# **Cheatsheet of Sagemath in Linear Algebra**

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1. Matrix and vectors

solve system of linear equations

Reduced row echelon form

Three Row Operations

**Vector operations** 

2. Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

Eigenvalues

Characteristic\_polynomial

Eigenvectors\_right()

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#### 1. Matrix and vectors

There are three ways to define a matrix.

```
A = matrix([[1,5],[2,6]])
A
```

```
[1 5]
[2 6]
```

```
B = matrix(QQ, [[1,-2,1],[0,2,-8],[5,0,-5]])
B
```

```
[ 1 -2 1]
[ 0 2 -8]
[ 5 0 -5]
```

```
C = matrix(3, 3, [[4, -1, 6], [2, 1, 6], [2,-1,8]])
C
```

```
[ 4 -1 6]
[ 2 1 6]
[ 2 -1 8]
```

Sometimes, the following matrix is used very often.

```
D = identity_matrix(QQ, 5)
D
```

```
[1 0 0 0 0]

[0 1 0 0 0]

[0 0 1 0 0]

[0 0 0 1 0]

[0 0 0 0 1]
```

Vector can be defined as

```
v = vector([0,8,10])
u = vector([1,-3,5])
```

#### solve system of linear equations

 $B \mathbb{x}=v$ 

```
B\v
```

```
(1, 0, -1)
```

If you would like to get the augmented matrix of the linear system Bx=v

```
M=B.augment(v)
M
```

```
[ 1 -2 1 0]
[ 0 2 -8 8]
[ 5 0 -5 10]
```

#### Reduced row echelon form

To get the reduced row echelon form, use the commend M.rref()

```
M.rref()
```

```
[ 1 0 0 1]
[ 0 1 0 0]
[ 0 0 1 -1]
```

#### **Three Row Operations**

There are three commands for the elementary operations

- 1.(Replacement) add k times row i to row j: M.with\_added\_multiple\_of\_row(j,i,k)
- 2.(Interchange) swap the row i and row j: M.with\_swapped\_rows(i,j)
- 3.(Scaling) k times row i: M.with\_rescaled\_row(i,k)

It is not necessary to memorize the commands, you first type: M.with\_, then press Tab. You will be able to select the commands.

```
M0 = M.with_swapped_rows(1,2)
M0
```

```
M1 = M0.with_added_multiple_of_row(1,0,-5)
M1
```

```
[ 1 -2 1 0]
[ 0 10 -10 10]
[ 0 2 -8 8]
```

```
M2 = M1.with_rescaled_row(1, 1/10)
M2
```

```
[ 1 -2 1 0]
[ 0 1 -1 1]
[ 0 2 -8 8]
```

#### **Vector operations**

```
u+v, -2*v
```

```
((1, 5, 15), (0, -16, -20))
```

### 2. Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors

#### **Eigenvalues**

```
C.eigenvalues()
```

#### Characteristic\_polynomial

```
cp = C.characteristic_polynomial()
cp
```

```
x^3 - 13*x^2 + 40*x - 36
```

```
cp.factor()
```

```
(x - 9) * (x - 2)^2
```

## Eigenvectors\_right()

```
C.eigenvectors_right()
```

```
[(9, [
(1, 1, 1)
], 1), (2, [
(1, 0, -1/3),
(0, 1, 1/6)
], 2)]
```

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