

Fall 2017

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Module E: Solving Systems of Linear Equations

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

At the end of this module, students will be able to...

- **E1: Systems as matrices.** Translate back and forth between a system of linear equations and the corresponding augmented matrix.
- **E2: Row reduction.** Put a matrix in reduced row echelon form
- **E3: Solving Linear Systems.** Solve a system of linear equations.
- **E4: Homogeneous Systems.** Find a basis for the solution set of a homogeneous linear system.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Before beginning this module, each student should be able to...

- Determine if a system to a two-variable system of linear equations will have zero, one, or infinitely-many solutions by graphing.
- Find the unique solution to a two-variable system of linear equations by back-substitution.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

The following resources will help you prepare for this module.

- <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/cc-eighth-grade-math/cc-8th-systems-topic/cc-8th-systems-graphically/a/systems-of-equations-with-graphing>
- <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra/systems-of-linear-equations/solving-systems-of-equations-with-substitution/v/practice-using-substitution-for-systems>

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module E Part 0 - Class Day 2

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 2.1

A **linear equation** is an equation of the variables x_i of the form

$$a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \cdots + a_nx_n = b.$$

A **solution** for a linear equation is expressed in terms of the Euclidean vectors

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ \vdots \\ s_n \end{bmatrix}$$

and must satisfy

$$a_1s_1 + a_2s_2 + \cdots + a_ns_n = b.$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Remark 2.2

In previous classes you likely assumed $x = x_1$, $y = x_2$, and $z = x_3$. However, since this course often deals with equations of four or more variables, we will almost always write our variables as x_i .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 2.3

A **system of linear equations** (or a **linear system** for short) is a collection of one or more linear equations.

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2$$

$$\vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad \vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad \vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad \vdots$$

$$a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m$$

A solution

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ \vdots \\ s_n \end{bmatrix}$$

for a linear system satisfies

$$a_{i1}s_1 + a_{i2}s_2 + \dots + a_{in}s_n = b_i$$

for $1 \leq i \leq m$ (that is, the solution satisfies all equations in the system).

Remark 2.4

When variables in a large linear system are missing, we prefer to write the system in one of the following standard forms:

Original linear system:

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + 3x_3 &= 3 \\3x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 &= 0 \\-x_2 + x_3 &= -2\end{aligned}$$

Verbose standard form:

$$\begin{aligned}1x_1 + 0x_2 + 3x_3 &= 3 \\3x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 &= 0 \\0x_1 - 1x_2 + 1x_3 &= -2\end{aligned}$$

Concise standard form:

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + 3x_3 &= 3 \\3x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 &= 0 \\-x_2 + x_3 &= -2\end{aligned}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 2.5

A linear system is **consistent** if there exists a solution for the system. Otherwise it is **inconsistent**.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 2.6

All linear systems are either **consistent with one solution**, **consistent with infinitely-many solutions**, or **inconsistent**.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 2.7

All inconsistent linear systems contain a logical **contradiction**. Find a contradiction in this system.

$$-x_1 + 2x_2 = 5$$

$$2x_1 - 4x_2 = 6$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 2.8

Consider the following consistent linear system.

$$-x_1 + 2x_2 = -3$$

$$2x_1 - 4x_2 = 6$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 2.8

Consider the following consistent linear system.

$$-x_1 + 2x_2 = -3$$

$$2x_1 - 4x_2 = 6$$

Part 1: Find three different solutions for this system.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 2.8

Consider the following consistent linear system.

$$-x_1 + 2x_2 = -3$$

$$2x_1 - 4x_2 = 6$$

Part 1: Find three different solutions for this system.

Part 2: Let $x_2 = a$ where a is an arbitrary real number, then find an expression for x_1 in terms of a . Use this to write *all* solutions (the **solution set**) $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ a \end{bmatrix} \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

for the linear system in terms of a .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 2.9

Consider the following linear system.

$$x_1 + 2x_2 - x_4 = 3$$

$$x_3 + 4x_4 = -2$$

Describe the solution set

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ a \\ ? \\ b \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

to the linear system by setting $x_2 = a$ and $x_4 = b$, and then solving for x_1 and x_3 .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 2.10

Solving linear systems of two variables by graphing or substitution is reasonable for two-variable systems, but these simple techniques won't cut it for equations with more than two variables or more than two equations.

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
 Part 2 (Day 4)

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

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Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Remark 3.1

The only important information in a linear system are its coefficients and constants.

Original linear system:	Verbose standard form:	Coefficients/constants:
$x_1 + 3x_3 = 3$	$1x_1 + 0x_2 + 3x_3 = 3$	$1 \quad 0 \quad 3 \mid 3$
$3x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 0$	$3x_1 - 2x_2 + 4x_3 = 0$	$3 \quad -2 \quad 4 \mid 0$
$-x_2 + x_3 = -2$	$0x_1 - 1x_2 + 1x_3 = -2$	$0 \quad -1 \quad 1 \mid -2$

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 3.2

A system of m linear equations with n variables is often represented by writing its coefficients and constants in an **augmented matrix**.

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1$$

$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2$$

$$\vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad \vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad \vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad \vdots$$

$$a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{array} \right]$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 3.3

Two systems of linear equations (and their corresponding augmented matrices) are said to be **equivalent** if they have the same solution set.

For example, both of these systems have a single solution: $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$3x_1 - 2x_2 = 1$$

$$x_1 + 4x_2 = 5$$

$$3x_1 - 2x_2 = 1$$

$$4x_1 + 2x_2 = 6$$

Therefore these augmented matrices are equivalent:

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 3.4

Following are six procedures used to manipulate an augmented matrix. Label the procedures that would result in an equivalent augmented matrix as **valid**, and label the procedures that would change the solution set of the corresponding linear system as **invalid**.

- a) Swap two rows.
- b) Swap two columns.
- c) Add a constant to every term in a row.
- d) Multiply a row by a nonzero constant.
- e) Add a constant multiple of one row to another row.
- f) Replace a column with zeros.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 3.5

The following **row operations** produce equivalent augmented matrices:

- 1 Swap two rows.
- 2 Multiply a row by a nonzero constant.
- 3 Add a constant multiple of one row to another row.

Whenever two matrices A, B are equivalent (so whenever we do any of these operations), we write $A \sim B$.

Activity 3.6

Consider the following linear systems.

	(C)		(E)
(A)	$x_1 - 3x_2 + 6x_3 = -11$	$x_1 - 3x_2 + 6x_3 = -11$	
$3x_1 - 2x_2 + 13x_3 = 6$	$2x_1 - 2x_2 + 10x_3 = 2$	$4x_2 - 2x_3 = 24$	
$2x_1 - 2x_2 + 10x_3 = 2$	$3x_1 - 2x_2 + 13x_3 = 6$	$7x_2 - 5x_3 = 39$	
$-x_1 + 3x_2 - 6x_3 = 11$	(D)		
$x_1 + 9x_3 = 16$	$x_1 - 3x_2 + 6x_3 = -11$	$x_1 + 9x_3 = 16$	
(B)	$x_2 + x_3 = 9$	(F)	$x_2 + x_3 = 9$
$-12x_3 = -24$	$7x_2 - 5x_3 = 39$	$x_3 = 2$	

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 3.6

Consider the following linear systems.

	(C)	(E)
(A)	$x_1 - 3x_2 + 6x_3 = -11$	$x_1 - 3x_2 + 6x_3 = -11$
$3x_1 - 2x_2 + 13x_3 = 6$	$2x_1 - 2x_2 + 10x_3 = 2$	$4x_2 - 2x_3 = 24$
$2x_1 - 2x_2 + 10x_3 = 2$	$3x_1 - 2x_2 + 13x_3 = 6$	$7x_2 - 5x_3 = 39$
$-x_1 + 3x_2 - 6x_3 = 11$	(D)	
$x_1 + 9x_3 = 16$	$x_1 - 3x_2 + 6x_3 = -11$	$x_1 + 9x_3 = 16$
(B) $x_2 + x_3 = 9$	$x_2 + x_3 = 9$	(F) $x_2 + x_3 = 9$
$-12x_3 = -24$	$7x_2 - 5x_3 = 39$	$x_3 = 2$

Part 1: Which system can be obtained from System (A) in the fewest number of row operations?

Activity 3.6

Consider the following linear systems.

	(C)	(E)
(A)	$x_1 - 3x_2 + 6x_3 = -11$	$x_1 - 3x_2 + 6x_3 = -11$
$3x_1 - 2x_2 + 13x_3 = 6$	$2x_1 - 2x_2 + 10x_3 = 2$	$4x_2 - 2x_3 = 24$
$2x_1 - 2x_2 + 10x_3 = 2$	$3x_1 - 2x_2 + 13x_3 = 6$	$7x_2 - 5x_3 = 39$
$-x_1 + 3x_2 - 6x_3 = 11$	(D)	
$x_1 + 9x_3 = 16$	$x_1 - 3x_2 + 6x_3 = -11$	$x_1 + 9x_3 = 16$
(B) $x_2 + x_3 = 9$	$x_2 + x_3 = 9$	(F) $x_2 + x_3 = 9$
$-12x_3 = -24$	$7x_2 - 5x_3 = 39$	$x_3 = 2$

Part 1: Which system can be obtained from System (A) in the fewest number of row operations?

Part 2: Rank the six linear systems from easiest to solve to hardest to solve.

Activity 3.7

Consider the following augmented matrices.

$$(A) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 13 & 6 \\ 2 & -2 & 10 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & -6 & 11 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(C) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 6 & -11 \\ 2 & -2 & 10 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 13 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(E) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 6 & -11 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & 24 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 & 39 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(B) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 9 & 16 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & -24 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(D) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 6 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 & 39 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(F) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 9 & 16 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 3.7

Consider the following augmented matrices.

$$(A) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 13 & 6 \\ 2 & -2 & 10 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & -6 & 11 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(C) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 6 & -11 \\ 2 & -2 & 10 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 13 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(E) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 6 & -11 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & 24 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 & 39 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(B) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 9 & 16 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & -24 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(D) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 6 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 & 39 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(F) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 9 & 16 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

Part 1: Rank the six matrices from farthest from a reduced row echelon form (RREF) matrix to closest to a RREF matrix.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 3.7

Consider the following augmented matrices.

$$(A) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & -2 & 13 & 6 \\ 2 & -2 & 10 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 & -6 & 11 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(C) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 6 & -11 \\ 2 & -2 & 10 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & 13 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(E) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 6 & -11 \\ 0 & 4 & -2 & 24 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 & 39 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(B) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 9 & 16 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & -12 & -24 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(D) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & -3 & 6 & -11 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 7 & -5 & 39 \end{array} \right]$$

$$(F) \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 9 & 16 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array} \right]$$

Part 1: Rank the six matrices from farthest from a reduced row echelon form (RREF) matrix to closest to a RREF matrix.

Part 2: These matrices are all **row equivalent** and represent equivalent linear systems. Write down one of these linear systems and solve it.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Remark 3.8

It is important to understand the **Gauss-Jordan elimination** algorithm that converts a matrix into reduced row echelon form, but in practice we don't do this by hand; we use technology to do this for us.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 3.9

- Go to <http://www.cocalc.com> and create an account.
- Create a project titled “Linear Algebra Team X” with your appropriate team number. Add all team members as collaborators.
- Open the project and click on “New”
- Give it an appropriate name such as “Class 4 workbook”. Make a new Jupyter notebook.
- Click on “Kernel” and make sure “Octave” is selected.
- Type $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ to store the matrix in the variable A ;
hold shift when you press enter.
- Type `rref(A)` to compute the reduced row echelon form of A .

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)**
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Remark 3.10

If you need to find the reduced row echelon form of a matrix during class, you should feel free to use CoCalc/Octave.

You can change a cell from “Code” to “Markdown” or “Raw” to put comments around your calculations such as Activity numbers.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 3.11

Consider our system of equations from above.

$$3x_1 - 2x_2 + 13x_3 = 6$$

$$2x_1 - 2x_2 + 10x_3 = 2$$

$$-x_1 + 3x_2 - 6x_3 = 11$$

Convert this to an augmented matrix, use CoCalc to compute the reduced row echelon form, and convert back to a simpler system of equations to solve this system. Write your solution on your whiteboard.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 3.12

Consider our system of equations from above.

$$3x_1 - 2x_2 + 13x_3 = 6$$

$$2x_1 - 2x_2 + 10x_3 = 2$$

$$-x_1 \quad \quad - 3x_3 = 1$$

Convert this to an augmented matrix, use CoCalc to compute the reduced row echelon form, and convert back to a simpler system of equations to solve this system. Write your solution on your whiteboard.

