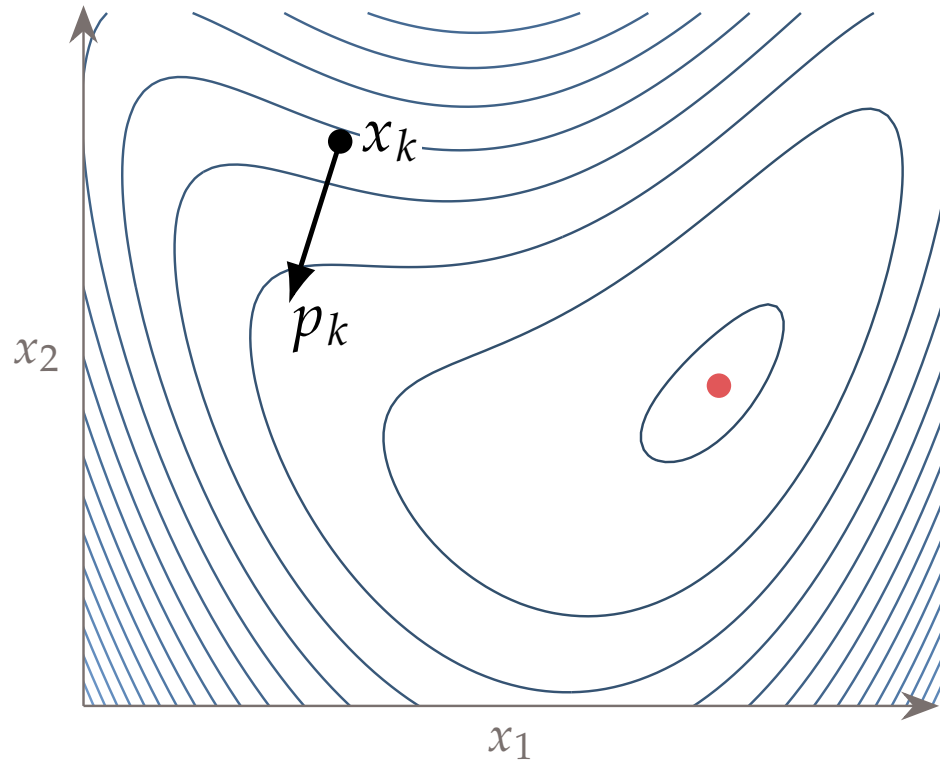
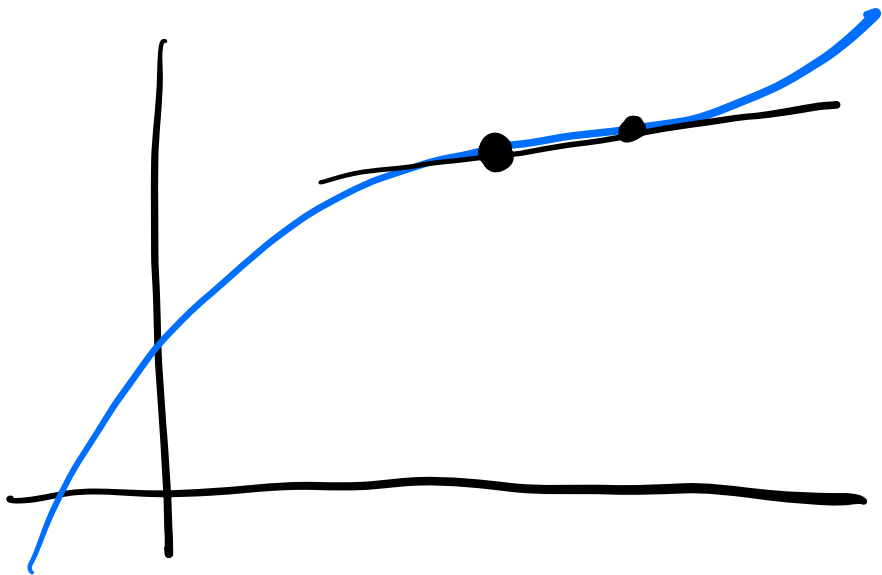


