

# Linear Algebra and Geometry 1

*Systems of equations, matrices, vectors, and geometry*

## Vectors

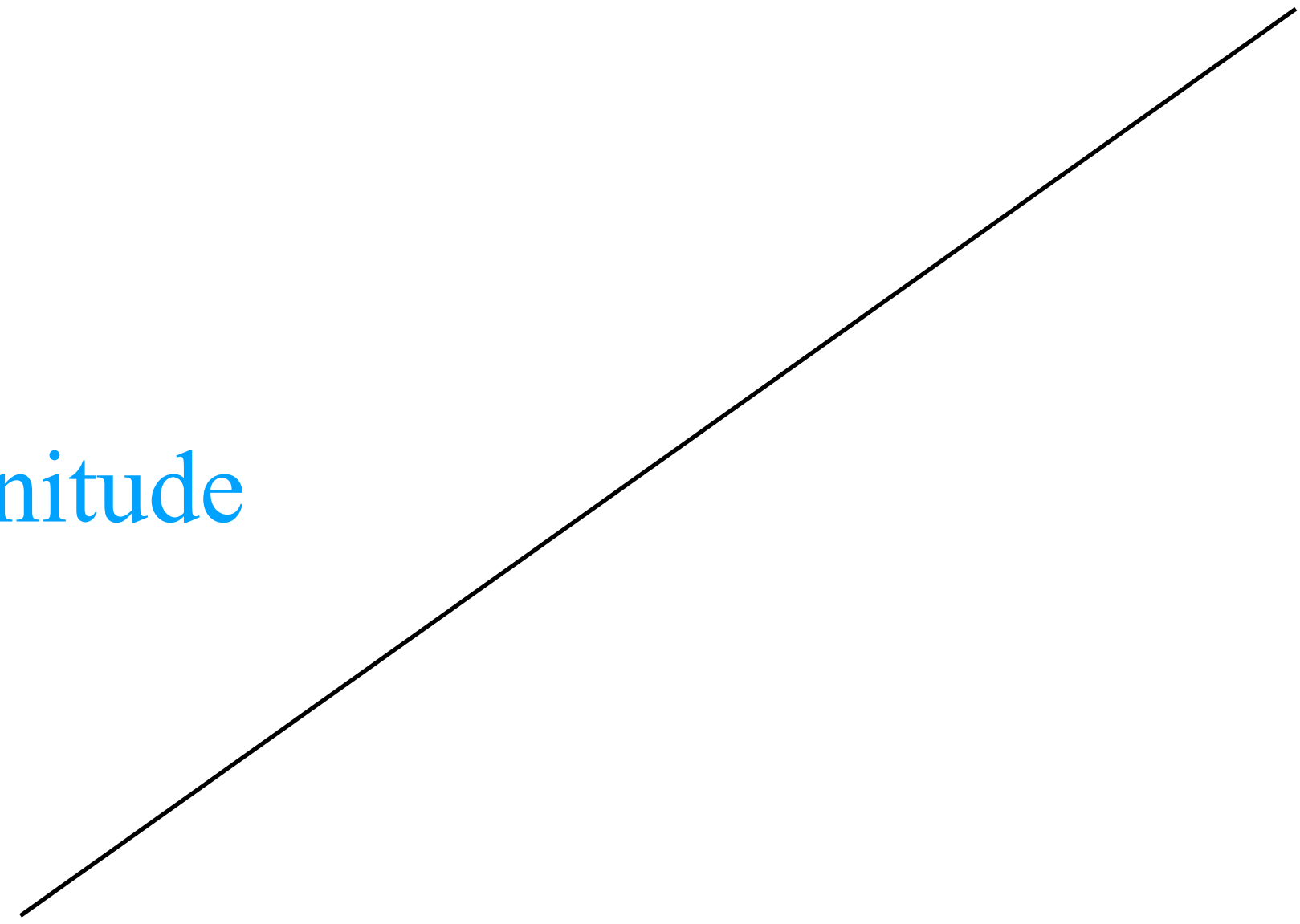
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University teacher in mathematics (Associate Professor / Senior Lecturer) at Mälardalen University, Sweden