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)**

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module E Part 2 - Class Day 4

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 4.1

Every augmented matrix A reduces to a unique reduced row echelon form matrix. This matrix is denoted as $\text{RREF}(A)$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 4.2

Consider the following matrix.

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 4.2

Consider the following matrix.

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Part 1: Find $\text{RREF}(A)$ (Use CoCalc).

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 4.2

Consider the following matrix.

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Part 1: Find $\text{RREF}(A)$ (Use CoCalc).

Part 2: How many solutions does the corresponding linear system have?

Activity 4.3

Consider the (simpler) system from the previous problem:

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + 2x_2 &= 4 \\ x_3 &= -1\end{aligned}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 4.3

Consider the (simpler) system from the previous problem:

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + 2x_2 &= 4 \\ x_3 &= -1\end{aligned}$$

Part 1: Let $x_1 = a$ and write the solution set in the form $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a \\ ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix} \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 4.3

Consider the (simpler) system from the previous problem:

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + 2x_2 &= 4 \\ x_3 &= -1\end{aligned}$$

Part 1: Let $x_1 = a$ and write the solution set in the form $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a \\ ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix} \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

Part 2: Let $x_2 = b$ and write the solution set in the form $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ b \\ ? \end{bmatrix} \mid b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 4.3

Consider the (simpler) system from the previous problem:

$$\begin{aligned}x_1 + 2x_2 &= 4 \\ x_3 &= -1\end{aligned}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Part 1: Let $x_1 = a$ and write the solution set in the form $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a \\ ? \\ ? \end{bmatrix} \mid a \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

Part 2: Let $x_2 = b$ and write the solution set in the form $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ b \\ ? \end{bmatrix} \mid b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$

Part 3: Which of these was easier? What features of the RREF matrix

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

cause this?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 4.4

If a matrix is in reduced row echelon form, a **pivot** is an entry satisfying

1. It is 1
2. Everything else in the same row but to the left of it is zero
3. Everything else in the same column is zero.

For example, the pivots are circled in

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} \textcircled{1} & 2 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & \textcircled{1} & -1 \end{array} \right]$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 4.5

Circle the pivots in each matrix below.

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 4.6

The pivots in a matrix correspond to **bound variables** in the system of equations. The remaining variables are called **free variables**.

To efficiently solve a system in RREF form, assign letters to free variables and solve for the bound variables.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 4.7

Find the solution set for the system

$$2x_1 - 2x_2 - 6x_3 + x_4 - x_5 = 3$$

$$-x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5 = -3$$

$$x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 2$$

by assigning letters to the free variables and solving for the bounded variables.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 4.8

The solution set to the system

$$2x_1 - 2x_2 - 6x_3 + x_4 - x_5 = 3$$

$$-x_1 + x_2 + 3x_3 - x_4 + 2x_5 = -3$$

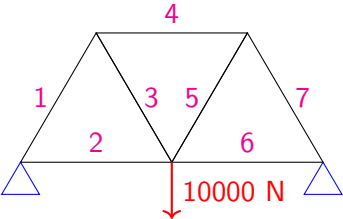
$$x_1 - 2x_2 - x_3 + x_4 + x_5 = 2$$

is

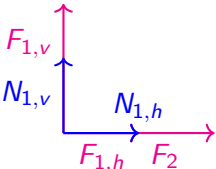
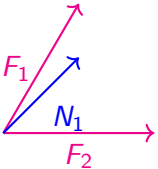
$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 5a + 2b \\ 1 + 2a + 3b \\ a \\ 3 + 3b \\ b \end{bmatrix} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{R} \right\}.$$

Observation 4.9

Consider the truss pictured below with two fixed anchor points and a 10000 N load (assume all triangles are equilateral).



The horizontal and vertical forces must balance at each of the five intersecting nodes. For example, at the bottom left node



Apply basic trig: thus

$$F_{1,v} = F_1 \sin(60^\circ)$$

$$F_{1,h} = F_1 \cos(60^\circ)$$

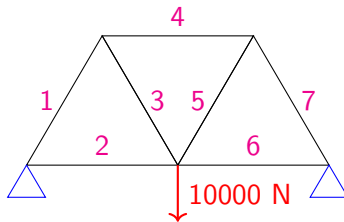
$$F_1 \sin(60^\circ) + N_{1,v}$$

$$F_1 \cos(60^\circ) + N_{1,h} + F_2$$

We adhere to the convention that a compression force on a strut is positive, while a negative force represents tension.

Activity 4.10

Consider the truss pictured below with two fixed anchor points and a 10000 N load (assume all triangles are equilateral).

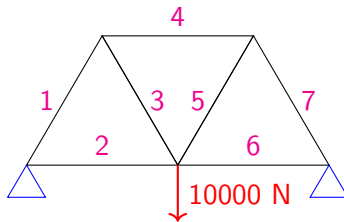


From the bottom left node we obtained 2 equations in the four variables

- F_1 (compression force on strut one)
- $N_{1,v}$ and $N_{1,h}$ (horizontal and vertical components of the normal force from the left anchor)
- F_2 (compression force on strut 2).

Activity 4.10

Consider the truss pictured below with two fixed anchor points and a 10000 N load (assume all triangles are equilateral).



From the bottom left node we obtained 2 equations in the four variables

- F_1 (compression force on strut one)
- $N_{1,v}$ and $N_{1,h}$ (horizontal and vertical components of the normal force from the left anchor)
- F_2 (compression force on strut 2).

Part 1: Determine how many total equations there will be after accounting for all of the nodes, and list all of the variables. You do not need to actually determine all of the equations.

Activity 4.11

University of
South
Alabama

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

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Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

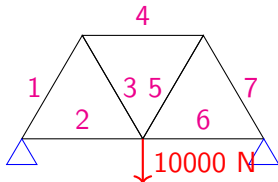
Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)



The resulting system is

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{1,v} &+ (\sin(60^\circ))F_1 \\
 N_{1,h} &+ (\cos(60^\circ))F_1 + F_2 \\
 &- (\sin(60^\circ))F_1 \quad - (\sin(60^\circ))F_3 \\
 &- (\cos(60^\circ))F_1 \quad + (\cos(60^\circ))F_3 + F_4 \\
 &\quad (\sin(60^\circ))F_3 \quad + (\sin(60^\circ))F_5 \\
 &- F_2 - (\cos(60^\circ))F_3 \quad + (\cos(60^\circ))F_5 + F_6 \\
 &\quad - (\sin(60^\circ))F_5 \quad - (\sin(60^\circ))F_5 \\
 &- F_4 - (\cos(60^\circ))F_5 \quad + (\cos(60^\circ))F_5 \\
 N_{2,v} &\quad + (\sin(60^\circ))F_5 \\
 N_{2,h} &\quad - F_6 - (\cos(60^\circ))F_5
 \end{aligned}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 4.12

The determined part of the solution is

$$N_{1,v} = N_{2,v} = 5000$$

$$F_1 = F_4 = F_7 = -5882.4$$

$$F_3 = F_5 = 5882.4$$

So struts 1,4,7 are in tension, while struts 3 and 5 are compressed.

The forces on struts 2 and 6 (and the horizontal normal forces) are not strictly determined in this setting.

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Module V: Vector Spaces

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

At the end of this module, students will be able to...

- **V1: Vector Spaces.** Determine if a set with given operations forms a vector space.
- **V2: Linear Combinations.** Determine if a vector can be written as a linear combination of a given set of vectors.
- **V3: Spanning Sets.** Determine if a set of vectors spans a vector space.
- **V4: Subspaces.** Determine if a subset of a vector space is a subset or not.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Before beginning this module, each student should be able to...

- Add Euclidean vectors and multiply Euclidean vectors by scalars.
- Add complex numbers and multiply complex numbers by scalars.
- Add polynomials and multiply polynomials by scalars.
- Perform basic manipulations of augmented matrices and linear systems
(Standard(s) E1,E2,E3).

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

The following resources will help you prepare for this module.

- <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/prec calculus/vectors-prec alc/vector-addition-subtraction/v/adding-and-subtracting-vectors>
- <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/prec calculus/vectors-prec alc/combined-vector-operations/v/combined-vector-operations-example>
- <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/prec calculus/imaginary-and-complex-numbers/v/adding-and-subtracting-complex-numbers/v/adding-complex-numbers>
- <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra/introduction-to-polynomial-expressions/v/adding-and-subtracting-polynomials/v/adding-and-subtracting-polynomials-1>

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)**
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module V Part 1 - Class Day 7

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 7.1

Consider each of the following vector properties. Label each property with \mathbb{R}^1 , \mathbb{R}^2 , and/or \mathbb{R}^3 if that property holds for Euclidean vectors/scalars \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} , \mathbf{w} of that dimension.

1 Addition associativity.

$$\mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{w}.$$

2 Addition commutivity.

$$\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u}.$$

3 Addition identity.

There exists some $\mathbf{0}$ where $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{v}$.

4 Addition inverse.

There exists some $-\mathbf{v}$ where
 $\mathbf{v} + (-\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{0}.$

5 Addition midpoint uniqueness.

There exists a unique \mathbf{m} where the
 distance from \mathbf{u} to \mathbf{m} equals the
 distance from \mathbf{m} to \mathbf{v} .

6 Scalar multiplication associativity.

$$a(b\mathbf{v}) = (ab)\mathbf{v}.$$

7 Scalar multiplication identity.

$$1\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}.$$

8 Scalar multiplication relativity.

There exists some scalar c where either
 $c\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{w}$ or $c\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{v}$.

9 Scalar distribution.

$$a(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) = a\mathbf{u} + a\mathbf{v}.$$

10 Vector distribution.

$$(a + b)\mathbf{v} = a\mathbf{v} + b\mathbf{v}.$$

11 Orthogonality.

There exists a non-zero vector \mathbf{n} such
 that \mathbf{n} is orthogonal to both \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} .

12 Bidimensionality.

$$\mathbf{v} = a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j} \text{ for some value of } a, b.$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 7.2

A **vector space** V is any collection of mathematical objects with associated addition and scalar multiplication operations that satisfy the following properties. Let $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}$ belong to V , and let a, b be scalar numbers.

- **Addition associativity.**
 $\mathbf{u} + (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) + \mathbf{w}.$
- **Addition commutativity.**
 $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u}.$
- **Addition identity.**
There exists some $\mathbf{0}$ where
 $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{v}.$
- **Addition inverse.**
There exists some $-\mathbf{v}$ where
 $\mathbf{v} + (-\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{0}.$
- **Scalar multiplication associativity.**
 $a(b\mathbf{v}) = (ab)\mathbf{v}.$
- **Scalar multiplication identity.**
 $1\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}.$
- **Scalar distribution.**
 $a(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) = a\mathbf{u} + a\mathbf{v}.$
- **Vector distribution.**
 $(a + b)\mathbf{v} = a\mathbf{v} + b\mathbf{v}.$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 7.3

The most important examples of vector spaces are the **Euclidean vector spaces** \mathbb{R}^n , but there are other examples as well.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 7.4

Consider the following set that models motion along the curve $y = e^x$. Let

$V = \{(x, y) : y = e^x\}$. Let vector addition be defined by

$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 y_2)$, and let scalar multiplication be defined by

$c \odot (x, y) = (cx, y^c)$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 7.4

Consider the following set that models motion along the curve $y = e^x$. Let

$V = \{(x, y) : y = e^x\}$. Let vector addition be defined by

$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 y_2)$, and let scalar multiplication be defined by

$c \odot (x, y) = (cx, y^c)$.

Part 1: Which of the vector space properties are satisfied by V paired with these operations?

