

# Math Guide

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# Contents

<b>I</b>	<b>MATH1051 Calculus &amp; Linear Algebra I</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1	Eigenvalues . . . . .	7
1.2	Eigenvectors . . . . .	7
1.3	Derivation . . . . .	8
<b>II</b>	<b>MATH1052 Multivariable Calculus &amp; Linear Algebra I</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>MATH2001 Calculus &amp; Linear Algebra II</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>IV</b>	<b>MATH1061 Discrete Mathematics I</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>V</b>	<b>MATH2302 Discrete Mathematics II</b>	<b>15</b>

## Preface

This is a math guide for The University of Queensland's MATH1051, MATH1052, MATH2001, MATH1061, and MATH2302 courses. It is intended to be a quick reference for students studying these subjects.

# Part I

## MATH1051 Calculus & Linear Algebra I



# Chapter 1

## Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

Consider a linear transformation represented by a square matrix, denoted  $A$ . When a vector is transformed by the matrix, its direction and magnitude can change. **Eigenvectors**, denoted  $\underline{x}$ , are special vectors that only change in magnitude (not direction) under this transformation. The magnitude by which the eigenvector is scaled is called the **eigenvalue**, denoted  $\lambda$ .

The relationship between a matrix  $A$ , its eigenvalues  $\lambda$ , and eigenvectors  $\underline{x}$  is given by the equation:

$$A\underline{x} = \lambda\underline{x}$$

This is known as the **definition of eigenvalues and eigenvectors**.

### 1.1 Eigenvalues

To find the eigenvalues  $\lambda$  of a matrix  $A$ , we solve the equation:

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

### 1.2 Eigenvectors

To find the eigenvectors  $\underline{x}$  corresponding to a specific eigenvalue  $\lambda$ , we solve the equation:

$$(A - \lambda I)\underline{x} = \underline{0}$$

### 1.3 Derivation

To find the eigenvector equation, we can rearrange the definition of eigenvalues and eigenvectors.

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{Ax} &= \lambda \underline{x} \\ \iff \underline{Ax} &= \lambda \underline{Ix} \\ \iff \underline{Ax} - \lambda \underline{x} &= \underline{0} \\ \iff (\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I})\underline{x} &= \underline{0} \end{aligned}$$

To find the eigenvalue equation, note that eigenvectors are non-zero vectors. Therefore, the equation  $(\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I})\underline{x} = \underline{0}$  must have non-trivial solutions. This occurs when the matrix  $(\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I})$  is singular, when its determinant is zero:

$$|\underline{A} - \lambda \underline{I}| = 0$$

Therefore, we have derived both the eigenvalue and eigenvector equations from the definition of eigenvalues and eigenvectors.



## **Part II**

# **MATH1052 Multivariable Calculus & Linear Algebra I**



## **Part III**

# **MATH2001 Calculus & Linear Algebra II**



## Part IV

# MATH1061 Discrete Mathematics I



## **Part V**

# **MATH2302 Discrete Mathematics II**

