

# Index

## *Symbols and Numerics*

- $\Delta$  (delta), 340
- $\epsilon$  (epsilon), 341
- $\lambda$  (lambda), 341–342
- $\mu$  (mu), 341
- $\omega$  (omega), 342
- $\pi$  (pi), 339–340
- $\rho$  (rho), 340
- $\Sigma$  (sigma), 340
- $\theta$  (theta), 340–341
- + addition symbol, 15
- $\times$  multiplication symbol, 15
- $\mathbb{R}^2$ 
  - described, 101
  - non-spanning sets, 103
  - sets that span, 101–102
- $\mathbb{R}^3$ 
  - described, 101
  - non-spanning sets, 103–104
  - sets that span, 102–103
- $3 \times 3$  matrix
  - determinants, computing, 187–189
  - eigenvalues, solving for, 297–299
  - eigenvectors, solving for, 297–299
  - three-space vectors, 23
  - two equations system, solving, 73–74
- $2 \times 2$  matrix
  - eigenvalues, solving for, 294–296
  - eigenvectors, solving for, 294–296
  - inverse matrices, 59–60
- two-space vectors
  - angle between, finding, 39–40
  - described, 20–23
- *A* •
  - absolute value, 343
  - addition of matrices
    - associativity, 53
    - commutativity, 52–53
    - distributive rule, 55
    - overview, 43–44
  - addition of vectors
    - additive inverse, 253
    - associative property, 250–251
    - closure requirement for, 245–247
    - commutative property, 248–250
    - linear transformation, 150–151
    - overview, 27–29, 242–244
    - zero vector, 28–29, 253
  - addition symbol (+), 15
  - additive identity matrices, 49
  - additive identity transformation, 159–160
  - additive inverse, 253
  - adjacent, 343
  - adjoint
    - defined, 343
    - inverse of matrix, finding, 228–230
    - overview, 225–228
  - adjugate. *See* adjoint
  - Algebra For Dummies* (Wiley), 274
  - Algebra II For Dummies* (Wiley), 297
  - algebraically solving systems of equations
    - back substitution method, 72–75
    - elimination method, 72–75
    - more than two equations system, solving, 74–75
    - overview, 72
    - two equations system, solving, 73–74
  - algebraically solving systems of linear equations
    - impossible statements, 234
    - infinite solutions, 235
  - angle between two-space vectors, finding, 39–40
  - Archimedes's constant, 340
  - area of parallelogram, finding, 195–198
  - area of triangle
    - finding, 192–195
    - Heron's formula used to find, 193
  - arithmetic mean, 34–35

assigning positions for Cramer's Rule, 231–232

associativity

- addition of matrices, 53
- defined, 423
- linear transformation, 154–155, 157–158
- multiplication of matrices, 54
- scalar (vector) multiplication, 251
- transformation composition, 157–158
- vector addition, 250–251

augmented matrices

- defined, 343
- equivalent matrices, creating, 80
- overview, 78–79
- reduced row echelon form, 79–82
- row echelon form, 79–82
- setting up, 79
- system of equations, solving with single solution, 80–82
- systems of equations, solving with multiple solutions, 82–83

averages, triangle inequality in, 34–35

$Ax = b$  (matrix equation)

- infinite solutions, 115–118
- multiple solutions, 112–120
- no solution, 120–122
- overview, 105, 110
- single solution, 110–112
- specialized solutions, 118–120
- specific vector, solving for the solutions of  $a$ , 112–115
- systems of equations and, 108–109

## • B •

back substitution method for algebraically solving systems of equations, 72–75

basis

- changing bases, writing the same vector after, 285–288
- defined, 343
- dimension based on, finding, 144–146
- linear independence, determining basis by, 141
- matrices, 142