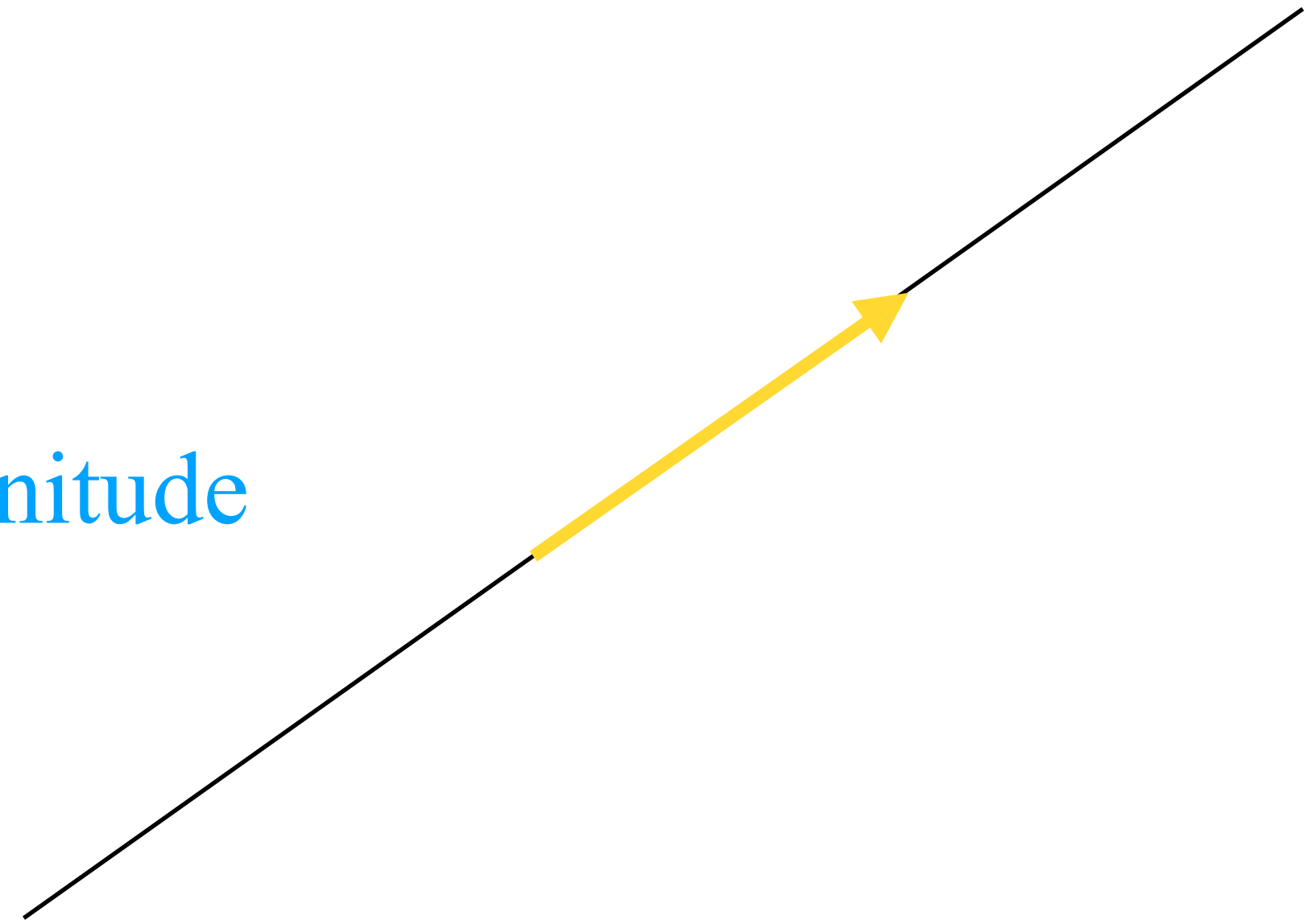


an object having both **direction** and **magnitude**

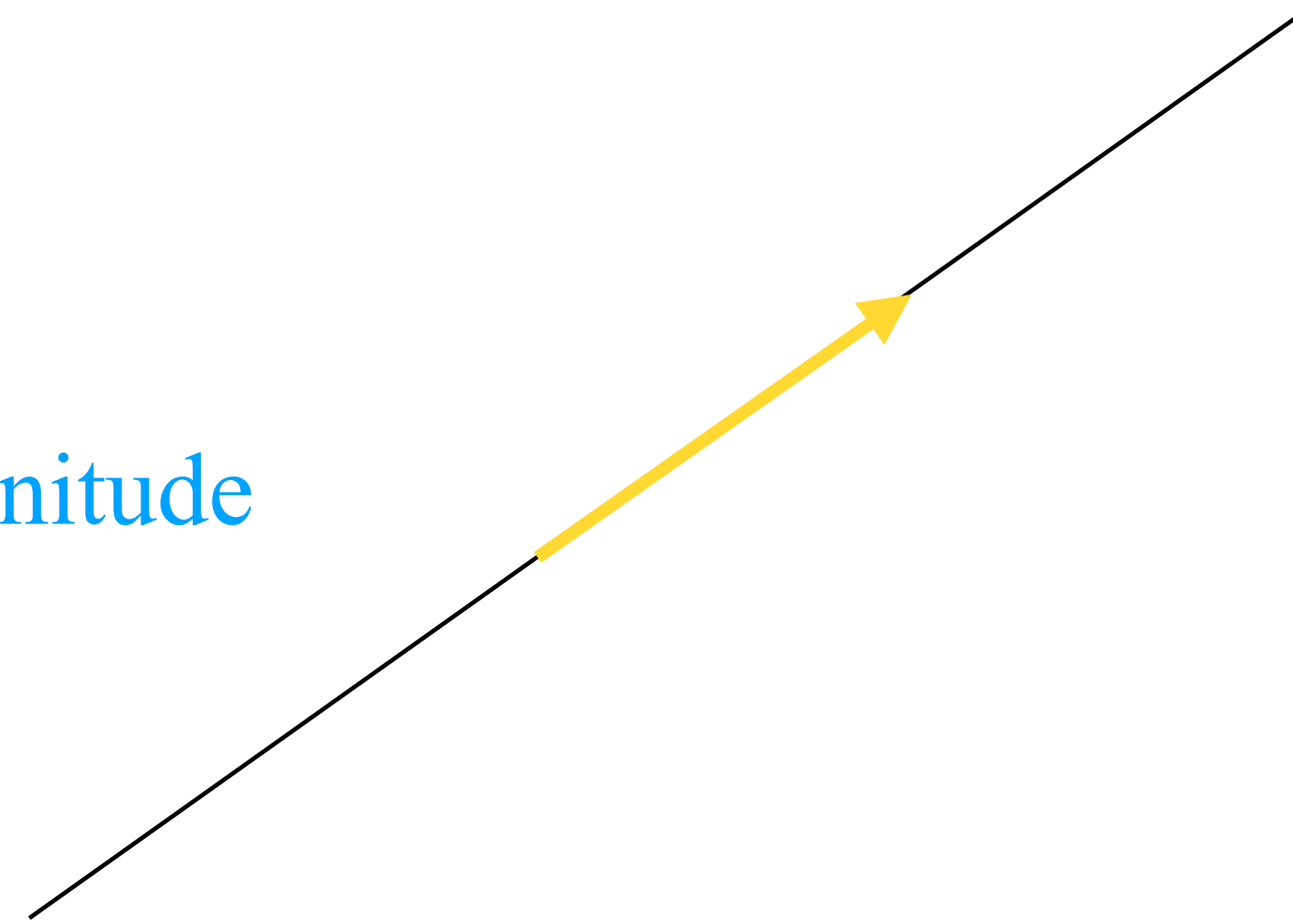
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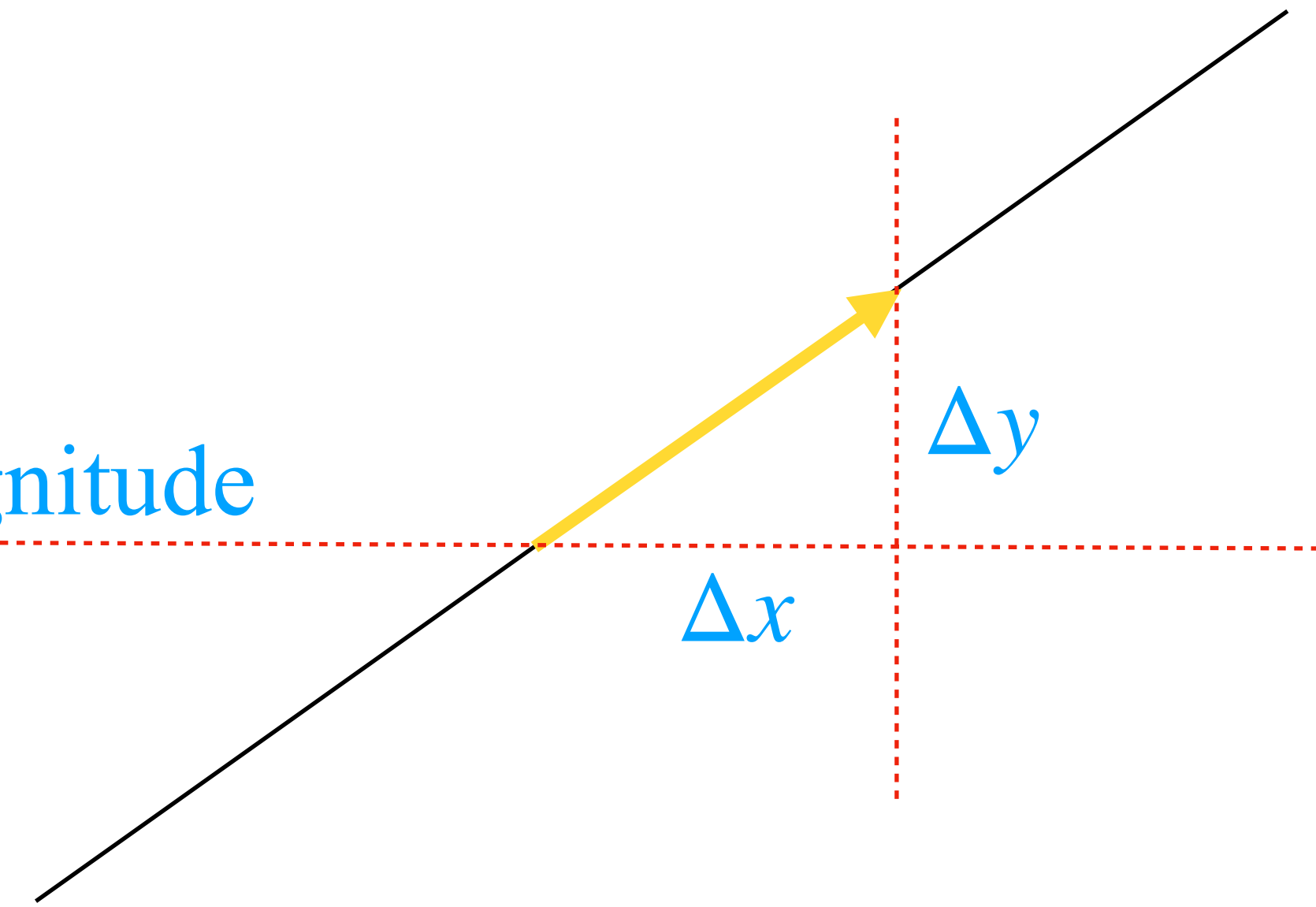


