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Problem



9 OUT OF 10 STUDENTS WANT TO DECREASE EXAM PREP TIME



8 OUT OF 10 STUDENTS SPEND MORE TIME REWRITING NOTES THAN ACTUALLY STUDYING



Solution????



Mila Lukic

@mila

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Subjects

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Merging Suggestions

☒ "Linear Algebra 1" by @ana

☐ "Calculus 3" by @tamara

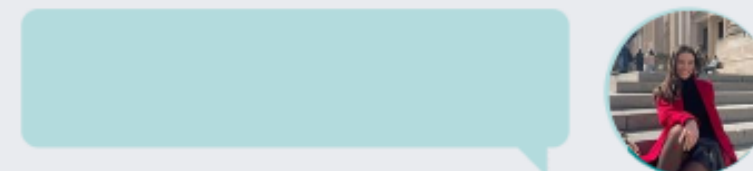
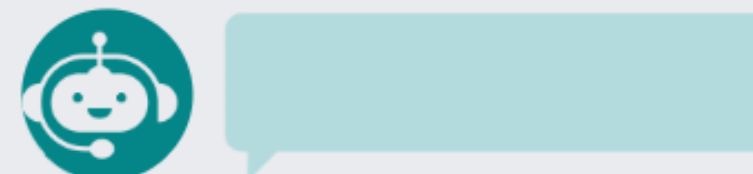
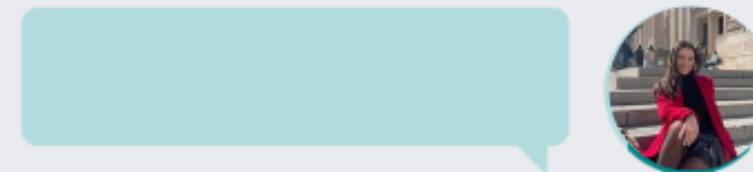
☒ "Probability" by @luka

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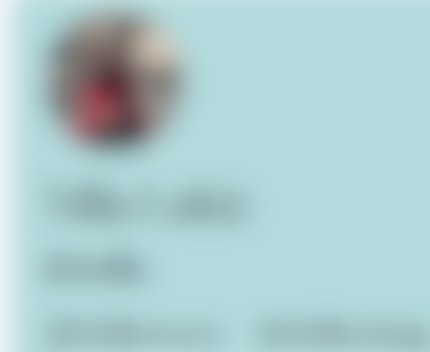
Linear Algebra is a foundational branch of mathematics that deals with the study of vectors, vector spaces, matrices, and linear transformations. It serves as a fundamental tool in various fields including physics, engineering, computer science, and economics. At its core, Linear Algebra provides a framework for understanding and solving systems of linear equations, which arise naturally in many real-world problems. One of the key concepts in Linear Algebra is that of vectors.

Vectors are quantities that have both magnitude and direction, represented as ordered arrays of numbers. They can be added together and multiplied by scalars, forming the basis of vector spaces. Matrices, on the other hand, are rectangular arrays of numbers that can represent linear transformations between vector spaces. Operations such as addition, subtraction, and multiplication are defined for matrices, with matrix multiplication being particularly important in many applications. Determinants are another crucial aspect of Linear Algebra, providing a scalar value associated with a square matrix. Determinants play a significant role in determining whether a matrix is invertible and in solving systems of linear equations. **Eigenvalues** and eigenvectors are also fundamental concepts, describing special vectors that are invariant under linear transformations. They have numerous applications, including stability analysis and principal component analysis.

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Merging Suggestions



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"Probability" by @luka

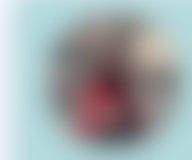
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vectors that have both magnitude and direction. They can be added together to form a new vector, and they can be multiplied by scalars. Matrices, which are rectangular arrays of numbers, can represent linear transformations between vector spaces. Operations such as addition, subtraction, and multiplication are defined for matrices, with addition being particularly important in many applications. Determinants are another crucial aspect of Linear Algebra, providing a way to determine whether a matrix is invertible and to solve systems of linear equations. Eigenvalues and eigenvectors are also important concepts, describing special vectors that are invariant under linear transformations. They have numerous applications, including stability analysis and principal component analysis.

