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دفتر :
رياضيات تطبيقية
Applied Mathematics

للطالب : ميار البواب

اللجنة الأكاديمية لقسم الهندسة الصناعية

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* complex number $\rightarrow x + iy$
 $\downarrow$ $\downarrow$
 real Imaginary

* 2 complex num are equal iff $\text{Re}(z) =$ and $\text{Im}(z) =$

* addition $[z_1 + z_2]$

$$(x_1 + iy_1) + (x_2 + iy_2) = (x_1 + x_2) + i(y_1 + y_2)$$

* subtraction $[Z_1 - Z_2]$

$$(x_1 + iy_1) - (x_2 + iy_2) = (x_1 - x_2) - i(y_1 - y_2)$$

* multiplication $[z_1 z_2]$ normal

$$\begin{aligned}(x_1 + iy_1)(x_2 + iy_2) &= x_1x_2 + iy_2x_1 + iy_1x_2 + i^2y_1y_2 \\ &= (x_1x_2 - y_1y_2) + i(y_2x_1 + y_1x_2)\end{aligned}$$

$$[c(x+iy)] \quad \text{scar}$$

$$= cx + icy$$

* division $\left[\frac{z_1}{z_2} \right]$

$\frac{x_1 + iy_1}{x_2 + iy_2} \cdot \frac{x_2 - iy_2}{x_2 - iy_2} \rightarrow$ Conjugate y سہجہ ۱۱

* rectangle $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$

$$Z = x + iy$$

* polar $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$$

$$Z = r e^{i\theta}$$

* Abs = Mag = Mod

* Arg

* $\arg = \text{Arg} \pm 2\pi n$

* Euler Formula $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

$\pi - \theta$	θ
$-\pi + \theta$	$-\theta$

* multiplication

$$= r_1 r_2 e^{i(\theta_1 + \theta_2)}$$

$$= r_1 r_2 [\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)]$$

$$Z_1 = r_1 e^{i\theta_1}$$

$$Z_2 = r_2 e^{i\theta_2}$$

* division

$$= \frac{r_1}{r_2} e^{i(\theta_1 - \theta_2)}$$

$$= \frac{r_1}{r_2} [\cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 - \theta_2)]$$

* power $[(x + iy)^h]$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Integer}}$

$\xleftarrow{\text{complex}}$

$$= (r e^{i\theta})^h = r^h e^{i\theta h} = r^h [\cos \theta h + i \sin \theta h]$$

$$e^{i\theta h} = e^{i\theta h}$$

$$e^{i\theta h} = [e^{i\theta}]^h$$

* Roots $[\sqrt[n]{x + iy}]$

$$\cos \theta h + i \sin \theta h = [\cos \theta + i \sin \theta]^h$$

$$h = 3$$

$$\sqrt[n]{r} [\cos(\frac{\theta + 2\pi k}{n}) + i \sin(\frac{\theta + 2\pi k}{n})]$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2$$

$$0 \rightarrow \text{first root}$$

$$r =$$

$$1 \rightarrow \text{second root}$$

$$\theta =$$

$$2 \rightarrow \text{third root}$$

* Rules *

$$Z \bar{Z} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2$$

$$|\text{Re}(Z)| \leq |Z|$$

$$\text{Re}(Z) \Rightarrow x = \frac{Z + \bar{Z}}{2}$$

$$|\text{Im}(Z)| \leq |Z|$$

$$\text{Im}(Z) \Rightarrow y = \frac{Z - \bar{Z}}{2i}$$

$$Z + \bar{Z} = 2x$$

$$|Z_1 + Z_2|^2 + |Z_1 - Z_2|^2$$

$$Z - \bar{Z} = 2iy$$

$$= 2[|Z_1|^2 + |Z_2|^2]$$

* exponential of complex number

- $e^z = e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y$
- $|e^z| = e^x$
- $\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} = \text{Arg}(Z) = y$
- $\arg(e^z) = y \pm 2\pi n$

