Linear Algebra cheat sheet

Vectors

dot product: $u * v = ||u|| * ||v|| * cos(\phi) = u_x v_x + u_y v_y$

cross product: $u \times v = \begin{pmatrix} u_y v_z - u_z v_y \\ u_z v_x - u_x v_z \\ u_x v_y - u_y v_x \end{pmatrix}$

enclosed angle:

$$cos\phi = \frac{u * v}{||u|| * ||v||}$$

$$||u|| * ||v|| = \sqrt{(u_x^2 + u_y^2)(v_x^2 + v_y^2)}$$

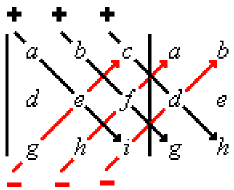
Matrices

basic operations

transpose: $[A^{\mathrm{T}}]_{ij} = [A]_{ji}$: "mirror over main diagonal"
multiply: $A_{N\times M} * B_{R\times K} = M_{N\times K}$
invert: $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$
norm:
condition:

determinants

$\det(A) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \operatorname{sgn}(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^{n} A_{i,\sigma_i}$
For 3×3 matrices (Sarrus rule):



arithmetic rules:
$\det(A \cdot B) = \det(A) \cdot \det(B)$
$\det(A^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\det(A)}$
$\det(rA) = r^n \det A$, for all $A^{n\times n}$ and scalars r

eigenvalues, eigenvectors, eigenspace

1. Calculate **eigenvalues** by solving $\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$
2. Any vector x that satisfies $(A - \lambda_i I)\, x = 0$ is **eigenvector** for λ_i.
3. $\mathrm{Eig}_A(\lambda_i) = \{x \in \mathbb{C}^n : (A - \lambda_i)x = 0\}$ is **eigenspace** for λ_i.

definiteness

obvious properties

square: $N \times N$
symmetric: $A = A^T$
diagonal: 0 except a_{kk}
$\Rightarrow$ implies triangular (eigenvalues on main diagonale)

orthogonal

$A^T = A^{-1}$

nonsingular

A is nonsingular = invertible = regular iff:

There is a matrix $B := A^{-1}$ such that $AB = I = BA$.

$det(A) \neq 0$

T$Ax = b$ has exactly one solution for each b.

The columns of A are linearly independent.

$\Rightarrow det(A)^{-1} = det(A^{-1})$
$\Rightarrow (A^{-1})^{-1} = A$
$\Rightarrow (A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$

diagonalizable

$A^{N\times N}$ can be diagonalized iff it has n linear independant eigenvectors. Then, there is an invertible T, such that:

$$D := T^{-1}AT = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = T^{-1}DT \quad \textbf{and} \quad AT = T \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

T can be created with eigenvectors of A.

diagonally dominant matrix

$\forall i. |a_{ii}| \geq \sum_{j \neq i} |a_{ij}|$

Hermitian

triangular

$\Rightarrow$ Eigenvalues on main diagonale

unitary

$\Rightarrow cond_2(A) = 1$

idempotent

adjugate

block matrices

$\det \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix} = \det(A)\det(D)$

rank

kernel

trace

defined on n×n square matrices: $\mathrm{tr}(A) = a_{11} + a_{22} + \cdots + a_{nn}$
(sum of the elements on the main diagonal)

span

spectrum

$\sigma(A) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : \lambda \text{ is eigenvalue of A}\}$