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ELEMENTS OF LINEAR
ALGEBRA, VOLUME II
CAHIER DES LIGNES

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Contents

<i>Vectors and Lines the Plane</i>	9
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This is the dedication page. You should know that dedication is an important part of being successful in mathematics. Imagination plays a role, but mostly mathematicians are people who like the work just enough to fail to give up when things become challenging.

Mathematics challenges everyone at one point or another. Being confused and stuck is a mathematician's natural state. The professionals just got used to it.

So, stick with dedication, persistence, and perseverance. Those you can build. Don't give up. Talk about math with whoever will join in. All the cool ideas are buried under hard work.

Introduction

This is a *workbook*. It is a collection of tasks that you should do to try to learn linear algebra for yourself.

It is not a *textbook*. We don't have a textbook, as such things are understood today. We have a primer, the first volume of this set: *Livre des Lignes*, which should serve as a basic source for reading about the main ideas, and we have this workbook. The books are separate so that you may have them both open at once. I hope this works.

It is important to focus on your own understanding when working on these tasks. At every stage possible, you should ask yourself, "Self, how do I know this?" and maybe also, "So, Self, do I know this for sure? Or do I still have doubts?"

If you are feeling at a loss for how to explain your thinking, try relying on simple geometric models and reasoning. It turns out that most of even the fanciest linear algebra is done that way. So, "Self, can you draw the relevant picture? Does that help?"

Good luck. I'll see you in class, and I welcome your visits to office hours to talk about mathematics.

Vectors and Lines the Plane

Task 1. Write down three distinct points in the plane in proper notation. Plot those three points on a single diagram.

Task 2. Write down three distinct vectors in the plane in proper notation. Your three points from this task should NOT match any of the three points from the previous task. Plot those three vectors on a single diagram.

Definition. If u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n is a collection of vectors, and $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots$ is a collection of scalars, then the vector formed below is called a *linear combination* of the u_i 's.

Defintion: Linear Combinations

$$\lambda_1 u_1 + \lambda_2 u_2 + \dots \lambda_n u_n$$

Task 3. Find the sum of your three vectors from the last exercise. Then, choose some order of those three vectors so that they are u_1, u_2 and u_3 , and compute the linear combination

$$3u_1 - 2u_2 + (1/2)u_3.$$

Task 4. Let's consider the vectors $u = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$, and $w = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Compute all of the vectors in this list:

$$\frac{u+v}{2}, v-u, v-w, u + \left(\frac{v-u}{3}\right), u + \left(\frac{3(v-u)}{4}\right)$$

Then make a single diagram which contains u, v, w and all of those vectors from the list, plotted as accurately as you can.

What do you notice? Is anything interesting going on?

Task 5. Consider the vector $u = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$. Find a vector v which has the property that $u + v$ is the zero vector, or explain why this is not possible.

Definition. An equation of the form $\lambda_1 u_1 + \dots \lambda_n u_n = w$, where all of the vectors u_i and w are known, but the scalars λ_i are unknown, is called a *linear combination of vectors equation*. A *solution* to such an equation is a collection of scalars which make the equation true.

Definition: Linear Combination Equations and their Solutions

Task 6. For now, keep $u = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$. Let $v = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}$. How many solutions does the linear combination of vectors equation $\lambda u = v$ have?

How many solutions does the linear combination of vectors equation $\lambda u + \mu v = 0$ have? (Here, treat 0 as the zero vector.)

Task 7. We still use the notation u for the vector $u = \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$, but now use v for the vector $v = \begin{pmatrix} 28 \\ -14 \end{pmatrix}$. How many solutions does the linear combination of vectors equation $\lambda u = v$ have?

How many solutions does the linear combination of vectors equation $\lambda u + \mu v = 0$ have? (Again, treat 0 as the zero vector.)

Task 8. Find the midpoint between the points $P = (4, -2)$ and $Q = (3, 5)$. Then find the two points which divide the segment PQ into thirds.

How can vectors make this simpler than it first appears?

Challenge 9. Suppose you are given three points in the plane. Let's call them P , Q , and R . How can you use vectors to (quickly) determine if these three points are collinear?