- natural, 136–137
- orthogonal, 281–283
- orthonormal, 283–284
- overview, 136, 276
- polynomials, 142–144
- span, determining basis by, 138–141
- spanning sets, bases created from, 276–279
- standard, 136–137

broadening span, 96–97

## • C •

calculators. *See* graphing calculators

Cauchy, Augustin Louis (mathematician), 36

Cauchy-Schwarz inequality. *See* triangle inequality

characteristic equation, 343

characteristic polynomial, 343

closure

- defined, 343
- scalar (vector) multiplication, 245–247
- vector addition, 245–247
- vector space, 245–247

coefficient, 343

coefficient matrices

- defined, 344
- described, 77

cofactor expansion, 189–192

cofactors of matrix

- defined, 344
- overview, 226–228

collinear, 344

column matrix (vector)

- defined, 344
- described, 20, 43

column space, 265–269

columns, interchanging, 204–206

commutativity

- addition of matrices, 52–53
- defined, 344
- described, 44
- linear transformation, 155–156
- multiplication of matrices, 48, 53–54

scalar multiplication, 108  
 scalar multiplication of matrices, 54  
 vector addition, 248–250  
 computers used for calculating matrices, 238  
 consecutive, 344  
 consistent system of equations  
   defined, 344  
   overview, 66–67  
 constant  
   defined, 344  
   matrices, 77  
 constraint, 344  
 contraction  
   defined, 344  
   described, 25  
   of eigenvectors, 293  
   linear transformation, 168–169  
   of vectors, 25  
 coordinate axes, 344  
 coordinate plane vectors, 20–23  
 coordinate vector, 344  
 Cramer, Gabriel (mathematician), 233  
 Cramer's rule  
   applying, 232–234  
   assigning positions for, 231–232  
   described, 231  
   impossible statements, 235–236  
   infinite solutions, 235–236

## • D •

Dantzig, George Bernard  
   (mathematician), 76  
 delta ( $\Delta$ ), 340  
 dependent system of equations, 344  
 Derive, 238  
 determinants  
   area of parallelogram, finding, 195–198  
   area of triangle, finding, 192–195  
   cofactor expansion, 189–192  
   columns, interchanging, 204–206  
   computing, 186–189  
   defined, 344  
   of identity matrix, 203–204  
   of inverse of a matrix, 203–204, 228–230

lower triangular matrix, creating, 217–221  
 of manipulated matrices, 209–211, 212  
 of matrix products, 221–222  
 minor, 189–190  
 overview, 15–16, 185  
 parallelepipeds, finding volume of, 198–199  
 rows, interchanging, 204–206  
 $3 \times 3$  matrix, 187–189  
 transposing, 202–203  
 of triangular matrices, 213–214, 217–221  
 $2 \times 2$  matrix, 186–187  
 upper triangular matrix, creating, 217–221  
 zero determinants, 206–209  
 diagonal matrices, 51, 304–307, 345  
 diagonalizable matrix, 345  
 dilation  
   defined, 345  
   described, 25  
   of eigenvectors, 293  
   linear transformation, 168–169  
   of vectors, 25  
 dimension based on basis, 144–146  
 dimension of matrix, 43, 345  
 dimension of vector space, 345  
 distributive property  
   addition of matrices, 55  
   defined, 345  
   linear transformation, 161  
   multiplication of matrices, 55  
   scalar multiplication, 108, 251–252  
 dividing matrices, 59–60  
 dot product (inner product) of two  
   vectors, 24, 35–37, 345

## • E •

economic matrix, 321–322  
 eigenvalues  
   defined, 291, 345  
   of diagonal matrices, 305–307  
   of matrix inverse, 301–302  
   of matrix transpose, 300  
   overview, 16–17  
   of powers of square matrices, 303–304  
   solving for, 294–299

eigenvalues (*continued*)  
 $3 \times 3$  matrix, 297–299  
 of triangular matrix, 302–303  
 $2 \times 2$  matrix, 294–296

eigenvectors  
 contracting, 293  
 defined, 291, 345  
 of diagonal matrices, 305–307  
 dilating, 293  
 example, 290  
 of matrix inverse, 301–302  
 overview, 16–17  
 rotating, 291–292  
 solving for, 294–299  
 $3 \times 3$  matrix, 297–299  
 $2 \times 2$  matrix, 294–296

elements, 42

elimination method of algebraically solving  
 systems of equations, 72–75

epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ), 421

equal rows or columns, zero determinants  
 with, 206–209

equivalent matrices  
 creating, 80  
 defined, 345

Euler, Leonhard (mathematician), 339

even permutations, 183

examples  
 eigenvectors, 290  
 linear transformation, 148–150

Excel, 238

## • F •

factorial operation, 176  
 format for polynomial, 143  
 free variable, 345

## • G •

game matrix, 322–325  
 Gauss, Carl Friedrich (mathematician), 114  
 Gaussian elimination, 114  
 general vector equation  
 for lines, 274  
 for planes, 275