Trigonometric

$$\cos(z) = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} \quad \sec(z)$$

$$\sin(z) = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} \quad \csc(z)$$

$$\tan(z) = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{i(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})} \quad \cot(z)$$

$$\cos(z)' = -\sin(z)$$

$$\sin(z)' = \cos(z)$$

$$\tan(z)' = \sec^2(z)$$

hyperbolic

$$\cosh(z) = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2} \quad \text{sech}(z)$$

$$\sinh(z) = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} \quad \text{csch}(z)$$

$$\tanh(z) = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{e^z + e^{-z}} \quad \coth(z)$$

$$\cosh(z) = \sinh(z)$$

$$\sinh(z) = \cosh(z)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \cos(iz) = \cosh(z)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \sin(iz) = i \sinh(z)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \cosh(iz) = \cos(z)$$

$$\textcircled{4} \sinh(iz) = i \sin(z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} * iz &= i[x + iy] \\ &= ix + i^2 y \\ &= -y + ix \end{aligned}$$

$$* \frac{z}{i} = \frac{z}{i} \cdot \frac{-i}{-i} = \frac{-zi}{-i^2} = -zi$$

$$\begin{aligned} -i[x + iy] &= -ix - i^2 y \\ &= y - ix \end{aligned}$$

← * $\cos(z) = \cos(x+iy)$
 $= \cos x \cosh y - i \sin x \sinh y$
cos sinh

* $\sin(z) = \sin(x+iy)$
 $= \sin x \cosh y + i \cos x \sinh y$
sin cos cos sin

* $\sin^2(z) + \cos^2(z) = 1$

* $\sin(z_1) \cos(z_2) = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(z_1+z_2) + \sin(z_1-z_2)]$

* $\cosh(z) = \cosh(x+iy)$
 $= \cosh x \cos y + i \sinh x \sin y$

* $\sinh(z) = \sinh(x+iy)$
 $= \sinh x \cos y + i \cosh x \sin y$

* $\cosh^2(z) - \sinh^2(z) = 1$

* $\cosh^2(z) + \sinh^2(z) = \cosh(2z)$

* $|\cos(z)|^2 = \cos^2 x + \sinh^2 y$

* $|\sin(z)|^2 = \sin^2 x + \sinh^2 y$

* $\cos(z_1 \pm z_2) = \cos z_1 \cos z_2 \mp \sin z_1 \sin z_2$

* $\sin(z_1 \pm z_2) = \sin z_1 \cos z_2 \pm \sinh z_2 \cos z_1$

* logarithm

$$\begin{aligned}
 * \ln[z] &= \ln[x+iy] = \ln[re^{i\theta}] \\
 &= \ln[r] + \ln[e^{i\theta}] \\
 &= \ln[r] + i\theta \ln e \\
 &= \ln r + i\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow$
 $r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \quad \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + 2\pi n$

* principle value $\ln(z) \rightarrow \text{Ln}(z)$

$$① \text{Ln}(z) = \ln(z) + i \text{Arg}(z)$$

$$② \ln(z) = \text{Ln}(z) \pm 2\pi ni$$

* عند الدوران = مفر

$$* \ln(z_1 z_2) = \ln(z_1) + \ln(z_2)$$

$$* \ln\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \ln(z_1) - \ln(z_2)$$

$$* \left[\ln \frac{z_1}{z_2}\right]' = \frac{1}{z}$$

* General power

$$\rightarrow z^c = e^{\ln(z)^c} = e^{c \ln(z)}$$

$$\rightarrow \ln(z) = \ln r + i\theta \quad \begin{matrix} r \\ \theta \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\rightarrow e$$

* في حالة $(\bar{z})^z$

$$e^{x_3} e^{iy_3} + \text{افس الخطوات}$$

$$e^{x_3} [\cos y_3 + i \sin y_3]$$

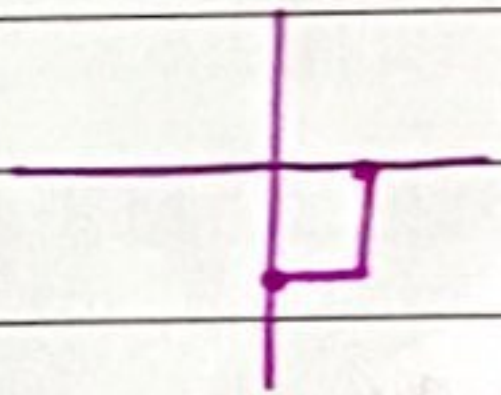
$$* \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{البعد}}{\text{البعد}} \right) = -\pi + \theta$$



