#### Spring 2009 1

# Topics for Final Exam

## 1. Vector Space Structure in Euclidean Space

- 1.1 Definition of n-Dimensional Euclidean Space
- 1.2 Vector addition and scalar multiplication
- 1.3 Spans
- 1.4 Linear independence

## 2. Subspaces of Euclidean Space

- 2.1 Bases
- 2.2 Dimension
- 2.3 Coordinates

## 3. Connections with the Theory of Linear Equations

- 3.1 Homogeneous systems
- 3.2 Fundamental Theorem for homogenous systems of linear equations
- 3.3 Nonhomogeneous systems

## 4. Euclidean Inner Product and Norm

- 4.1 Row–column product
- 4.2 Euclidean inner product
- 4.3 Euclidean norm
- 4.4 Orthogonality
- 4.5 Orthonormal bases

## 5. Spaces of Matrices

- 5.1 Matrix Algebra
- 5.2 Null space and nullity
- 5.3 Column and row spaces
- 5.4 Rank
- 5.5 Invertibility

#### 6. Linear Transformations

- 6.1 Definition of linearity
- 6.2 Matrix representation
- 6.3 Null space and image
- 6.4 Compositions
- 6.5 Invertible linear transformation
- 6.6 Orthogonal transformations
  - 6.6.1 Orthogonal matrices
  - 6.6.2 Determinant, cross-product and triple-scalar product
  - 6.6.3 Areas and volumes
  - 6.6.4 Area and volume preserving transformations
  - 6.6.5 Orientation
  - 6.6.6 Orientation preserving transformations

#### 7. The Eigenvalue Problem

- 7.1 Eigenvalues, eigenvectors and eigenspaces
- 7.2 The eigenvalue problem
- 7.3 Invariant subspaces
- 7.4 Orthogonal, orientation reversing transformations in  $\mathbb{R}^2$
- 7.5 Orthogonal, orientation preserving transformations in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

**Relevant sections in text**: 1.5, 1.6, 1.8, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 7.2 and 8.1.

Relevant chapters in the online class notes: Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 5.

**Important Concepts**: Euclidean space, linear independence, span, subspaces, bases, dimension, coordinates, inner product, norm, orthogonality, linear transformation, null space, image, nullity, rank, elementary matrices, invertibility, eigenvalue, eigenvector and eigenspace.

#### **Important Results**

Fundamental Theorem of Homogeneous Linear Systems. A homogeneous system of m linear equations in n unknowns,

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n &= 0\\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n &= 0\\ \vdots &\vdots &\vdots\\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n &= 0, \end{cases}$$

with n > m, has infinitely many solutions.

Equality of row rank and column rank. Let  $A \in \mathbf{M}(m, n)$  and denote by  $\mathcal{R}_A$  and  $\mathcal{C}_A$  the row-space and column-space of A, respectively. Then,

$$\dim(\mathcal{R}_A) = \dim(\mathcal{C}_A).$$

**Dimension Theorem for Linear Transformations**. Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$  be a linear transformation and denote by  $\mathcal{N}_T$  and  $\mathcal{I}_T$  the null-space and image of T, respectively. Then,

 $\dim(\mathcal{N}_T) + \dim(\mathcal{I}_T) = n.$ 

#### **Important Skills**

Know how to determine whether subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  are linearly independent; know how to tell whether a given subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is a subspace; know how to tell whether a set of vectors in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  spans a subspace; know how to compute the span of a set of vectors; know how to solve systems of linear equations; know how to determine bases for subspaces of Euclidean space; know how to compute dimensions of subspaces; know how to find coordinates of vectors relative to ordered bases; know how to tell whether vectors are orthogonal; know how to tell whether a given matrix is invertible or not; know how to compute inverses of invertible matrices; know how to determine whether a given function is linear or not; know how to obtain matrix representations of linear transformations; know how to compute nullity and rank of matrices, know how to compute determinants of  $2 \times 2$  and  $3 \times 3$  matrices; know how to find eigenvalues, eigenvectors and eigenspaces of linear transformations.