

Announcements: Sep 6

- Midterm 1 on Sep 21
- Quiz 2 Friday in recitation
- WeBWork 2.2 and 2.3 due Wednesday (tonite!)
- My office hours today 2:00-3:00 and Friday 9-10? in Skiles 234
- I hope you come to office hours
- TA Office Hours
 - ▶ Arjun Wed 3-4 Skiles 230
 - ▶ Talha Tue/Thu 11-12 Clough 248
 - ▶ Athreya Tue 3-4 Skiles 230
 - ▶ Olivia Thu 3-4 Skiles 230
 - ▶ James Fri 12-1 Skiles 230
 - ▶ Jesse Wed 9:30-10:30 Skiles 230
 - ▶ Vajraang Thu 9:30-10:30 Skiles 230
 - ▶ Hamed Thu 11:15-12, 1:45-2:45, 3-4:15 Clough 280
- Math Lab Monday - Thursday 11:15-5:15 Clough 280
- PLUS Sessions
 - ▶ Tue/Thu 6-7 Clough 280
 - ▶ Mon/Wed 7-8 Clough 123

Chapter 3

System of Linear Equations: Geometry

Section 3.1

Vectors

Outline

- Think of points in \mathbb{R}^n as vectors.
- Learn how to add vectors and multiply them by a scalar
- Understand the geometry of adding vectors and multiplying them by a scalar
- Understand linear combinations algebraically and geometrically

Vectors

A **vector** is a matrix with one row or one column. We can think of a vector with n rows as:

- a point in \mathbb{R}^n
- an arrow in \mathbb{R}^n

To go from an arrow to a point in \mathbb{R}^n , we subtract the tip of the arrow from the starting point. Note that there are many arrows representing the same vector.

Adding vectors / parallelogram rule [▶ Demo](#)

Scaling vectors [▶ Demo](#)

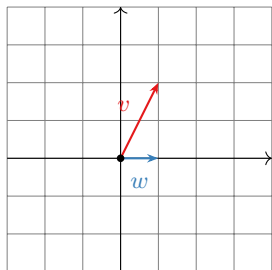
A **scalar** is just a real number. We use this term to indicate that we are scaling a vector by this number.

Linear Combinations

A **linear combination** of the vectors v_1, \dots, v_k is any vector

$$c_1v_1 + c_2v_2 + \dots + c_kv_k$$

where c_1, \dots, c_k are real numbers.



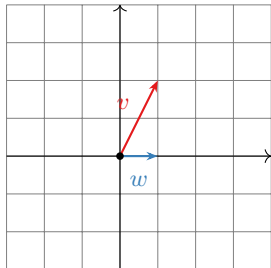
Let $v = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ and $w = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

What are some linear combinations of v and w ?

Poll

Is there a vector in \mathbb{R}^2 that is not a linear combination of v and w ?

- yes
- no



Linear Combinations

What are some linear combinations of $(1, 1)$?

What are some linear combinations of $(1, 1)$ and $(2, 2)$?

What are some linear combinations of $(0, 0)$?

Linear Combinations

Is $\begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 16 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ a linear combination of $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$?

Write down an equation in order to solve this problem. This is called a **vector equation**.

Notice that the vector equation can be rewritten as a system of linear equations. Solve it!

Summary of Section 3.1

- A vector is a point/arrow in \mathbb{R}^n
- We can add/scale vectors algebraically & geometrically (parallelogram rule)
- A linear combination of vectors v_1, \dots, v_k is a vector

$$c_1v_1 + \dots + c_kv_k$$

where c_1, \dots, c_k are real numbers.

- Asking the question of whether a certain vector is a linear combination of certain other vectors gives us a vector equation.
- Vector equations are the same as linear systems.