↓
ربع ثالث

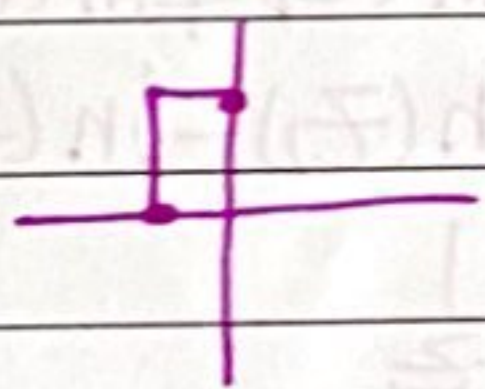
ما يكون احد
منطوق الناتج
بعد منقسم الربع

$$* \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{البعد}}{\text{عدد}} \right) = -\theta$$



↓
ربع رابع

$$* \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{عدد}}{\text{البعد}} \right) = \pi - \theta$$

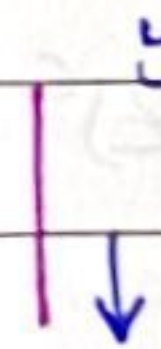


↓
ربع ثاني

$$* \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{عدد}}{\text{عدد}} \right) = \theta$$

ما يكون احد
ناتجنا
على
الاول

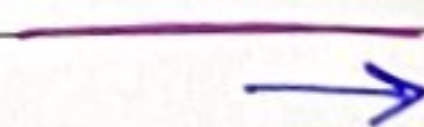
$$* \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{البعد}}{0} \right) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$



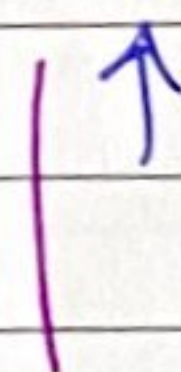
$$* \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{0}{\text{البعد}} \right) = \pi$$



$$* \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{0}{\text{عدد}} \right) = 0 / 2\pi$$



$$* \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{عدد}}{0} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



Matrix

- * الأعداد داخل الماتريكس تسمى elements
- * أحد تطبيقات الماتريكس حل المعادلات الخطية

$$4x_1 + 6x_2 + 9x_3 = 6$$

$$6x_1 - 2x_3 = 20$$

$$5x_1 - 8x_2 + x_3 = 10$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 9 \\ 6 & 0 & -2 \\ 5 & -8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 9 & 6 \\ 6 & 0 & -2 & 20 \\ 5 & -8 & 1 & 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

Augmented Matrix

مع الإجابات

* يجب أن نشير إلى الماتريكس بـ أحرف كبيرة A و B و C أو $A = [a_{jk}]$

عدد الأعمدة ← عدد الصفوف

size ← $m \times n$

عدد الأعمدة ← عدد الصفوف

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

Square matrix ← $m = n$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

rectangular matrix ← $m \neq n$

$A = B$ ← جميع elements متساوية

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & - & - \\ - & a_{22} & - \\ - & - & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

diagonal ← قطر الماتريكس a_{11} و a_{22} و a_{33}

one row $[a_1, a_2]$ ① ← vector matrix

one column $\begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{bmatrix}$ ②

* جمع العاتركس نفس الحجم Same size شرط جمع

* الضرب بثابت elements $(\frac{1}{q}A, 0A, -1A)$ يتم ضرب الرقم بجميع

← قواعد للضرب بثابت

$$① (A+B)C = AC + BC$$

$$② (C+K)A = CA + KA$$

$$③ 1A = A$$

$$④ (cK)A = cKA$$

← قواعد الجمع

$$① A+B = B+A$$

$$② A+(B+C) = (A+B)+C$$

$$③ A+0 = A$$

$$④ A+(-A) = 0$$

* الضرب العاتركس في العاتركس الأول يساوي الصف في العاتركس الثاني
العمود في العاتركس الأول يساوي الصف في العاتركس الثاني

$$A \Rightarrow [m \times n]$$

$$B \Rightarrow [n \times p] \quad n=n \quad / \quad m \times p$$

↓
New Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & a & a \\ a & a & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$m \times p$

