

$\mathbb{R}^n$: vertical n -vectors. Size $m \times n$ matrices: m high, n wide.

Notation: A $m \times n$, B $l \times m$, $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $y \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

Transpose: flip over main diag, so A^T $n \times m$, $(A^T)_{ji} = A_{ij}$.

Matrix-Vector multiplication: $A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$, $Ax = x_1 \text{Col}_1 A + \dots + x_n \text{Col}_n A$.

i^{th} entry of Ax : $(Ax)_i = (\text{Row}_i A) x$ ($1 \times n$ mat times n -vector).

Column Space of A : $\text{Col}(A) = \text{Span}\{\text{Col}_1 A, \dots, \text{Col}_n A\}$

Matrix Multiplication: $BA = B \circ A: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^l$ is $l \times n$.

$\text{Col}_j(BA) = B \text{Col}_j A$, $\text{Row}_i(BA) = (\text{Row}_i B) A$, $(BA)_{ij} = (\text{Row}_i B)(\text{Col}_j A)$,

$BA = (\text{Col}_1 B)(\text{Row}_1 A) + \dots + (\text{Col}_m B)(\text{Row}_m A)$

Row vectors: transposes of column vectors. $y^T A = y_1 \text{Row}_1 A + \dots + y_m \text{Row}_m A$.

Standard vectors: $e_j = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, column vec, 1 in j^{th} spot, else 0's, height given by context.

$A e_j = \text{Col}_j A$, $e_i^T A = \text{Row}_i A$, $e_i e_j^T = m \times n$ matrix, 1 in (ij) spot, else 0's.

$e_i x^T$: $m \times n$ matrix, $\text{Row}_i = x^T$, other rows 0. $y e_j^T$: $m \times n$, $\text{Col}_j = y$, else 0.

$e_i e_j^T A = e_i \text{Row}_j A =$ matrix with i^{th} row = $\text{Row}_j A$, other rows 0.

$A e_i e_j^T = (\text{Col}_i A) e_j^T =$ matrix with j^{th} col = $\text{Col}_i A$, other cols 0.

Transpose of product: $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$. Note: $\text{Row}_j(A^T) = (\text{Col}_j A)^T$, $\text{Col}_i(A^T) = (\text{Row}_i A)^T$

Inverse of product: $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$ if A, B both $n \times n$ invertible.

Facts: $(A^T)^T = A$. If A invertible, then $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$, $(A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1}$.

Products of elementary matrices: if e_j, e_k are same size, then

$(e_i e_j^T)(e_k e_l^T) = e_i (e_j^T e_k) e_l^T = e_i e_l^T$ if $j = k$ and 0 if $j \neq k$.