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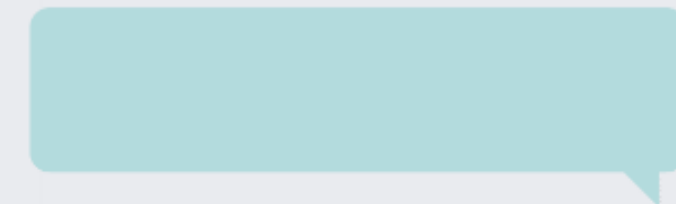
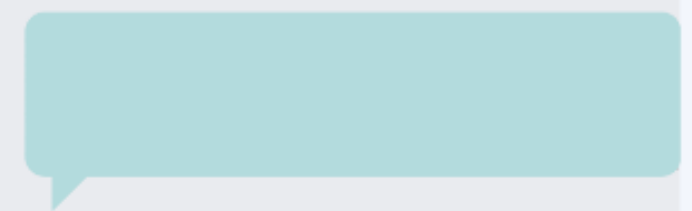
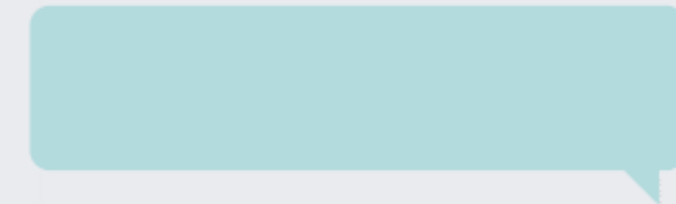
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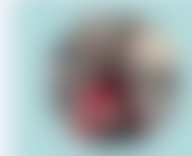
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Vectors are quantities that have both magnitude and direction, represented as ordered arrays of numbers. They can be added and multiplied by scalars, forming the basis of vector spaces. On the other hand, linear transformations are mappings between vector spaces, represented by matrices. Operations on matrices, such as addition, subtraction, and multiplication, are defined for matrix multiplication being particularly important in many applications. Determinants are another crucial aspect of Linear Algebra, a scalar value associated with a square matrix. Determinants play a significant role in determining whether a matrix is invertible and in solving systems of linear equations. Eigenvalues and eigenvectors are fundamental concepts, describing special vectors that are invariant under linear transformations. They have numerous applications, including stability analysis and principal component analysis.

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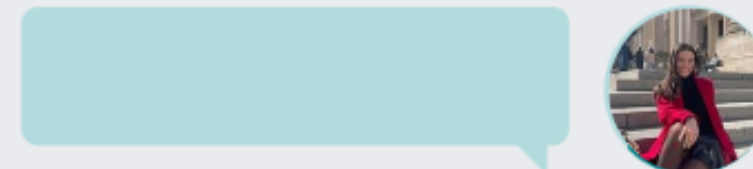
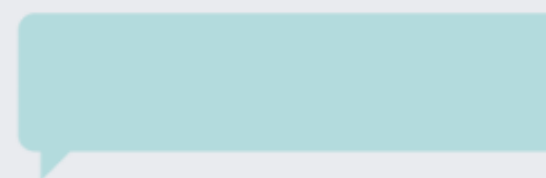
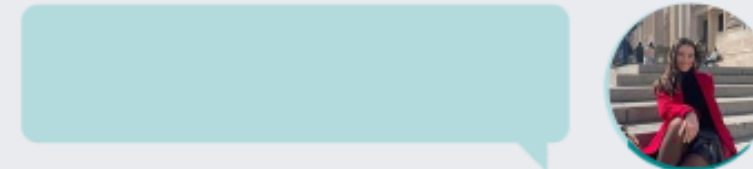
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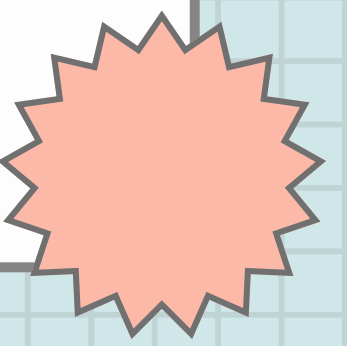
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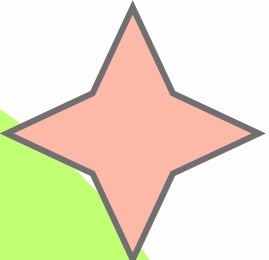
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