

Chapter 0 Introduction

數學符號

1. \mathbf{N} : 自然數集
2. \mathbf{Z} : 正整數集
3. \mathbf{Q} : 有理數集
4. \mathbf{R} : 實數集
5. \mathbf{C} : 複數集

$$6. \begin{cases} \mathbf{R}^2 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \mid x, y \in \mathbf{R} \right\} \\ \mathbf{R}^3 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \mid x, y, z \in \mathbf{R} \right\} \\ \mathbf{R}^n = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \mid x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in \mathbf{R} \right\} \end{cases}$$

$$7. \begin{cases} \text{span}\{\mathbf{u}\} & = \{c\mathbf{u} \mid c \in \mathbf{R}\} \\ \text{span}\{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}\} & = \{c\mathbf{u} + d\mathbf{v} \mid c, d \in \mathbf{R}\} \\ \text{span}\{\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \dots, \mathbf{u}_k\} & = \{c_1\mathbf{u}_1 + c_2\mathbf{u}_2 + \dots + c_k\mathbf{u}_k \mid c_1, c_2, \dots, c_k \in \mathbf{R}\} \end{cases}$$

$$8. \begin{cases} \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{V} = \{\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{v} \mid \mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{V}\}, & \mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{R}^n \\ \mathbf{U} + \mathbf{V} = \{\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} \mid \mathbf{u} \in \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{V}\}, & \mathbf{U}, \mathbf{V} \subset \mathbf{R}^n \end{cases}$$

線性代數

• 向量空間 \mathbb{R}^n 運算 $u+v, c u, u \cdot v$

(A) \mathbb{R}^n 的向量空間 (平直物件), $\dim = ?$ (線性獨立/相依, 基底, 維數)

(1) 參數式: $x_0 + \text{Span}(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_k) = \{x_0 + c_1 u_1 + c_2 u_2 + \dots + c_k u_k \mid c_1, \dots, c_k \in \mathbb{R}\}$

(2) 方程式:
$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$$
 或
$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

(B) 線性變換: $\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, T(au+bv) = aT(u) + bT(v)$

(平直變換) $x \mapsto y = Ax$

矩陣 $A_{m \times n}$:
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

• 數學工具: 向量, 矩陣, 高斯消去法 (解線性聯立方程式)

重點: (1) 理論: 抽象定義, 數學證明, 物理幾何意義.

(2) 計算:

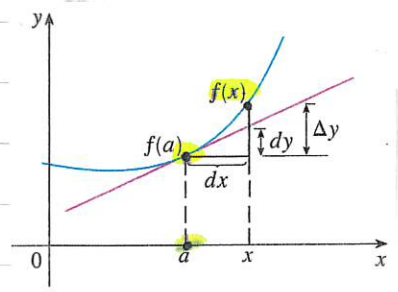
(3) 應用: 機器學習, 量子計算, ...

• 丘成桐: 一切高級數學, 歸根結底都是微積分和線性代數的各種變化.

微積分

• 函數

$\mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$
 $f: x \mapsto y$
↑ approximate, around a . (以直代曲)



• 線性變換

$df: dx \mapsto dy = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n} dx$
(最接近 f)

Example

(1) ($n=m=1$)

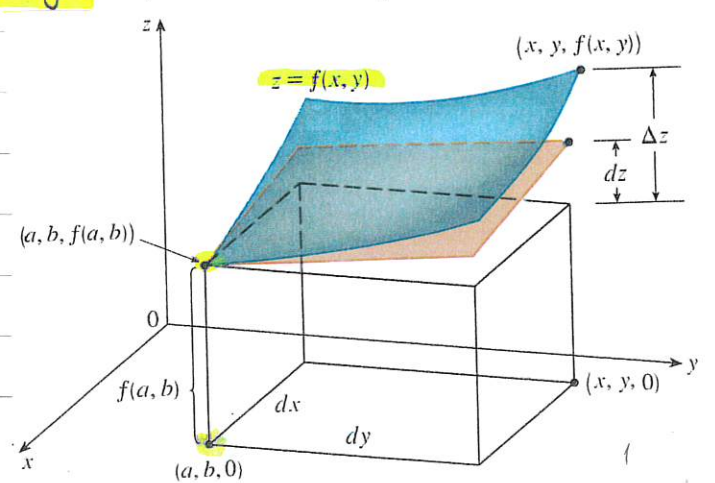
$f(x) - f(a) \doteq f'(a)(x-a)$

$\Delta y \doteq dy = \frac{df}{dx}(a) dx$

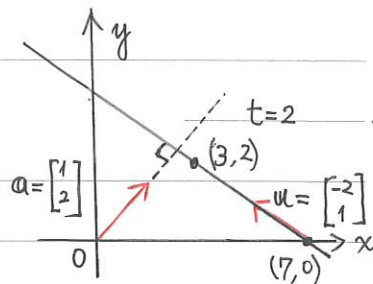
(2) ($n=2, m=1$)

$f(x, y) - f(a, b) \doteq \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b)(x-a) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b)(y-b)$

$\Delta z \doteq dz = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a, b) & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(a, b) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{bmatrix}$



• Example 1 $\mathbb{R}^2 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$



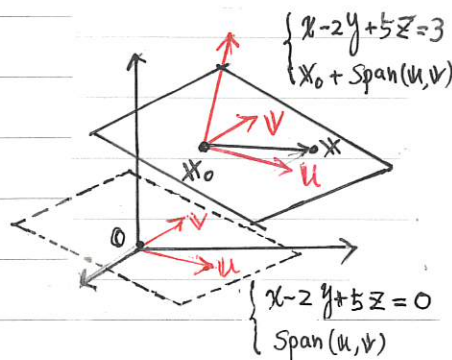
直線: $\begin{cases} (1) \text{ 參數式: } \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \frac{x-7}{-2} = \frac{y}{1} = t, \quad \text{方向向量: } \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ (2) \text{ 方程式: } x+2y=7, \quad \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7-2y \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{法向量 } a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}$

或 $= \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

• Example 2 $\mathbb{R}^3 = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \mid x, y, z \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

(a) 直線: $\begin{cases} (1) \text{ 參數式: } \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R} \\ (2) \text{ 方程式: } \begin{cases} x+2y-z=2 \\ x-y+2z=5 \end{cases} \rightsquigarrow \begin{cases} x+2y-z=2 \\ y-z=-1 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4-z \\ -1+z \\ z \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + z \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}$

(b) 平面: $\begin{cases} (1) \text{ 參數式: } \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad s, t \in \mathbb{R} \\ (2) \text{ 方程式: } x-2y+5z=3, \quad \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3+2y-5z \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + z \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{法向量} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}$



• Example 3 \mathbb{R}^5

(1) 方程式: $\begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 + x_4 + 4x_5 = 0 \\ x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + 6x_5 = 0 \\ x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + 3x_5 = 0 \\ 2x_1 + 2x_2 + x_4 + 7x_5 = 0 \quad \dots (*) \end{cases}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow \begin{bmatrix} \textcircled{1} & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 參數式: $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3 - x_5 \\ -x_3 - 2x_5 \\ x_3 \\ -x_5 \\ x_5 \end{bmatrix} = x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_5 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$x = s u_1 + t u_2, \quad \begin{cases} \dim = 2 \\ 3 \text{ 個方程式限制, 自由度} = 2 \\ \text{方程式 } (*) \text{ redundant} \end{cases}$
 $s, t \in \mathbb{R}$