

Thursday Learning Hour

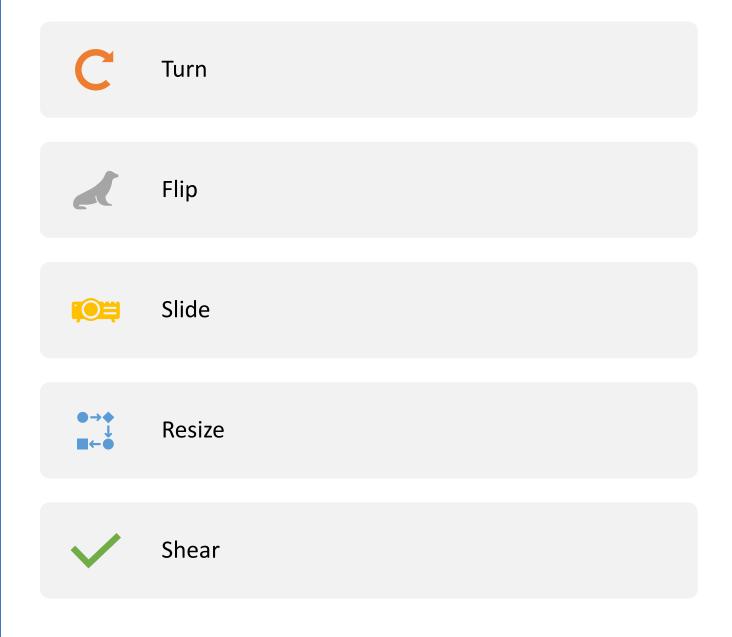
Math Series: Introduction to Linear Algebra- Session 1