*Genetics For Dummies* (Robinson), 319

genetics matrix, 318–319

geometric mean  
 defined, 345  
 described, 34–35

Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization process,  
 281

graphing calculators  
 Markov chain, determining results of,  
 334–335  
 for matrices, 236–237, 329–334  
 mode, changing, 337  
 place value, adjusting for a particular, 337  
 round function, 337  
 for row operations, 331–333  
 systems of equations, solving, 328–329,  
 336

graphing linear combinations of vectors, 95

graphing systems of two or three  
 equations, 67–70  
 graphing two lines for two equations, 68–69  
 overview, 67–68  
 three planes meeting, 69–70

Greek letters  
 $\Delta$  (delta), 340  
 $\epsilon$  (epsilon), 341  
 $\lambda$  (lambda), 341–342  
 $\mu$  (mu), 341  
 $\omega$  (omega), 342  
 $\Phi\text{BK}$  (Phi Beta Kappa), 342  
 $\pi$  (pi), 339–340  
 $\rho$  (rho), 340  
 $\Sigma$  (sigma), 340  
 $\theta$  (theta), 340

## • H •

Hamilton, William Rowan (mathematician),  
 247

heat distribution matrix, 320–321

Heron's formula, 193

homogeneous systems of equations  
 defined, 346  
 nontrivial solution, 124–128  
 overview, 123–124  
 trivial solution, 124–127

## • 1 •

identity, 346  
 identity matrix  
   additive, 49  
   defined, 346  
   determinant of, 203–204  
   multiplicative, 50  
   overview, 49  
 identity transformations  
   additive identity transformation, 159–160  
   multiplicative identity transformation, 160–161  
 image, 346  
 impossible statements  
   algebraically solving systems of linear equations, 234  
   Cramer’s rule for solving systems of linear equations, 235–236  
   described, 234  
   row operations used for solving systems of linear equations, 234–235  
 inconsistent system of equations  
   defined, 346  
   overview, 71–72  
 independent equations, 346  
 index, 42  
 index of element in matrix, 346  
 infinite solutions  
   algebraically solving systems of linear equations, 235  
    $Ax = b$  (matrix equation), 115–118  
   Cramer’s rule for solving systems of linear equations, 235–236  
   row operations used for solving systems of linear equations, 235  
   solutions for systems of equations, 67  
 inner product, 24, 35–37, 345  
 input-output models, 58  
 inverse matrices  
   defined, 346  
   determinant of, 203–204  
   finding, 224–225, 228–230  
   overview, 58  
   row reduction, 59, 59–64

$2 \times 2$ , 59–60  
 used for solving systems of equations, 77–78

inversion (of a permutation)  
   defined, 346  
   described, 181–182  
 inversions, 181–183  
 invertible matrix  
   defined, 346  
   overview, 57–58

## • K •

kernel of linear transformation  
   defined, 346  
   overview, 169–170

## • L •

lambda ( $\lambda$ ), 341–342  
 least squares method, 144  
 Legendre, Adrien-Marie (mathematician), 144  
 Legendre polynomials, 144  
 length of vector. *See* magnitude of vector  
 Leontief, Wassily Wassilyovitch (input-output models), 58  
 Leontief production model, 321  
 linear combination  
   defined, 346  
   determining whether you can produce a specific vector, 89–92  
   graphing, 95  
   overview, 87  
   patterns in, 93–94  
   scalars, 87  
   using orthogonal basis to write, 282–283  
   writing vectors as sums of other vectors, 87–88  
 linear dependence  
   overview, 129  
   set with multiple vectors, 133–134  
   set with two vectors, 133  
   set with zero vector, 134–135  
   testing for, 129–131

