MATH211: Linear Methods I

Matthew Burke

Tuesday 9th October, 2018

Lecture on Tuesday 9th October, 2018

Euclidean space

Equations for lines and planes

Distance and scalar product

Last time

- Adjugates and inverses
- Cramer's rule
- Common determinants
- Polynomial interpolation

Midterm

- On the 26th October.
- Won't need to memorize any proofs.
- Will need to understand the methods used and answer abstract questions about them.

Polynomial interpolation

Example

Given data points $(0, 1)$, $(1, 2)$, $(2, 5)$ and $(3, 10)$, find an interpolating polynomial $p(x)$ of degree at most three, and then estimate the value of y corresponding to $x = \frac{3}{2}$.

Euclidean space

Column vectors as points

Recall a column vector consists of n numbers in a column:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

The set of all column vectors of length n is called $\mathbb{R}^n$.

(So $\mathbb{R}^n$ is n-dimensional space: each component is a dimension.)

Interpreting a scalar

To interpret a number we need to choose a ‘unit’.

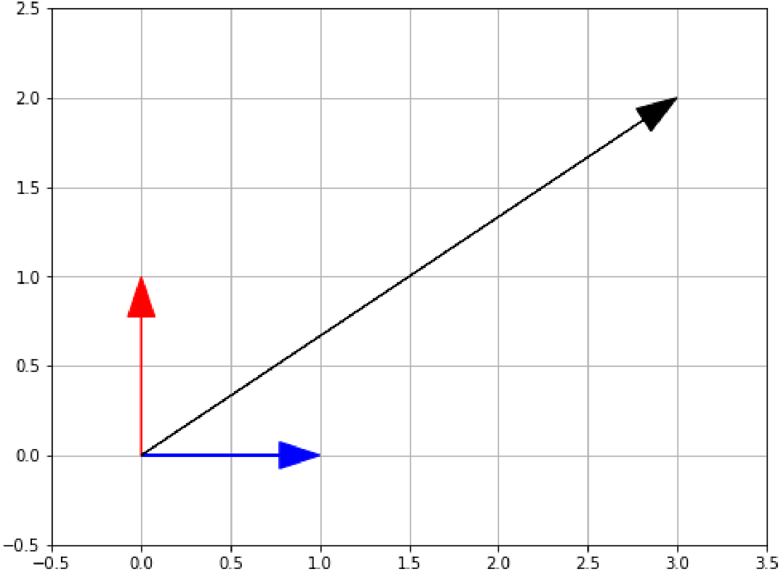
Example (Energy)

- Can measure energy differences.
- Pick an arbitrary zero energy for system.
- Pick an arbitrary ‘unit’ perhaps Joule.

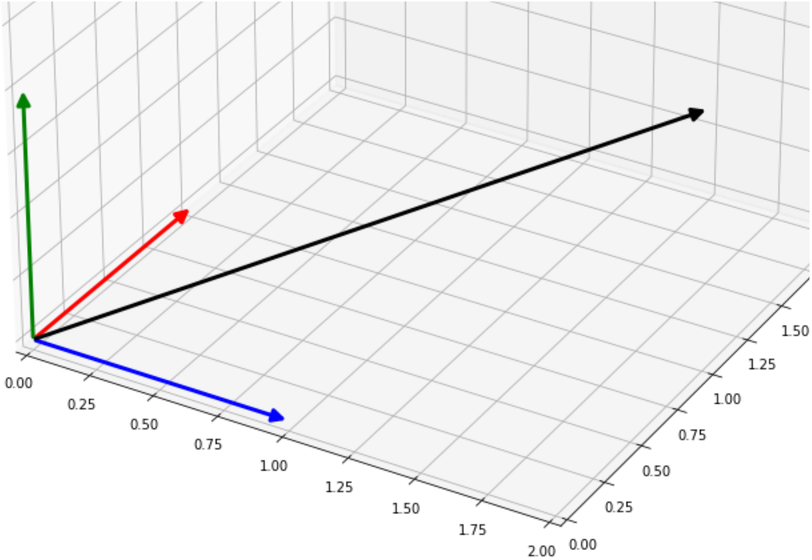
Example (Non-example - temperature)

- No negative temperatures in Kelvin?

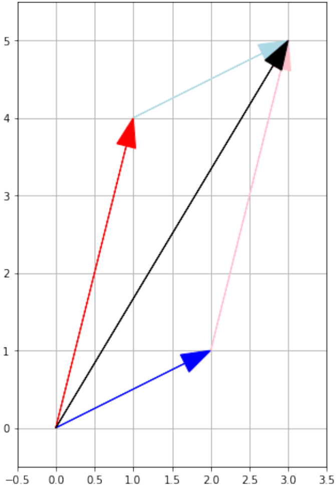
Picture in 2D



Picture in 3D

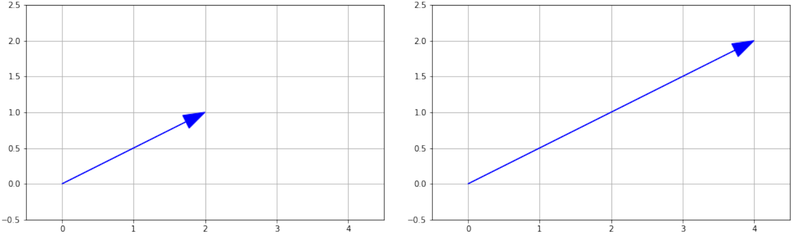


Picture of addition



$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 + x_3 \\ x_2 + x_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Picture of scalar multiplication