$$* AB=0$$

فشر شرط أن يكون

$$A=0$$

$$B=0$$

$$BA=0$$

← قواعد الضرب

$$① (KA)B = K(AB) = A(KB)$$

$$② A(BC) = (AB)C$$

$$③ (A+B)C = AC + BC$$

$$④ C(A+B) = CA + CB$$

* Transposition

يصبح المصفوف

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

← قواعد ال Transposition :

$$(1) (A^T)^T = A$$

$$(2) (A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$$

$$(3) (cA)^T = cA^T$$

$$(4) (AB)^T = B^T * A^T$$

$$AB \neq BA$$

→ Symmetric

$$A^T = A$$

بعد ال Transposition يظل نفسها

→ skew-symmetric

$$A^T = -A$$

بعد ال Transposition تعكس الأشارة

→ upper triangular

بالنسبة للأرقام

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

→ lower triangular

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 7 & 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 9 & -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 9 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

* Diagonal matrix

قطر بأرقام مختلفة

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

* Scalar matrix

قطر بأرقام متساوية

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{bmatrix}$$

* Unit, identity matrix

قطر برقم واحد

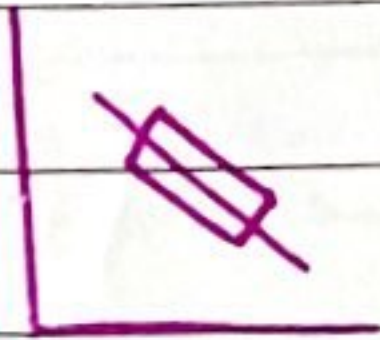
$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AI = IA = A$$

* يوجد ٣ حالات للأجوبة:

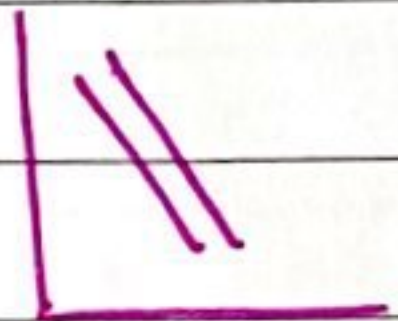
① Infinity many solution

عدد المجاهيل أقل من عدد المعادلات

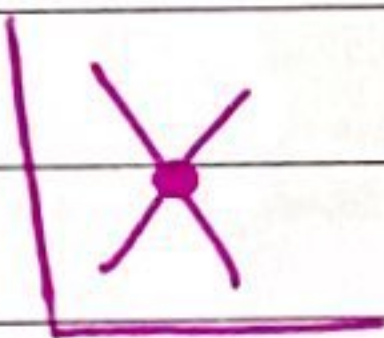


② No solution

عدد = صفر



③ one solution



عدد المجاهيل أكبر من عدد المعادلات

over determined [$m > n$]

* A linear system is called

one solution

No solution

determined

[$m = n$]

Infinity many solution

Underdetermined

[$m < n$]

one solution

consistent

[I. M. S]

* A linear system is called

In consistent

no solution

m: عدد معادلات

n: عدد مجاهيل

1 Unique solution $r = n$

حَتَّ اخْر صِف مَا بَصَغَر لَارْم يَكُون صَغَر

2 I.M.S $r < n$

حَتَّ اخْر صِف مَا بَصَغَر لَارْم يَكُون صَغَر

3 No solution $r < m$

حَتَّ اخْر صِف مَا بَصَغَر لَارْم يَكُون اَرْقَام

r : عدد الصفوف التي ما بَصَغَرَت

m : عدد معادلات

n : عدد مجهول

$$r = n$$

one solution

$m > n$ over determined

$$r < m$$

No solution

$m = n$ determined

$$r < n$$

Infinity many solution

$m < n$ under determined

* Rank of matrix

① غاوس

② rank = عدد الصفوف التي لم تقهر

* ملاحظات *
 1- Rank = vector $\rightarrow$ Independent
 Rank < vector $\rightarrow$ dependent

2- A and A^T have the same rank.

