## (1/8) Computer Science Basics: Vectors

Vectors are a mathematical primitive that turn out to be particularly useful in computer science. In order to understand modern cryptography (and other advanced computational applications), you need a good grasp on this foundational topic.

Vectors in Computer Science


> An arbitrary data set
> $\left(v_{0}, v_{1}, v_{2}, \ldots, v_{n-1}, v_{n}\right)$ can be expressed as a vector

Vectors can be used in math operations like addition, subtraction, etc.

Vectors can be used to mathematically/programmatically $\vec{a}+\vec{b}=\vec{c}$ manipulate data in particularly useful ways.
(2/8) A vector is a concept used to convey quantities that cannot be expressed by a single number.

Think about velocity, which is a mathematician's way of saying "speed plus direction."

Speed is $10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. Velocity is $10 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ in a north-west direction.

## Mathematical Vectors

A vector is used to communicate quantities that cannot be expressed by a single number


Vector $\vec{a}$, with magnitude 1 and direction right
(3/8) Vectors are incredibly versatile and show up again and again across mathematics.

There are many different ways to express a vector, each having their own benefits and drawbacks. Here are just a few of the ways we can express the same information.

## Vector Notation

Vectors can be expressed in many different ways. Each representation is equivalent, but provides different structures that each have useful properties.


Vector $\vec{a}$, with magnitude $\sqrt{13}$ and direction $33.7^{\circ}$


Vector $\vec{a}$, which moves 3 units in the $x$ direction and 2 units in the $y$ direction

$$
\text { Vector } \vec{a}=(3,2)
$$

(4/8) First we looked at a single-dimensional vector (tweet 2) and a 2-dimensional (tweet 3). Below is an example of a 3 -dimensional vector.

This is as far as the human brain can visualize, but mathematical dimensions can continue far beyond 3 ; they can go arbitrarily high.

(5/8) A vector in n-dimensional space can hold up to $n$ data points, one piece of data in each dimension.

The easiest way to see this is in the (v_o, v_1, ... , v_n) notation. Each dimension provides capacity to store an extra point of data.
(6/8) Now you might be asking yourself "ok, I understand that we can put data into a vector, but why would I want to?"

Remember, vectors are mathematical primitives. They are incredibly powerful because they can be programmatically manipulated.
(7/8) Think about 3D space, a vector just looks like an arrow.

Take two arrows, place them tip-to-tip. Draw a new arrow from the start of the first one to the end of the second. You've just done vector addition!

(8/8) This is the end of our short intro to vectors.

For now, all you need to remember is simple: vectors allow us to store an arbitrary amount of data in a way that can be mathematically manipulated.

Now let's go look at where we see them in use!

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