- **Addition associativity.**

$$\mathbf{u} \oplus (\mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v}) \oplus \mathbf{w}.$$

- **Addition commutativity.**

$$\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{u}.$$

- **Addition identity.**

There exists some $\mathbf{0}$ where

$$\mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Addition inverse.**

There exists some $-\mathbf{v}$ where

$$\mathbf{v} \oplus (-\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{0}.$$

- **Scalar multiplication associativity.**

$$a \odot (b \odot \mathbf{v}) = (ab) \odot \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Scalar multiplication identity.**

$$1 \odot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Scalar distribution.**

$$a \odot (\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v}) = (a \odot \mathbf{u}) \oplus (a \odot \mathbf{v}).$$

- **Vector distribution.**

$$(a + b) \odot \mathbf{v} = (a \odot \mathbf{v}) \oplus (b \odot \mathbf{v}).$$

Activity 7.4

Consider the following set that models motion along the curve $y = e^x$. Let

$V = \{(x, y) : y = e^x\}$. Let vector addition be defined by

$(x_1, y_1) \oplus (x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + x_2, y_1 y_2)$, and let scalar multiplication be defined by

$c \odot (x, y) = (cx, y^c)$.

Part 1: Which of the vector space properties are satisfied by V paired with these operations?

- **Addition associativity.**

$$\mathbf{u} \oplus (\mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v}) \oplus \mathbf{w}.$$

- **Addition commutativity.**

$$\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{u}.$$

- **Addition identity.**

There exists some $\mathbf{0}$ where

$$\mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Addition inverse.**

There exists some $-\mathbf{v}$ where

$$\mathbf{v} \oplus (-\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{0}.$$

- **Scalar multiplication associativity.**

$$a \odot (b \odot \mathbf{v}) = (ab) \odot \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Scalar multiplication identity.**

$$1 \odot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Scalar distribution.**

$$a \odot (\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v}) = (a \odot \mathbf{u}) \oplus (a \odot \mathbf{v}).$$

- **Vector distribution.**

$$(a + b) \odot \mathbf{v} = (a \odot \mathbf{v}) \oplus (b \odot \mathbf{v}).$$

Part 2: Is V a vector space?

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)**
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module V Part 2 - Class Day 8

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Remark 8.1

The following sets are examples of vector spaces, with the usual/natural operations for addition and scalar multiplication.

- \mathbb{R}^n : Euclidean vectors with n components.
- \mathbb{R}^∞ : Sequences of real numbers (v_1, v_2, \dots) .
- $\mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$: Matrices of real numbers with m rows and n columns.
- \mathbb{C} : Complex numbers.
- \mathcal{P}^n : Polynomials of degree n or less.
- \mathcal{P} : Polynomials of any degree.
- $C(\mathbb{R})$: Real-valued continuous functions.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 8.2

Let $V = \{(a, b) : a, b \text{ are real numbers}\}$, where

$(a_1, b_1) \oplus (a_2, b_2) = (a_1 + b_1 + a_2 + b_2, b_1^2 + b_2^2)$ and $c \odot (a, b) = (a^c, b + c)$.

Show that this is not a vector space by finding a counterexample that does not satisfy one of the vector space properties.

- **Addition associativity.**

$$\mathbf{u} \oplus (\mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v}) \oplus \mathbf{w}.$$

- **Addition commutativity.**

$$\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{u}.$$

- **Addition identity.**

There exists some $\mathbf{0}$ where

$$\mathbf{v} \oplus \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Addition inverse.**

There exists some $-\mathbf{v}$ where

$$\mathbf{v} \oplus (-\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{0}.$$

- **Scalar multiplication associativity.**

$$a \odot (b \odot \mathbf{v}) = (ab) \odot \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Scalar multiplication identity.**

$$1 \odot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}.$$

- **Scalar distribution.**

$$a \odot (\mathbf{u} \oplus \mathbf{v}) = (a \odot \mathbf{u}) \oplus (a \odot \mathbf{v}).$$

- **Vector distribution.**

$$(a + b) \odot \mathbf{v} = (a \odot \mathbf{v}) \oplus (b \odot \mathbf{v}).$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 8.3

A **linear combination** of a set of vectors $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_m\}$ is given by $c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \dots + c_m\mathbf{v}_m$ for any choice of scalar multiples c_1, c_2, \dots, c_m .

For example, we say $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$ is a linear combination of the vectors $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

since

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 8.4

The **span** of a set of vectors is the collection of all linear combinations of that set:

$$\text{span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_m\} = \{c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \cdots + c_m\mathbf{v}_m : c_i \text{ is a real number}\}$$

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)**
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 8.5
Consider $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 8.5

Consider $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Part 1: Sketch $c \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ in the xy plane for $c = 1, 3, 0, -2$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 8.5

Consider $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Part 1: Sketch $c \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ in the xy plane for $c = 1, 3, 0, -2$.

Part 2: Sketch a representation of all the vectors given by $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ in the xy plane.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 8.6

Consider $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

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Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 8.6

Consider $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Part 1: Sketch the following linear combinations in the xy plane: $1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix},$

$$0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 8.6

Consider $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Part 1: Sketch the following linear combinations in the xy plane: $1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$,

$$0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 0 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 1 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Part 2: Sketch a representation of all the vectors given by $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ in the xy plane.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 8.7

Sketch a representation of all the vectors given by $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ in the xy plane.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 8.8

The vector $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ exactly when the vector equation $x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ holds for some scalars x_1, x_2 .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 8.8

The vector $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ exactly when the vector

equation $x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ holds for some scalars x_1, x_2 .

Part 1: Reinterpret this vector equation as a system of linear equations.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 8.8

The vector $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ exactly when the vector

equation $x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ holds for some scalars x_1, x_2 .

Part 1: Reinterpret this vector equation as a system of linear equations.

Part 2: Solve this system. (Remember, you should use a calculator to help find RREF.)

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 8.8

The vector $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ exactly when the vector

equation $x_1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ holds for some scalars x_1, x_2 .

Part 1: Reinterpret this vector equation as a system of linear equations.

Part 2: Solve this system. (Remember, you should use a calculator to help find RREF.)

Part 3: Given this solution, does $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ belong to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$?

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)**
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module V Part 3 - Class Day 9

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 9.1

A vector \mathbf{b} belongs to $\text{span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$ if and only if the linear system corresponding to $[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \dots \ \mathbf{v}_n \mid \mathbf{b}]$ is consistent.

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)**
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Remark 9.2

To determine if \mathbf{b} belongs to $\text{span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$, find $\text{RREF}[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \dots \ \mathbf{v}_n \mid \mathbf{b}]$.

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)**
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 9.3

Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ by row-reducing an appropriate matrix.

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)**
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 9.4

Determine if $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -9 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ belongs to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ by row-reducing an appropriate matrix.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 9.5

So far we've only discussed linear combinations of Euclidean vectors. Fortunately, many vector spaces of interest can be reinterpreted as an **isomorphic** Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n ; that is, a Euclidean space that mirrors the behavior of the vector space exactly.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 9.6

We previously checked that $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ does not belong to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Does $f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 1$ belong to $\text{span}\{x^2 - 3, -x^2 - 3x + 2\}$?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 9.7

Does the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ belong to $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 9.8

Does the complex number $2i$ belong to $\text{span}\{-3 + i, 6 - 2i\}$?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 9.9

How many vectors are required to span \mathbb{R}^2 ? Sketch a drawing in the xy plane to support your answer.

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

(e) Infinitely Many

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 9.10

How many vectors are required to span \mathbb{R}^3 ?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4
- (e) Infinitely Many

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module V Part 4 - Class Day 10

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

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Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

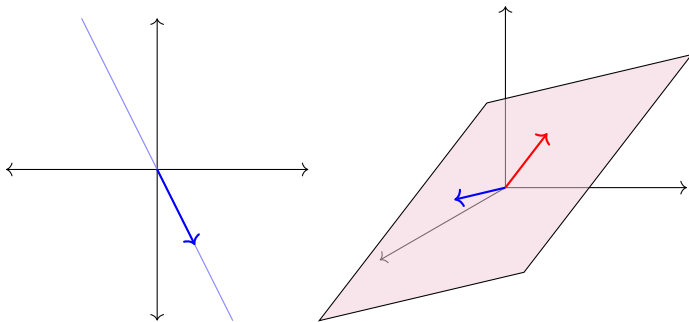
Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 10.1At least n vectors are required to span \mathbb{R}^n .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 10.2

Choose a vector $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$ in \mathbb{R}^3 that is not in $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ by ensuring

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & -2 & a \\ -1 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 1 & c \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]. \quad (\text{Why does this work?})$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Fact 10.3

The set $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_m\}$ fails to span all of \mathbb{R}^n exactly when $\text{RREF}[\mathbf{v}_1 \dots \mathbf{v}_m]$ has a row of zeros:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & \big| & a \\ -1 & 0 & \big| & b \\ 0 & 1 & \big| & c \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \big| & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \big| & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \big| & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 10.4

Consider the set of vectors $S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 13 \\ 7 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$. Does

$\mathbb{R}^4 = \text{span } S$?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 10.5

Consider the set of third-degree polynomials

$$S = \{2x^3 + 3x^2 - 1, 2x^3 + 3, 3x^3 + 13x^2 + 7x + 16, -x^3 + 10x^2 + 7x + 14, 4x^3 + 3x^2\}$$

Does $\mathcal{P}^3 = \text{span } S$?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 10.6

A subset of a vector space is called a **subspace** if it is itself a vector space.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 10.7

If S is a subset of a vector space V , then $\text{span } S$ is a subspace of V .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Remark 10.8

To prove that a subset is a subspace, you need only verify that $c\mathbf{v} + d\mathbf{w}$ belongs to the subset for any choice of vectors \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} from the subset and any real scalars c, d .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 10.9

Prove that $P = \{ax^2 + b : a, b \text{ are both real numbers}\}$ is a subspace of the vector space of all degree-two polynomials by showing that $c(a_1x^2 + b_1) + d(a_2x^2 + b_2)$ belongs to P .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

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Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

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Part 2 (Day 26)

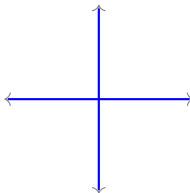
Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 10.10

Consider the subset of \mathbb{R}^2 where at least one coordinate of each vector is 0.



Find a linear combination $c\mathbf{v} + d\mathbf{w}$ that does not belong to this subset.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

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Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 10.11

Suppose a subset S of V is isomorphic to another vector space W . Then S is a subspace of V .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 10.12

Show that the set of 2×2 matrices

$$S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ -b & -a \end{bmatrix} : a, b \text{ are real numbers} \right\}$$

is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ by identifying a Euclidean space isomorphic to S .

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Module S: Structure of vector spaces

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

At the end of this module, students will be able to...

- **S1. Linear independence** Determine if a set of Euclidean vectors is linearly dependent or independent.
- **S2. Basis verification** Determine if a set of vectors is a basis of a vector space
- **S3. Basis construction** Construct a basis for the subspace spanned by a given set of vectors.
- **S4. Dimension** I can compute the dimension of a vector space.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Before beginning this module, each student should be able to...

- Add Euclidean vectors and multiply Euclidean vectors by scalars.
- Perform basic manipulations of augmented matrices and linear systems **(Standard(s) E1,E2,E3)**.
- Apply linear combinations and spanning sets **(Standard(s) V2,V3)**.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

The following resources will help you prepare for this module.

- <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/prec calculus/vectors-prec calc/vector-addition-subtraction/v/adding-and-subtracting-vectors>
- <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/prec calculus/vectors-prec calc/combined-vector-operations/v/combined-vector-operations-example>

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module S Part 1 - Class Day 12

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 12.1

In the previous module, we considered

$$S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 13 \\ 7 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

and showed that $\text{span } S \neq \mathbb{R}^4$. Find two vectors from this set that are linear combinations of the other three vectors.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 12.2

We say that a set of vectors is **linearly dependent** if one vector in the set belongs to the span of the others. Otherwise, we say the set is **linearly independent**.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 12.3

Suppose $3\mathbf{v}_1 - 5\mathbf{v}_2 = \mathbf{v}_3$, so the set $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3\}$ is linearly dependent. Is the vector equation $x_1\mathbf{v}_1 + x_2\mathbf{v}_2 + x_3\mathbf{v}_3 = \mathbf{0}$ consistent with one solution, consistent with infinitely many solutions, or inconsistent?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 12.4

The set $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$ is linearly dependent if and only if $x_1\mathbf{v}_1 + \dots + x_n\mathbf{v}_n = \mathbf{0}$ is consistent with infinitely many solutions.