3- Unique solution $\rightarrow$ rank(A) = rank($\tilde{A}$) = n

I.M.S $\rightarrow$ rank(A) = rank($\tilde{A}$) < n

no solution $\rightarrow$ rank(A) $\neq$ rank($\tilde{A}$)

$$\textcircled{1} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 2 \\ -4 & 3 & -30 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 0 & 13 & -26 \end{bmatrix}$$

* rank = 2 / vector = 2

* Ind

* $n = 2$, rank(A) = rank($\tilde{A}$) = 2

$\Rightarrow$ Unique solution

$$\textcircled{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 25 & 90 \\ 20 & 10 & 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 25 & 90 \\ 0 & 0 & -95 & -190 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

* Rank = 3 / vector 4

* dep

* $n = 3$, rank(A) = rank($\tilde{A}$) = 3

$\Rightarrow$ Unique solution

$$\textcircled{3} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 & -5 & 8 \\ 0.6 & 1.5 & 1.5 & -5.4 & 2.7 \\ 1.2 & -0.3 & -0.3 & 2.4 & 2.1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 2 & -5 & 8 \\ 0 & 1.1 & 1.1 & -4.4 & 1.1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

* rank = 2 / vector = 3

* dep

* rank(A) = rank($\tilde{A}$) = 2 $n = 3$

$\Rightarrow$ I.M.S

$$\textcircled{4} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

* rank = 3 / Vector = 3

* Ind

* rank(A) $\neq$ rank($\tilde{A}$)
2 3

$\Rightarrow$ No solution.

* linear Indep and dep

① if $c_1 = c_2 = \dots = c_n = 0$ "linearly Indep"

② if one c not zero "linearly dep"

* $n < p$

"linear dep"

↓ ↓
Component Vector

* Determinates

second $\rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = (a_{11}a_{22}) - (a_{12}a_{21})$

Third $\rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}(a_{22}a_{33}) - (a_{23}a_{32})$

$- a_{12}(a_{21}a_{33}) - (a_{23}a_{31})$

$+ a_{13}(a_{21}a_{32}) - (a_{22}a_{31})$

Triangular, diagonal, scalar, Identity

$\rightarrow$ مربع مستطيل مربع مربع

* minors

Determine the minors and the cofactors of the matrix

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow m_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \text{ and } m_{12}, m_{13}, m_{21}, m_{22}, m_{23}, m_{31}, m_{32}, m_{33}$$

على الصف الاول
والعناصر الاول
واكتب الباقي

* Cofactors.

فردى ← سالبي

زوجي ← موجب

$$C_{jk} = (-1)^{j+k} M_{jk}$$

$$\rightarrow C_{11} = (-1)^{1+1} = (-1)^2 = 1 = M_{11}$$

قيم k و j

ونطبق القانون

$$\rightarrow C_{12} = (-1)^{1+2} = (-1)^3 = -1 = -m_{12}$$

$$\rightarrow C_{13} = (-1)^{1+3} = (-1)^4 = 1 = m_{13}$$

$$\rightarrow C_{21} = (-1)^{2+1} = (-1)^3 = -m_{21}$$

* Cramer's Rule

$$(1) a_{11} x_1 + a_{12} x_2 = b_1$$

$$(2) a_{21} x_1 + a_{22} x_2 = b_2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}$$

$$D_1 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & a_{12} \\ b_2 & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

* نشتل معاملات x_1 ونحذف الأعمدة.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}$$

$$D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & b_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

* نشتل معاملات x_2 ونحذف الأعمدة.

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

← لو ٣ أو ٤ أو ٥ نفس الشيء

all $b_j = 0$

* if the system is homogeneous and $D \neq 0$

Then the solution

$$x_1 = 0 \text{ و } x_2 = 0 \text{ و } x_n = 0$$

* إذا تم تبديل صف بل صف تضرب قيمة $\det$ بـ -1

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = -3 * 4 * 5 = -60 \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 4 & 0 \\ -3 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = +60$$

* قيمة $\det$ لا تتغير بعد عملية غاوس

* إذا تم ضرب صف ب ثابت فإن قيمة $\det$ تتساوى قيمتها قبل

ضرب الثابت مضروبة بالثابت

$$\begin{bmatrix} -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = -6 * 4 * 5 = -120 \text{ أو } 2 * -60 = -120$$

