

Linear Algebra As A Bridge Course For First Year

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A Bridge to Abstract Mathematics will prepare the mathematical novice to explore the universe of abstract mathematics. Mathematics is a science that concerns theorems that must be proved within the constraints of a logical system of axioms and definitions rather than theories that must be tested, revised, and retested. Readers will learn how to read mathematics beyond popular computational calculus courses. Moreover, readers will learn how to construct their own proofs. The book is intended as the primary text for an introductory course in proving theorems, as well as for self-study or as a reference. Throughout the text, some pieces (usually proofs) are left as exercises. Part V gives hints to help students find good approaches to the exercises. Part I introduces the language of mathematics and the methods of proof. The mathematical content of Parts II through IV were chosen so as not to seriously overlap the standard mathematics major. In Part II, students study sets, functions, equivalence and order relations, and cardinality. Part III concerns algebra. The goal is to prove that the real numbers form the unique, up to isomorphism, ordered field with the least upper bound. In the process, we construct the real numbers starting with the natural numbers. Students will be prepared for an abstract linear algebra or modern algebra course. Part IV studies analysis. Continuity and differentiation are considered in the context of time scales (nonempty, closed subsets of the real numbers). Students will be prepared for advanced calculus and general topology courses. There is a lot of room for instructors to skip and choose topics from among those that are presented.

A Bridge To Linear AlgebraWorld Scientific

The fundamental mathematical tools needed to understand machine learning include linear algebra, analytic geometry, matrix decompositions, vector calculus, optimization, probability and statistics. These topics are traditionally taught in disparate courses, making it hard for data science or computer science students, or professionals, to efficiently learn the mathematics. This self-contained textbook bridges the gap between mathematical and machine learning texts, introducing the mathematical concepts with a minimum of prerequisites. It uses these concepts to derive four central machine learning methods: linear regression, principal component analysis, Gaussian mixture models and support vector machines. For students and others with a mathematical background, these derivations provide a starting point to machine learning texts. For those learning the mathematics for the first time, the methods help build intuition and practical experience with applying mathematical concepts. Every chapter includes worked examples and exercises to test understanding. Programming tutorials are offered on the book's web site.

This book considers the treatment of equilibrium by several of the most important

schools of thought in economics, including: * neoclassical economics, * the neo-Ricardian economics, * Post-Keynesian economics - both those who follow Joan Robinson in denying any interpretative role to equilibrium in economic theorizing and those who use the notion of equilibrium, but re-defined from a Classical or Keynesian perspective.

Elementary Linear Algebra reviews the elementary foundations of linear algebra in a student-oriented, highly readable way. The many examples and large number and variety of exercises in each section help the student learn and understand the material. The instructor is also given flexibility by allowing the presentation of a traditional introductory linear algebra course with varying emphasis on applications or numerical considerations. In addition, the instructor can tailor coverage of several topics. Comprised of six chapters, this book first discusses Gaussian elimination and the algebra of matrices. Applications are interspersed throughout, and the problem of solving $AX = B$, where A is square and invertible, is tackled. The reader is then introduced to vector spaces and subspaces, linear independences, and dimension, along with rank, determinants, and the concept of inner product spaces. The final chapter deals with various topics that highlight the interaction between linear algebra and all the other branches of mathematics, including function theory, analysis, and the singular value decomposition and generalized inverses. This monograph will be a useful resource for practitioners, instructors, and students taking elementary linear algebra.

"Designed for juniors and seniors in high school who have not succeeded using traditional approaches to teaching mathematics, but want to prepare for Algebra II or a College Algebra course"--Publisher.

A Bridge to Higher Mathematics is more than simply another book to aid the transition to advanced mathematics. The authors intend to assist students in developing a deeper understanding of mathematics and mathematical thought. The only way to understand mathematics is by doing mathematics. The reader will learn the language of axioms and theorems and will write convincing and cogent proofs using quantifiers. Students will solve many puzzles and encounter some mysteries and challenging problems. The emphasis is on proof. To progress towards mathematical maturity, it is necessary to be trained in two aspects: the ability to read and understand a proof and the ability to write a proof. The journey begins with elements of logic and techniques of proof, then with elementary set theory, relations and functions. Peano axioms for positive integers and for natural numbers follow, in particular mathematical and other forms of induction. Next is the construction of integers including some elementary number theory. The notions of finite and infinite sets, cardinality of counting techniques and combinatorics illustrate more techniques of proof. For more advanced readers, the text concludes with sets of rational numbers, the set of reals and the set of complex numbers. Topics, like Zorn's lemma and the axiom of choice are included. More challenging problems are marked with a star. All these materials

are optional, depending on the instructor and the goals of the course.

