

Professor: David McClendon (2046 ASC, phone x2574 (231-591-2574 off campus), hours MR 10-11, MT 12-1 or by appointment, email: DavidMcClendon@ferris.edu)

Web: <http://mcclendonmath.com/322.html> contains the lecture notes, old exams, and other useful information.

Lectures: MWF 11-11:50 AM in SCI 132.

Materials: You need my lecture notes, which can be obtained online, at my web page (as a pdf file). I will give you a paper copy of my notes on the first day of class. Bring the lecture notes to class every day.

Technology: None required, but a TI-83/84 graphics calculator or the *Mathematica* software may save you significant time and/or give you a way to check your work. Directions on how to perform linear algebra tasks using technology is in the lecture notes.

Prerequisite: MATH 230 with a C- or better, or the equivalent. That said, this course uses very little calculus—the only math one actually has to know is how to add, subtract, multiply and divide (there is a little trig).

Course content: Vector spaces, subspaces, vector geometry, linear transformations, systems of equations, change of coordinates, determinants and eigentheory.

Learning outcomes: After completing MATH 322, it is my hope and expectation that students will be able to:

1. determine whether or not a given subset of a vector space is a subspace and/or affine subspace; find the dimension of, and a basis or bases for, a given subspace (especially the fundamental subspaces of a linear transformation); determine whether or not a set of vectors is linearly independent or spans a particular subspace.
2. compute and interpret dot products; determine whether or not vectors are orthogonal; find an orthonormal basis of a vector space; compute projections and determine equations of lines, planes and hyperplanes;
3. perform basic matrix operations including inversion, multiplication, determinants, eigenvalues and eigenvectors, diagonalization, powers, exponentiation, and row reductions;
4. determine whether or not a given function is a linear transformation; find the kernel and image of a linear transformation; and
5. solve systems of linear equations (including least-squares methods).

Grading policy: Mathematical correctness of homework: 16%. Aesthetics of homework: 6%. Class participation: 5%. Midterm exams (three of them): 16% each. Final exam: 25%. Grades will be curved at the end of the semester, but an average of 90% guarantees you at least an A-, an average of 80% guarantees you at least a B-, etc.

Attendance policy: I have no formal attendance policy. That said, **nothing** is more correlated with strong performance in my classes than attendance in lectures.

Homework: There will be weekly homework assignments, found at the end of each chapter in the lecture notes, each due whenever I go home on the dates listed on the attached course calendar. You can turn in homework in class, or by putting it in the slot next to my office door marked "MATH 322". I will grade a subset of the homework problems and each of

your homework assignments will receive two grades: one for mathematical correctness, and one for “aesthetics” (i.e. neatness, grammar, correct use of notation, etc.).

Many of the homework questions are meant to be challenging! In advanced math classes, you learn not only from lectures but by thinking about difficult homework problems. If you get stuck, come to office hours and ask questions, or work with a more able classmate, or come to a homework review session, or go to the math club’s tutoring hours.

Midterms: There are three midterms, all of which are to be done at home and returned to me on the dates listed on the attached calendar. You may use a calculator and you may use *Mathematica* on the midterms, and you may use your notes and graded homework, but you may not get help from books, the internet, or other sources, and you must work by yourself on the exams. Late exams will be severely penalized.

While none of the midterms are directly cumulative, mathematics is by its nature cumulative.

Final exam: The final exam is cumulative and will be done in class. It will be comprised of 60% “standard” problems (exactly what problems are “standard” will be discussed near the end of the semester), 20% questions on course vocabulary, and 20% questions on theory. There are no proofs on the final exam.

Getting help: My official in-person office hours, held in ASC 2046, are Mondays and Thursdays 10-11, and Mondays and Tuesdays 12-1. Outside those hours, I am happy to meet with you most of the time when I am present. Feel free to ask me questions on lecture content, or to get help with any or all of the homework questions, and I can also videoconference with you through Zoom if needed. In office hours, I am able to discuss the material at a much more friendly pace and offer some alternate viewpoints that may help you understand the material better.

Students with disabilities who require reasonable accommodations to fully participate in course activities or meet course requirements should register with the [Disability and Accessibility Resource Center](#) office (x3057, DARC@ferris.edu). While DARC will send me a letter outlining the accommodations to make for you, I would appreciate it if you could contact me immediately for assistance with any necessary classroom accommodations.

Academic dishonesty: Papers will be monitored for “magic answers”. Issues with academic dishonesty are taken very seriously, will almost always result in an F for the class, and will be referred to the Office of Student Conduct.

How to succeed in this class: Start by mastering vocabulary. Linear algebra is filled with new words and new concepts you’ve never seen before: for every new word or phrase you learn, you should

1. know the precise mathematical definition of the word/phrase;
2. have a heuristic understanding of what the phrase means beyond its rigorous definition;
3. have a working list of examples and non-examples which illustrate the phrase; and
4. think about how the concept relates to other ideas from the course.

Start by learning the item's part of speech... if it is a verb, what do you do the verb to? If it is an adjective, what kinds of nouns does it describe? If it is a noun, is it a specific type of some other noun? A more general type of some other noun? Etc.

If at any point there is terminology you don't think you understand, come to office hours.