

Chapter 2: Lecture 7

Linear Algebra, Course 124B, Fall, 2008

Prof. Peter Dodds

Department of Mathematics & Statistics
University of Vermont



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Outline

Ch. 2: Lec. 7

Review for Exam 1

Review for Exam 1

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Basics:

Review for Exam 1

Sections covered on first midterm:

- ▶ Chapter 1 and Chapter 2 (Sections 2.1–2.7)

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Frame 3/8

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Basics:

Sections covered on first midterm:

- ▶ Chapter 1 and Chapter 2 (Sections 2.1–2.7)
- ▶ Chapter 2 is our focus
- ▶ Knowledge of Chapter 1 as needed for Chapter 2 = solving $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$.
- ▶ Want ‘understanding’ and ‘doing’ abilities.

Stuff to know:

Row, Column, & Matrix Pictures of Linear Systems
($A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$)

Stuff to know:

Review for Exam 1

Row, Column, & Matrix Pictures of Linear Systems ($A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$)

- ▶ What dimensions of A mean:
 - ▶ m = number of equations
 - ▶ n = number of unknowns (x_1, x_2, \dots)

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Review for Exam 1

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Frame 4/8

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- ▶ Be able to identify row picture (e.g., as representing 2 planes in 3-d).

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- ▶ Be able to identify row picture (e.g., as representing 2 planes in 3-d).
- ▶ How to convert between the three pictures.

Solving $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ by elimination

Solve four equivalent ways:

Review for Exam 1

Frame 5/8

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 - ▶ Systematically transform $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ into $U\vec{x} = \vec{c}$
 - ▶ Solve by back substitution

Review for Exam 1

Frame 5/8

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3. Row operations with E_{ij} and P_{ij} matrices

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3. Row operations with E_{ij} and P_{ij} matrices
4. Factor A as $A = LU$
 - ▶ Solve two triangular systems by forward and back substitution
 - ▶ First $L\vec{c} = \vec{b}$ then $U\vec{x} = \vec{c}$.

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Understand number of solutions business:

- ▶ 0, 1, or ∞ : why, when, ...

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Stuff to know:

Review for Exam 1

More on $A = LU$:

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Stuff to know:

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More on $A = LU$:

- ▶ Be able to find the pivots of A (they live in U)

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More on $A = LU$:

- ▶ Be able to find the pivots of A (they live in U)
- ▶ Understand how elimination matrices (E_{ij} 's) are constructed from multipliers (L_{ij} 's)

Frame 6/8

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- ▶ Be able to find the pivots of A (they live in U)
- ▶ Understand how elimination matrices (E_{ij} 's) are constructed from multipliers (l_{ij} 's)
- ▶ Understand how L is made up of inverses of elimination matrices
 - ▶ e.g.: $L = E_{21}^{-1} E_{31}^{-1} E_{32}^{-1} A$.

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 - ▶ e.g.: $L = E_{21}^{-1} E_{31}^{-1} E_{32}^{-1} A$.
- ▶ Understand how L is made up of the l_{ij} multipliers.
- ▶ Understand how inverses of elimination matrices are simply related to elimination matrices.

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Stuff to know:

Matrix algebra

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- ▶ Understand basic matrix algebra

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- ▶ Understand basic matrix algebra
- ▶ Understand matrix multiplication

Review for Exam 1

Frame 7/8

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- ▶ Understand $AB = BA$ is rarely true

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- ▶ Find A^{-1} with Gauss-Jordan elimination

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- ▶ Perform row reduction on augmented matrix $[A | I]$.

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- ▶ Understand that finding A^{-1} solves $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ but is often prohibitively expensive to do.
- ▶ $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$

Stuff to know:

Transposes

Review for Exam 1

Frame 8/8

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Transposes

- ▶ Definition: flip entries across main diagonal

Frame 8/8

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- ▶ Definition: flip entries across main diagonal
- ▶ $A = A^T$: A is symmetric

Frame 8/8

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- ▶ $A = A^T$: A is symmetric
- ▶ Important property: $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$

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Extra pieces:

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Extra pieces:

- ▶ If $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ has a non-zero solution, A has no inverse

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- ▶ If $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ has a non-zero solution, A has no inverse
- ▶ If $A\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ has a non-zero solution, then $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ always has infinitely many solutions.

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- ▶ $(A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1}$