A groundbreaking introduction to vectors, matrices, and least squares for engineering applications, offering a wealth of practical examples.

The book makes a first course in linear algebra more accessible to the majority of students and it assumes no prior knowledge of the subject. It provides a careful presentation of particular cases of all core topics. Students will find that the explanations are clear and detailed in manner. It is considered as a bridge over the obstacles in linear algebra and can be used with or without the help of an instructor. While many linear algebra texts neglect geometry, this book includes numerous geometrical applications. For example, the book presents classical analytic geometry using concepts and methods from linear algebra, discusses rotations from a geometric viewpoint, gives a rigorous interpretation of the right-hand rule for the cross product using rotations and applies linear algebra to solve some nontrivial plane geometry problems. Many students studying mathematics, physics, engineering and economics find learning introductory linear algebra difficult as it has high elements of abstraction that are not easy to grasp. This book will come in handy to facilitate the understanding of linear algebra whereby it gives a comprehensive, concrete treatment of linear algebra in \mathbb{R}^2 and \mathbb{R}^3 . This method has been shown to improve, sometimes dramatically, a student's view of the subject.

"This helpful "bridge" book offers students the foundations they need to understand advanced mathematics, spanning the gap between practically oriented and theoretically orientated courses. Part 1 provides the most basic tools, examples, and motivation for the manner, method, and material of higher mathematics. Part 2 covers sets, relations, functions, infinite sets, and mathematical proofs and reasoning. 1975 edition"--Provided by publisher.

Linear algebra is growing in importance. 3D entertainment, animations in movies and video games are developed using linear algebra. Animated characters are generated using equations straight out of this book. Linear algebra is used to extract knowledge from the massive amounts of data generated from modern technology. The Fourth Edition of this popular text introduces linear algebra in a comprehensive, geometric, and algorithmic way. The authors start with the fundamentals in 2D and 3D, then move on to higher dimensions, expanding on the fundamentals and introducing new topics, which are necessary for many real-life applications and the development of abstract thought. Applications are introduced to motivate topics. The subtitle, A Geometry Toolbox, hints at the book's geometric approach, which is supported by many sketches and figures. Furthermore, the book covers applications of triangles, polygons, conics, and curves. Examples demonstrate each topic in action. This practical approach to a linear algebra course, whether through classroom instruction or self-study, is unique to this book. New to the Fourth Edition: Ten new application sections. A new section on change of basis. This concept now appears in several places. Chapters 14-16 on higher dimensions are notably revised. A deeper look at polynomials in the gallery of spaces. Introduces the QR decomposition and its relevance to least squares. Similarity and diagonalization are given more attention, as are eigenfunctions. A longer thread on least squares, running from orthogonal projections to a solution via SVD and the pseudoinverse. More applications for PCA have been added. More examples, exercises, and more on the kernel and general linear spaces. A list of applications has

been added in Appendix A. The book gives instructors the option of tailoring the course for the primary interests of their students: mathematics, engineering, science, computer graphics, and geometric modeling.

- This third edition of the successful outline in linear algebra—which sold more than 400,000 copies in its past two editions—has been thoroughly updated to increase its applicability to the fields in which linear algebra is now essential: computer science, engineering, mathematics, physics, and quantitative analysis
- Revised coverage includes new problems relevant to computer science and a revised chapter on linear equations
- More than 100,000 students enroll in beginning and advanced Linear Algebra courses each year. This outline is appropriate for both first- and second-level linear algebra courses

Numerical and computational methods are nowadays used in a wide range of contexts in complex systems research, biology, physics, and engineering. Over the last decades different methodological schools have emerged with emphasis on different aspects of computation, such as nature-inspired algorithms, set oriented numerics, probabilistic systems and Monte Carlo methods. Due to the use of different terminologies and emphasis on different aspects of algorithmic performance there is a strong need for a more integrated view and opportunities for cross-fertilization across particular disciplines. These proceedings feature 20 original publications from distinguished authors in the cross-section of computational sciences, such as machine learning algorithms and probabilistic models, complex networks and fitness landscape analysis, set oriented numerics and cell mapping, evolutionary multiobjective optimization, diversity-oriented search, and the foundations of genetic programming algorithms. By presenting cutting edge results with a strong focus on foundations and integration aspects this work presents a stepping stone towards efficient, reliable, and well-analyzed methods for complex systems management and analysis.

