n-1$

$G = (V, E)$   
 $n = |V|$   
 $m = |E|$

Cycle spaces vector space  $m$   
 is 1 dim edge by coordinate  $\vec{v}_e$

graph spanning tree  $T \subseteq G$ .  
 • dim non-tree edge  $e \notin T$   
 is cycle  $C_e$   $\vec{v}_{C_e}$  is  $\sum_{e \in C_e} \vec{v}_e$   
 $T \cup \{e\}$ , is  $C_e$  is fundamental cycle.



$\rightarrow$  is  $m - n + 1$  fundamental cycle.

Claim: Set of fundamental cycle spans cycle space.

ex2) vector space  $V_G$   
 is edge  $(u, v) = e$   
 is vector  $\vec{v}_e = [0 \dots 0 \dots 1 \dots 1 \dots 0 \dots 0]$

$$\text{Vector space } V_G = \text{Span} \{ \vec{v}_{e_1}, \vec{v}_{e_2}, \dots, \vec{v}_{e_m} \}$$

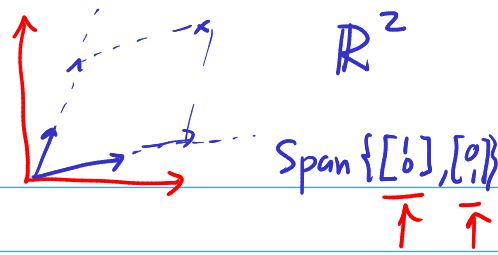
graph spanning tree  $T \subseteq G$ .

$$\text{Span} \{ \vec{v}_e \mid e \in T \} = V_G$$

$n-1$  vectors.

$\rightarrow$  cut space

หาฐาน vector space  $V$



วิธีที่ 1: หา 1 set ของ vector  $B$  ที่  $\text{Span } B = V$

Observation: ถ้า  $B = \{ \vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \dots, \vec{u}_k \}$  แล้ว  $\vec{u}_k \in \text{Span} \{ \vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_{k-1} \}$

$B = \{ \vec{u}_k \}$  ไม่เป็นฐาน

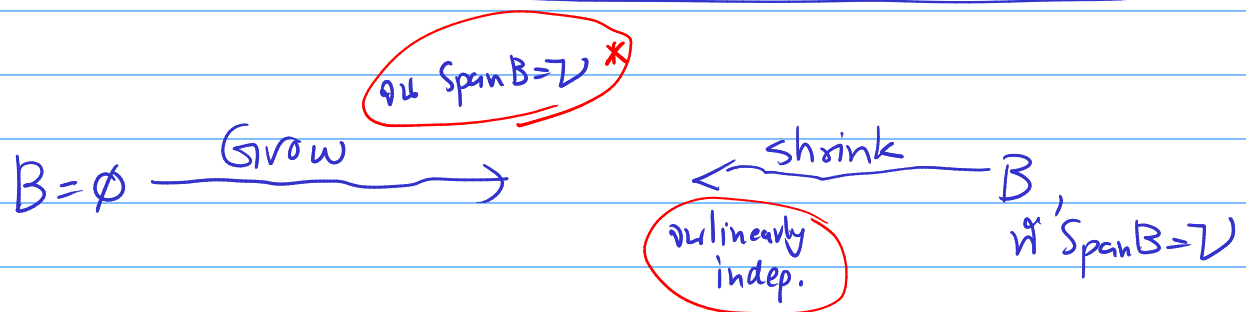
Shrink algorithm

- m B ที่  $\text{Span } B = V$
- หัก 1 ตัวออก

Claim: ถ้าเป็น 1 set  $\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \dots, \vec{u}_k$  แล้ว  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_k$  ที่  $\alpha_1 \vec{u}_1 + \alpha_2 \vec{u}_2 + \dots + \alpha_k \vec{u}_k = 0$  จะได้ว่า  $\vec{u}_1, \dots, \vec{u}_k$  linearly dependent

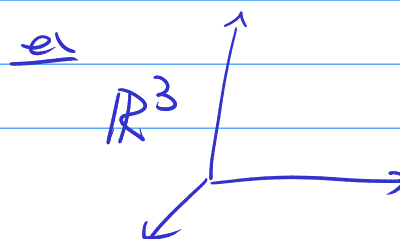
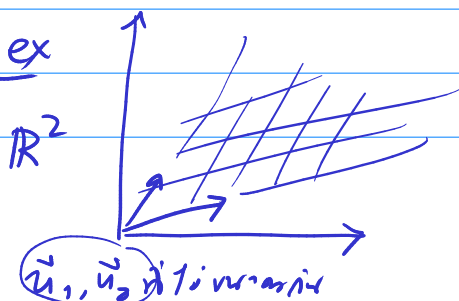
Grow algorithm

- $B \leftarrow \emptyset$
- หา  $\vec{u} \in V$  ที่  $\vec{u} \notin \text{Span } B$
- เพิ่ม  $\vec{u}$  ลงใน  $B$



Defn: 1 set ของ vector  $B$  เป็น basis ของ vector space  $V$  ถ้า

- (1)  $\text{Span } B = V$
- (2)  $B$  เป็น linearly independent.



Definition: dimension of vector space  $V$  ( $\dim V$ )  
= number of basis of  $V$

\*  
Tallant  
mm  
 $V$   
dim  
dim

Thm: if  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are basis of vector space  $V$   
 $|B_1| = |B_2|$ .

Lemma: (exchange) given a set  $S$  of vectors,  
for  $u \in \text{Span } S$ , and vector  $w \in S$  if

$$\text{Span}(S \cup \{u\} - \{w\}) = \text{Span } S.$$

Lemma: for  $B$  is a set of linearly independent vectors in  $V$   
for  $R$  is a set of vectors if  $\text{Span } R = V$   
 $|B| \leq |R|$