

Open book Linear Algebra for Engineers

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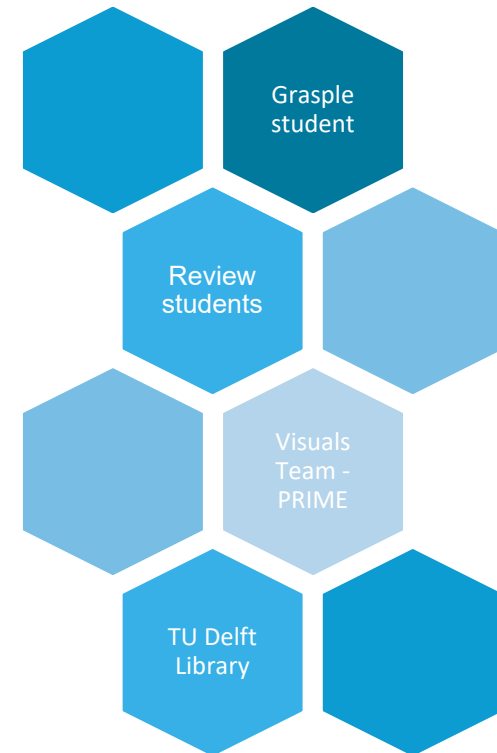
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Project Manager Education
Innovation

Outdoor enthusiast



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The team



After this session

- **You have discussed what challenges come with writing an open book and how to tackle them**

Program

5' - Check-in

5' - 10' About our project

10' x 3 Challenges

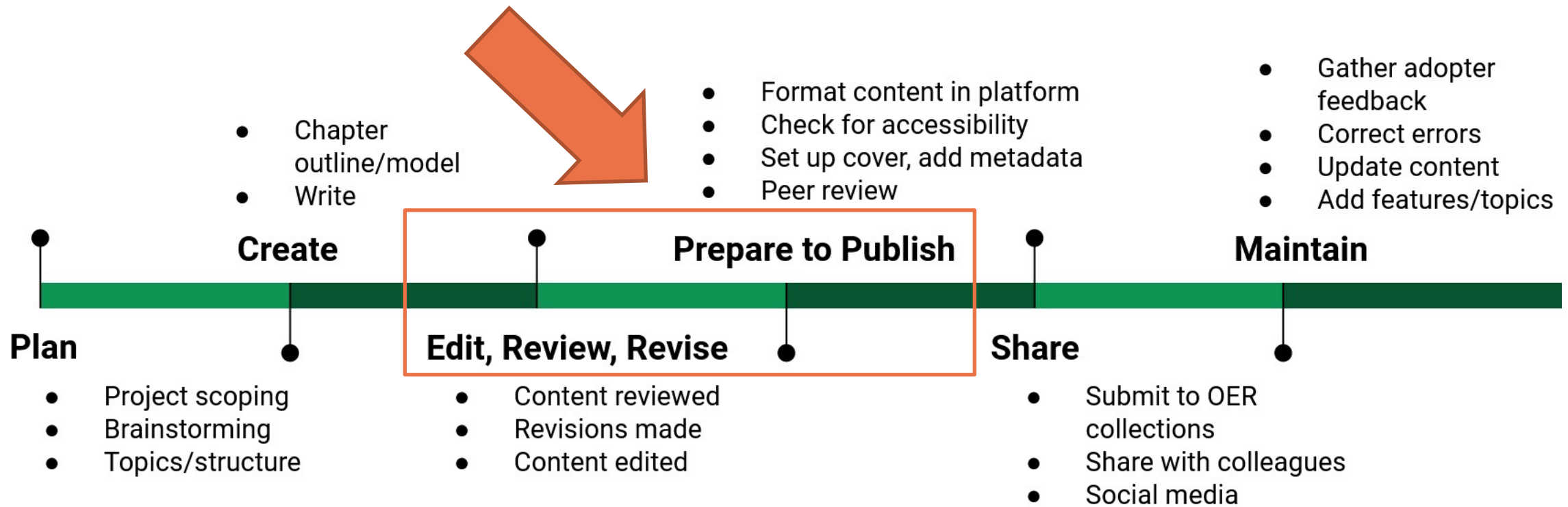
5' Check-out + Questions

Check-in:

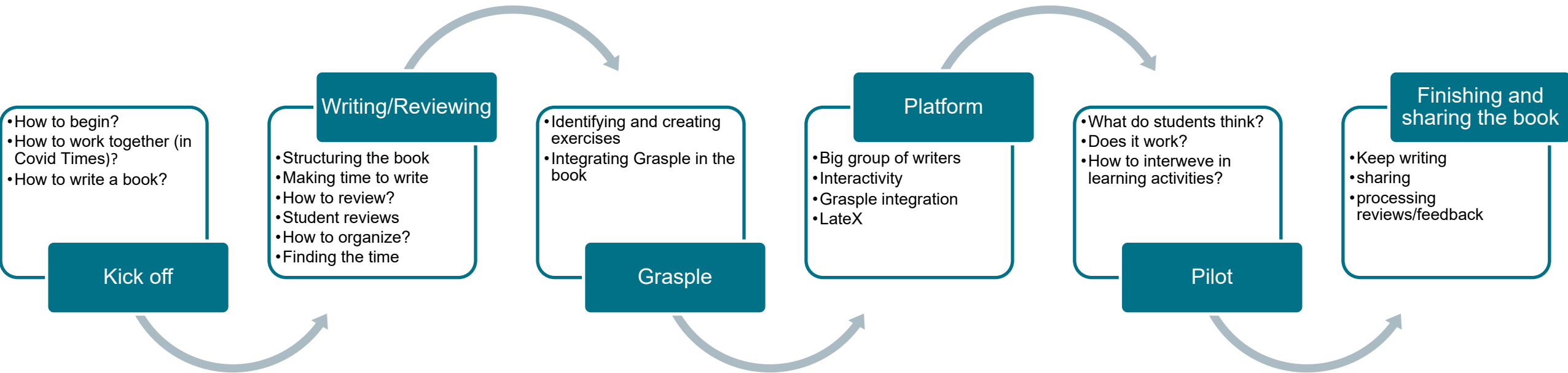
**Your name +
Why are you here? +
Something specific you would like
to get out of this session? +**

How experienced are you? (scale 1-5)

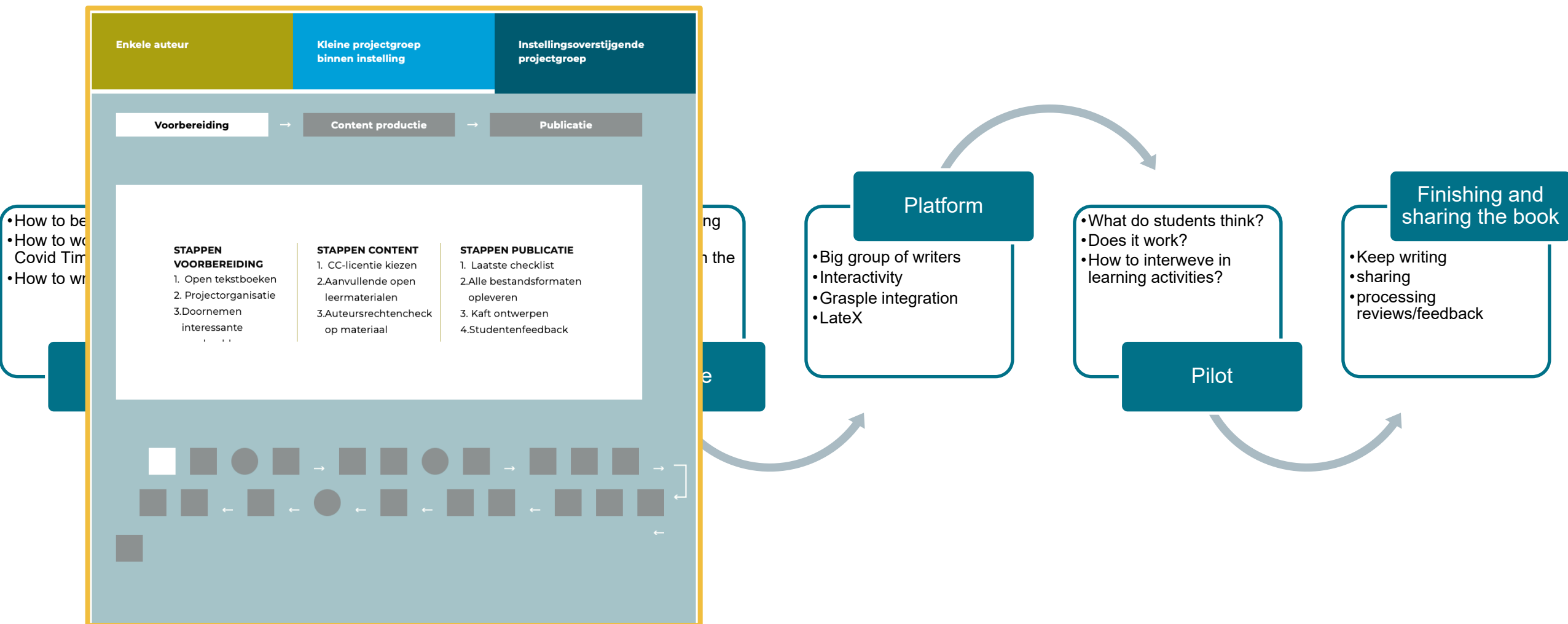
Publication process



Timeline of our project



Timeline of our project



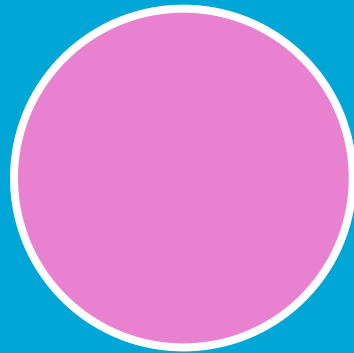


Question:

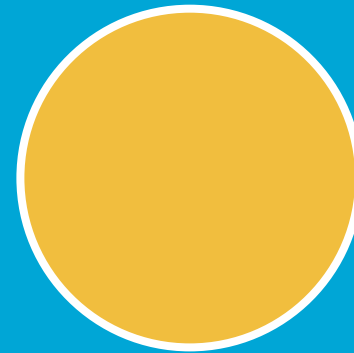
Do we need a printed version of the open, online book we create?