- linear equation
    - defined, 346
    - described, 10, 87
  - linear independence
    - characteristics of, 132–135
    - defined, 347
    - determining basis by, 141
    - overview, 128–129
    - reducing number of vectors in set with, 135
    - set with multiple vectors, 133–134
    - set with one vector, 133
    - set with two vectors, 133
    - set with unit vectors, 135
    - testing for, 129–132
  - linear operator, 148
  - linear programming, 76
  - linear transformation
    - associative property, 154–155, 157–158
    - commutative property, 155–156
    - contractions, 168–169
    - defined, 347
    - determining when a transformation is a, 151–154
    - dilations, 168–169
    - distributive property, 161
    - examples, 148–150
    - identity transformations, 159–161
    - kernel (null space), 169–170
    - matrix for, 161–163
    - overview, 147–148
    - properties, 148
    - range, 170–172
    - reflections, 165–167
    - requirements, 150–151
    - rotations, 164–165
    - scalar multiplication, 150–151, 158
    - translations, 167–168
    - vector addition, 150–151
  - lines
    - forming vector spaces, 274–275
    - general vector equation for, 274
    - slope-intercept form of equation of, 274
  - listing permutations
    - overview, 177
    - with table, 177–179
    - with tree, 179–180
  - lower triangular matrix
    - creating, 217–221
    - described, 51
- *M* •
- magnitude of vector
    - defined, 347
    - overview, 22, 29–30
    - scalar multiplication, adjusting
      - magnitude for, 30–32
    - triangle inequality, 32–35
  - main diagonal of matrix, 347
  - manipulated matrices
    - adding the multiple of a row or column to another row or column, 212
    - multiplying a row or column by a scalar, 209–211
  - markers, 13
  - Markov chain, determining results of, 334–335
  - Mathematica, 238
  - mathematicians
    - Cauchy, Augustin Louis, 36
    - Cramer, Gabriel, 233
    - Dantzig, George Bernard, 76
    - Euler, Leonhard, 339
    - Gauss, Carl Friedrich, 114
    - Hamilton, William Rowan, 247
    - Legendre, Adrien-Marie, 144
    - Vandermonde, Alexandre-Theophile, 217
  - matrices
    - adjoint, 225–228
    - advantages of using, 13–14
    - basis, 142
    - coefficient, 77
    - cofactor, 226–228
    - column, 20, 43
    - column space, 265–269
    - commutativity, 54
    - computers used for calculating, 238
    - constant, 77
    - defined, 347
    - diagonal, 51, 304–307
    - dimensions of, 43
    - dividing, 59–60
    - graphing calculators for, 236–237, 329–334