Activity 12.5

Find

$$\text{RREF} \left[\begin{array}{ccccc|c} 2 & 2 & 3 & -1 & 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 13 & 10 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 7 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 16 & 14 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

and mark the part of the matrix that demonstrates that

$$S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 13 \\ 7 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

is linearly dependent.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

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Part 1 (Day 17)

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Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 12.6

A set of Euclidean vectors $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$ is linearly dependent if and only if $\text{RREF} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 & \dots & \mathbf{v}_n \end{bmatrix}$ has a column without a pivot position.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 12.7

Is the set of Euclidean vectors $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ linearly dependent or linearly independent?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 12.8

Is the set of polynomials $\{x^3 + 1, x^2 + 2, 4 - 7x, 2x^3 + x\}$ linearly dependent or linearly independent?

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)**
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module S Part 2 - Class Day 13

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 13.1

Last time we saw that $\{x^3 + 1, x^2 + 2, 4 - 7x, 2x^3 + x\}$ is linearly independent. Show that it spans \mathcal{P}^3 .

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)**
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 13.2

A **basis** is a linearly independent set that spans a vector space.

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)**
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 13.3

A basis may be thought of as a collection of building blocks for a vector space, since every vector in the space can be expressed as a unique linear combination of basis vectors.

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)**
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 13.4

Which of the following sets are bases for \mathbb{R}^4 ?

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$
$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 13 \\ 7 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \quad \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$
$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 13.5

If $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3, \mathbf{v}_4\}$ is a basis for \mathbb{R}^4 , that means $\text{RREF}[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \mathbf{v}_2 \ \mathbf{v}_3 \ \mathbf{v}_4]$ doesn't have a column without a pivot position, and doesn't have a row of zeros. What is $\text{RREF}[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \mathbf{v}_2 \ \mathbf{v}_3 \ \mathbf{v}_4]$?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 13.6

The set $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_m\}$ is a basis for \mathbb{R}^n if and only if $m = n$ and

$$\text{RREF}[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \dots \ \mathbf{v}_n] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

That is, a basis for \mathbb{R}^n must have exactly n vectors and its square matrix must row-reduce to the **identity matrix** containing all zeros except for a downward diagonal of ones.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
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Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 13.7

Consider the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

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Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 13.7

Consider the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$

Part 1: Use RREF $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ to identify which vector may be removed to make the set linearly independent.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 13.7

Consider the set $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$

Part 1: Use RREF $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & -3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ to identify which vector may be removed to make the set linearly independent.

Part 2: Find a basis for $\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)**

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module S Part 3 - Class Day 14

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 14.1

To compute a basis for the subspace $\text{span}\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_m\}$, simply remove the vectors corresponding to the non-pivot columns of $\text{RREF}[\mathbf{v}_1 \ \dots \ \mathbf{v}_m]$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 14.2

Find all subsets of $S = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 2 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$ that are a basis for $\text{span } S$ by changing the order of the vectors in S .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 14.3

Assume $\mathbf{w}_1 \neq \mathbf{w}_2$ are distinct vectors in V , which has a basis containing a single vector: $\{\mathbf{v}\}$. Could $\{\mathbf{w}_1, \mathbf{w}_2\}$ be a basis?

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)**

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 14.4
All bases for a vector space are the same size.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 14.5

The **dimension** of a vector space is given by the cardinality/size of any basis for the vector space.

Activity 14.6Find the dimension of each subspace of \mathbb{R}^4 .

$$\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 13 \\ 7 \\ 16 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ 14 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 14.7

What is the dimension of the vector space of 7th-degree (or less) polynomials \mathcal{P}^7 ?

a) 6

b) 7

c) 8

d) infinite

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 14.8

What is the dimension of the vector space of all polynomials \mathcal{P} ?

a) 6

b) 7

c) 8

d) infinite

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 14.9

Several interesting vector spaces are infinite-dimensional:

- The space of polynomials \mathcal{P} (consider the set $\{1, x, x^2, x^3, \dots\}$).
- The space of continuous functions $C(\mathbb{R})$ (which contains all polynomials, in addition to other functions like $e^x = 1 + x + x^2/2 + x^3/3 + \dots$).
- The space of real number sequences \mathbb{R}^∞ (consider the set $\{(1, 0, 0, \dots), (0, 1, 0, \dots), (0, 0, 1, \dots), \dots\}$).

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 14.10

Every vector space with finite dimension, that is, every vector space with a basis of the form $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$ is isomorphic to a Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n :

$$c_1\mathbf{v}_1 + c_2\mathbf{v}_2 + \cdots + c_n\mathbf{v}_n \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Module A: Algebraic properties of linear maps

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

At the end of this module, students will be able to...

- **A1. Linear maps as matrices** I can write the standard matrix corresponding to a linear transformation between Euclidean spaces.
- **A2. Linear map verification** I can determine if a map between vector spaces is linear or not.
- **A3. Injectivity and Surjectivity** I can determine if a given linear map is injective and/or surjective
- **A4. Kernel and Image** I can compute the kernel and image of a linear map, including finding bases.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Before beginning this module, each student should be able to...

- Solve a system of linear equations (including finding a basis of the solution space if it is homogeneous) by interpreting as an augmented matrix and row reducing (**Standard(s) E1, E2, E3, E4**).
- State the definition of a spanning set, and determine if a set of vectors spans a vector space or subspace (**Standard(s) V3**).
- State the definition of linear independence, and determine if a set of vectors is linearly dependent or independent (**Standard(s) S1**).
- State the definition of a basis, and determine if a set of vectors is a basis (**Standard(s) S2**).

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

The following resources will help you prepare for this module.

- Review the supporting Standards listed above.

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module A Part 1 - Class Day 17

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 17.1

A **linear transformation** is a map between vector spaces that preserves the vector space operations. More precisely, if V and W are vector spaces, a map $T : V \rightarrow W$ is called a linear transformation if

- ① $T(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}) = T(\mathbf{v}) + T(\mathbf{w})$ for any $\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \in V$
- ② $T(c\mathbf{v}) = cT(\mathbf{v})$ for any $c \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mathbf{v} \in V$.

In other words, a map is linear if one can do vector space operations before applying the map or after, and obtain the same answer.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

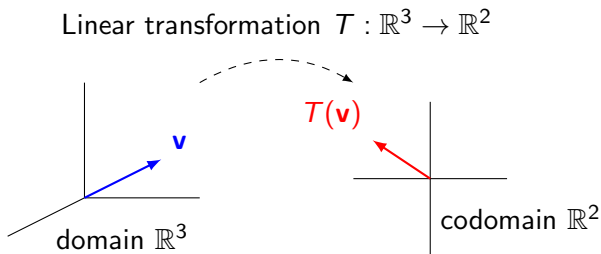
Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 17.2

Given a linear transformation $T : V \rightarrow W$, V is called the **domain** of T and W is called the **co-domain** of T .



Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Example 17.3

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x - z \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

Example 17.3

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x - z \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

To show that T is linear, we must verify...

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) = T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \\ z_1 + z_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} (x_1 + x_2) - (z_1 + z_2) \\ (y_1 + y_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{bmatrix} \right) + T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - z_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x_2 - z_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (x_1 + x_2) - (z_1 + z_2) \\ (y_1 + y_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Example 17.3

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x - z \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

To show that T is linear, we must verify...

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) = T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_2 \\ y_1 + y_2 \\ z_1 + z_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} (x_1 + x_2) - (z_1 + z_2) \\ (y_1 + y_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \end{bmatrix} \right) + T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 - z_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x_2 - z_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (x_1 + x_2) - (z_1 + z_2) \\ (y_1 + y_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

And also...

$$T \left(c \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = T \left(\begin{bmatrix} cx \\ cy \\ cz \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} cx - cz \\ cy \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad cT \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = c \begin{bmatrix} x - z \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} cx - cz \\ cy \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore T is a linear transformation.

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)**
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 17.4

Determine if each of the following maps are linear transformations

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 17.4

Determine if each of the following maps are linear transformations

Part 1: $T_1 : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $T_1 \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 17.4

Determine if each of the following maps are linear transformations

Part 1: $T_1 : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $T_1 \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

Part 2: $T_2 : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ given by $T_2 \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} -x \\ -y \\ -z \end{bmatrix}$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 17.4

Determine if each of the following maps are linear transformations

Part 1: $T_1 : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $T_1 \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

Part 2: $T_2 : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ given by $T_2 \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} -x \\ -y \\ -z \end{bmatrix}$

Part 3: $T_3 : \mathcal{P}^d \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^{d-1}$ given by $T_3(f(x)) = f'(x)$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 17.4

Determine if each of the following maps are linear transformations

Part 1: $T_1 : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $T_1 \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

Part 2: $T_2 : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ given by $T_2 \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} -x \\ -y \\ -z \end{bmatrix}$

Part 3: $T_3 : \mathcal{P}^d \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^{d-1}$ given by $T_3(f(x)) = f'(x)$.

Part 4: $T_4 : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ given by $T_4(f(x)) = f(x) + x^2$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 17.5

Suppose $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is a linear transformation, and you know $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

and $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Compute $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right)$.

(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

(b) $\begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$

(d) $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

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Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 17.6

Suppose $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is a linear transformation, and you know $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

and $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Compute $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$.

(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$

(b) $\begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$

(d) $\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 17.7

Suppose $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is a linear transformation, and you know $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

and $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Compute $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$.

(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

(b) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

(d) $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 17.8

Suppose $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is a linear transformation, and you know $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

and $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Compute $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \right)$.

(a) $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

(b) $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

(d) $\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -8 \end{bmatrix}$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 17.9

Suppose $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ is a linear transformation. How many facts of the form $T(\mathbf{v}_i) = \mathbf{w}_i$ do you need to know in order to be able to compute $T(\mathbf{v})$ for *any* $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^4$?

(a) 2

(b) 3

(c) 4

(d) 5

(e) You need infinitely many

(In this situation, we say that the vectors $\{\mathbf{v}_1, \dots, \mathbf{v}_n\}$ **determine** T .)

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 17.10

Consider any basis $\{\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n\}$ for V . Since every vector can be written *uniquely* as a linear combination of basis vectors, every linear transformation $T : V \rightarrow W$ is determined by those basis vectors.

$$T(\mathbf{v}) = T(x_1\mathbf{b}_1 + \cdots + x_n\mathbf{b}_n) = x_1T(\mathbf{b}_1) + \cdots + x_nT(\mathbf{b}_n)$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 17.11

The **standard basis** of \mathbb{R}^n is the (ordered) basis $\{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2, \dots, \mathbf{e}_n\}$ where

$$\mathbf{e}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{e}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots \quad \mathbf{e}_n = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Since linear transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ is determined by the values of each $T(\mathbf{e}_i)$, it's convenient to store this information in the $m \times n$ **standard matrix** $[T(\mathbf{e}_1) \ \dots \ T(\mathbf{e}_n)]$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Example 17.12

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation determined by the following values for T applied to the standard basis of \mathbb{R}^3 .

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Then the standard matrix corresponding to T is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

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Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

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Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 17.13

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation given by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x + 3z \\ 2x - y - 4z \end{bmatrix}$$

Write the matrix corresponding to this linear transformation with respect to the standard basis.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 17.14

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation given by the standard matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 4 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Compute $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right)$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 17.15

Let $D : \mathcal{P}^3 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^2$ be the derivative map $D(f(x)) = f'(x)$. (Earlier we showed this is a linear transformation.)

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 17.15

Let $D : \mathcal{P}^3 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^2$ be the derivative map $D(f(x)) = f'(x)$. (Earlier we showed this is a linear transformation.)

Part 1: Write down an equivalent linear transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ by converting $\{1, x, x^2, x^3\}$ and $\{D(1), D(x), D(x^2), D(x^3)\}$ into appropriate vectors in \mathbb{R}^4 and \mathbb{R}^3 .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 17.15

Let $D : \mathcal{P}^3 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^2$ be the derivative map $D(f(x)) = f'(x)$. (Earlier we showed this is a linear transformation.)

Part 1: Write down an equivalent linear transformation $T : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ by converting $\{1, x, x^2, x^3\}$ and $\{D(1), D(x), D(x^2), D(x^3)\}$ into appropriate vectors in \mathbb{R}^4 and \mathbb{R}^3 .