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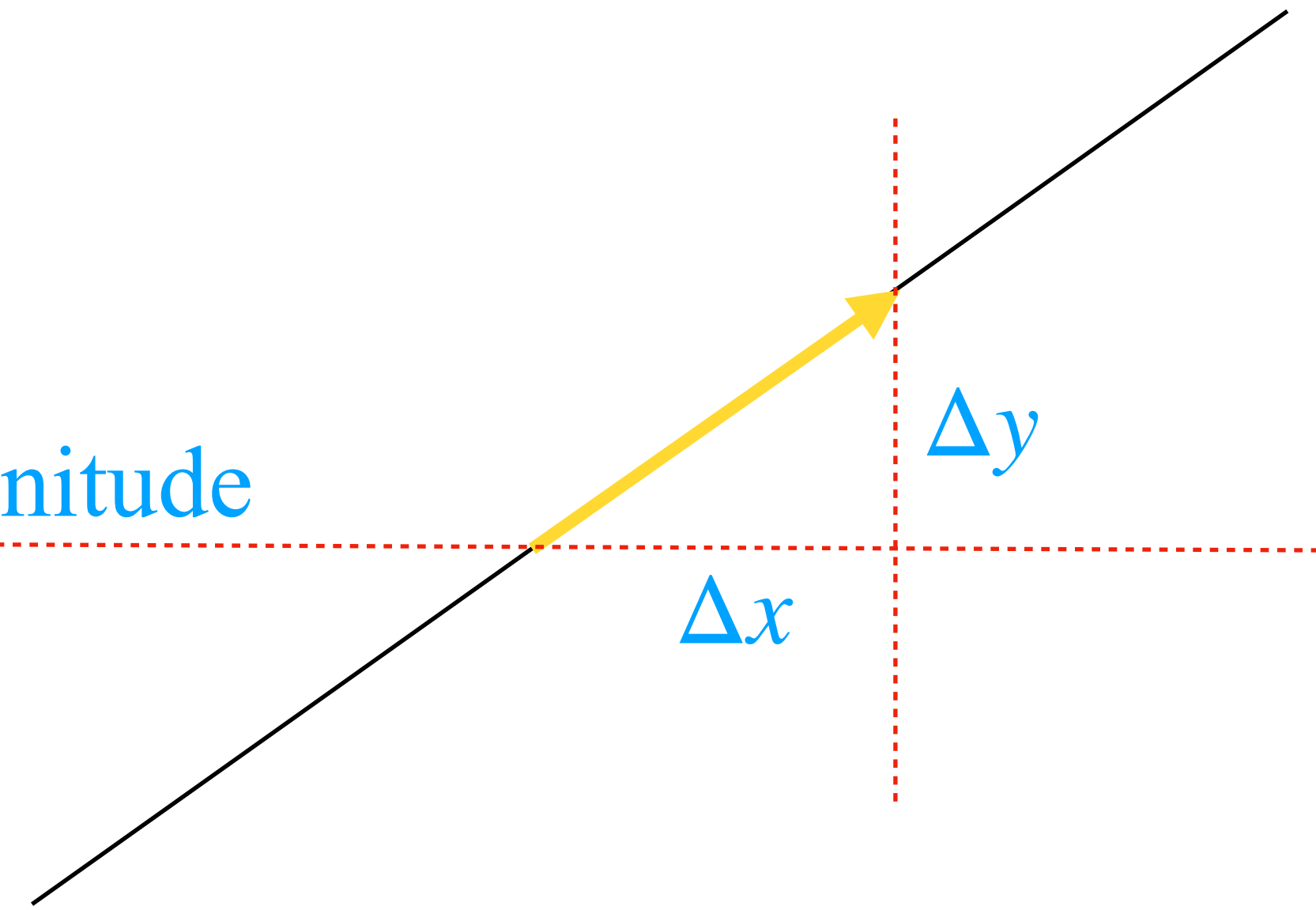
measure of displacement:  $\Delta x$ ,  $\Delta y$  in the plane;  $\Delta x$ ,  $\Delta y$ ,  $\Delta z$  in the 3-space