In this book the author analyzes the Smarandache linear algebra, and introduces several other concepts like the Smarandache semilinear algebra, Smarandache bilinear algebra and Smarandache anti-linear algebra. We indicate that Smarandache vector spaces of type II will be used in the study of neutrosophic logic and its applications to Markov chains and Leontief Economic models ? both of these research topics have intense industrial applications. The Smarandache linear algebra, is defined to be a Smarandache vector space of type II, on which there is an additional operation called product, such that for all a, b in V , ab is in V . The Smarandache vector space of type II is defined to be a module V defined over a Smarandache ring R such that V is a vector space over a proper subset k of R , where k is a field.

Rooted in a pedagogically successful problem-solving approach to linear algebra, the present work fills a gap in the literature that is sharply divided between elementary texts and books that are too advanced to appeal to a wide audience. It clearly develops the theoretical foundations of vector spaces, linear equations, matrix algebra, eigenvectors, and orthogonality, while simultaneously emphasizing applications and connections to fields such as biology, economics, computer graphics, electrical engineering, cryptography, and political science. Ideal as an introduction to linear algebra, the extensive exercises and well-chosen applications also make this text suitable for advanced courses at the junior or senior undergraduate level. Furthermore, it can serve as a colorful supplementary problem book, reference, or self-study manual for

professional scientists and mathematicians. Complete with bibliography and index, "Essential Linear Algebra with Applications" is a natural bridge between pure and applied mathematics and the natural and social sciences, appropriate for any student or researcher who needs a strong footing in the theory, problem-solving, and model-building that are the subject's hallmark.

The book is an introduction to linear algebra intended as a textbook for the first course in linear algebra. In the first six chapters we present the core topics: matrices, the vector space \mathbb{R}^n , orthogonality in \mathbb{R}^n , determinants, eigenvalues and eigenvectors, and linear transformations. The book gives students an opportunity to better understand linear algebra in the next three chapters: Jordan forms by examples, singular value decomposition, and quadratic forms and positive definite matrices. In the first nine chapters everything is formulated in terms of \mathbb{R}^n . This makes the ideas of linear algebra easier to understand. The general vector spaces are introduced in Chapter 10. The last chapter presents problems solved with a computer algebra system. At the end of the book we have results or solutions for odd numbered exercises.

This book focuses the solutions of linear algebra and matrix analysis problems, with the exclusive use of MATLAB. The topics include representations, fundamental analysis, transformations of matrices, matrix equation solutions as well as matrix functions. Attempts on matrix and linear algebra applications are also explored.

To learn and understand mathematics, students must engage in the process of doing mathematics. Emphasizing active learning, *Abstract Algebra: An Inquiry-Based Approach* not only teaches abstract algebra but also provides a deeper understanding of what mathematics is, how it is done, and how mathematicians think. The book can be used in both rings-first and groups-first abstract algebra courses. Numerous activities, examples, and exercises illustrate the definitions, theorems, and concepts. Through this engaging learning process, students discover new ideas and develop the necessary communication skills and rigor to understand and apply concepts from abstract algebra. In addition to the activities and exercises, each chapter includes a short discussion of the connections among topics in ring theory and group theory. These discussions help students see the relationships between the two main types of algebraic objects studied throughout the text. Encouraging students to do mathematics and be more than passive learners, this text shows students that the way mathematics is developed is often different than how it is presented; that definitions, theorems, and proofs do not simply appear fully formed in the minds of mathematicians; that mathematical ideas are highly interconnected; and that even in a field like abstract algebra, there is a considerable amount of intuition to be found.

Over the last few decades, linear algebra has become more relevant than ever. Applications have increased not only in quantity but also in diversity, with linear systems being used to solve problems in chemistry, engineering, economics, nutrition, urban planning, and more. DeFranza and Gagliardi introduce students

to the topic in a clear, engaging, and easy-to-follow manner. Topics are developed fully before moving on to the next through a series of natural connections. The result is a solid introduction to linear algebra for undergraduates' first course.