Part 2: Write the standard matrix corresponding to T .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module A Part 2 - Class Day 18

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 18.1

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear transformation. T is called **injective** or **one-to-one** if T does not map two distinct values to the same place. More precisely, T is injective if $T(\mathbf{v}) \neq T(\mathbf{w})$ whenever $\mathbf{v} \neq \mathbf{w}$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 18.2

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The standard matrix of T is thus $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Is T injective?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 18.3

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}.$$

The standard matrix of T is thus $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Is T injective?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 18.4

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear transformation. T is called **surjective** or **onto** if every element of W is mapped to by an element of V . More precisely, for every $\mathbf{w} \in W$, there is some $\mathbf{v} \in V$ with $T(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{w}$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 18.5

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The standard matrix of T is thus $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Is T surjective?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 18.6

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}.$$

The standard matrix of T is thus $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Is T surjective?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 18.7

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear transformation. The **kernel** of T is an important subspace of V defined by

$$\ker T = \{\mathbf{v} \in V \mid T(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{0}\}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 18.8

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by the standard matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Find the kernel of T .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 18.9

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by the standard matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Find the kernel of T .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 18.10

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation given by the standard matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 18.10

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation given by the standard matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Part 1: Write a system of equations whose solution set is the kernel.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 18.10

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation given by the standard matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Part 1: Write a system of equations whose solution set is the kernel.

Part 2: Use $\text{RREF}(A)$ to solve the system of equations and find the kernel of T .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 18.10

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation given by the standard matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Part 1: Write a system of equations whose solution set is the kernel.

Part 2: Use $\text{RREF}(A)$ to solve the system of equations and find the kernel of T .

Part 3: Find a basis for the kernel of T .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

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Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 18.11

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear transformation. The **image** of T is an important subspace of W defined by

$$\text{Im } T = \{ \mathbf{w} \in W \mid \text{there is some } v \in V \text{ with } T(v) = \mathbf{w} \}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

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Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 18.12

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by the standard matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Find the image of T .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 18.13

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by the standard matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Find the image of T .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 18.14

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation given by the standard matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

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Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 18.14

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation given by the standard matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Part 1: Find a convenient set of vectors $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $\text{span } S = \text{Im } T$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

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Part 2 (Day 22)

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Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 18.14

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the linear transformation given by the standard matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Part 1: Find a convenient set of vectors $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $\text{span } S = \text{Im } T$.

Part 2: Find a convenient basis for the image of T .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

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Module A

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Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 18.15

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear transformation with corresponding matrix A .

- If A is a matrix corresponding to T , the kernel is the solution set of the homogeneous system with coefficients given by A .
- If A is a matrix corresponding to T , the image is the span of the columns of A .

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)**

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module A Part 3 - Class Day 19

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 19.1

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$. We have previously defined the following terms.

- T is called **injective** or **one-to-one** if T does not map two distinct values to the same place.
- T is called **surjective** or **onto** if every element of W is mapped to by some element of V .
- The **kernel** of T is the set of all things that are mapped to **0**. It is a subspace of V .
- The **image** of T is the set of all things in W that are mapped to by something in V . It is a subspace of W .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 19.2

Let $T : V \rightarrow W$ be a linear transformation where $\ker T = \{\mathbf{0}\}$. Can you answer either of the following questions about T ?

(a) Is T injective?

(b) Is T surjective?

(Hint: If $T(\mathbf{v}) = T(\mathbf{w})$, then what is $T(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{w})$?)

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 19.3

A linear transformation T is injective **if and only if** $\ker T = \{\mathbf{0}\}$. Put another way, an injective linear transformation may be recognized by its **trivial** kernel.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 19.4

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be a linear transformation where $\text{Im } T = \text{span} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}$.

Can you answer either of the following questions about T ?

(a) Is T injective?

(b) Is T surjective?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

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Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

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Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 19.5

A linear transformation $T : V \rightarrow W$ is surjective **if and only if** $\text{Im } T = W$. Put another way, a surjective linear transformation may be recognized by its same codomain and image.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

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Module A

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Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 19.6

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be a linear map with standard matrix A . Sort the following claims into two groups of equivalent statements.

- (a) T is injective
- (b) T is surjective
- (c) The kernel of T is trivial.
- (d) The columns of A span \mathbb{R}^m
- (e) The columns of A are linearly independent
- (f) Every column of $\text{RREF}(A)$ has a pivot.
- (g) Every row of $\text{RREF}(A)$ has a pivot.
- (h) The image of T equals its codomain.
- (i) The system of linear equations given by the augmented matrix $[A \mid \mathbf{b}]$ has a solution for all $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$
- (j) The system of linear equations given by the augmented matrix $[A \mid \mathbf{0}]$ has exactly one solution.

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)**

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 19.7
If $T : V \rightarrow W$ is both injective and surjective, it is called **bijjective**.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 19.8

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be a bijective linear map with standard matrix A . Label each of the following as true or false.

- (a) The columns of A form a basis for \mathbb{R}^m
- (b) $\text{RREF}(A)$ is the identity matrix.
- (c) The system of linear equations given by the augmented matrix $[A \mid \mathbf{b}]$ has exactly one solution for all $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 19.9Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by

$$T\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x + 3y \\ x - y \\ x + 3y \end{bmatrix}.$$

Which of the following must be true?

- (a) T is neither injective nor surjective
- (b) T is injective but not surjective
- (c) T is surjective but not injective
- (d) T is bijective.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

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Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

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Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 19.10Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x + y - z \\ 4x + y + z \end{bmatrix}.$$

Which of the following must be true?

- (a) T is neither injective nor surjective
- (b) T is injective but not surjective
- (c) T is surjective but not injective
- (d) T is bijective.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

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Part 3 (Day 14)

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Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 19.11

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x + y - z \\ 4x + y + z \\ 6x + 2y + z \end{bmatrix}.$$

Which of the following must be true?

- (a) T is neither injective nor surjective
- (b) T is injective but not surjective
- (c) T is surjective but not injective
- (d) T is bijective.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

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Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

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Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 19.12Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by

$$T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x + y - z \\ 4x + y + z \\ 6x + 2y \end{bmatrix}.$$

Which of the following must be true?

- (a) T is neither injective nor surjective
- (b) T is injective but not surjective
- (c) T is surjective but not injective
- (d) T is bijective.

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Part 1 (Day 12)
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- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

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Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

At the end of this module, students will be able to...

- **M1. Matrix multiplication** Multiply matrices.
- **M2. Invertible matrices** Determine if a square matrix is invertible or not.
- **M3. Matrix inverses** Compute the inverse matrix of an invertible matrix.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Before beginning this module, each student should be able to...

- Compose functions of real numbers
- Solve systems of linear equations (**Standard(s) E3**)
- Find the matrix corresponding to a linear transformation (**Standard(s) A1**)
- Determine if a linear transformation is injective and/or surjective (**Standard(s) A3**)
- Interpret the ideas of injectivity and surjectivity in multiple ways

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

The following resources will help you prepare for this module.

- <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra2/manipulating-functions/function-composition/v/function-composition>

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

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- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module M Part 1 - Class Day 21

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

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Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 21.1

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by the standard matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and

$S : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ be given by the standard matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

What is the domain of the composition map $S \circ T$?

(a) \mathbb{R}

(b) \mathbb{R}^2

(c) \mathbb{R}^3

(d) \mathbb{R}^4

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

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Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

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Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 21.2

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by the standard matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and

$S : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ be given by the standard matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

What is the codomain of the composition map $S \circ T$?

(a) \mathbb{R}

(b) \mathbb{R}^2

(c) \mathbb{R}^3

(d) \mathbb{R}^4

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 21.3

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by the standard matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and

$S : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ be given by the standard matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

The standard matrix of $S \circ T$ will lie in which matrix space?

(a) 4×3 matrices

(b) 4×2 matrices

(c) 3×2 matrices

(d) 2×3 matrices

(e) 2×4 matrices

(f) 3×4 matrices

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

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Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 21.4

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by the standard matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and

$S : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ be given by the standard matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

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Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 21.4

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by the standard matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and

$S : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ be given by the standard matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Part 1: Compute $(S \circ T)(\mathbf{e}_1)$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

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Part 3 (Day 19)

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Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 21.4

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by the standard matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and

$S : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ be given by the standard matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Part 1: Compute $(S \circ T)(\mathbf{e}_1)$

Part 2: Compute $(S \circ T)(\mathbf{e}_2)$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

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Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 21.4

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by the standard matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and

$S : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ be given by the standard matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Part 1: Compute $(S \circ T)(\mathbf{e}_1)$

Part 2: Compute $(S \circ T)(\mathbf{e}_2)$

Part 3: Compute $(S \circ T)(\mathbf{e}_3)$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 21.4

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given by the standard matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 5 & -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and

$S : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ be given by the standard matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Part 1: Compute $(S \circ T)(\mathbf{e}_1)$

Part 2: Compute $(S \circ T)(\mathbf{e}_2)$

Part 3: Compute $(S \circ T)(\mathbf{e}_3)$.

Part 4: Find the standard matrix of $S \circ T$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 21.5

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by the matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $S : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given

by the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

What is the domain of the composition map $S \circ T$?

- (a) \mathbb{R}
- (b) \mathbb{R}^2
- (c) \mathbb{R}^3
- (d) \mathbb{R}^4

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 21.6

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by the matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $S : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given

by the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

What is the codomain of the composition map $S \circ T$?

- (a) \mathbb{R}
- (b) \mathbb{R}^2
- (c) \mathbb{R}^3
- (d) \mathbb{R}^4

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 21.7

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by the matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $S : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given

by the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

The standard matrix of $S \circ T$ will lie in which matrix space?

- (a) 2×2 matrices
- (b) 2×3 matrices
- (c) 3×2 matrices
- (d) 3×3 matrices

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 21.8

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by the matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $S : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be given

by the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Find the standard matrix of $S \circ T$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 21.9

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ be given by the matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $S : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1$ be given by

the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$.

Find the standard matrix of $S \circ T$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 21.10

We define the product of a $m \times n$ matrix A and a $n \times k$ matrix B to be the $m \times k$ standard matrix (denoted AB) of the composition map of the two corresponding linear functions.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 21.11

If AB is defined, BA need not be defined, and if it is defined, it is in general different from AB .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 21.12

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \\ e & f \end{bmatrix}$. Compute AB .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 21.13

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$. Compute AX

Observation 21.14

Consider the system of equations

$$3x + y - z = 5$$

$$2x + 4z = -7$$

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

We can interpret this as a **matrix equation** $AX = B$ where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -7 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

For this reason, we will swap out the use of Euclidean vectors $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $n \times 1$ matrices X whenever it is convenient.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module M Part 2 - Class Day 22

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 22.1

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$. Find a 3×3 matrix I such that $IA = A$, that is,

$$\begin{bmatrix} ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 22.2

The identity matrix I_n (or just I when n is obvious from context) is the $n \times n$ matrix

$$I_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

It has a 1 on each diagonal element and a 0 in every other position.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 22.3

For any square matrix A , $IA = AI = A$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)**
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 22.4

Each row operation can be interpreted as a type of matrix multiplication.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 22.4

Each row operation can be interpreted as a type of matrix multiplication.

Part 1: Tweak the identity matrix slightly to create a matrix that doubles the third row of A :

$$\begin{bmatrix} ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 22.4

Each row operation can be interpreted as a type of matrix multiplication.

Part 1: Tweak the identity matrix slightly to create a matrix that doubles the third row of A :

$$\begin{bmatrix} ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Part 2: Create a matrix that swaps the second and third rows of A :

$$\begin{bmatrix} ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 22.4

Each row operation can be interpreted as a type of matrix multiplication.

Part 1: Tweak the identity matrix slightly to create a matrix that doubles the third row of A :

$$\begin{bmatrix} ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Part 2: Create a matrix that swaps the second and third rows of A :

$$\begin{bmatrix} ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Part 3: Create a matrix that adds 5 times the third row of A to the first row:

$$\begin{bmatrix} ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \\ ? & ? & ? \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2+5 & 7+5 & -1-5 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 22.5

If R is the result of applying a row operation to I , then RA is the result of applying the same row operation to A .

This means that for any matrix A , we can find a series of matrices R_1, \dots, R_k corresponding to the row operations such that

$$R_1 R_2 \cdots R_k A = \text{RREF}(A).$$

That is, row reduction can be thought of as the result of matrix multiplication.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 22.6

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be a linear map with standard matrix A . Sort the following items into groups of statements about T .