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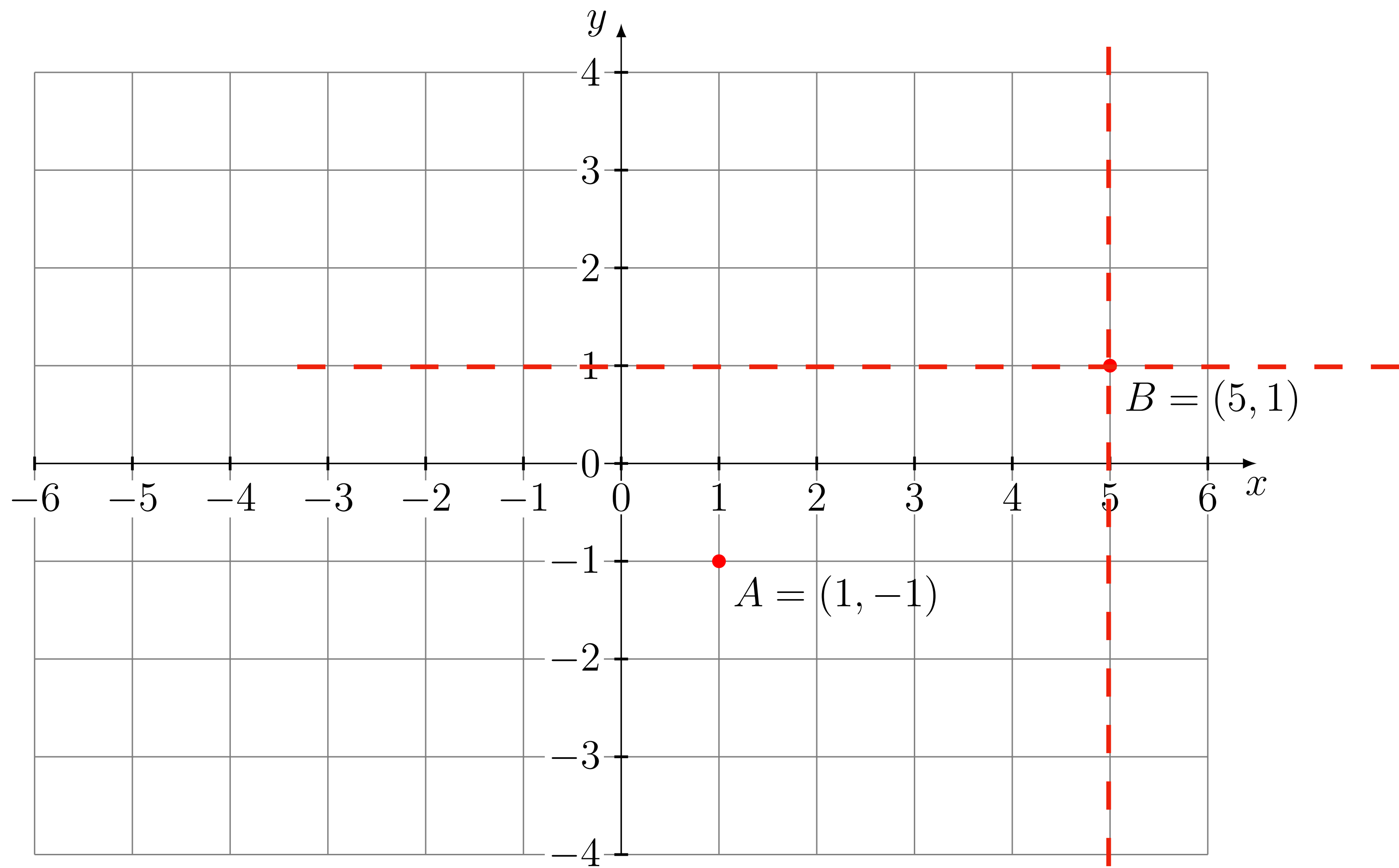
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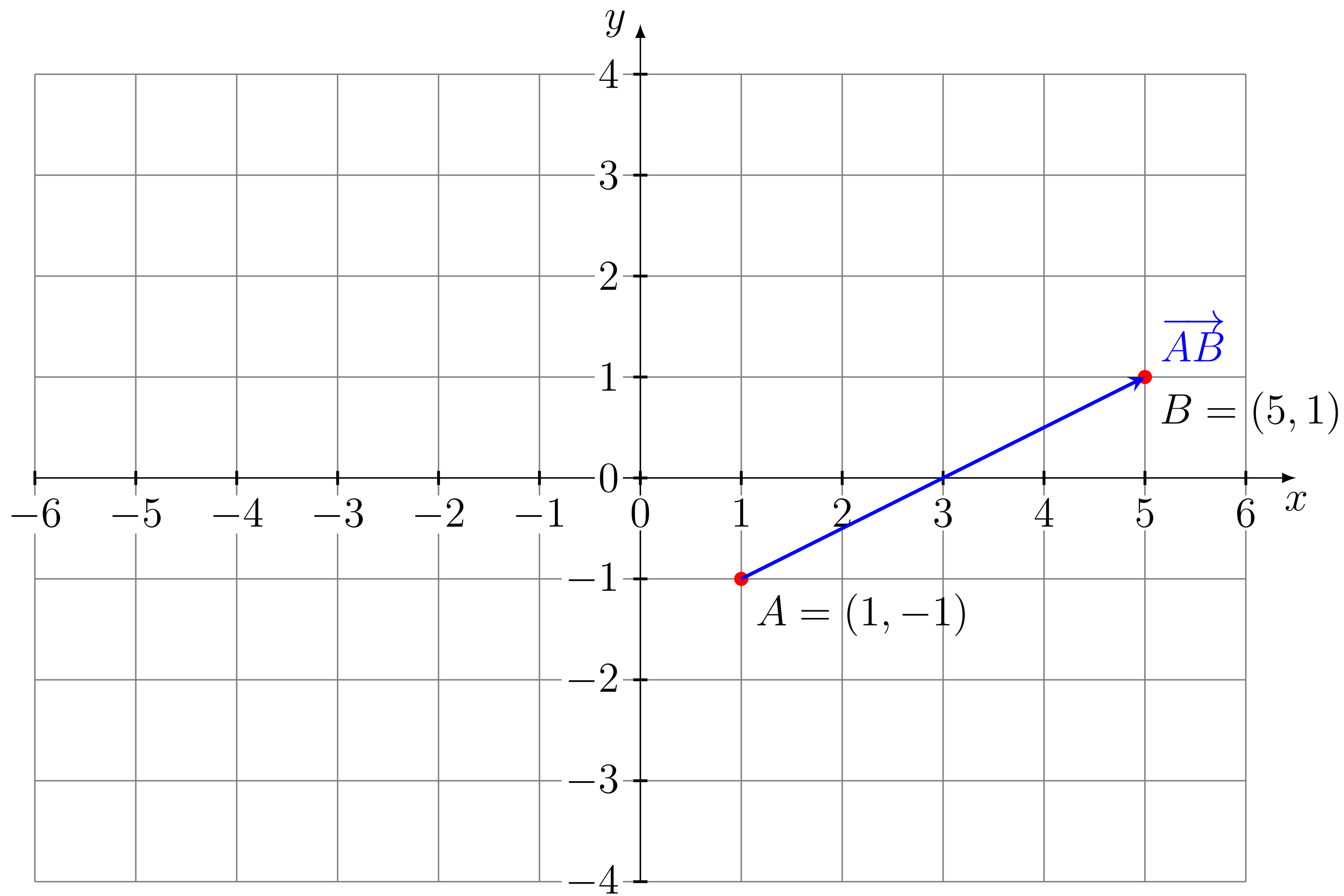
a list of numbers:  $(v_1, v_2)$  or  $(v_1, v_2, v_3)$  or  $(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$