This book is open access under a CC BY License. It provides a comprehensive overview of the core subjects comprising mathematical curricula for engineering studies in five European countries and identifies differences between two strong traditions of teaching mathematics to engineers. The collective work of experts from a dozen universities critically examines various aspects of higher mathematical education. The two EU Tempus-IV projects – MetaMath and MathGeAr – investigate the current methodologies of mathematics education for technical and engineering disciplines. The projects aim to improve the existing mathematics curricula in Russian, Georgian and Armenian universities by introducing modern technology-enhanced learning (TEL) methods and tools, as well as by shifting the focus of engineering mathematics education from a purely theoretical tradition to a more applied paradigm. MetaMath and MathGeAr have brought together mathematics educators, TEL specialists and experts in education quality assurance from 21 organizations across six countries. The results of a comprehensive comparative analysis of the entire spectrum of mathematics courses in the EU, Russia, Georgia and Armenia has been conducted, have allowed the consortium to pinpoint and introduce several modifications to their curricula while preserving the generally strong state of university mathematics education in these countries. The book presents the methodology, procedure and results of this analysis. This book is a valuable resource for teachers, especially those teaching mathematics, and curriculum planners for engineers, as well as for a general audience interested in scientific and technical higher education.

Numerical Linear Algebra with Applications is designed for those who want to gain a practical knowledge of modern computational techniques for the numerical solution of linear algebra problems, using MATLAB as the vehicle for computation. The book contains all the material necessary for a first year graduate or advanced undergraduate course on numerical linear algebra with numerous applications to engineering and science. With a unified presentation of computation, basic algorithm analysis, and numerical methods to compute solutions, this book is ideal for solving real-world problems. The text consists of six introductory chapters that thoroughly provide the required background for those who have not taken a course in applied or theoretical linear algebra. It explains in great detail the algorithms necessary for the accurate computation of the solution to the most frequently occurring problems in numerical linear algebra. In addition to examples from engineering and science applications, proofs of required results are provided without leaving out critical details. The Preface suggests ways in which the book can be used with or without an intensive study of proofs. This book will be a useful reference for graduate or

advanced undergraduate students in engineering, science, and mathematics. It will also appeal to professionals in engineering and science, such as practicing engineers who want to see how numerical linear algebra problems can be solved using a programming language such as MATLAB, MAPLE, or Mathematica. Six introductory chapters that thoroughly provide the required background for those who have not taken a course in applied or theoretical linear algebra Detailed explanations and examples A through discussion of the algorithms necessary for the accurate computation of the solution to the most frequently occurring problems in numerical linear algebra Examples from engineering and science applications

Containing over 300 entries in an A-Z format, the Encyclopedia of Parallel Computing provides easy, intuitive access to relevant information for professionals and researchers seeking access to any aspect within the broad field of parallel computing. Topics for this comprehensive reference were selected, written, and peer-reviewed by an international pool of distinguished researchers in the field. The Encyclopedia is broad in scope, covering machine organization, programming languages, algorithms, and applications. Within each area, concepts, designs, and specific implementations are presented. The highly-structured essays in this work comprise synonyms, a definition and discussion of the topic, bibliographies, and links to related literature. Extensive cross-references to other entries within the Encyclopedia support efficient, user-friendly searches for immediate access to useful information. Key concepts presented in the Encyclopedia of Parallel Computing include; laws and metrics; specific numerical and non-numerical algorithms; asynchronous algorithms; libraries of subroutines; benchmark suites; applications; sequential consistency and cache coherency; machine classes such as clusters, shared-memory multiprocessors, special-purpose machines and dataflow machines; specific machines such as Cray supercomputers, IBM's cell processor and Intel's multicore machines; race detection and auto parallelization; parallel programming languages, synchronization primitives, collective operations, message passing libraries, checkpointing, and operating systems. Topics covered: Speedup, Efficiency, Isoefficiency, Redundancy, Amdahls law, Computer Architecture Concepts, Parallel Machine Designs, Benmarks, Parallel Programming concepts & design, Algorithms, Parallel applications. This authoritative reference will be published in two formats: print and online. The online edition features hyperlinks to cross-references and to additional significant research. Related Subjects: supercomputing, high-performance computing, distributed computing

This textbook on linear algebra includes the key topics of the subject that most advanced undergraduates need to learn before entering graduate school. All the usual topics, such as complex vector spaces, complex inner products, the Spectral theorem for normal operators, dual spaces, the minimal polynomial, the Jordan canonical form, and the rational canonical form, are covered, along with a chapter on determinants at the end of the book. In addition, there is material

throughout the text on linear differential equations and how it integrates with all of the important concepts in linear algebra. This book has several distinguishing features that set it apart from other linear algebra texts. For example: Gaussian elimination is used as the key tool in getting at eigenvalues; it takes an essentially determinant-free approach to linear algebra; and systems of linear differential equations are used as frequent motivation for the reader. Another motivating aspect of the book is the excellent and engaging exercises that abound in this text. This textbook is written for an upper-division undergraduate course on Linear Algebra. The prerequisites for this book are a familiarity with basic matrix algebra and elementary calculus, although any student who is willing to think abstractly should not have too much difficulty in understanding this text. "Suitable for advanced undergraduates and graduate students, this text introduces basic concepts of linear algebra. Each chapter contains an introduction, definitions, and propositions, in addition to multiple examples, lemmas, theorems, corollaries, and proofs. Each chapter features numerous supplemental exercises, and solutions to selected problems appear at the end. 1988 edition"--

