Course guide
2500001 - GECALGELIN - Linear Algebra

Unit in charge: Barcelona School of Civil Engineering
Teaching unit: 751 - DECA - Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering.
Degree: BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING (Syllabus 2020). (Compulsory subject).
Academic year: 2022 ECTS Credits: 6.0 Languages: Catalan, English

LECTURER
Coordinating lecturer: NAPOLEON ANENTO MORENO
Others: NAPOLEON ANENTO MORENO, M. ROSA ESTELA CARBONELL, MARCOS PEDRO TERÉS PERNICHI

DEGREE COMPETENCES TO WHICH THE SUBJECT CONTRIBUTES
Specific:
14392. Ability to solve mathematical problems that may arise in engineering. Ability to apply knowledge about: linear algebra; geometry; differential geometry; differential and integral calculation; differential equations and partial derivatives; numerical methods; numerical algorithmic; Statistics and optimization. (Basic training module)

TEACHING METHODOLOGY
The course consists of 2 hours per week of classroom activity (large size group) and 2 hours weekly with half the students (medium size group).

The 2 hours in the large size groups are devoted to theoretical lectures, in which the teacher presents the basic concepts and topics of the subject, shows examples and solves exercises.

The 2 hours in the medium size groups is devoted to solving practical problems with greater interaction with the students. The objective of these practical exercises is to consolidate the general and specific learning objectives.

Support material in the form of a detailed teaching plan is provided using the virtual campus ATENEA: content, program of learning and assessment activities conducted and literature.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES OF THE SUBJECT

Knowledge of vector spaces; Matrices; Determinants; Linear equation systems; Linear applications; Euclidean spaces; Reduction of endomorphisms and matrices; and symmetric and orthogonal operators.

1. Ability to interpret vector spaces.
2. Ability to solve linear equations systems both manually and through some basic computer program.
3. Ability to produce geometric interpretations of concepts in vector calculus.


STUDY LOAD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hours large group</td>
<td>30,0</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self study</td>
<td>84,0</td>
<td>56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guided activities</td>
<td>6,0</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours medium group</td>
<td>30,0</td>
<td>20.00</td>
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</tbody>
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Total learning time: 150 h

CONTENTS

1. Vector space

Description:

Specific objectives:
Vector spaces constitute the general framework of applications in engineering and not just three-dimensional space.

Full-or-part-time: 26h 24m
Theory classes: 6h
Practical classes: 5h
Self study: 15h 24m
2. Matrices and systems of linear equations

Description:
Basic problem solving
Solving systems of linear equations. Applications

Specific objectives:
Matrices are the fundamental tools we will work with and will then use in engineering applications. It is necessary to know in detail its basic properties.
From the properties of the matrices and especially using the elementary row operations the solution of the systems of linear equations is considered. Numerical resolution algorithms are introduced.

Full-or-part-time: 24h
Theory classes: 5h
Practical classes: 5h
Self study: 14h

3. Determinant

Description:
Examples of determinants calculated by reducing the matrix to triangular form.
Exercises to determine if a matrix is invertible, and if so get its inverse. Solving systems of linear equations using Cramer’s Rule.

Specific objectives:
Define the alternating multilinear forms, of which the determinant is a special case. From its definition shows some basic properties, all without having to explain the development of the determinant. Calculate the determinant of a matrix by applying numerical row elementary operations to reduce it to the triangular shape.
After introducing the basic properties of permutations make explicit the crucial and its development. Using the properties of alternating multilinear forms of showing that the determinant of a matrix is the product of determinants. Cofactor matrix is defined and used in the calculation of the inverse matrix.
Practicing proper elementary row operations and become aware of the possible numerical programming method.
Working this second method to invert a matrix, as already know to transform it into reduced row echelon form by row.

Full-or-part-time: 19h 12m
Theory classes: 4h
Practical classes: 4h
Self study: 11h 12m
4. Linear maps

**Description:**
Fundamental theorem.
The aim is to solve some problems on linear maps defined over infinite dimensional vector spaces, although focus shall be primarily on the finite dimensional case. Using the associated matrix and the theory of vector spaces and linear systems, basis for the kernel and image shall be obtained.
Problems on the composition of linear maps. Computation of the matrix associated with the inverse map of an isomorphism.

**Specific objectives:**
Introduce the fundamental concepts and relate them to the mathematical contents covered in other courses. Acquaint the student with vectors other than the familiar examples deriving from physical applications. Relate the injectivity and surjectivity of a linear map to its kernel and image.
Justify the correspondence between invertible and bijective linear maps. Relate the composition of linear maps to the product of their associated matrices. Computation of basis and analysis of their properties. Highlight the theory of base change, which shall be paramount in subsequent units: pay special attention to the relation between vector components in different basis and base vectors.
Relate new concepts to the student’s general background: vector spaces, matrix properties, resolution of linear systems, rang of a vector system and implicit equations of a subspace.
Relate the contents of this topic to the properties they already know about matrices. Insist on geometric applications.

**Full-or-part-time:** 16h 48m
Theory classes: 3h
Practical classes: 4h
Self study : 9h 48m

5. Euclidean space

**Description:**
Quadratic form. Define forms. Canonical form and normal form of a real symmetric bilinear form.
Problems are solved by reduction of a symmetric bilinear form to its canonical form and normal. Change of basis.
Method of Gram-Schmidt. Geometric interpretations.

**Specific objectives:**
To develop the properties of bilinear forms, especially the symmetrical, preparing its subsequent application in Calculus.
Working properties of symmetric bilinear forms using the method of elementary row operations they already know.
Present the definitions and general properties and continually interpret in real Euclidean space of three dimensions with which the student is familiar. It aims at an abstract knowledge of Euclidean space applications are working especially geometry.
Acquiring skill in use of abstract properties. General properties apply to real three-dimensional Euclidean space.

**Full-or-part-time:** 19h 12m
Theory classes: 4h
Practical classes: 4h
Self study : 11h 12m
6. Endomorphism and matrix reduction

Description:
Diagonalization problems.
Triangulation problems.

Specific objectives:
Being able to diagonalize a matrix facilitates the obtaining of its basic properties and its manipulation. This will be crucial in applications.

Full-or-part-time: 19h 12m
Theory classes: 4h
Practical classes: 4h
Self study: 11h 12m

7. Operators and spectral theorems

Description:
Problems of normal operators and properties of normal matrices.
Real normal operators. Symmetric and orthogonal operators. Spectral theorem for symmetric operators. Geometric interpretations.
Real normal operator problems.

Specific objectives:
Most matrices that appear in engineering are symmetric matrices. It should be clear that these are diagonally orthogonal.
Geometric applications of orthogonal matrices are also essential.

Full-or-part-time: 19h 12m
Theory classes: 4h
Practical classes: 4h
Self study: 11h 12m

GRADING SYSTEM

The mark of the course is obtained from the ratings of continuous assessment and their corresponding laboratories and/or classroom computers.

Continuous assessment consist in several activities, both individually and in group, of additive and training characteristics, carried out during the year (both in and out of the classroom).

The teachings of the laboratory grade is the average in such activities.

The evaluation tests consist of a part with questions about concepts associated with the learning objectives of the course with regard to knowledge or understanding, and a part with a set of application exercises.

EXAMINATION RULES.

Failure to perform a laboratory or continuous assessment activity in the scheduled period will result in a mark of zero in that activity.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Basic:

Complementary: