

Catalog description: A study of vectors, matrices and linear transformations, principally in two and three dimensions, including treatments of systems of linear equations, determinants, and eigenvalues. Prerequisite: MAT 1120 or permission of the instructor.

Course Goals

- Develop algebraic skills
- Develop mathematical reasoning and problem solving
- Develop spatial visualization skills
- Learn about some applications of linear algebra
- An introduction to a computer algebra software system as it applies to linear algebra

Mapping of the Topics in the Catalog Description to the Text

Systems of Linear Equations: 1.1, 1.2, 1.5

Vectors: 1.3, 1.4, 1.7, 6.1

Matrices: earlier +2.1, 2.2, 2.3

Linear transformations 1.8, 1.9 (1-1 and onto eliminated), 2.7

Determinants: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3

Eigenvalues 2.8, 5.1, 5.2, 5.6

1.8, 1.9, 2.7 and 6.1: Rotation counterclockwise by θ

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \text{ with columns: } \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(\theta) \\ \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

Length (or norm) of $\vec{u} = \|\vec{u}\|$

1.8, 1.9, 2.7 and 6.1: Rotation counterclockwise by θ

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \text{ with columns: } \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(\theta) \\ \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

Length (or norm) of $\vec{u} = \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}} = \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix}}$

1.8, 1.9, 2.7 and 6.1: Rotation counterclockwise by θ

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \text{ with columns: } \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(\theta) \\ \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

Length (or norm) of $\vec{u} = \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}} = \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix}}$

- Here **inner product** $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{u}^T \vec{v}$ induces metric on the space $\|\vec{u} - \vec{v}\|$ is distance between vectors as in 1.3

1.8, 1.9, 2.7 and 6.1: Rotation counterclockwise by θ

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \text{ with columns: } \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(\theta) \\ \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

Length (or norm) of $\vec{u} = \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}} = \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix}}$

- Here **inner product** $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{u}^T \vec{v}$ induces metric on the space $\|\vec{u} - \vec{v}\|$ is distance between vectors as in 1.3
- Generalized inner products for nonlinear/non-Euclidean satisfy axiomatic properties like distributivity, pulling out scalars, positive definite condition

1.8, 1.9, 2.7 and 6.1: Rotation counterclockwise by θ

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \text{ with columns: } \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(\theta) \\ \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

Length (or norm) of $\vec{u} = \|\vec{u}\| = \sqrt{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}} = \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix}}$

- Here **inner product** $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{u}^T \vec{v}$ induces metric on the space $\|\vec{u} - \vec{v}\|$ is distance between vectors as in 1.3
- Generalized inner products for nonlinear/non-Euclidean satisfy axiomatic properties like distributivity, pulling out scalars, positive definite condition
- Two vectors are **orthogonal** if right angle between them. One formulation of the dot product $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$ is $\|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\| \cos\theta$, where θ is the angle between them, so

1.8, 1.9, 2.7 and 6.1: Rotation counterclockwise by θ

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \text{ with columns: } \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(\theta) \\ \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

Length (or norm) of $\vec{u} = \|\vec{u}\| \sqrt{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}} = \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix}}$

- Here **inner product** $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{u}^T \vec{v}$ induces metric on the space $\|\vec{u} - \vec{v}\|$ is distance between vectors as in 1.3
- Generalized inner products for nonlinear/non-Euclidean satisfy axiomatic properties like distributivity, pulling out scalars, positive definite condition
- Two vectors are **orthogonal** if right angle between them. One formulation of the dot product $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$ is $\|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\| \cos\theta$, where θ is the angle between them, so the dot product is 0 exactly when the angle is $\frac{\pi}{2}$

1.8, 1.9, 2.7 and 6.1: Rotation counterclockwise by θ

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \text{ with columns: } \vec{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix}, \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin(\theta) \\ \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

Length (or norm) of $\vec{u} = \|\vec{u}\| \sqrt{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{u}} = \sqrt{\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix}}$

- Here **inner product** $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{u}^T \vec{v}$ induces metric on the space $\|\vec{u} - \vec{v}\|$ is distance between vectors as in 1.3
- Generalized inner products for nonlinear/non-Euclidean satisfy axiomatic properties like distributivity, pulling out scalars, positive definite condition
- Two vectors are **orthogonal** if right angle between them. One formulation of the dot product $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}$ is $\|\vec{u}\| \|\vec{v}\| \cos\theta$, where θ is the angle between them, so the dot product is 0 exactly when the angle is $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- Note in ASULearn **sqrt(1)**