Bridge 2e helps students solidify their understanding of Algebra I and Geometry in preparation for Algebra II by providing a different kind of experience. This experience consists of modeling of real-world applications with a functions approach that will give them a deeper grasp of the necessary concepts. Focusing on topics essential to success in Algebra II, the authors have revamped the content to insure that all prerequisite topics for Algebra II are addressed. This is a matrix-oriented approach to linear algebra that covers the traditional material of the courses generally known as "Linear Algebra I" and "Linear Algebra II" throughout North America, but it also includes more advanced topics such as the pseudoinverse and the singular value decomposition that make it appropriate for a more advanced course as well. As is becoming increasingly the norm, the book begins with the geometry of Euclidean 3-space so that important concepts like linear combination, linear independence and span can be introduced early and in a "real" context. The book reflects the author's background as a pure mathematician — all the major definitions and theorems of basic linear algebra are covered rigorously — but the restriction of vector spaces to Euclidean n -space and linear transformations to matrices, for the most part, and the continual emphasis on the system $Ax=b$, make the book less abstract and more attractive to the students of today than some others. As the subtitle suggests, however, applications play an important role too. Coding theory and least squares are recurring themes. Other applications include electric circuits, Markov chains, quadratic forms and conic sections, facial recognition and computer graphics.

Linear Algebra, James R. Kirkwood and Bessie H. Kirkwood, 978-1-4987-7685-1, K29751
Shelving Guide: Mathematics This text has a major focus on demonstrating facts and techniques of linear systems that will be invaluable in higher mathematics and related fields. A linear algebra course has two major audiences that it must satisfy. It provides an important theoretical and computational tool for nearly every discipline that uses mathematics. It also provides an introduction to abstract mathematics. This book has two parts. Chapters 1–7 are written as an introduction. Two primary goals of these chapters are to enable students to become adept at computations and to develop an understanding of the theory of basic topics including linear transformations. Important applications are presented. Part two, which consists of Chapters 8–14, is at a higher level. It includes topics not usually taught in a first course, such as a detailed justification of the Jordan canonical form, properties of the determinant derived from axioms, the Perron–Frobenius theorem and bilinear and quadratic forms. Though users will want to make use of technology for many of the computations, topics are explained in the

text in a way that will enable students to do these computations by hand if that is desired. Key features include: Chapters 1–7 may be used for a first course relying on applications Chapters 8–14 offer a more advanced, theoretical course Definitions are highlighted throughout MATLAB® and R Project tutorials in the appendices Exercises span a range from simple computations to fairly direct abstract exercises Historical notes motivate the presentation About the Authors James R. Kirkwood holds a PhD from the University of Virginia. He has had over a dozen mathematics textbooks published on various topics including calculus, real analysis, mathematical biology, and mathematical physics. His original research was in mathematical physics, and he co-authored the seminal paper in a topic now called Kirkwood–Thomas Theory in mathematical physics. He has been awarded several National Science Foundation grants. Bessie H. Kirkwood holds PhDs in both mathematics and statistics. She co-authored papers in publications such as the Journal of Algebra and the Journal of Multivariate Analysis. Until retirement, she was a professor of mathematics at Sweet Briar College.

To put the world of linear algebra to advanced use, it is not enough to merely understand the theory; there is a significant gap between the theory of linear algebra and its myriad expressions in nearly every computational domain. To bridge this gap, it is essential to process the theory by solving many exercises, thus obtaining a firmer grasp of its diverse applications. Similarly, from a theoretical perspective, diving into the literature on advanced linear algebra often reveals more and more topics that are deferred to exercises instead of being treated in the main text. As exercises grow more complex and numerous, it becomes increasingly important to provide supporting material and guidelines on how to solve them, supporting students' learning process. This book provides precisely this type of supporting material for the textbook "Numerical Linear Algebra and Matrix Factorizations," published as Vol. 22 of Springer's Texts in Computational Science and Engineering series. Instead of omitting details or merely providing rough outlines, this book offers detailed proofs, and connects the solutions to the corresponding results in the textbook. For the algorithmic exercises the utmost level of detail is provided in the form of MATLAB implementations. Both the textbook and solutions are self-contained. This book and the textbook are of similar length, demonstrating that solutions should not be considered a minor aspect when learning at advanced levels.

