A Review based study on the perspectives of Linear algebra & Matrix in Mathematics

Dr. Jay Prakash Tiwari
Professor & Head of Mathematics Department, Patel group of institutions, Indore

Dr. Manish Pande
Associate Professor, Oriental University, Indore

Abstract

A research on the linear algebra and matrixes in mathematics is presented here as part of this article. In the field of mathematics known as linear algebra, topics such as vectors, vector spaces (also known as linear spaces), linear mappings (also known as linear transformations), and systems of linear equations are all subjects that can be studied. Linear algebra is a subfield of algebra. Given that the study of vector spaces is a fundamental topic in modern mathematics, linear algebra plays a significant role not just in abstract algebra but also in functional analysis. Additionally, a tangible representation of linear algebra can be found in analytic geometry, and operator theory generalizes linear algebra further. Due to the fact that nonlinear models are frequently approximal by linear ones, it has a wide range of applications in both the natural sciences and the social sciences.

Keywords: *Linear algebra, matrixes, Vectors, spaces, analytical geometry etc.*

Introduction

The study of vectors in Cartesian 2-space and 3-space is where linear algebra can be said to have originated as a branch of mathematics. A component of a directed line that can be identified by its magnitude (its length) and its direction (its directionality), a vector is a type of directional component. . Vector addition and multiplication by scalars yields the first concrete instance of a vector space. Forces and other physical phenomena can be represented by vectors, which can be multiplied with scalars. In modern linear algebra, spaces of arbitrary or infinite dimension are also taken into account. When talking about a vector space, "n-space" indicates that it has n dimensions. Many useful conclusions found in lower dimensions can be simply generalized to higher ones. Although people have a hard time seeing vectors in n-space, n-tuples and other such vectors are valuable for representing data. Since vectors, when functioning as n-tuples, are ordered lists consisting of n components, this framework makes it possible to easily summarize and manage such data. For instance, 8-dimensional vectors or 8-tuples could be built and used to represent the Gross National Product of eight countries in the subject of economics. Using a vector (v1, v2, v3, v4, v5, v6, v7, v8) where each country's GNP is in its respective position, one can choose to display the GNP of 8 countries for a particular year, where the order of the countries is specified, for example, (United States, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Spain, India, Japan, Australia). It is only natural that the concept of a vector space, also known as a linear space, should be a part of abstract algebra. This completely abstract idea may be the subject of theorems. The ring of linear mappings of a vector space and the group of invertible linear maps or matrices are two especially striking examples of this phenomenon. Linear algebra is also heavily used in analysis, most notably in the study of tensor products and alternating maps and the justification of higher order derivatives in vector analysis.

It is not required that the scalars that can be multiplied with an element of a vector space be numbers in this hypothetical scenario. The only necessary condition is that the scalars form a mathematical structure called a field. This "field" is shorthand for the domain of applications; it might be either the real number field or the complex number field. When elements are transformed via a linear map, they are moved from one linear space to another linear space (or back to the original linear space) in a fashion that is consistent with the addition and scalar multiplication operations defined for the vector space(s). When all possible transformations are compiled, a new vector space is created. As long as the vector space's basis remains constant, a matrix can be used to describe any linear transformation. Linear algebra, it is generally believed, is the study of matrices and the methods that act on them, including their determinants and eigenvectors. It may be argued that the most probable mathematical problems to be solved are those that exhibit linear behavior. Linear algebra issues are what this is about. For example, in differential calculus, the linear approximation of functions receives a lot of focus. The ability to tell linear circumstances apart from nonlinear ones is crucial in practice. One of the most generalizable approaches in mathematics is to take a linear perspective on the issue at hand, express this in terms of linear algebra, and then solve the problem, if necessary, through matrix calculations.