# Cartesian coordinate system

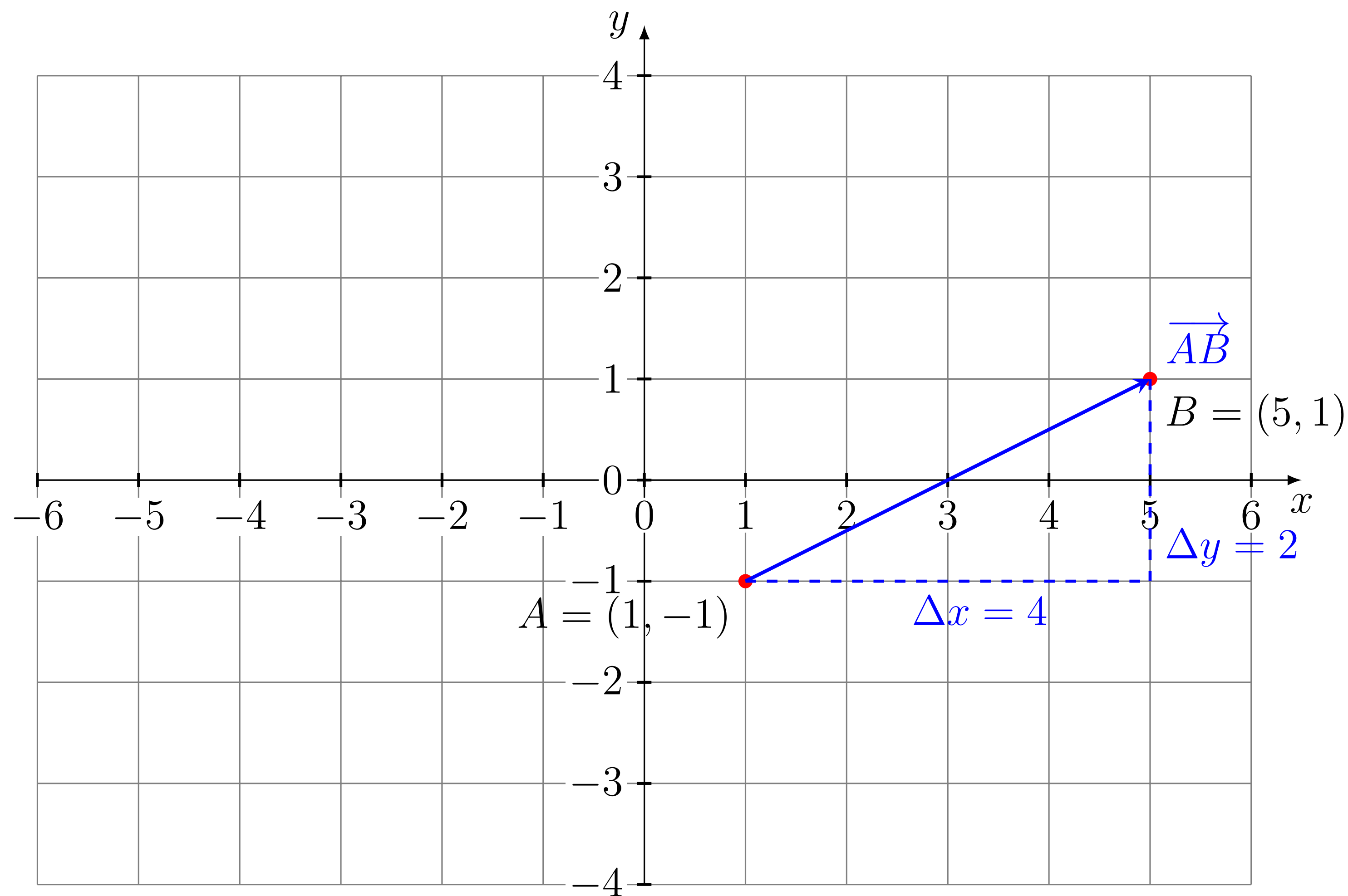




# Vectors



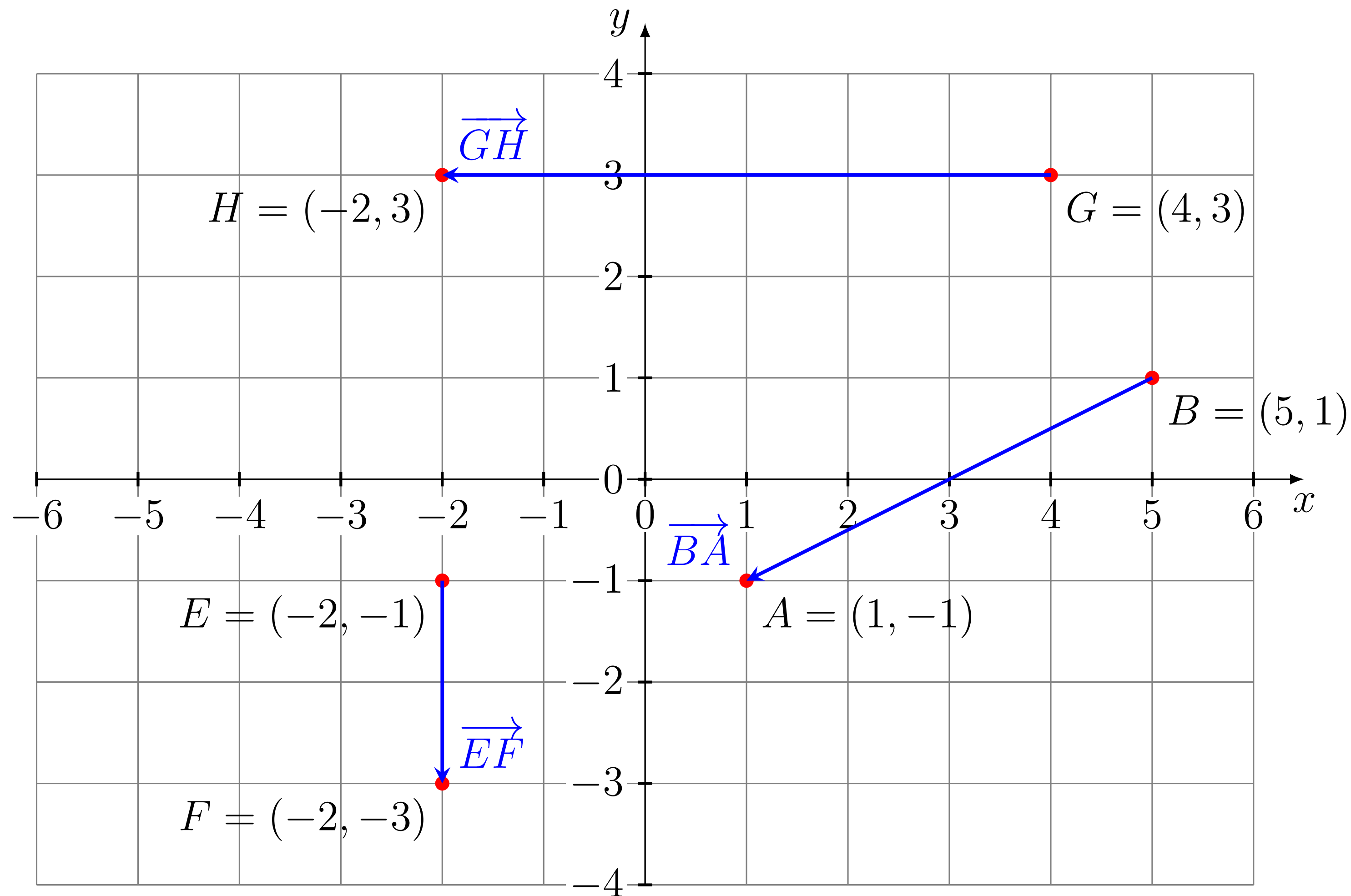
## Change in $x$ and change in $y$



coordinates  
components

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (5, 1) - (1, -1) = (5 - 1, 1 - (-1)) = (4, 2)$$