Do The Math

Chicago, IL Bangalore, India www.mu-sigma.com

8th September 2022

Basic geometric transformation



You know
Mathematicians
are funny
people

Turn Rotate

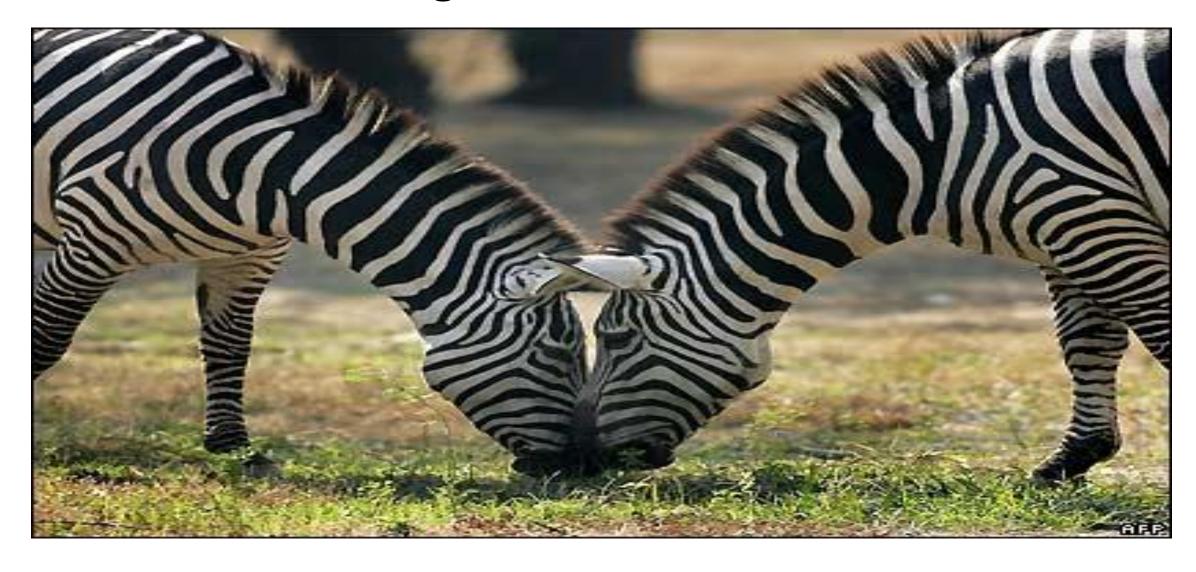
Flip Reflection

Slide Translation

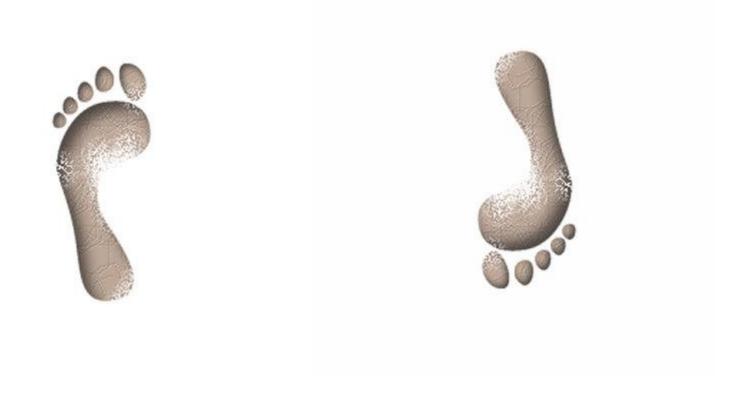
Resize Dilation

Shear Skew

Quiz - name the geometric transformation



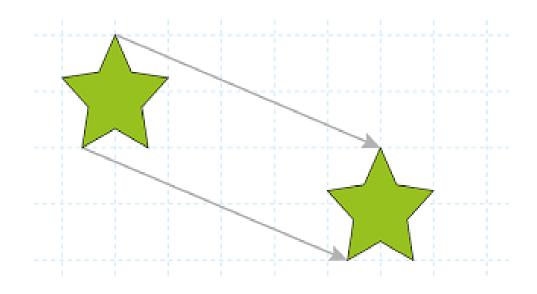
Quiz - name the geometric transformation

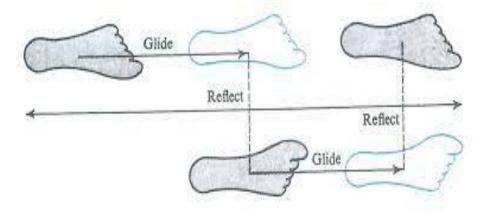


Quiz - name the geometric transformation



What is this?



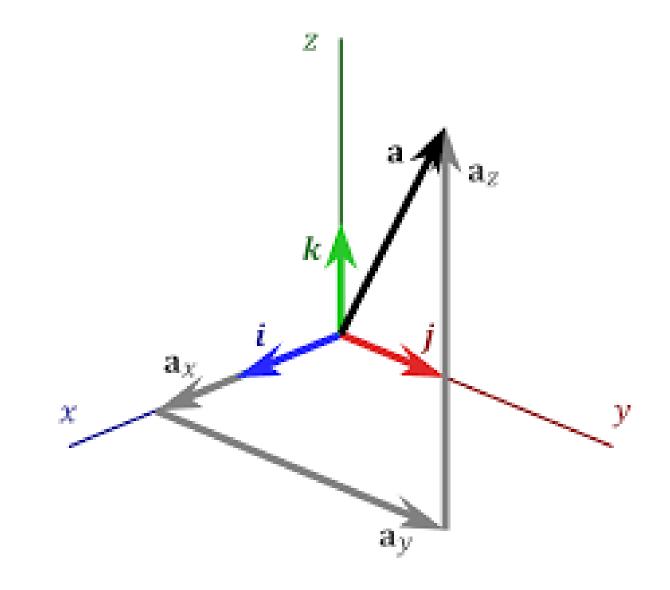


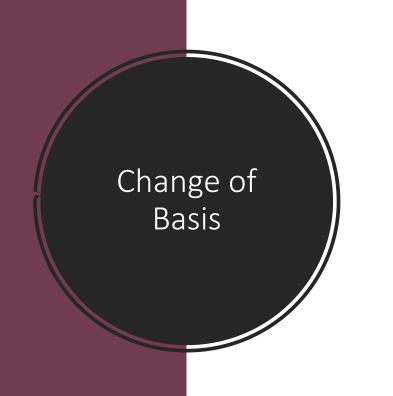
Basic transformations can be represented in a matrix form