I. Linear Algebra

A linear passing, which is a typical object of study in linear algebra, is represented in R3 by a line that is thick blue and passes through the origin of the space. In the field of mathematics known as linear algebra, subjects such as vectors, vector spaces (also known as linear spaces), linear mappings (also known as linear transformations), and systems of linear equations are studied. Linear algebra is a subfield of mathematics. Given that the study of vector spaces is a fundamental topic in modern mathematics, linear algebra plays a significant role not just in abstract algebra but also in functional analysis. Additionally, a tangible representation of linear algebra can be found in analytic geometry, and operator theory generalizes linear algebra further. Due to the fact that nonlinear models are frequently approximable by linear ones, it has a wide range of applications in both the natural sciences and the social sciences.

II. PRINCIPLES OF THE INTRODUCTION

The origins of linear algebra can be traced back to the study of vectors in Cartesian 2-space and 3-space. In this sense, a "vector" is a segment of directed line that can be identified not only by its direction but also by its magnitude (also known as length or norm). The zero vector differs from the rest since its magnitude is zero and it does not have a direction. Physical phenomena such as forces can be represented by vectors since they can be multiplied by scalars and added to one another. For the first time, we have an instance of a "real vector space," a set of coordinates that distinguishes between "scalars," or real numbers, and "vectors." Forces and other physical elements can be represented by vectors.

Consideration of spaces of arbitrary or infinite dimension has been added to the purview of modern linear algebra, which has resulted in the field's expanded scope. When talking about a vector space, the word "n-space" refers to one that has n dimensions. The vast majority of the useful findings made in 2- and 3-space are easily transferable to findings made in higher-dimensional spaces. In spite of the fact that most people have trouble visualising vectors in n-space, such vectors and n-tuples can be rather helpful when it comes to describing data. Given that vectors, in their n-tuple form, are made up of n ordered components, data may be summed up and managed in an efficient manner within the context of this framework thanks to this property of vectors. In the study of economics, for instance, one may develop and employ, for example, 8-dimensional vectors or 8-tuples in order to represent the gross national product of eight distinct countries. This can be done in order to compare the economic performance of these countries. One can decide to display the GNP of 8 countries for a particular year, where the countries' order is specified, for example, (United States, United Kingdom, Armenia, Germany, Brazil, India, Japan, Bangladesh), by using a vector (v1, v2, v3, v4, v5, v6, v7, v8) where each country's GNP is in its respective position.

III. SOME USEFUL THEOREMS

• Each vector space has a basis. • Any two bases of the same vector space have the same cardinality; equivalently, the dimension of a vector space is well-defined.

• If the determinant of the matrix is not zero, then the matrix can be inverted. This is the sole circumstance in which this is possible.

• It is feasible to invert a matrix if and only if the linear map that the matrix represents is an isomorphism. This is the only condition under which the matrix can be inverted.

• One definition of an invertible square matrix describes it as having either a left inverse or a right inverse. Read up on invertible matrices if you want to find more assertions like this one; there will be more of them there.

• A matrix is said to be positive semidefinite if, and only if, each and every one of its eigen values is either greater than or equal to zero. This is the only condition that must be met for this to be the case.

• A matrix is said to have positive definiteness if and only if each of its eigen values is non-zero and greater than zero. This is the sole condition under which positive definiteness can exist.

• A n by n matrix is said to be diagonalizable if and only if it possesses n linearly independent eigenvectors. This means that there must exist both an invertible matrix P and a diagonal matrix D in such a way that A = PDP-1.

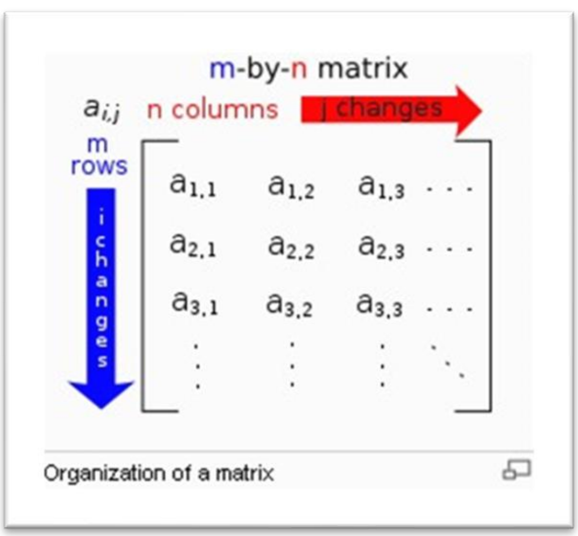
According to the spectral theorem, in order for a matrix to be orthogonally diagonalizable, the matrix must first and foremost be symmetric.