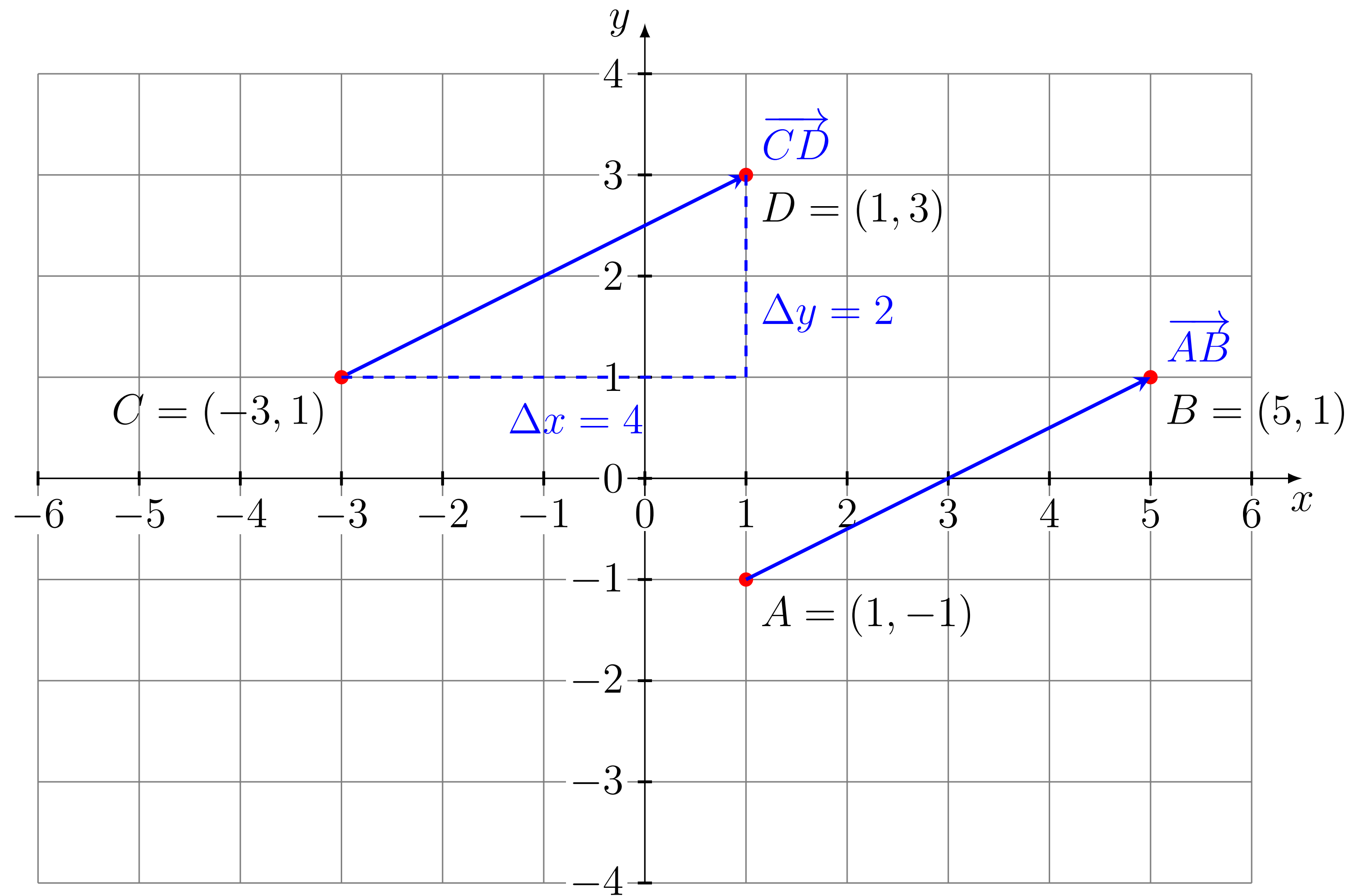
$$\overrightarrow{GH} = (-6, 0)$$



$$\overrightarrow{EF} = (0, -2)$$

$$\overrightarrow{BA} = (-4, -2) = -\overrightarrow{AB}$$

## Identification of vectors with the same coordinates



$$\overrightarrow{CD} = (1, 3) - (-3, 1) = (1 - (-3), 3 - 1) = (4, 2)$$

## Notation

$$\overrightarrow{v} = (v_1, v_2)$$