- identity, 49–50  
 inverse, 58, 59–64, 224–225, 228–230, 301–302  
 invertible, 57–58  
 for linear transformation, 161–163  
 lower triangular, 51  
 naming, 42  
 non-singular, 51  
 notation for, 42–43  
 null space, 270–271  
 overview, 12–14, 41  
 real-world applications, 312–322  
 row, 43  
 scalar multiplication of, 45  
 similar, 305  
 singular, 51  
 skew-symmetric, 263–264  
 square, 50, 51  
 subtraction of, 43–44  
 transition, 285–288, 334–335  
 transposing, 55–56  
 triangular, 51, 213  
 upper triangular, 51  
 zero, 49, 56–57
- matrix addition**  
 associativity, 53  
 commutativity, 52–53  
 distributive rule, 55  
 overview, 43–44
- matrix equation ( $Ax = b$ )**  
 infinite solutions, 115–118  
 multiple solutions, 112–120  
 no solution, 120–122  
 overview, 105, 110  
 single solution, 110–112  
 specialized solutions, 118–120  
 specific vector, solving for the solutions of  $a$ , 112–115  
 systems of equations and, 108–109
- matrix multiplication**  
 associativity, 54  
 commutativity, 48, 53–54  
 distributive rule, 55  
 mixed associative rule, 54  
 order for, 46  
 overview, 45–48  
 requirements for, 46  
 two matrices, 46–48
- matrix permutations, 180  
 matrix products, determinants of, 221–222  
 matrix transpose, eigenvalues of, 300  
**matrix-vector multiplication**  
 overview, 106–107  
 properties of, 108  
 as sum of scalar multiplications, 107–108  
 systems of equations and, 108–109
- mean value property, 320  
 message encryption matrix, 315–317  
 methods of solving systems of linear equations, 231  
 minor determinants, 189–190  
 minor of matrix, 347  
 mixed associative rule, 54  
 Möbius function, 341  
 mode for graphing calculators, changing, 337  
 mu ( $\mu$ ), 341  
 multiple solutions for  $Ax = b$  (matrix equation), 112–120
- multiplication of matrices**  
 associativity, 54  
 commutative, special cases in which matrix multiplication is, 48  
 commutativity, 53–54  
 distributive rule, 55  
 mixed associative rule, 54  
 order for, 46  
 requirements for, 46  
 two matrices, 46–48
- multiplication symbol ( $\times$ ), 15  
 multiplicative identity matrices, 50  
 multiplicative identity transformation, 160–161  
 multiplicative inverse, 52  
 multiplying a row or column by a scalar, 209–211
- $\mathcal{N}$  ●
- naming matrices, 42  
 narrowing span, 97–98  
 natural basis of vectors  
 defined, 347  
 overview, 136–137  
 negative scalar multiplication, 26–27  
 non-collinear points, 275  
 non-invertible matrix, 347

- non-singular matrix
  - defined, 347
  - described, 51
- non-spanning sets
  - $\mathbb{R}^2$ , 103
  - $\mathbb{R}^3$ , 103–104
- nonstandard position vectors, 21–23
- non-trivial solution
  - defined, 347
  - described, 291
  - determining, 127–128
- norm. *See* magnitude
- notation for matrices, 42–43
- null space
  - defined, 347
  - described, 270–271
- nutrition matrix, 311–312

## • 0 •

- odd permutations, 183
- omega ( $\omega$ ), 342
- order for multiplication of matrices, 46
- ordered pair
  - defined, 347
  - described, 73
- orthogonal basis
  - creating, 281–282
  - linear combination, using orthogonal basis to write the, 282–283
  - orthonormal basis, changing to, 283–284
- orthogonal set, 280
- orthogonal vectors, 37–38, 279, 347
- orthogonality
  - determining, 38
  - overview, 37–38
- orthonormal, 428
- orthonormal basis, 283–284

## • p •

- parallelepiped
  - defined, 348
  - finding volume of, 198–199
- parallelogram
  - defined, 348
  - described, 195
- origin, finding the area when none of the vertices is at the, 196–198
- origin, finding the area when one of the vertices is at the, 195–196
- translation of, 197
- parameter, 67, 124–125, 348
- parametric equation, 348
- patterns in linear combinations of vectors
  - finding a vector set for a target vector, 93
  - generalizing a pattern and writing a vector set, 94
- permutations
  - defined, 348
  - even, 183
  - finding number of possible, 176–177
  - inversions, 181–183
  - listing, 177–180
  - matrix, 180
  - odd, 183
  - overview, 175–176
- perpendicular, 348
- Phi Beta Kappa ( $\Phi\text{BK}$ ), 342
- pi ( $\pi$ ), 339–340
- place value, in graphing calculators
  - adjusting for a particular, 337
- placeholders, 13
- planes
  - forming vector spaces, 275–276
  - general vector equation for, 275
- Poisson distribution, 342
- polyhedron, 348
- polynomial
  - basis, 142–144
  - defined, 348
  - described, 143
  - format, 143
  - in spanning set, 262–263
- population migration matrix, 318
- powers of square matrices, eigenvalues of, 303–304
- predator/prey matrix, 314
- properties
  - linear transformation, 148
  - of matrix-vector multiplication, 108
  - vector space, 247–254