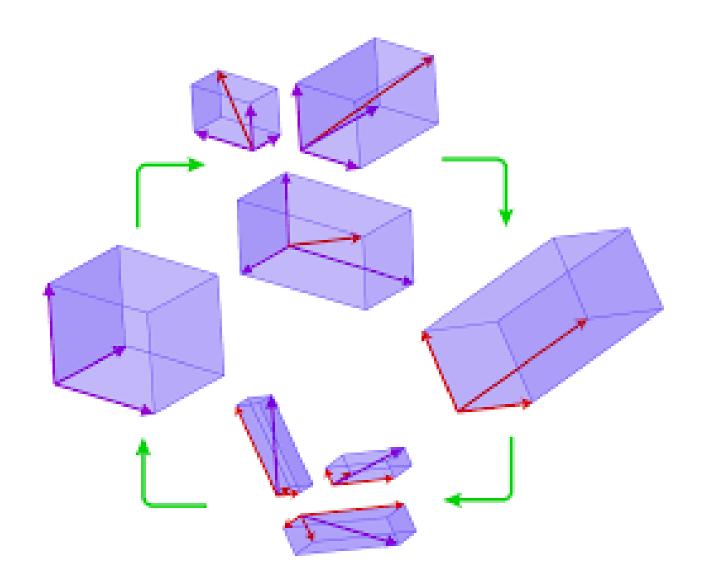
1. Scaling	$\begin{bmatrix} S_x & 0 \\ 0 & S_y \end{bmatrix}$
2. Rotation (clockwise)	$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$
3. Rotation (anti-clock)	$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$
4. Translation	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ t_x & t_y \end{bmatrix}$
5. Reflection	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
(about x axis)	
6. Reflection	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
(about y axis)	
7. Reflection	$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
(about origin)	
8. Reflection about Y=X	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
9. Reflection about Y= −X	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
10. Shearing in X direction	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \mathrm{Sh_x} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
11. Shearing in Y direction	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & Sh_y \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
	г 1 Sh1

12. Shearing in both x and y direction

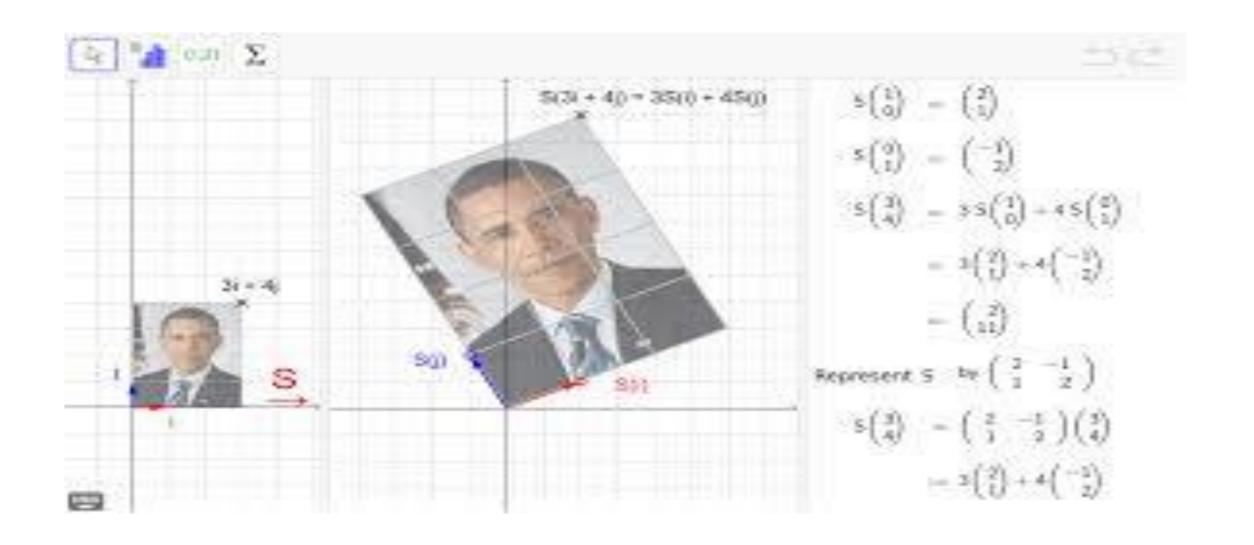
Unit vectors
along pairwise
mutually
perpendicular
standard x-, y-, zaxes are called
standard basis