$$\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2)$$

## Notation

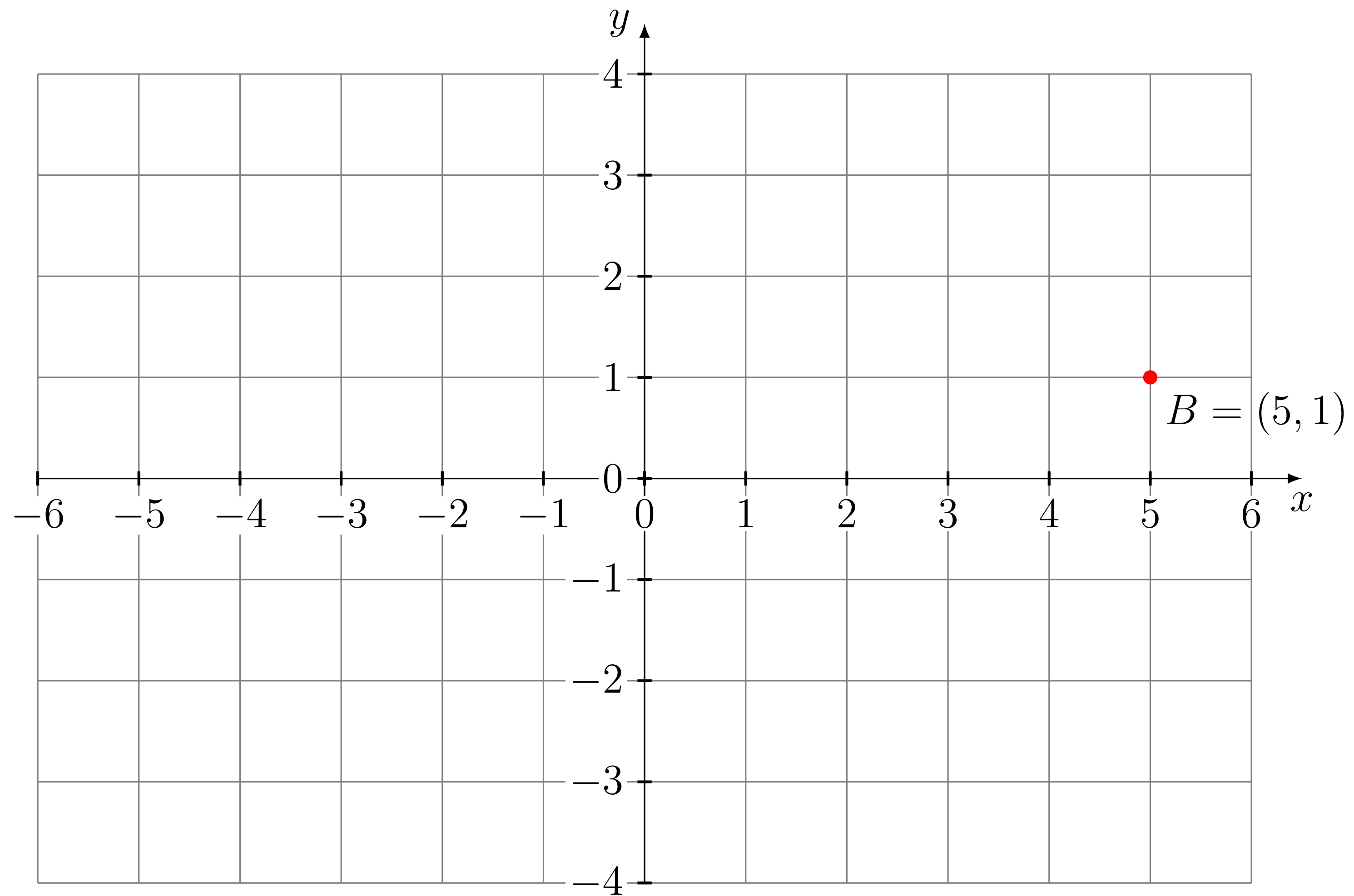
$$\overrightarrow{v} = (v_1, v_2)$$

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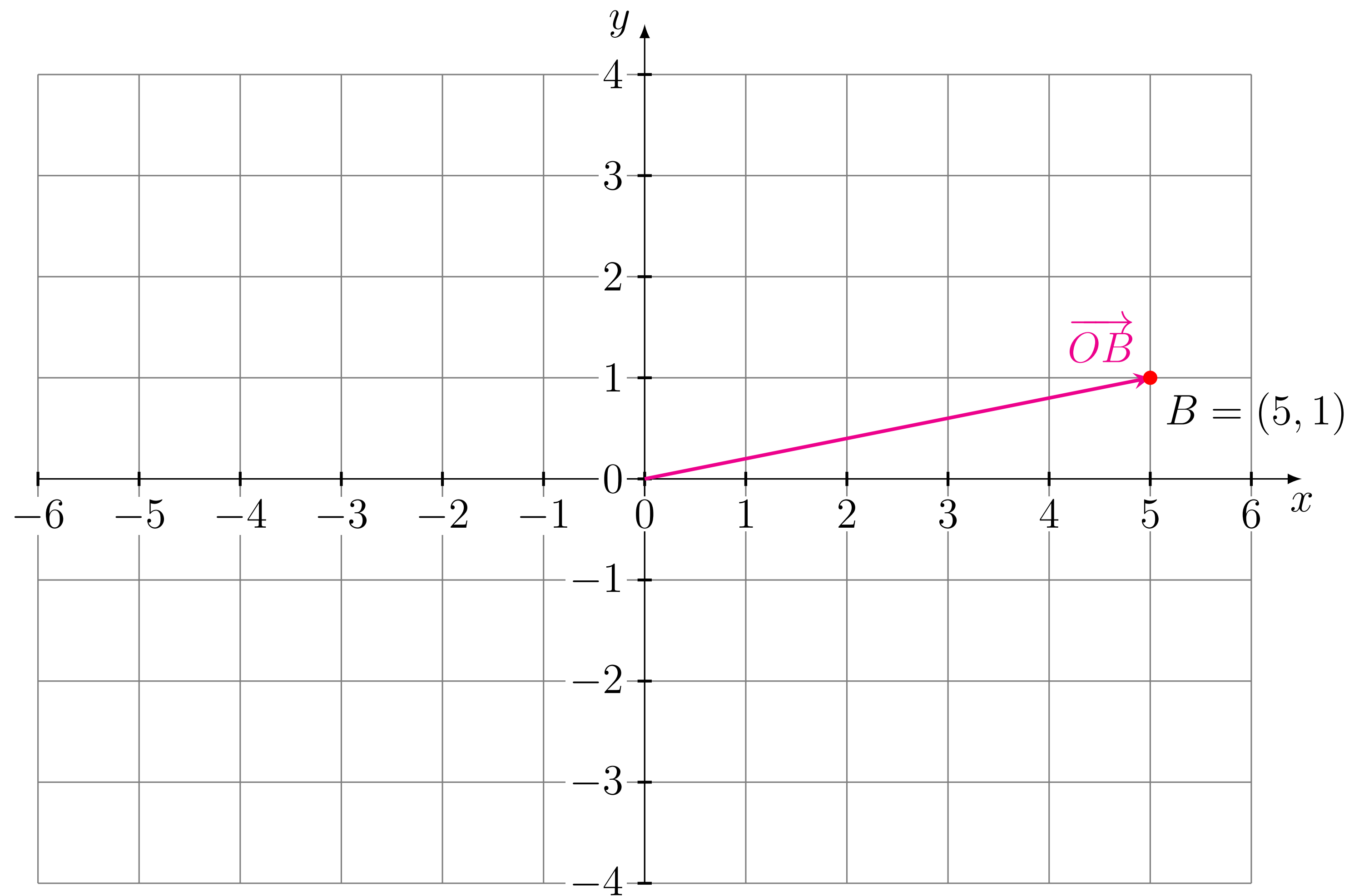
$$\overrightarrow{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