Please refer to the article on "Invertable Matrix" for any additional information regarding the invertability of matrices.

IV. LINEAR EQUATION

Equations that have a linear form can contain anywhere from one to many variables at their disposal. Equations of the linear form can be found in practically every subject of mathematics, but they are particularly widespread in applied mathematics. Many nonlinear equations can be converted to linear equations by making the assumption that the quantities of interest vary to only a little extent from some "background" condition. An algebraic equation is said to be linear if each term in the equation is either a constant or the product of a constant and (the first power of) a single variable. Linear equations are the simplest type of algebraic equations. Although they appear rather naturally when describing many processes, they are particularly helpful because of this property. Linear equations do not include exponents. In this piece, we take a look at the scenario of a single equation for which one must hunt for the genuine answers. The entirety of its content can be used to solve issues with intricate solutions and, more generally, to solve linear equations with coefficients and solutions in any domain. This is because the material is universally applicable.

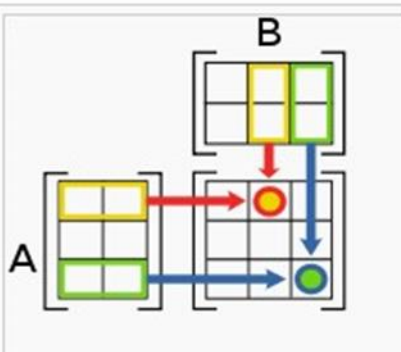
V. MATRIX



Organization of a matrix

A matrix, sometimes written as matrices or matrices, is a rectangular array of numbers that is used in mathematics. An example of a matrix may be seen to the right. Vectors are matrices that consist of only one column or row, but tensors are arrays of numbers that have a greater dimension, such as three dimensions. Matrices are capable of undergoing operations such as entrywise addition and subtraction, as well as multiplication in accordance with a rule that corresponds to the composition of linear transformations. The normal identities are satisfied by these operations, with one exception: the multiplication of matrices is not commutative, hence the identity AB=BA may not always be true. Matrices can be used to describe linear transformations, which are the higher-dimensional equivalents of linear functions of the type f(x) = cx, where c is a constant. These linear functions are of the type f(x) = cx. There are many applications for matrices, and this is one of them. A system of linear equations can also benefit from using matrices as a tool for keeping track of the coefficients in the system. The determinant and the inverse matrix (if present) of a square matrix have an effect on the behaviour of the solutions to the related system of linear equations. On the other hand, the eigenvalues and eigenvectors provide insight into the geometry of the linear transformation. Matrix calculations have wide-ranging applications. They find application in many branches of physics, such as geometrical optics and matrix mechanics. A deeper investigation of matrices with an infinite number of rows and columns was also prompted by this latter conclusion. Matrix notation is used in graph theory to store information on the links between nodes, or vertices, in a network. Projections from three-dimensional space onto a two-dimensional screen are encoded using matrices in computer graphics. The matrix calculus generalizes the ideas of classical analytical mathematics, such as derivatives of functions and exponentials, to the setting of matrices. The latter is often necessary when trying to solve ordinary differential equations. The two major 20th-century musical movements, serialism and dodecaphony, both use a square mathematical matrix to determine the sequence of musical intervals. Due to their widespread usefulness, efficient algorithms for computing matrices, especially when the matrices are of a substantial size, have been the subject of extensive research and development. Different matrix decomposition strategies have been created for this purpose. These methods reduce the complexity of theoretical and practical computations by describing matrices as the products of other matrices with particular features. Sparse matrices, which are matrices that consist primarily of zeros and can occur, for example, while simulating mechanical tests using the finite element method, make it possible for more particularly customised algorithms to be used to carry out these tasks. Due to the intimate relationship that exists between matrices and linear transformations, the concept of matrix is extremely important in linear algebra. It is also possible to make use of various other forms of entries, such as components from various different mathematical disciplines or rings.