## • $Q$ •

quaternions, 247

## • $R$ •

$R^2$

described, 101  
non-spanning sets, 103  
sets that span, 101–102

$R^3$

described, 101  
non-spanning sets, 103–104  
sets that span, 102–103  
range of a function  $f$ , 348  
range of linear transformation  
defined, 348  
overview, 170–172

ray

defined, 348  
vectors represented by, 19–21

real number, 348

real-world applications for matrices

economic matrix, 321–322  
game matrix, 322–325  
genetics matrix, 318–319  
heat distribution matrix, 320–321  
message encryption matrix, 315–317  
nutrition matrix, 311–312  
population migration matrix, 318  
predator/prey matrix, 314  
spotted owl matrix, 317–318  
traffic flow matrix, 312–314

reciprocal

defined, 348  
described, 301

reduced row echelon form, 79–82, 333

reducing number of vectors in set with  
linear independence, 135

reflection

defined, 348  
overview, 165–167

requirements

linear transformation, 150–151  
multiplication of matrices, 46  
subspace, 256

reverse diagonal, 349

rho ( $\rho$ ), 340

right angle, 349

Robinson, Tara Rodden (*Genetics For Dummies*), 319

rotation

defined, 349  
eigenvectors, 291–292  
linear transformation, 164–165

round function on graphing calculators,  
337

row echelon form, 79–82, 333

row matrix

defined, 349  
described, 43

row operations

adding the multiple of one row to  
another, 332  
adding two rows together, 331–332  
echelon form, creating, 333  
impossible statements, 234–235  
infinite solutions, 235  
interchanging rows, 204–206  
multiplying a row by a scalar, 332–333  
overview, 60–62, 331  
switching rows, 331

row reduction, 59, 59–64

rules

building subsets with, 257–258  
manufacturing a matrix to replace a,  
162–163

## • $S$ •

scalar, 17, 24, 45, 87, 349

scalar multiplication

adjusting magnitude for, 30–32  
associative property, 251  
closure requirement for, 245–247  
commutativity, 54, 108  
distributive property, 108, 251–252  
linear transformation, 150–151, 158  
matrix-vector multiplication as sum of  
scalar multiplications, 107–108  
overview, 24–27, 242–245  
transformation composition, 158

- semiperimeter
  - defined, 349
  - described, 193
- set with multiple vectors, 133–134
- set with one vector, 133
- set with two vectors, 133
- set with unit vectors, 135
- set with zero vector, 134–135
- sets that span
  - $\mathbb{R}^2$ , 101–102
  - $\mathbb{R}^3$ , 102–103
- sigma ( $\Sigma$ ), 420
- similar matrices, 305
- singular matrix
  - defined, 349
  - described, 51
- size of vectors, 20
- skew-symmetric matrix
  - defined, 349
  - overview, 263–264
- slope-intercept form of a linear equation, 71–72, 274
- solution of system linear equations, 349
- solutions
  - infinite, 67, 115–118, 235–236
  - multiple solutions, 112–120
  - overview, 65–66
  - single, 66–67, 80–82, 110–112
  - specialized solutions, 118–120
- solutions for  $Ax = b$  (matrix equation)
  - infinite solutions, 115–118
  - multiple solutions, 112–120
  - no solution, 120–122
  - overview, 110
  - single solution, 110–112
  - specialized solutions, 118–120
  - specific vector, solving for the solutions of  $a$ , 112–115
- span
  - broadening, 96–97
  - defined, 349
  - determining basis by, 138–141
  - determining whether a vector belongs, 98–101
  - narrowing, 97–98
  - overview, 95–96
- spanning set
  - bases created from, 276–279
  - defined, 349
  - finding, 261–262
  - overview, 261
  - polynomials in, 262–263
  - skew-symmetric matrix, 263–264
- spotted owl matrix, 317–318
- square matrix
  - defined, 349
  - described, 50, 51
- standard basis of matrices
  - defined, 349
  - overview, 136–137
- standard deviation, 340
- standard position of a vector
  - defined, 349
  - overview, 20–21
- subset
  - described, 255
  - determining if a set is a, 258–259
  - determining if you have a, 256–259
  - rules, building subsets with, 257–258
  - of vector space, 259–261
- subspace
  - defined, 349
  - described, 255
  - requirements for, 256
- subtraction
  - of matrices, 43–44
  - of vectors, 27, 29
- summation operator, 340
- superscript  $T$ , 37
- superset, 255
- systems of equations
  - $Ax = b$  (matrix equation), 108–109
  - consistent, 66–67
  - graphing calculators used for solving, 328–329, 336
  - inconsistent system, 71–72
  - matrix-vector multiplication, 108–109
  - overview, 10, 65
  - solutions for, 65–70
  - solving algebraically, 72–75
  - solving with matrices, 76–82
  - solving with multiple solutions, 82–83
  - solving with single solution, 80–82