عند الحذف

$$\det cA = c^n \det A$$

$$2 * \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 4 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 8 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow 6 * 8 * 5 = -480$$

$$\text{أو } 2^3 * -60 = 8 * -60 = -480$$

* عملية Transposition لا تؤثر على قيمة $\det$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 6 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = -3 * 4 * 5 = -60$$

* إذا كان صف أو عمود كامل يساوي صف فإن $\det$ تساوي صف

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 8 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

* إذا كان صف من الصفوف يساوي صف وضربنا هذا الصف بثابت

فإن قيمة $\det$ تساوي صف

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 8 & 10 \\ 7 & 13 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

* إذا 4×4 determine ثم يطرح Triangle ضرب بـ 1

non
sin
sin

rank = n
det A ≠ 0

Inverse → square

* Inverse of Matrix

- the matrix must be square and one inverse

$$AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I \quad AB \neq BA$$

matrix $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Inverse} \rightarrow \text{non singular Matrix} \\ \text{no-inverse} \rightarrow \text{singular Matrix} \end{array} \right.$

- matrix has an inverse if rank = n
if $\det A \neq 0$

* Inverse

1- 2x2

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} [c]^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

قلب
تالي

$$(3 \times 4) - (2 \times 1)$$

2- above

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} [c]^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & - \\ + & - & + \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} C_{11} = \\ C_{12} = \\ C_{13} = \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} C_{21} = \\ C_{22} = \\ C_{23} = \end{array}$$

تالي
det 2x2

$$-1(-4-3) - 1(12+1) + 2(9-1)$$

3- diagonal

تقلب الأرقام

* properties of Matrix operations:

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

2- $(Ac \dots pQ)^{-1} = Q^{-1}P^{-1} \dots c^{-1}A^{-1}$

3- $Ac = AD \Rightarrow c = D$

if $\text{rank}(A) = n$

ليس بالضرورة

$Ac = AB \Rightarrow c = B$

4- $AB = 0 \Rightarrow A = 0$ و $B = 0$

if $\text{rank}(A) = n$

ليس بالضرورة

$AB = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$

5- $A, B \Rightarrow (n \times n)$

if A is non-inverse (singular)

BA and AB non-inverse (singular)

6- $A, B \Rightarrow (n \times n)$

$\det(AB) = \det(BA) = \det A \cdot \det B$

* solving linear equation using Matrix inverse

1- $Ax = b$

2- $x = A^{-1}b$ $\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} [c]^T$

* adjoint Matrix

$\text{adj}(A) = c^T$

$A(\text{adj}A) = \det(A)I$

1- eigen value = $|A - I\lambda| = 0$
 Symm $\rightarrow$ real
 skew symm $\rightarrow$ imaginary $\{0\}$
 orthogonal $\rightarrow$ real $\{1, -1\}$

$\lambda = 1$
 $\lambda = -1$
 $\lambda = \pm 1$

2- $A = R + S$
 $\frac{1}{2}(A + A^T)$ $\frac{1}{2}(A - A^T)$

3- $\hat{A} = P^{-1} A P$ (similar)
 eigen value $\lambda \hat{A} = \lambda A$
 eigen vector $P^{-1} x$ x

4- $D = X^{-1} A X$
 $A = X D X^{-1}$ eigen vector

* Dot product
 $a \cdot b = |a| |b| \cos \theta$
 inner dot $\downarrow$
 length $\downarrow$
 angle $\downarrow$

* Cross product
 $a \times b = |a| |b| \sin \theta$
 perpendicular $\downarrow$
 $\hat{i} \hat{j} \hat{k}$

* parallelepiped
 $V = |\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})|$
 $A = |\vec{b} \times \vec{c}|$
 cross
 Matrix 3×3

* tetrahedron
 $V = \frac{1}{6} |\vec{a} \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})|$
 Matrix

∇f * Grad $[x, y, z]$

$\nabla^2 f$ * Lap $[x, y, z]$

$\rightarrow$ * Direct Der $\frac{a}{|\vec{a}|}$ Grad

* Curl $\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{d}{dx} & \frac{d}{dy} & \frac{d}{dz} \\ v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{vmatrix}$

* Div Grad
 +
 تعويض