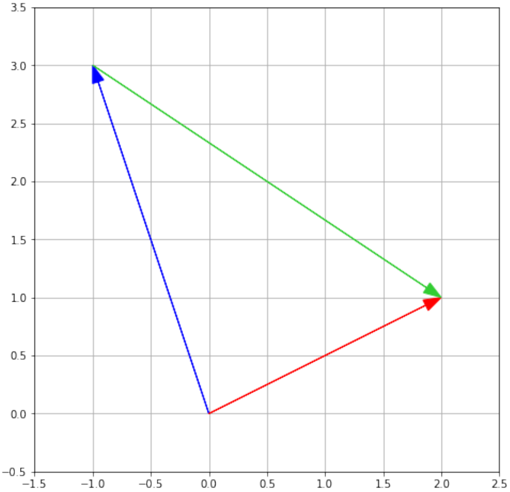
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Definition

Vectors A and B are *parallel* iff there is some scalar k such that

$$B = kA$$

Notation about base of vector

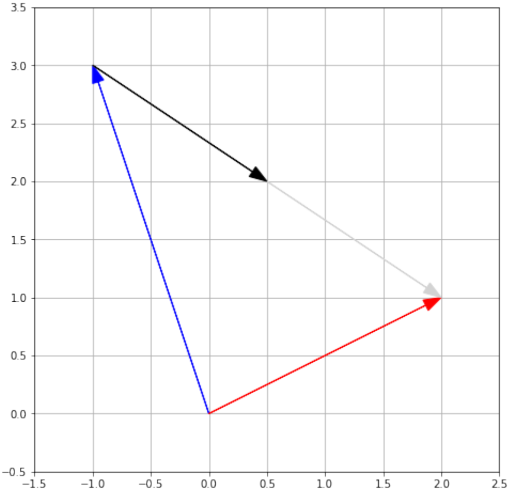


Definition

We write $\overrightarrow{AB}$ to denote the vector starting at A and ending at B. Therefore

$$\overrightarrow{AB} = B - A$$

Bisection



$$
\begin{aligned}
&\mathit{midpoint}(A, B) \\
&= \overrightarrow{0A} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} \\
&= (A - 0) + \frac{1}{2}(B - A) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(A + B)
\end{aligned}
$$

Questions?

Examples

Example

Find the point that is midway between

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example

Find the two points trisecting the segment between

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Examples

Example

Let

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, Q = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, X = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } Y = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Is $\overrightarrow{PQ}$ parallel to $\overrightarrow{XY}$? Is $\overrightarrow{PX}$ parallel to $\overrightarrow{QY}$?

Example

The diagonals of a parallelogram bisect each other.

Example

If $ABCD$ is an arbitrary quadrilateral then the midpoints of the four sides form a parallelogram.

Equations for lines and planes

Two dimensions

Given a system of equations

$$
\begin{aligned}
a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 &= b_1 \\
a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 &= b_2
\end{aligned}
$$

the solution set could be:-

- empty
- a point (a unique solution)
- a line (infinitely many solutions)

. . . and we have to do row reduction to find out which.

Two dimensions

Once we have solved the system we get one of:-

- no solutions
- a unique solution

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- a single parameter (say s)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Definition

A *parametric (vector) equation* describing a line in $\mathbb{R}^2$ is a vector equation of the form

$$\vec{x} = \vec{c} + s\vec{d}$$

Three dimensions

Given a system of equations

$$a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1$$
$$a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2$$
$$a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3$$

the solution set could be:-

- empty
- a point (a unique solution)
- a line (infinitely many solutions)
- a plane (infinitely many solutions)

. . . and we have to do row reduction to find out which.

Three dimensions

Once we have solved the system we get one of:-

- no solutions
- a unique solution
- a single parameter (say s)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

- two parameters (say s and t)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{bmatrix} + s \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix} + t \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ e_2 \\ e_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Parametric forms of 3D lines and planes

Definition

A *parametric (vector) equation* describing a line in $\mathbb{R}^3$ is a vector equation of the form

$$\vec{x} = \vec{c} + s\vec{d}$$

for $\vec{x}$, $\vec{c}$ and $\vec{d}$ in $\mathbb{R}^3$ and s in $\mathbb{R}$.

Definition

A *parametric (vector) equation* describing a plane in $\mathbb{R}^3$ is a vector equation of the form

$$\vec{x} = \vec{c} + s\vec{d} + t\vec{e}$$

for $\vec{x}$, $\vec{c}$, $\vec{d}$ and $\vec{e}$ in $\mathbb{R}^3$ and s in $\mathbb{R}$.

Advantages of parametric form

- Can immediately see what kind of geometric object it is.
- Often easier to come up with in the first place.
  - E.g. if given two/three points on the line/plane.

The ‘symmetric’ form of a line in 3D

Examples

Questions?

Distance and scalar product

Length of a vector

2d 3d and nd

Examples

unit vectors

Distance between a vector

2d 3d nd

Examples

Slides 26 and 27.

Dot product

Just definition and relationship to distance.

Examples

The simple example on slide 4.

Questions?