## • T •

testing  
 for linear dependence, 129–131  
 for linear independence, 129–132

theta ( $\theta$ ), 340–341

three planes meeting, graphing systems of  
 two or three equations with, 69–70

$3 \times 3$  matrix  
 determinants, computing, 187–189  
 eigenvalues, solving for, 297–299  
 eigenvectors, solving for, 297–299

three-space vectors, 23

traffic flow matrix, 312–314

transformation, 148, 429

transformation composition  
 associative property, 157–158  
 overview, 156–157  
 scalar multiplication, 158

transition matrix, 285–288, 334–335, 350

translation  
 defined, 350  
 linear transformation, 167–168  
 of parallelogram, 197

transpose of matrix, 350

transposing  
 determinants, 202–203  
 matrices, 55–56  
 vectors, 37

triangle inequality  
 in averages, 34–35  
 magnitude of vectors, 32–35  
 overview, 32–33

triangular matrices  
 creating, 214–216  
 defined, 350  
 described, 51, 213  
 determinants, 213–214  
 eigenvalues of, 302–303  
 lower triangular matrix, creating, 217–221  
 upper triangular matrix, creating, 217–221

trivial solution  
 defined, 350  
 determining, 126–127

nontrivial solutions compared, 124–126  
 overview, 124

two equations system, solving, 73–74

$2 \times 2$  matrix  
 determinants, computing, 186–187  
 eigenvalues, solving for, 294–296  
 eigenvectors, solving for, 294–296  
 inverse matrices, 59–60

two-space vectors  
 angle between, finding, 39–40  
 described, 20–23

## • U •

unit vector, 350

upper triangular matrix  
 creating, 217–221  
 described, 51

## • V •

Vandermonde, Alexandre-Theophile  
 (mathematician), 217

Vandermonde matrix, 217

variable, 350

variable vectors, 124

vector addition  
 additive inverse, 253  
 associative property, 250–251  
 closure requirement for, 245–247  
 commutative property, 248–250  
 linear transformation, 150–151  
 overview, 27–29, 242–244  
 zero vector, 28–29, 253

vector in two-space, 350

vector space  
 additive inverse, 253  
 closure requirement for, 245–247  
 defined, 242, 350  
 lines forming, 274–275  
 overview, 14–15, 241–243  
 planes forming, 275–276  
 properties, 247–254  
 spanning sets, 261–264, 276–279

vector space (*continued*)

subset of, 259–261

zero vector, 253

vectors

contracting, 25

on the coordinate plane, 20–23

creating, 20

defined, 430

determining whether a vector belongs to a span, 98–101

determining whether you can produce a specific vector, 89–92

dilating, 25

inner product, 35–37

length of, 22

magnitude, 22, 29–35

negative scalar multiplication, 26–27

nonstandard position, 21–23

orthogonal, 37–38

orthogonal set, 280

overview, 13, 19–20

rays, vectors represented by, 19

scalar multiplication, 24–27

size of, 20

standard position, 20–21

subtraction of, 27, 29

three-space, 23

transposing, 37

two-space, 20–23

variable, 124

zero, 26, 124

## • W •

writing vectors as sums of other vectors, 87–88

## • Z •

zero determinants

with equal rows or columns, 206–209

finding a row or column of zeros, 206

overview, 206

zero matrix

defined, 350

described, 49, 56–57

zero vector

addition of, 28–29

described, 26, 124

vector addition, 253

vector spaces, 253