Why

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Definition

The matrix $A \in \mathbf{R}^{d \times d}$ is *antisymmetric matrix* (or *skew-symmetric matrix*) if $A^\top = -A$.

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[1]Future editions will include.

Antisymmetric Matrices

Symmetric Matrices

Matrix Transpose

Matrices

Vectors

N-Dimensional Space

Distance

Space Distance

Plane Distance

Interval Length

Intervals

Real Plane • Real Line • Real Space

Integral Line • Real Order

Geometry • Real Numbers • Fields

Rational Numbers • Groups

Sequences • Integer Arithmetic • Integer Additive Inverses

Set Numbers • Natural Additive Identity • Natural Multiplicative Identity • Inverse Elements • Integer Sums

Direct Products • Finite Sets • Identity Elements • Arithmetic • Element Functions

Equivalent Sets • Algebras • Natural Powers • Integer Products

Family Unions and Intersections • Operations • Function Inverses • Natural Products • Integer Numbers

Families • Equivalence Relations • Function Composites • Function Images • Natural Sums

Natural Order • Functions • Recursion Theorem

Relations • Peano Axioms

Cartesian Products • Natural Induction

Generalized Set Dualities • Set Powers • Natural Numbers

Set Unions and Intersections • Set Dualities • Unordered Triples • Intersection of Empty Set • Successor Sets • Partitions

Set Complements • Pair Unions • Set Intersections • Ordered Pairs

Pair Intersections • Set Unions • Set Differences

Empty Set • Unordered Pairs

Set Specification

Set Inclusion

Standardized Accounts

Accounts

Deductions

Quantified Statements

Logical Statements

Statements

Sets • Identities

Names

Letters • Objects

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