- (a) T is injective (i.e. one-to-one)
- (b) T is surjective (i.e. onto)
- (c) T is bijective (i.e. both injective and surjective)
- (d) $AX = B$ has a solution for all $m \times 1$ matrices B
- (e) $AX = B$ has a unique solution for all $m \times 1$ matrices B
- (f) $AX = 0$ has a unique solution.
- (g) The columns of A span \mathbb{R}^m
- (h) The columns of A are linearly independent
- (i) The columns of A are a basis of \mathbb{R}^m
- (j) Every column of $\text{RREF}(A)$ has a pivot
- (k) Every row of $\text{RREF}(A)$ has a pivot
- (l) $m = n$ and $\text{RREF}(A) = I$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 22.7

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be a linear map with matrix A . If T is injective, which of the following cannot be true?

- (a) A has strictly more columns than rows
- (b) A has the same number of rows as columns (i.e. A is square)
- (c) A has strictly more rows than columns

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 22.8

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be a linear map with matrix A . If T is surjective, which of the following cannot be true?

- (a) A has strictly more columns than rows
- (b) A has the same number of rows as columns (i.e. A is square)
- (c) A has strictly more rows than columns

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 22.9

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ be a linear map with matrix A . If T is bijective, which of the following cannot be true?

- (a) A has strictly more columns than rows
- (b) A has the same number of rows as columns (i.e. A is square)
- (c) A has strictly more rows than columns

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module M Part 3 - Class Day 23

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 23.1

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a linear map with standard matrix A .

- If T is a bijection and B is any \mathbb{R}^n vector, then $T(X) = AX = B$ has a unique solution X .
- So we may define an **inverse map** $T^{-1} : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ by setting $T^{-1}(B) = X$ to be this unique solution.
- Let A^{-1} be the standard matrix for T^{-1} . We call A^{-1} the **inverse matrix** of A , so we also say that A is **invertible**.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 23.2

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the bijective linear map defined by $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - 3y \\ -3x + 5y \end{bmatrix}$.

It can be shown that T is bijective and has the inverse map

$$T^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 5x + 3y \\ 3x + 2y \end{bmatrix}.$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

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Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 23.2

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the bijective linear map defined by $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - 3y \\ -3x + 5y \end{bmatrix}$.

It can be shown that T is bijective and has the inverse map

$$T^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 5x + 3y \\ 3x + 2y \end{bmatrix}.$$

Part 1: Compute $(T^{-1} \circ T) \left(\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

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Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

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Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 23.2

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be the bijective linear map defined by $T \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 2x - 3y \\ -3x + 5y \end{bmatrix}$.

It can be shown that T is bijective and has the inverse map

$$T^{-1} \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \right) = \begin{bmatrix} 5x + 3y \\ 3x + 2y \end{bmatrix}.$$

Part 1: Compute $(T^{-1} \circ T) \left(\begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$.

Part 2: If A is the standard matrix for T and A^{-1} is the standard matrix for T^{-1} , what must $A^{-1}A$ be?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 23.3

$T^{-1} \circ T = T \circ T^{-1}$ is the identity map for any bijective linear transformation T .
Therefore $A^{-1}A = AA^{-1} = I$ is the identity matrix for any invertible matrix A .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 23.4

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 23.4

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

Part 1: Solve $T(X) = \mathbf{e}_1$ to find $T^{-1}(\mathbf{e}_1)$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 23.4

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

Part 1: Solve $T(X) = \mathbf{e}_1$ to find $T^{-1}(\mathbf{e}_1)$.

Part 2: Solve $T(X) = \mathbf{e}_2$ to find $T^{-1}(\mathbf{e}_2)$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 23.4

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

Part 1: Solve $T(X) = \mathbf{e}_1$ to find $T^{-1}(\mathbf{e}_1)$.

Part 2: Solve $T(X) = \mathbf{e}_2$ to find $T^{-1}(\mathbf{e}_2)$.

Part 3: Solve $T(X) = \mathbf{e}_3$ to find $T^{-1}(\mathbf{e}_3)$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 23.4

Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be given by the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -6 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

Part 1: Solve $T(X) = \mathbf{e}_1$ to find $T^{-1}(\mathbf{e}_1)$.

Part 2: Solve $T(X) = \mathbf{e}_2$ to find $T^{-1}(\mathbf{e}_2)$.

Part 3: Solve $T(X) = \mathbf{e}_3$ to find $T^{-1}(\mathbf{e}_3)$.

Part 4: Compute A^{-1} , the standard matrix for T^{-1} .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 23.5

We could have solved these three systems simultaneously by row reducing the matrix $[A | I]$ at once.

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 2 & -1 & -6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \sim \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -5 & 14 & -18 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -3 & 4 \end{array} \right]$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 23.6

Find the inverse A^{-1} of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ by row-reducing $[A \mid I]$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 23.7

Is the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ -1 & -4 & 2 \\ 0 & -5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ invertible? Give a reason for your answer.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 23.8

A matrix $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ is invertible if and only if $\text{RREF}(A) = I_n$.

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

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Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Module G: Geometry of Linear Maps

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

At the end of this module, students will be able to...

- **G1. Determinants** Compute the determinant of a square matrix.
- **G2. Eigenvalues** Find the eigenvalues of a square matrix, along with their algebraic multiplicities.
- **G3. Eigenvectors** Find the eigenspace of a square matrix associated to a given eigenvalue.
- **G4. Geometric multiplicity** Compute the geometric multiplicity of an eigenvalue of a square matrix.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Before beginning this module, each student should be able to...

- Calculate the area of a parallelogram.
- Find the matrix corresponding to a linear transformation of Euclidean spaces **(Standard(s) A1)**.
- Recall and use the definition of a linear transformation **(Standard(s) A2)**.
- Find all roots of quadratic polynomials (including complex ones), and be able to use the rational root theorem to find all rational roots of a higher degree polynomial.
- Interpret the statement “ A is an invertible matrix” in many equivalent ways in different contexts.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

The following resources will help you prepare for this module.

- Finding the area of a parallelogram: <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/basic-geo/basic-geo-area-and-perimeter/parallelogram-area/a/area-of-parallelogram>
- Factoring quadratics: <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra2/polynomial-functions/factoring-polynomials-quadratic-forms-alg2/v/factoring-polynomials-1>
- Finding complex roots of quadratics: <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra2/polynomial-functions/quadratic-equations-with-complex-numbers/v/complex-roots-from-the-quadratic-formula>
- Finding all roots of polynomials: <https://www.khanacademy.org/math/algebra2/polynomial-functions/finding-zeros-of-polynomials/v/finding-roots-or-zeros-of-polynomial-1>
- The Rational Root Theorem: https://artofproblemsolving.com/wiki/index.php?title=Rational_Root_Theorem

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module G Part 1 - Class Day 25

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

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Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

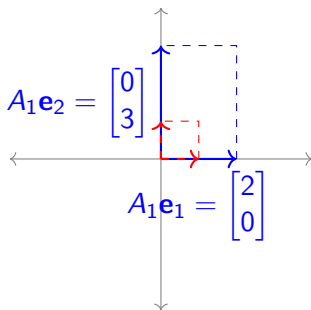
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Part 2 (Day 22)
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Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 25.1

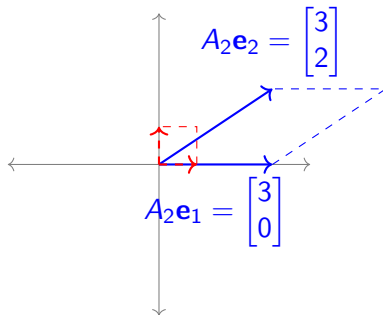
The image below illustrates how the linear transformation $T_1 : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ given by the standard matrix $A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ transforms the unit square.



- What is the area of the transformed unit square?
- Find two vectors that were stretched/compressed by the transformation (not sheared), and compute how much those vectors were stretched/compressed.

Activity 25.2

The image below illustrates how the linear transformation $T_2 : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ given by the standard matrix $A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ transforms the unit square.



- What is the area of the transformed unit square?
- Find at least one vector that was stretched/compressed by the transformation (not sheared), and compute how much those vectors were stretched/compressed.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

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Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

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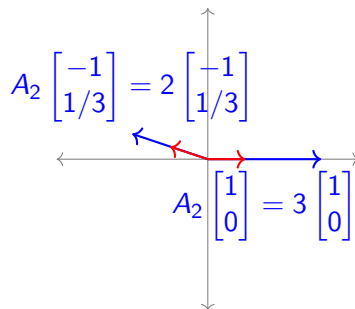
Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 25.3

It's possible to find two non-parallel vectors that are stretched by the transformation given by A_2 :



The process for finding such vectors will be covered later in this module.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 25.4

Consider the linear transformation given by the standard matrix $A_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

- Sketch the transformation of the unit square (the parallelogram given by the columns of the standard matrix).
- Compute the area of the transformed unit square.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 25.5

Consider the linear transformation given by the standard matrix $A_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

- (a) Sketch the transformation of the unit square.
- (b) Compute the area of the transformed unit square.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 25.6

Consider the linear transformation given by the standard matrix $A_5 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

- (a) Sketch the transformation of the unit square.
- (b) Compute the area of the transformed unit square.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Remark 25.7

The area of the transformed unit square measures the factor by which all areas are transformed by a linear transformation.

We will define the **determinant** of a square matrix A , or $\det(A)$ for short, to be this factor. But what properties must this function satisfy?

Activity 25.8

University of
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Alabama

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

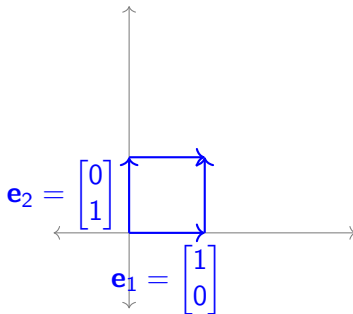
Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

The transformation of the unit square by the standard matrix $[\mathbf{e}_1 \ \mathbf{e}_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$ is illustrated below. What is $\det([\mathbf{e}_1 \ \mathbf{e}_2]) = \det(I)$, that is, by what factor has the area of the unit square been scaled?



- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) Cannot be determined

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

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Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

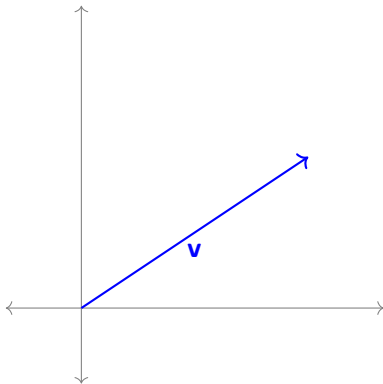
Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 25.9

The transformation of the unit square by the standard matrix $[\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{v}]$ is illustrated below: both $T(\mathbf{e}_1) = T(\mathbf{e}_2) = \mathbf{v}$. What is $\det([\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{v}])$, that is, by what factor has area been scaled?



- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) Cannot be determined

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

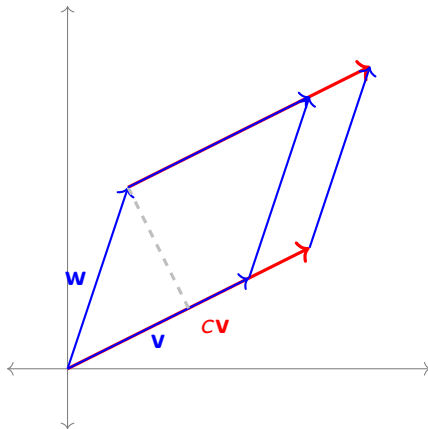
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Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 25.10

The transformations of the unit square by the standard matrices $[\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}]$ and $[c\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}]$ are illustrated below. How are $\det([\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}])$ and $\det([c\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}])$ related?



- a) $\det([\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}]) = \det([c\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}])$
- b) $c + \det([\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}]) = \det([c\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}])$
- c) $c \det([\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}]) = \det([c\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}])$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

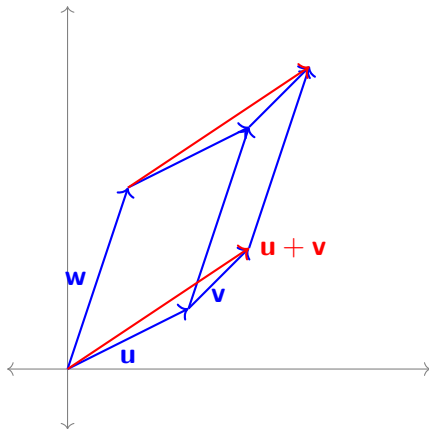
Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 25.11

The transformations of unit squares by the standard matrices $[\mathbf{u} \ \mathbf{w}]$, $[\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}]$ and $[\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}]$ are illustrated below. How is $\det([\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}])$ related to $\det([\mathbf{u} \ \mathbf{w}])$ and $\det([\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}])$?