$$\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

# Identification of **points** and **position vectors**



# Identification of **points** and **position vectors**





## Notation

$$\overrightarrow{v} = (v_1, v_2)$$

$$\overrightarrow{x} = (x_1, x_2)$$

$$\overrightarrow{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

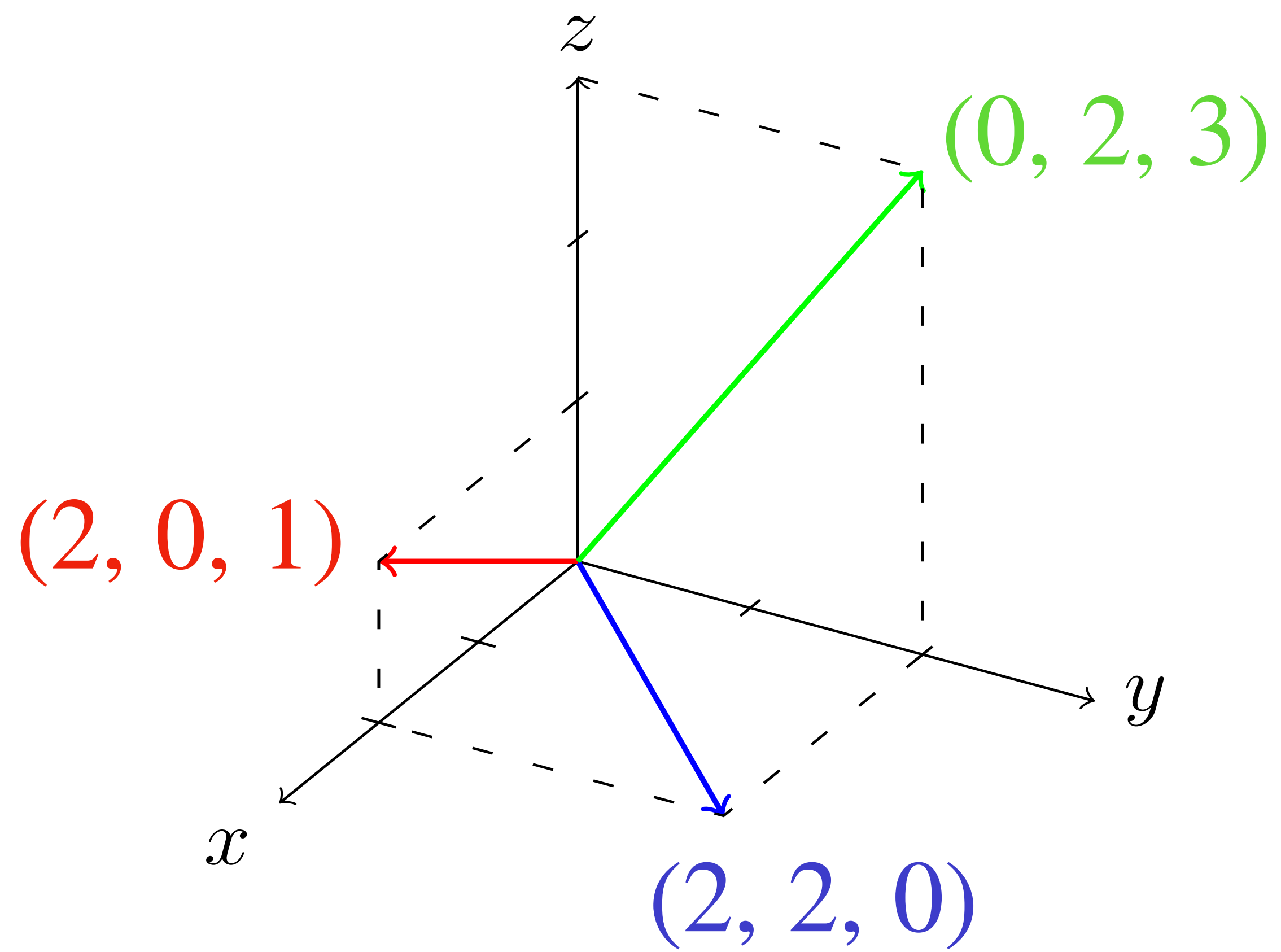
$$\overrightarrow{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

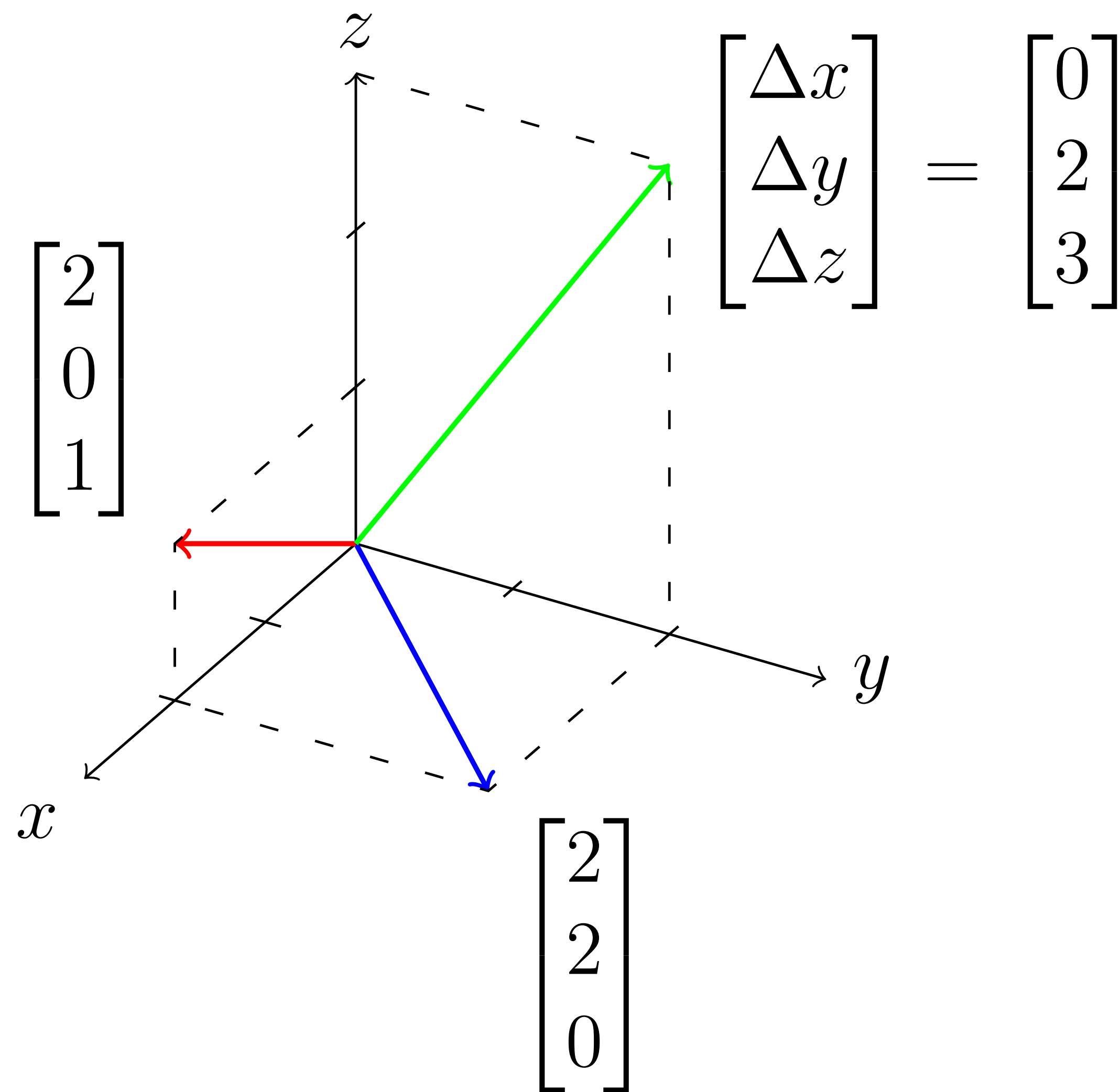
$$\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = (x, y)$$

$$\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, v_3)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = (x, y, z)$$





$$\mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\overrightarrow{v} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$$

$$\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)$$