Classic, widely cited, and accessible treatment offers an ideal supplement to many traditional linear algebra texts. "Extremely well-written and logical, with short and elegant proofs." — MAA Reviews. 1958 edition.

This book is dedicated to the study of an aeroelastic phenomenon of cable supported long span bridges known as flutter, and proposes very innovative design methodologies, such as sensitivity analysis and optimization techniques, already utilized successfully in automobile and aerospace industries. The topic of long-span suspension and cable-stayed bridges is currently of great importance. These types of bridge pose great technical difficulties due to their slenderness and often great dimension. Therefore, these bridges tend to have problems caused by natural forces such as wind loads, some of which we have witnessed in our history, and we are currently seeing a very high incidence of bridge construction to overcome geographical obstacles such as bays, straits, or great estuaries. Therefore, it seems very appropriate to write a book showing the current capability of analysis and design, when up until now, the information could only be found partially in technical articles. This book will be useful for bridge design engineers as well as researchers working in the field. This book only requires previous knowledge of structural finite element models and dynamics, and it is advisable to have some previous knowledge in bridge engineering. Nevertheless, this book is very self-contained in such a way that all the information necessary to understand the theoretical developments is presented without the need of additional bibliography.

In this book the authors try to bridge the gap between the treatments of matrix theory and linear algebra. It is aimed at graduate and advanced undergraduate students seeking a

foundation in mathematics, computer science, or engineering. It will also be useful as a reference book for those working on matrices and linear algebra for use in their scientific work. An undergraduate textbook that highlights motivating applications and contains summary sections, examples, exercises, online MATLAB codes and a MATLAB toolkit. All the major topics of computational linear algebra are covered, from basic concepts to advanced topics such as the quadratic eigenvalue problem in later chapters.

The book is intended to be a bridge between introductory and advanced textbooks on linear algebra. It is intended for the advanced level undergraduate and postgraduate students, in mathematics and other disciplines, who need a comprehensive knowledge of linear algebra. The book contains detailed proofs of various results; these proofs may or may not be discussed by a teacher, depending upon the course being offered. It also contains large number of examples and remarks.

This is an introductory textbook designed for undergraduate mathematics majors with an emphasis on abstraction and in particular, the concept of proofs in the setting of linear algebra. Typically such a student would have taken calculus, though the only prerequisite is suitable mathematical grounding. The purpose of this book is to bridge the gap between the more conceptual and computational oriented undergraduate classes to the more abstract oriented classes. The book begins with systems of linear equations and complex numbers, then relates these to the abstract notion of linear maps on finite-dimensional vector spaces, and covers diagonalization, eigenspaces, determinants, and the Spectral Theorem. Each chapter concludes with both proof-writing and computational exercises.

This comprehensive text offers teachings relevant to both applied and theoretical branches of matrix algebra and provides a bridge between linear algebra and statistical models. Appropriate for advanced undergraduate and graduate students. 1983 edition. This self-contained, clearly written textbook on linear algebra is easily accessible for students. It begins with the simple linear equation and generalizes several notions from this equation for the system of linear equations and introduces the main ideas using matrices. It then offers a detailed chapter on determinants and introduces the main ideas with detailed proofs. The third chapter introduces the Euclidean spaces using very simple geometric ideas and discusses various major inequalities and identities. These ideas offer a solid basis for understanding general Hilbert spaces in functional analysis. The following two chapters address general vector spaces, including some rigorous proofs to all the main results, and linear transformation: areas that are ignored or are poorly explained in many textbooks. Chapter 6 introduces the idea of matrices using linear transformation, which is easier to understand than the usual theory of matrices approach. The final two chapters are more advanced, introducing the necessary concepts of eigenvalues and eigenvectors, as well as the theory of symmetric and orthogonal matrices. Each idea presented is followed by examples. The book includes a set of exercises at the end of each chapter, which have been carefully chosen to illustrate the main ideas. Some of them were taken (with some modifications) from recently published papers, and appear in a textbook for the first time. Detailed solutions are provided for every exercise, and these refer to the main theorems in the text when necessary, so students can see the tools used in the solution.

Many students of linear algebra hit a wall at mid-semester. Having spent the first part of the term doing mostly computational work, they are unprepared for the rigors of