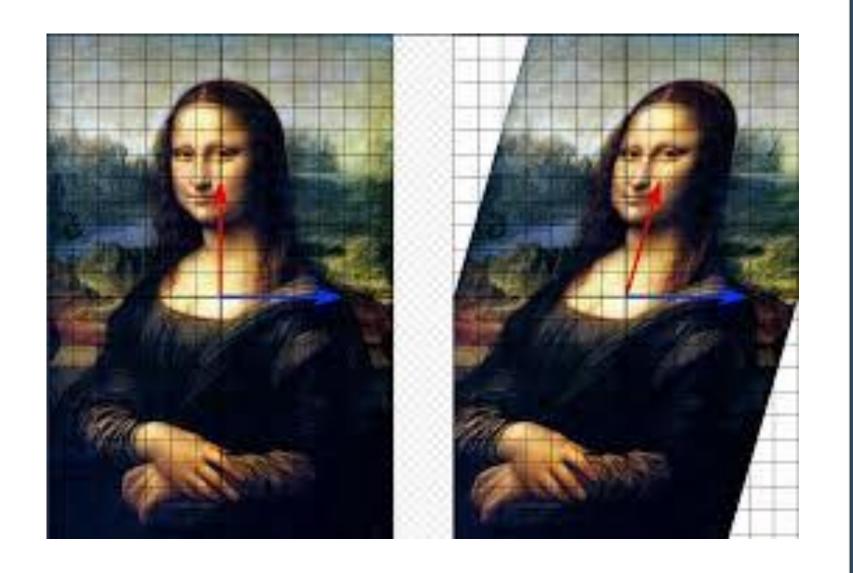






Linear transformation

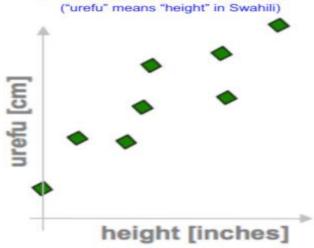




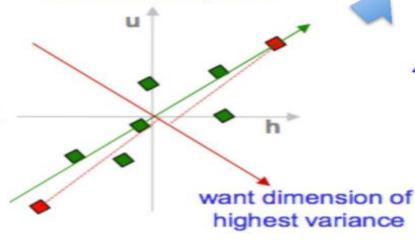
Linear transformati on changes the axis too except for eigen vectors.