VI. MATRIX MULTIPLICATION, LINEAR EQUATIONS AND LINEAR TRANSFORMATIONS



Schematic depiction of the matrix product **AB** of two matrices **A** and **B**.

If the number of columns in the left matrix is equal to the number of rows in the right matrix, then the definition of multiplication of two matrices can only be established. If matrix A is an m-by-n matrix and matrix B is an n-by-p matrix, then the matrix product of these two matrices, denoted by the letter AB, is an m-by-p matrix that has the following entries:

where $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $1 \leq j \leq p$.For example (the underlined entry 1 in the product is calculated as the product $1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 = 1$):

The act of multiplying matrices satisfies the laws of (AB)C = A(BC) (associativity), (A+B)C = AC+BC, and C(A+B) = CA+CB (left and right distributivity) when the size of the matrices is such that the different products can be stated. This occurs when the size of the matrices is sufficient to allow for this. These criteria are valid whenever the size of the matrices is of a nature that allows for the different products to be defined.[6] Even if the matrix BA has not been defined, it is still possible to create the product AB. This is possible under the conditions that both A and B are matrices of the type m-by-n and n-by-k, respectively, and that m is a larger number than k. Even though both products are defined, it does not automatically follow that they are equivalent to one another. As an illustration, the majority of the time, AB will be higher than BA.

That is to say, the multiplication of matrices is not commutative, which stands in stark contrast to (rational, real, or complex) numbers, the product of which is unaffected by the order in which the parts are presented.

A. Equations in a Linear Form

One specific instance of matrix multiplication is inextricably tied to linear equations: if x denotes a column vector (that is, a n1matrix) of n variables x1, x2,..., xn, and A is an m-by-n matrix, then the matrix equation is: [x] = [x1, x2,..., xn] * [m-by-n], where [m] is the number of rows in the

It can be shown that the expression Ax = b, in which b is a m1-column vector, is equivalent to the

a set of linear equations as a system

A1,1x1 + A1,2x2 + ... + A1,nxn = b1

Am,1x1 + Am,2x2 + ... + Am,nxn = bm .[8] Matrix notation permits condensed writing of several linear equations, sometimes known as systems of linear equations, as well as the management of such equations.

B. Transformation in a Linear Direction

Multiplication of matrices and matrices themselves shed light on the essential features of linear transformations, which are also referred to as linear maps. We are able to generate a linear transformation Rn Rm from a real m-by-n matrix A by first translating each vector x in Rn into the (matrix) product Axe, which is a vector in Rm. This allows us to accomplish this. This is a transition along a linear path. On the other hand, the source of each linear transformation, denoted by the formula f: Rn Rm, is a singular m by n matrix denoted by the letter A. The ith coordinate of f(ej) is the jth element of A, and ej = [0,...,0],1,0,...,0] is the unit vector that has a value of 1 at the jth position and a value of 0 everywhere else in the vector. You can consider the matrix A to be either a representation of the linear map f or the transformation matrix of f. Both of these interpretations are valid. The table that follows presents a number of matrices with the size 22, together with the linear maps of R2 that relate to them. An interpretation of the original, which was blue, is shown by a black dot at the coordinates (0,0) in the green grid and forms, which depict an alternate version of the original.

Conclusion

Linear transformations and the symmetries associated with them play a crucial role in modern physics. Matrixes serve several purposes in chemistry, especially with the incorporation of quantum theory into discussions of chemical bonding and spectroscopy. The research findings on matrices and linear algebra are presented in this article. A linear algebraic equation has only constants and terms that are either constant multiplied by themselves or terms that are constant multiplied by (the first power of) one variable. Linear equations are the most fundamental type of algebraic equations. Any number of independent variables can be used in a linear equation. The study of vectors, vector spaces (also known as linear spaces), linear mappings (also known as linear transformations), and systems of linear equations constitutes the mathematical discipline known as linear algebra.

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