

LINEAR ALGEBRA VIII - LINEAR MODELS AND DECISIONS

IF $\|v\|=1$ AND $Mv = \lambda v$ FOR SOME SCALAR $\lambda \in F$, THEN v IS SAID TO BE AN EIGENVECTOR FOR M AND λ IS THE EIGENVALUE ASSOCIATED WITH THAT VECTOR

A MATRIX WITH N COLUMNS WILL HAVE N EIGENVECTORS AND ASSOCIATED EIGENVALUES
SOME EIGENVALUES MAY EQUAL EACH OTHER

RANK M = MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LINEARLY INDEPENDENT COLUMNS

[" " " " " " ROWS]

M IS OF FULL RANK iff RANK $M = \text{DIM } M$ (NUMBER OF COLUMNS)

M IS SINGULAR iff IT HAS A ZERO EIGENVALUE iff IT IS NOT OF FULL RANK
NONSINGULAR OTHERWISE

M^{-1} EXISTS iff M IS NONSINGULAR iff M IS OF FULL RANK iff M HAS NO ZERO EIGENVALUES

DETERMINANT OF $M = \text{DET } M = \text{THE PRODUCT OF ALL OF } M\text{'S EIGENVALUES}$

M^{-1} EXISTS iff $\text{DET } M \neq 0$ (NONSINGULAR, FULL RANK, NO ZERO EIGENVALUES)

$$0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \underline{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad x' \underline{1} = \underline{1}' x = x_1 + \dots + x_n$$

$$AB \neq BA$$

$$AB = 0 \text{ FOR } A \neq 0, B \neq 0 \text{ POSSIBLE}$$

$$(A_1 \dots A_n)^{-1} = A_n^{-1} \dots A_1^{-1} \text{ IF } A_1, \dots, A_n \text{ HAVE INVERSES}$$

$$(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$$

$$(A_1 \dots A_n)' = A_n' \dots A_1'$$

$$(A')' = A$$

$$A^{-1}A = AA^{-1} = I$$

$$\therefore (A^{-1}A)' = (AA^{-1})' = I' = I$$

$$\therefore A'A^{-1'} = A^{-1'}A' = I$$

$$\therefore A'^{-1} = A^{-1'}$$

M OF FULL RANK $\iff M'M$ NONSINGULAR

$$(A+B)C = AC + BC \quad A(B+C) = AB + AC$$