PCA in a nutshell

1. correlated hi-d data



2. center the points



3. compute covariance matrix

h u
h 2.0 0.8 cov(h,u) =
$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} h_i u_i$$
u 0.8 0.6

4. eigenvectors + eigenvalues

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2.0 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e_h \\ e_u \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_e \begin{pmatrix} e_h \\ e_u \end{pmatrix}$$

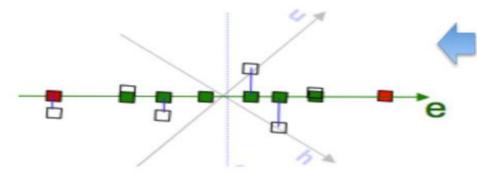
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2.0 & 0.8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f_h \\ f_h \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_e \begin{pmatrix} f_h \\ f_h \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2.0 & 0.8 \\ 0.8 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_h \\ f_u \end{bmatrix} = \lambda_f \begin{bmatrix} f_h \\ f_u \end{bmatrix}$$

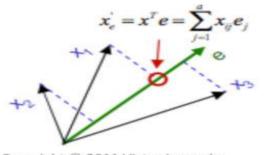
eig(cov(data))



7. uncorrelated low-d data

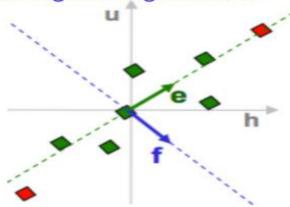


6. project data points to those eigenvectors

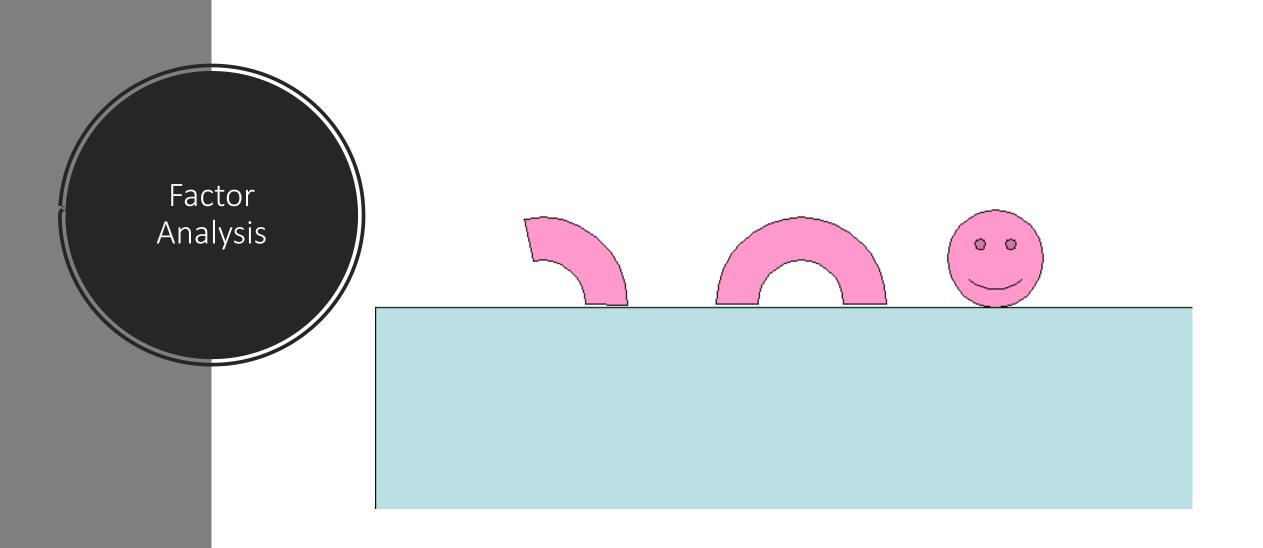


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pick m<d eigenvectors w. highest eigenvalues

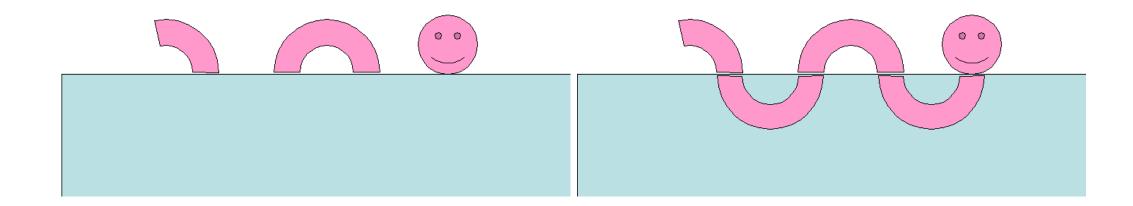


How many animals are under the water?



