## Matrix algebra

• Understand how to multiply, add matrices, and how to find / use inverses.

## Linear equations

- Be able to solve systems of linear equations  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  using row reduction.
- Once you row reduce  $[A|\mathbf{b}] \sim [H|\mathbf{c}]$ , understand how to read off from  $H, \mathbf{c}$  whether the system  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$  is consistent, and if it is, whether it has a unique solution, or infinitely many solutions.
- Understand that the set of solutions of a homogeneous system form a subspace. Be able to find a basis for the space of solutions of the homogeneous system  $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0}$  (this is the same as the nullspace of A).

## Linear transformations

- Know what a linear transformation is.
- Be able to find the standard matrix representation of a linear transformation  $T : \mathbf{R}^n \to \mathbf{R}^m$  given either a geometric description of what T does, or given the values of T on a few vectors in  $\mathbf{R}^n$ .
- Understand that matrix multiplication corresponds to composition of linear transformations, and inverse matrices correspond to inverse transformations.

## Subspaces and bases

- Know the definitions of "subspace", "linear independence", "span", "column space/row space/nullspace of a matrix", "range/kernel of a linear transformation", "basis", "dimension of a subspace", "rank of a matrix or linear transformation".
- Know how to find a basis for a subspace. The subspace could for instance be given as the span of some vectors (e.g. the column space of a matrix), or as the solution space of a homogeneous system.
- In particular know how you can find bases for the column space, nullspace, and the row space of a matrix A, once you row reduce A.