

Standard matrix stuff

$(AB)^T = B^T A^T$	Symmetric: $A^T = A$	Skew-symmetric: $A^T = -A$	Orthogonal: $A \times A^T = I; A^T = A^{-1}$
Reduced Row Echelon Form: Each leading 1 is the only one in its <u>column</u>			
Rank: Number of unique column/row	$Minor(A) = M_{ij}$ $= A_{ij} $	$Cofactor(A) = C_{ij}$ $= (-1)^{i+j} M_{ij}$	
$\begin{vmatrix} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ R_3 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} R_1 \\ R_3 \\ R_2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} R_1 \\ k(R_2) \\ R_3 \end{vmatrix} = k \begin{vmatrix} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ R_3 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} R_1 \\ R_{2a} + R_{2b} \\ R_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} R_1 \\ R_{2a} \\ R_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} R_1 \\ R_{2b} \\ R_3 \end{vmatrix}$	
$ AB = A B $	$ RREF(A) = \prod A_{ii}$	$[A I] \sim [I A^{-1}]$	$A^{-1} = \frac{(C_A)^T}{ A }$
$adj(A) A = A adj(A) = A I$		☺	

Vector & Space stuff

Linear Independence: $(c_1 \ c_2 \ c_3) \begin{pmatrix} \vec{a} \\ \vec{b} \\ \vec{c} \end{pmatrix} \neq \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} \\ \vec{b} \\ \vec{c} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$	
Span: (Basis vectors: v_n) $\{\alpha \vec{v}_1 + \beta \vec{v}_2 + \dots : \alpha, \beta, \dots \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{(\alpha v_{1x} + \beta v_{2x} + \dots, \alpha v_{1y} + \beta v_{2y} + \dots, \dots) : \alpha, \beta, \dots \in \mathbb{R}\}$	
Orthogonalisation: (Basis: \vec{w}_n) $\vec{v}_n = \vec{w}_n - \left(\frac{\vec{w}_n \cdot \vec{v}_1}{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1} \right) \vec{v}_1 - \left(\frac{\vec{w}_n \cdot \vec{v}_2}{\vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_2} \right) \vec{v}_2 - \dots - \left(\frac{\vec{w}_n \cdot \vec{v}_{n-1}}{\vec{v}_{n-1} \cdot \vec{v}_{n-1}} \right) \vec{v}_{n-1}$	
$\vec{u} = \left(\frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}_1}{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_1} \right) \vec{v}_1 + \left(\frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}_2}{\vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_2} \right) \vec{v}_2 + \dots$	Subspace: $0 \in S; (\vec{S}_1 + \vec{S}_2) \in S; k\vec{S} \in S$
$\vec{b} \in col(A): (A \vec{b})$ is consistent	$Nul(A) = \{\vec{x}: A\vec{x} = 0\}$ $rank(A) + N(A) = n_A$
Linear transformation: $t(\vec{u} + \vec{v}) = t(\vec{u}) + t(\vec{v}); t(k\vec{u}) = k \cdot t(\vec{u})$	$A\vec{x} = t(\vec{x}): A = \begin{pmatrix} t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \dots & t \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$

Eigen stuff

$A\vec{x} = \lambda\vec{x}: \vec{x} \neq 0$	$(A - \lambda I)\vec{x} = 0$	Eigenvalue: $ A - \lambda I = 0$	$S(\lambda) = \{k\vec{x}_\lambda\} + \vec{0}$
Multiplicity: Root repeatedness/ Number of eigenvectors per λ			
Diagonalisation: $P = (\vec{x}_{\lambda_1} \ \vec{x}_{\lambda_2} \ \dots): \vec{x}_{\lambda_n}$ are orthogonal $D = P^{-1}AP; D = P^T AP: P$ is orthonormal			

Mathematics fundamentals

Dot product	$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \vec{a} \vec{b} \cos \theta = i_a i_b + j_a j_b + k_a k_b$
Cross product	$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \hat{n} \vec{a} \vec{b} \sin \theta = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ i_a & j_a & k_a \\ i_b & j_b & k_b \end{vmatrix}$
Vector projection	$\vec{a} \xrightarrow{proj.} \vec{b} = (\vec{a} \cdot \hat{b}) \hat{b}$