- Symmetric matrix:
  - eigenvector inner product (or dot) with each other is 0.
  - Think about transpose equal itself, or more specifically, each (i,j) entry and (j,i) entry
  - orthornormal eigen basis
  - $-Q^TDQ, Q^{-1}DQ$
- Determinant is the **product** of all eigenvalues, and trace is the **sum** of all eigenvalues. For 2 x 2 matrix A,  $x^2 tr(A)x + det(A)$  is the characteristic polynomial
- $\bullet$  Orthogonal Projection P
  - Let A be an m x n matrix with linearly independent columns, and let W = Col(A). Then the projection matrix is

$$x_W = A(A^T A)^{-1} A^T x$$

- -P is linear and symmetric
- $-P^{2} = P.P^{T} = P$
- $P = QQ^T = A(A^TA)^{-1}A^T$ , where columns of A(Q) form an basis (ONB) of V
- If  $(u_1, \ldots, u_r)$  is an ONB of  $V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ , then for all  $\vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,

$$\operatorname{proj}_{V}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \langle \vec{x}, \vec{u}_i \rangle \vec{u}_i$$

- eigenvalue 0 or 1
- matrix multiplication
  - A(b1 b2) = (Ab1 Ab2)
  - first row in C is the product of first column of A with the first row in B
- Pythagorean theorem and Cauchy inequality
  - Pythagorean theorem:

$$||\vec{x} + \vec{y}||^2 = ||\vec{x}||^2 + ||\vec{y}||^2$$

holds iff x and y are orthogonal

- Cauchy-Schwardz inequality

$$|\langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle| \le ||\vec{x}||||\vec{y}||$$

equality iff x and y are parallel

- ullet Orthogonal Matrix A
  - A has absolute eigenvalue of 1

- $-\,$  if eigenvalue of orthogonal matrix is 1, meaning it preserves geometry, and -1 if it reverses the geometry
- orthogonoal transformation preserves geometry and length
- $\bullet\,$  l.s.s and some theorems
  - $\ker A^T = \operatorname{im} A^{\perp}$
  - $\ker A^T A = \ker A$
  - $-A\vec{x} = \text{proj}_{im(A)}\vec{x}$
  - $-A^T A \vec{x} = A^T \vec{x}$
- Some common approaches:
  - if we see words like "if every vector xxx", then we are going to find some special matrices that make our proof easy, such as all-ones' or all-zeros matrix.
  - Usually 8(b) follows directly from 8(a). Try come up with the association.
  - $-\,$  when stuck, always think about contrapositives and contradictions.
  - do not panic, do problems step by step.