Linear Algebra



ME EN 275
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Differentiation Review



$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{f(x+h) - f(x-h)}{2h}$$

Partial Derivatives

$f(x)$ x is a vector

example $f(x)$

$$a = x[0] + 3x[1]**2$$

return a

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}$$

Motivation

Structures: finite element analysis

Dynamics: rotations, kinematics

Control: state space

Fluid Mechanics: low speed flows

EE: Circuit Analysis

Machine Learning

Linear Optimization

Vectors

$$x = [1, 2, 3]$$

row

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

column

$x \leftarrow$ column

$x^T \leftarrow$ row

`x = np.array([1, 2, 3])`

`x.shape` (3,)

`y = x.reshape(3, 1)`
`y.shape` (3, 1)

Dot Product

$$x = [1, 2, 3]$$

$$y = [2, 1, 4]$$

$$\vec{x} \cdot \vec{y}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

$$x^T y$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{np.dot}(x, y)$$

Norm

$$\|\vec{x}\|$$

$$\sqrt{\sum_i x_i^2}$$

$$\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + \dots}$$

np. linalg. norm (x)

Matrix-Vector Multiplication

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 \\ \text{"} \\ \text{"} \end{bmatrix}$$

↑
column
vector

A x

row vectr.
↓

↑
y

$$[x_1, x_2, x_3] \begin{bmatrix} A \end{bmatrix} = [\quad]$$

np.dot(A, x)
np.dot(x, A)

Matrix-Matrix Multiplication

$A \cdot B$

`np.dot(A, B)`

`np.matmul(A, B)`

$A @ B$

Linear System of Equations

$$4x + 3y + 5z = 2$$

$$7x + y + 8z = 1$$

$$8x + 5y + 6z = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 1 & 8 \\ 8 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{Ax = b}$$

Linear System of Equations

$$Ax = b \quad \Rightarrow \quad x = A^{-1}b$$

~~$$x = \text{np.linalg.inv}(A) @ b$$~~

$$x = \text{np.linalg.solve}(A, b)$$

Triangular System

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 &= b_2 \\ a_{33}x_3 &= b_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$A x = b$$

LU Decomposition

$$A = LU$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ l_{21} & l_{22} & 0 \\ l_{31} & l_{32} & l_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} & u_{13} \\ 0 & u_{22} & u_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & u_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L \quad U$$

$$Ax = b$$

$$LUx = b \Rightarrow$$

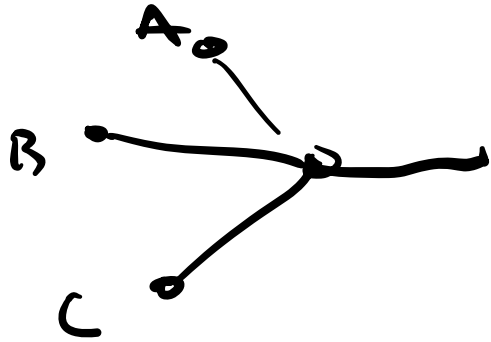
(Note: In the original image, a blue bracket is drawn under 'LUx' and a blue arrow points from 'x' to 'y' below it.)

$$1) \quad L y = b \Rightarrow y$$

(Note: In the original image, blue checkmarks are above 'L' and 'b', and a blue arrow points from 'y' to 'x' below it.)

$$2) \quad U x = y \Rightarrow x$$

Statics: Try it



$$-0.27F_A + 0.32F_B - 0.16F_C = 0$$

$$-0.8F_A - 0.95F_B - 0.97F_C + 5 = 0$$

$$-0.53F_A + 0.16F_C = 0$$

$$Ax = b$$

np.linalg.solve(A, b)