- a) $\det([\mathbf{u} \ \mathbf{w}]) = \det([\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}]) = \det([\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}])$
- b) $\det([\mathbf{u} \ \mathbf{w}]) + \det([\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}]) = \det([\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}])$
- c) $\det([\mathbf{u} \ \mathbf{w}]) \det([\mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}]) = \det([\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} \ \mathbf{w}])$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 25.12

The **determinant** is the unique function $\det : \mathbb{R}^{n \times n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ satisfying the following three properties:

P1: $\det(I) = 1$

P2: $\det([\mathbf{v}_1 \ \mathbf{v}_2 \ \cdots \ \mathbf{v}_n]) = 0$ whenever two columns of the matrix are identical.

P3: $\det[\cdots \ c\mathbf{v} + d\mathbf{w} \ \cdots] = c \det[\cdots \ \mathbf{v} \ \cdots] + d \det[\cdots \ \mathbf{w} \ \cdots]$, assuming all other columns are equal.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

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Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

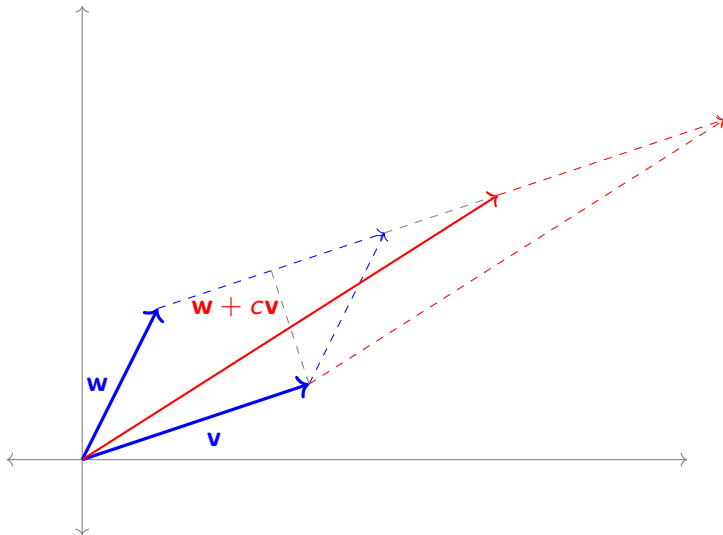
Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 25.13

What happens if we had a multiple of one column to another?



The base of both parallelograms is \mathbf{v} , while the height has not changed. Thus

$$\det([\mathbf{v} \quad \mathbf{w} + c\mathbf{v}]) = \det([\mathbf{v} \quad \mathbf{w}])$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 25.14

Swapping columns can be obtained from a sequence of adding column multiples.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \det([\mathbf{v} \quad \mathbf{w}]) &= \det([\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} \quad \mathbf{w}]) \\
 &= \det([\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} \quad \mathbf{w} - (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w})]) \\
 &= \det([\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} \quad -\mathbf{v}]) \\
 &= \det([\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w} - \mathbf{v} \quad -\mathbf{v}]) \\
 &= \det([\mathbf{w} \quad -\mathbf{v}]) \\
 &= -\det([\mathbf{w} \quad \mathbf{v}])
 \end{aligned}$$

So swapping two columns results in a negation of the determinant. Therefore, determinants represent a *signed* area, since they are not always positive.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 25.15

We've shown that the column versions of the three row-reducing operations a matrix may be used to simplify a determinant:

(a) Multiplying a column by a scalar multiplies the determinant by that scalar:

$$c \det([\cdots \mathbf{v} \cdots]) = \det([\cdots c\mathbf{v} \cdots])$$

(b) Swapping two columns changes the sign of the determinant:

$$\det([\cdots \mathbf{v} \cdots \mathbf{w} \cdots]) = -\det([\cdots \mathbf{w} \cdots \mathbf{v} \cdots])$$

(c) Adding a multiple of a column to another column does not change the determinant:

$$\det([\cdots \mathbf{v} \cdots \mathbf{w} \cdots]) = \det([\cdots \mathbf{v} + c\mathbf{w} \cdots \mathbf{w} \cdots])$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 25.16

The transformation given by the standard matrix A scales areas by 4, and the transformation given by the standard matrix B scales areas by 3. How must the transformation given by the standard matrix AB scale areas?

- (a) 1
- (b) 7
- (c) 12
- (d) Cannot be determined

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 25.17

Since the transformation given by the standard matrix AB is obtained by applying the transformations given by A and B , it follows that

$$\det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B)$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module G Part 2 - Class Day 26

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 26.1

The **transpose** of a matrix is given by rewriting its columns as rows and vice versa:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

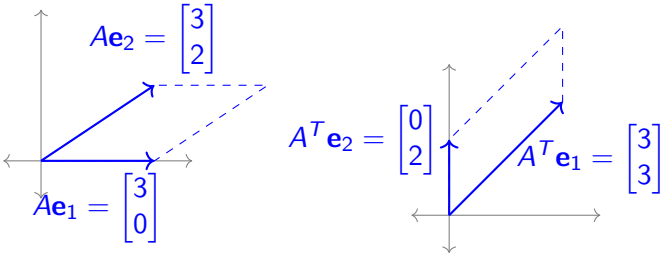
- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)**
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 26.2

It is possible to prove that the determinant of a matrix and its transpose are the same. For example, let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, so $A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$; both matrices scale the unit square by 6, even though the parallelograms are not congruent.



Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 26.3

We previously figured out that column operations can be used to simplify determinants; since $\det(A) = \det(A^T)$, we can also use row operations:

① Multiplying rows by scalars: $\det \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ cR \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = c \det \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ R \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$

② Swapping two rows: $\det \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ R \\ \vdots \\ S \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = -\det \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ S \\ \vdots \\ R \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$

③ Adding multiples of rows to other rows: $\det \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ R \\ \vdots \\ S \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ R + cS \\ \vdots \\ S \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 26.4

Compute the determinant of $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ by row reducing it to a nicer matrix.

For example, $\det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 26.5

This same process allows us to prove a more convenient formula:

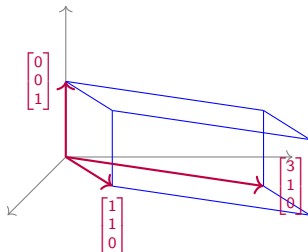
$$\det \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = ad - bc$$

In higher dimensions, the formulas become unreasonable. For example, the formula for 4×4 matrices has 24 terms!

Activity 26.6

The following image illustrates the transformation of the unit cube by the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$



This volume is equal to which of the following areas?

(a) $\det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(b) $\det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

(c) $\det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

(d) $\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 26.7

If column i of a matrix is \mathbf{e}_i , then both column and row i may be removed without changing the value of the determinant. For example, the second column of the following matrix is \mathbf{e}_2 , so:

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 & 5 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 11 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 5 \\ -1 & 1 & 11 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore the same holds for the transpose:

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 & 11 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \det \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & 11 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Geometrically, this is the fact that if the height is 1, the base \times height formula reduces to the area/volume/etc. of the $n - 1$ dimensional base.

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)**
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 26.8

Compute $\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 5 & 12 \\ 3 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)**
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 26.9

Compute $\det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 & 12 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

(a) -1

(b) 0

(c) 1

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 26.10

Compute $\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Hint: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$

(a) 3

(b) 6

(c) 9

(d) 12

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)**
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 26.11

Compute $\det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Observation 26.12

$$\begin{aligned}
 \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} &= (-1)(0) \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + (1)(3) \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \dots \\
 &\quad (-1)(2) \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + (1)(0) \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= 3 \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + (-1)(2) \det \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

This technique is called **Laplace expansion** or **cofactor expansion**.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)**
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 26.13

Compute $\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -3 & 2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module G Part 3 - Class Day 27

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 27.1

An invertible matrix M and its inverse M^{-1} are given below:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad M^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Compute $\det(M)$ and $\det(M^{-1})$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 27.2

Suppose the matrix M is invertible, so there exists M^{-1} with $MM^{-1} = I$. It follows that $\det(M)\det(M^{-1}) = \det(I)$.

What is the only number that $\det(M)$ cannot equal?

(a) -1

(b) 0

(c) 1

(d) $\frac{1}{\det(M^{-1})}$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 27.3

- For every invertible matrix M , $\det(M^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(M)}$.
- Furthermore, a square matrix M is invertible if and only if $\det(M) \neq 0$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

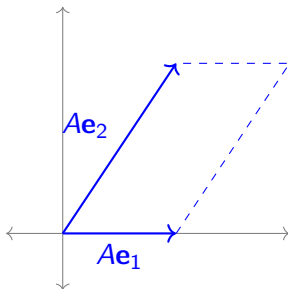
Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 27.4

Consider the linear transformation $A : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ given by the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$



It is easy to see geometrically that

$$A \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

It is less obvious (but easily verified by computation) that

$$A \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = 3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 27.5

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$. An **eigenvector** is a vector $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $A\mathbf{x}$ is parallel to \mathbf{x} .
In other words, $A\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x}$ for some scalar λ .

We call this λ an **eigenvalue** of A .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 27.6

Since $\lambda \mathbf{x} = \lambda(I\mathbf{x})$, we can find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors satisfying $A\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x}$ by inspecting $(A - \lambda I)\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$.

- Since we already know that $(A - \lambda I)\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{0}$ for any value of λ , we are more interested in finding values of λ such that $A - \lambda I$ has a nontrivial kernel.
- Thus $\text{RREF}(A - \lambda I)$ must have a non-pivot column, and therefore $A - \lambda I$ cannot be invertible.
- Since $A - \lambda I$ cannot be invertible, our eigenvalues must satisfy $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

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Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

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Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 27.7

Computing $\det(A - \lambda I)$ results in the **characteristic polynomial** of A .

For example, when $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, we have

$$A - \lambda I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 2 \\ 3 & 4 - \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus the characteristic polynomial of A is

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda & 2 \\ 3 & 4 - \lambda \end{bmatrix} = (1 - \lambda)(4 - \lambda) - 6 = \lambda^2 - 5\lambda - 2$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 27.8

Compute $\det(A - \lambda I)$ to find the characteristic polynomial of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 1 \\ 17 & -5 & 5 \\ -4 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)**
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 27.9

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 27.9

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Part 1: Compute $\det(A - \lambda I)$ to determine the characteristic polynomial of A .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 27.9

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Part 1: Compute $\det(A - \lambda I)$ to determine the characteristic polynomial of A .

Part 2: Find the roots of the characteristic polynomial to determine the eigenvalues of A .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

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Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 27.9

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Part 1: Compute $\det(A - \lambda I)$ to determine the characteristic polynomial of A .

Part 2: Find the roots of the characteristic polynomial to determine the eigenvalues of A .

Part 3: Compute the kernel of the transformation given by

$$A - 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 2 - 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

to determine all the eigenvectors associated to the eigenvalue 2.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 27.9

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Part 1: Compute $\det(A - \lambda I)$ to determine the characteristic polynomial of A .

Part 2: Find the roots of the characteristic polynomial to determine the eigenvalues of A .

Part 3: Compute the kernel of the transformation given by

$$A - 2I = \begin{bmatrix} 2 - 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

to determine all the eigenvectors associated to the eigenvalue 2.

Part 4: Compute the kernel of the transformation given by $A - 3I$ to determine all the eigenvectors associated to the eigenvalue 3.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 27.10

The kernel of the transformation given by $A - \lambda I$ contains all the eigenvectors associated with λ . Since kernel is a subspace of \mathbb{R}^n , we call this kernel the **eigenspace** associated with the eigenvalue λ .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 27.11

Find all the eigenvalues and associated eigenspaces for the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)**
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 27.11

Find all the eigenvalues and associated eigenspaces for the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Part 1: Compute $\det(A - \lambda I)$ to determine the characteristic polynomial of A .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 27.11

Find all the eigenvalues and associated eigenspaces for the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Part 1: Compute $\det(A - \lambda I)$ to determine the characteristic polynomial of A .