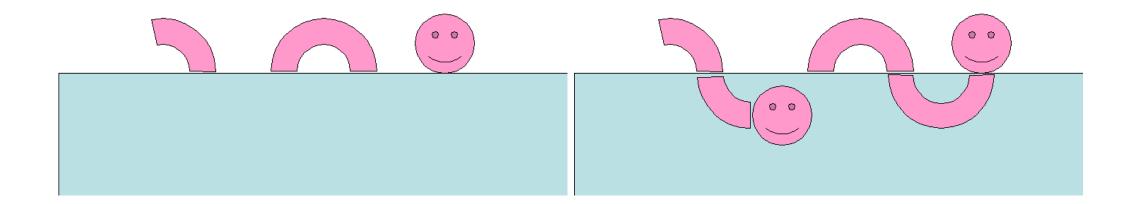
Factor Analysis

How many animals are under the water? How many animals are under the water?



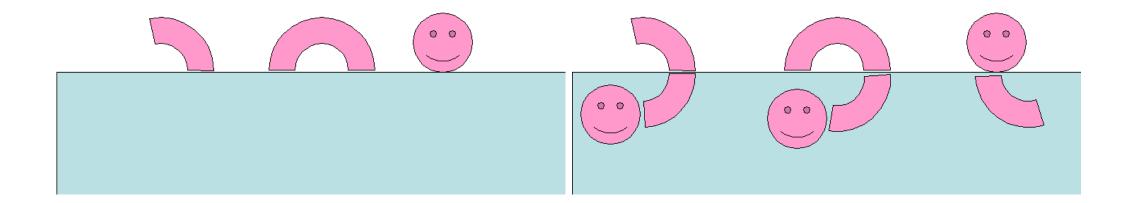
Factor Analysis

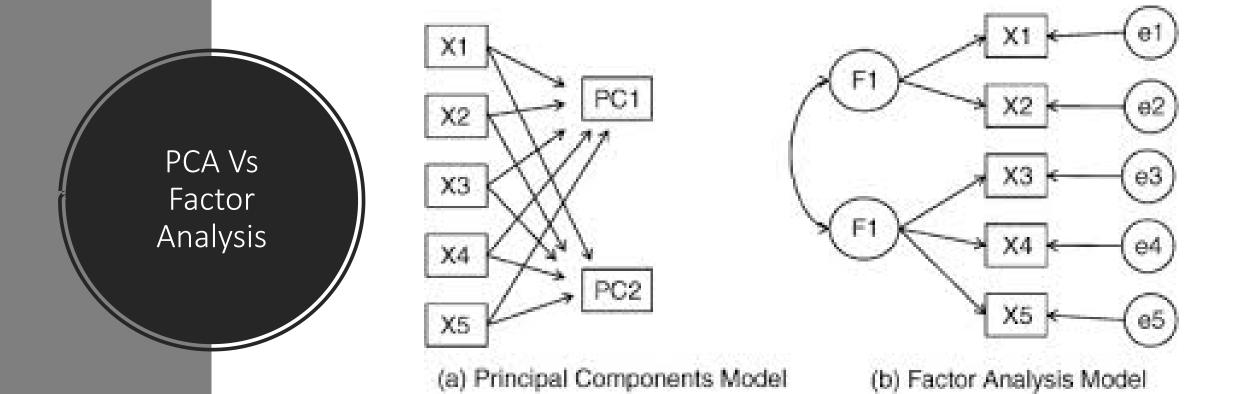
How many animals are under the water? How many animals are under the water?



Factor Analysis

How many animals are under the water? How many animals are under the water?





Thank You