(PTIA0301) Elementary Linear Algebra

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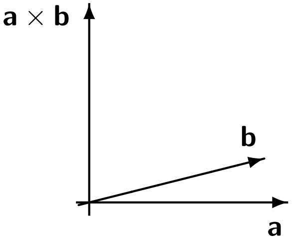
September 20, 2024

Vector Product I

- Definition: The system consists of from $\{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}\}$ non-zero vectors is a right-handed system if from the endpoint of $\mathbf{c}$, $\mathbf{a}$ could be rotated to the direction of the $\mathbf{b}$ by less than 180^o angle in anti-clockward direction.



- Definition: The vectorial product of non-zero Vectors $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ is that $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$ vector, which length is $|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}|\,|\mathbf{b}| \sin\theta$, where $\theta = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})\angle$. The Vector $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$ is perpendicular to Vectors $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$, furthermore $\{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}\}$ consist of a right-handed system. Finally, $\mathbf{0} \times \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$, where $\left(\mathbf{a} \in V^3\right)$.

Vector Product II

- Features of the vector product
  1. Thesis: The vectorial product is anticommutative, $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = -\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}$, where $\left(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in V^3\right)$.
     Deduction: It is trivial based on the definition of the right-handed system.
  2. Thesis: The vectorial product is homogen, $(\lambda \mathbf{a}) \times \mathbf{b} = \lambda (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})$, where $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in V^3$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.
  3. Thesis: The vectorial product is dissociative, $(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}$, where $\left(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} \in V^3\right)$.
- Definition: Non-zero Vectors $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ are parallel if $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, and $\mathbf{a} = \lambda \mathbf{b}$. Its sign is $\mathbf{a} \parallel \mathbf{b}$.
- All vector multiplied itself is zero-vector, $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}\ \forall \mathbf{a} \in V^3$-re. esetén.
- Furthermore $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{a} \parallel \mathbf{b}$, or at least one of Vectors $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}$ is a null-vector.

Vector Product III

- It is easy to prove that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{e}_1 \times \mathbf{e}_2 &= \mathbf{e}_3 \\ \mathbf{e}_2 \times \mathbf{e}_3 &= \mathbf{e}_1 \\ \mathbf{e}_3 \times \mathbf{e}_1 &= \mathbf{e}_2. \end{aligned}$$

- The vectorial product with components is $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2)\,\mathbf{e}_1 + (a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3)\mathbf{e}_2 + (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1)\,\mathbf{e}_3$.
- $|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|$ is equla to the area of the paralelogram determined by $\mathbf{a}$ and $\mathbf{b}$, because $|\mathbf{a}|$ is the basis of the paralelogram and $|\mathbf{b}|\,|\sin\theta|$ is its height, where $\theta = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})\angle$.

Triple product

- Definition: The triple product of Vectors $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} \in V^3$ is

$$(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}) = (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})\, \mathbf{c}.$$

- If $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ constist of a right-handed system, then $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c})$ is the volume of the Parallelepiped of $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ vectors. Otherwise, you got the -1 times of the volume.
- It is easy to prove that

$$(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}) = (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{a}) = (\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = -(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{b}) = -(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a}) = -(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c})\,.$$

Operators I

- Definition: Operators are the linear vector-vector functions.
- Például:
- The representation of operators is the matrixes. See $\alpha_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$ for all $i \in \{1, 2, \ldots, m\}$ and $j \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$, where $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$. The

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \cdots & \alpha_{1n} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \cdots & \alpha_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \alpha_{m1} & \alpha_{m2} & \cdots & \alpha_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

table is called $m \times n$ type matrix. The set of the $m \times n$ type matrixes is $M_{m \times n}$.

Operators II

- The spur of the matrix is the set of $\{\alpha_{11}, \alpha_{22}, \ldots, \alpha_{nn}\}$.
- The first index of the elements α_{ij} is the rowindex (i), the 2nd index is the column index (j).
- The Row i of the Matrix is A_i , and the Column $j$of the matrix is A_jj.
- Determinant!!!

The End

Thank you for your attention!