Part 2: Find the roots of the characteristic polynomial $(3 - \lambda)(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 12)$ to determine the eigenvalues of A .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 27.11

Find all the eigenvalues and associated eigenspaces for the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Part 1: Compute $\det(A - \lambda I)$ to determine the characteristic polynomial of A .

Part 2: Find the roots of the characteristic polynomial $(3 - \lambda)(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 12)$ to determine the eigenvalues of A .

Part 3: Compute the kernels of $A - \lambda I$ for each eigenvalue $\lambda \in \{-2, 3, 6\}$ to determine the respective eigenspaces.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 27.12

Recall that if a is a root of the polynomial $p(\lambda)$, the **multiplicity** of a is the largest number k such that $p(\lambda) = q(\lambda)(\lambda - a)^k$ for some polynomial $q(\lambda)$.

For this reason, the **algebraic multiplicity** of an eigenvalue is its multiplicity as a root of the characteristic polynomial.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Example 27.13

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, the characteristic polynomial is $p(\lambda) = (\lambda - 3)^2(\lambda + 1)$.

The eigenvalues are 3 (with algebraic multiplicity 2) and -1 (with algebraic multiplicity 1).

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module G Part 4 - Class Day 28

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 28.1

Recall from last class:

- To find the eigenvalues of a matrix A , we need to find values of λ such that $A - \lambda I$ has a nontrivial kernel. Equivalently, we want values where $A - \lambda I$ is not invertible, so we want to know the values of λ where $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$.
- $\det(A - \lambda I)$ is a polynomial with variable λ , called the **characteristic polynomial** of A . Thus the roots of the characteristic polynomial of A are exactly the eigenvalues of A .
- Once an eigenvalue λ is found, the **eigenspace** containing all **eigenvectors** \mathbf{x} satisfying $A\mathbf{x} = \lambda\mathbf{x}$ is given by $\ker(A - \lambda I)$.

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)**
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 28.2

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

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Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 28.2

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Part 1: Compute the eigenvalues of A .

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 28.2

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Part 1: Compute the eigenvalues of A .

Part 2: Sketch a picture of the transformation of the unit square. What about this picture reveals that A has no real eigenvectors?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 28.3

If A is a 4×4 matrix, what is the largest number of eigenvalues A can have?

- (a) 3
- (b) 4
- (c) 5
- (d) 6
- (e) It can have infinitely many

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 28.4

An $n \times n$ matrix may have between 0 and n real-valued eigenvalues. But the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra implies that if complex eigenvalues are included, then every $n \times n$ matrix has exactly n eigenvalues (counting algebraic multiplicities).

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 28.5

The matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ has characteristic polynomial $-\lambda(\lambda - 2)^2$.

Find the dimension of the eigenspace of A associated to the eigenvalue 2 (the dimension of the kernel of $A - 2I$).

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 28.6

The matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -9 & 5 \\ -2 & -2 & 2 \\ -7 & -13 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ has characteristic polynomial $-\lambda(\lambda - 2)^2$.

Find the dimension of the eigenspace of B associated to the eigenvalue 2 (the dimension of the kernel of $B - 2I$).

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 28.7

In the first example, the (2 dimensional) plane spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ was

preserved. In the second example, only the (one dimensional) line spanned by $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

is preserved.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Definition 28.8

While the **algebraic multiplicity** of an eigenvalue is its multiplicity as a root of the characteristic polynomial, the **geometric multiplicity** of an eigenvalue is the dimension of its eigenspace.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Fact 28.9

As we've seen, the geometric multiplicity may be different than its algebraic multiplicity, but it cannot exceed it.

This fact is explored deeper and explained in Math 316, Linear Algebra II

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 28.10

Consider the 4×4 matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -9 & 5 & -2 & -1 \\ 31 & -17 & 6 & 3 \\ -69 & 39 & -18 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 28.10Consider the 4×4 matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -9 & 5 & -2 & -1 \\ 31 & -17 & 6 & 3 \\ -69 & 39 & -18 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Part 1: Use technology (e.g. Wolfram Alpha) to find its characteristic polynomial.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 28.10Consider the 4×4 matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 & 2 & 1 \\ -9 & 5 & -2 & -1 \\ 31 & -17 & 6 & 3 \\ -69 & 39 & -18 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Part 1: Use technology (e.g. Wolfram Alpha) to find its characteristic polynomial.*Part 2:* Find the algebraic and geometric multiplicities for both eigenvalues.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

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Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

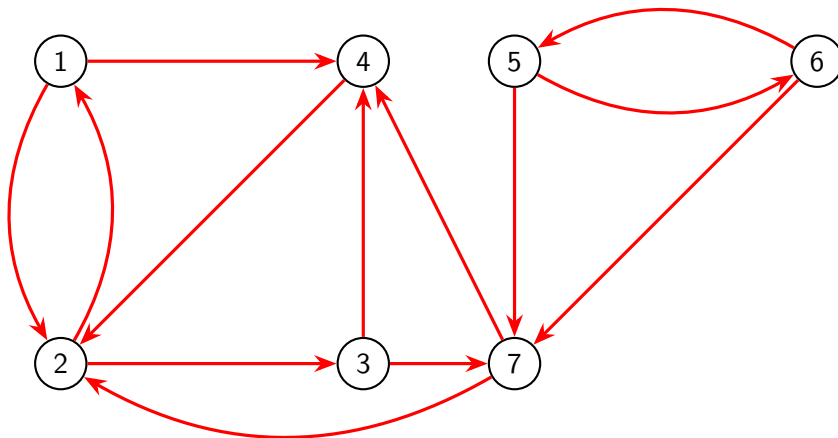
Part 5 (Day 29)

Application Activities - Module G Part 5 - Class Day 29

Activity 29.1

A \$700,000,000,000 Problem:

In the picture below, each circle represents a webpage, and each arrow represents a link from one page to another.



Based on how these pages link to each other, write a list of the 7 webpages in order from most important to least important.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 29.2

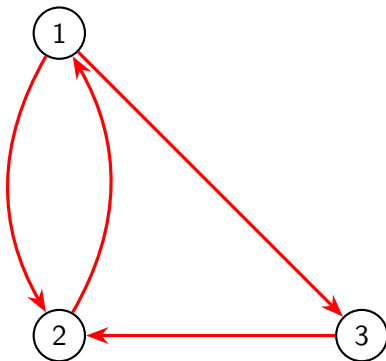
The \$700,000,000 Idea:

Links are endorsements.

- 1 A webpage is important if it is linked to (endorsed) by important pages.
- 2 A webpage distributes its importance equally among all the pages it links to (endorses).

Example 29.3

Consider this small network with only three pages. Let x_1, x_2, x_3 be the importance of the three pages respectively.

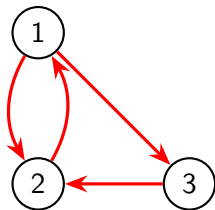


- ① x_1 splits its endorsement in half between x_2 and x_3
- ② x_2 sends all of its endorsement to x_1
- ③ x_3 sends all of its endorsement to x_2 .

This corresponds to the **page rank system**

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_2 &= x_1 \\
 \frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_3 &= x_2 \\
 \frac{1}{2}x_1 &= x_3
 \end{aligned}$$

Example 29.4



$$\begin{aligned} x_2 &= x_1 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_1 + x_3 &= x_2 \\ \frac{1}{2}x_1 &= x_3 \end{aligned}$$

We can summarize the left hand side of the system by putting its coefficients into a

page rank matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, and store the right hand side of the system as

the vector $\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Thus, computing the importance of pages on a network is equivalent to solving the matrix equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}$.

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 29.5

A **page rank vector** for a page rank matrix A is a vector \mathbf{x} satisfying $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}$. This vector describes the relative importance of webpages on the network described by A .

Thus, the \$700,000,000,000 problem is what kind of problem?

- (a) A bijection problem
- (b) A calculus problem
- (c) A determinant problem
- (d) An eigenvector problem

Module E

- Part 0 (Day 2)
- Part 1 (Day 3)
- Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

- Part 1 (Day 7)
- Part 2 (Day 8)
- Part 3 (Day 9)
- Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

- Part 1 (Day 12)
- Part 2 (Day 13)
- Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

- Part 1 (Day 17)
- Part 2 (Day 18)
- Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

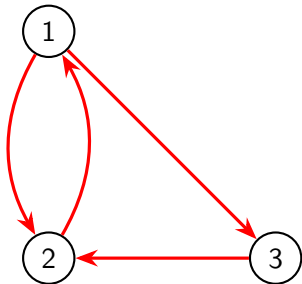
- Part 1 (Day 21)
- Part 2 (Day 22)
- Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

- Part 1 (Day 25)
- Part 2 (Day 26)
- Part 3 (Day 27)
- Part 4 (Day 28)
- Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 29.6

Find a page rank vector \mathbf{x} satisfying $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}$ (an eigenvector associated to the eigenvalue 1) for the following network's page rank matrix A .



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

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Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

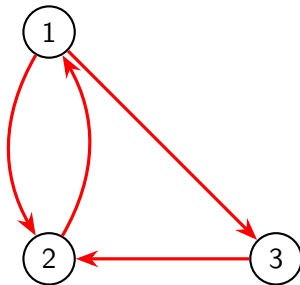
Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 29.7

Row-reducing $A - I = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ yields the basic

eigenvector $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Therefore, we may conclude that pages 1 and 2 are equally important, and both pages are twice as important as page 3.



Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)
Part 1 (Day 3)
Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)
Part 2 (Day 8)
Part 3 (Day 9)
Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)
Part 2 (Day 13)
Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)
Part 2 (Day 18)
Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

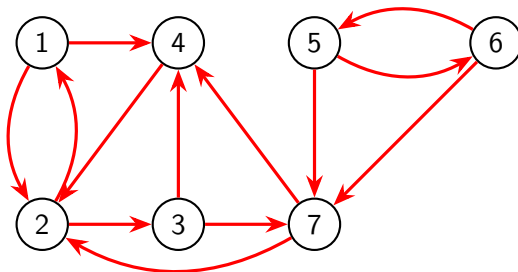
Part 1 (Day 21)
Part 2 (Day 22)
Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)
Part 2 (Day 26)
Part 3 (Day 27)
Part 4 (Day 28)
Part 5 (Day 29)

Activity 29.8

Compute the 7×7 page rank matrix for the following network.

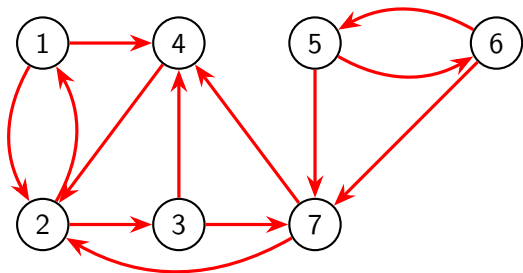


For example, since website 1 distributes its endorsement equally between 2 and 4,

the first column is $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

Activity 29.9

Find a page rank vector for the transition matrix.



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Which webpage is most important?

Module E

Part 0 (Day 2)

Part 1 (Day 3)

Part 2 (Day 4)

Module V

Part 1 (Day 7)

Part 2 (Day 8)

Part 3 (Day 9)

Part 4 (Day 10)

Module S

Part 1 (Day 12)

Part 2 (Day 13)

Part 3 (Day 14)

Module A

Part 1 (Day 17)

Part 2 (Day 18)

Part 3 (Day 19)

Module M

Part 1 (Day 21)

Part 2 (Day 22)

Part 3 (Day 23)

Module G

Part 1 (Day 25)

Part 2 (Day 26)

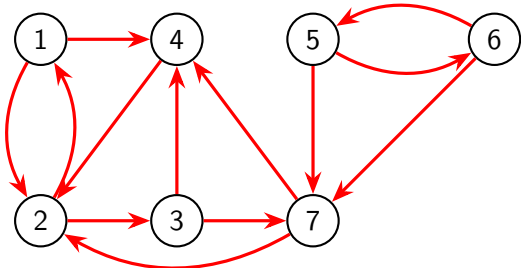
Part 3 (Day 27)

Part 4 (Day 28)

Part 5 (Day 29)

Observation 29.10

Since a page rank vector for the network is given by \mathbf{x} , it's reasonable to consider page 2 as the most important page.



$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 2.5 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$