

Linear Algebra in the grand scheme of things

Mathematics arises from the natural human impulse to impose logical and quantitative structures on the natural and social worlds and on designed objects. This is achieved by means of *models*, simplified descriptions that capture the essential features of a situation, and make possible:

Linear Algebra in the grand scheme of things

Mathematics arises from the natural human impulse to impose logical and quantitative structures on the natural and social worlds and on designed objects. This is achieved by means of *models*, simplified descriptions that capture the essential features of a situation, and make possible:

quantitative prediction

Linear Algebra in the grand scheme of things

Mathematics arises from the natural human impulse to impose logical and quantitative structures on the natural and social worlds and on designed objects. This is achieved by means of *models*, simplified descriptions that capture the essential features of a situation, and make possible:

quantitative prediction

optimal design

Linear Algebra in the grand scheme of things

Mathematics arises from the natural human impulse to impose logical and quantitative structures on the natural and social worlds and on designed objects. This is achieved by means of *models*, simplified descriptions that capture the essential features of a situation, and make possible:

quantitative prediction

optimal design

Mathematical reasoning falls into four distinct ‘modes’, corresponding to the four different ‘trunks’ of the subject:

The Four Modes of Mathematics

Algebra (algorithms)

Analysis (approximation)

Geometry (pictures)

Probability (randomness)

Some branches of mathematics

Basic Mathematics

Algebraic geometry

Number theory

Topology

Differential Geometry

Dynamical systems

Stochastic processes

Some branches of mathematics

Basic Mathematics

Algebraic geometry

Number theory

Topology

Differential Geometry

Dynamical systems

Stochastic processes

Applied Mathematics

Partial Differential Equations

Fluid mechanics

Graph theory

Coding and information theory

Mathematical statistics

General Relativity

The role of linearity

In any modeling situation (in *any* of the fields above), the first instances of the model to be understood (and often the only ones which are *exactly computable*) are linear ones:

input twice as strong implies twice the effect

The role of linearity

In any modeling situation (in *any* of the fields above), the first instances of the model to be understood (and often the only ones which are *exactly computable*) are linear ones:

input twice as strong implies twice the effect

If input(1) yields effect(1) and input(2) yields effect(2), then:
input=input(1)+input(2) yields: effect=effect(1)+effect(2)

The role of linearity

In any modeling situation (in *any* of the fields above), the first instances of the model to be understood (and often the only ones which are *exactly computable*) are linear ones:

input twice as strong implies twice the effect

If input(1) yields effect(1) and input(2) yields effect(2), then:
input=input(1)+input(2) yields: effect=effect(1)+effect(2)

There are many areas of mathematics (including many of engineering interest) in which the *only* classes of models mathematically understood at present are linear ones; more general ones are reduced to the linear case by approximation (*linearization*), which often works only in ‘small input’ or ‘perturbation from exact’ situations.