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online book we create?

Yes



No



What we learned:



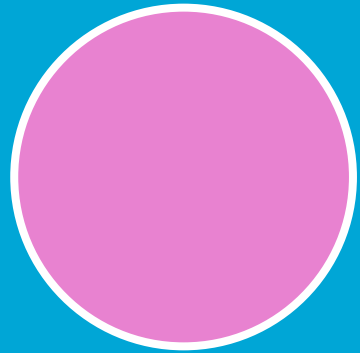
First we were unsure

Open Education

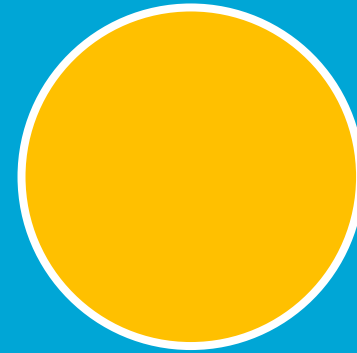
As accessible and
inclusive as possible

Challenge:
Tone of voice

Professional translator:
Adjust all chapters to the
same language



Every Chapter its own
tone of voice



Outcome:
Each paragraph **will have their own tone**
of voice

How to create cohesion?

- Lay-out
- Structure
- Notation
- Images
- Mathematical language (ie injectivity + surjectivity instead of one-to-one + onto)

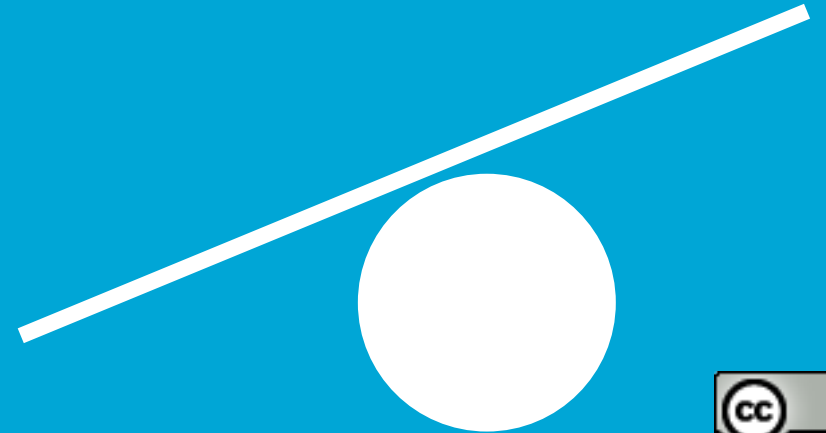
Challenge:

Creating an open book vs adopting a commercial book

Challenge:

WHY DIY? Why not a commercial book?

- **Form groups:** 3-4 per group
- **Discuss** pro's and cons of DIY vs commercial solutions
- **Write** pro's and cons on flipover
- **Discuss** plenary



Our considerations

- Tailored approach
- Flexibility
 - For reader
 - For faculties (1 book to rule them all)
 - For teaching staff to mix & match content and integrate content from external resources
- Keeping up to date and connected to TU Delft programmes and initiatives (i.e. MOOCs) – one body of knowledge
- Integration with tools to practice already used on campus (integral/seamless learning experience)
- Open for reuse by others
- Open to feedback from others
- Cost reductions for students (after investment)

Other challenges

Finding a suitable platform (LaTeX-friendly) → LibreTexts

Interactive exercises → Graspale

Finding TIME

3 - Orthogonality

In \mathbb{R}^2 and \mathbb{R}^3 the dot product gives an easy way to check whether two vectors are perpendicular:

$$\mathbf{v} \perp \mathbf{w} \iff \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = 0.$$

We use this identity to define the concept of perpendicularity in \mathbb{R}^n . It seems a bit 'academic', but in this more general setting the term

Definition 6

Two vectors \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} in \mathbb{R}^n are called *orthogonal* if $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = 0$. As before, we denote this by $\mathbf{v} \perp \mathbf{w}$.

Example 7

Let $\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $\mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$. We compute

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 3 - 2 - 2 + 1 = 0,$$

$$\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w} = 2 + 4 + 1 - 2 = 5,$$

$$\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{w} = 6 - 2 - 2 - 2 = 0,$$

and conclude: \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{v} are orthogonal, \mathbf{u} and \mathbf{w} are not orthogonal, \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} are orthogonal. In \mathbb{R}^2 , two nonzero vectors that are orthogonal to each other are automatically multiples of each other (i.e. have either the same or the opposite direction). In \mathbb{R}^n with $n \geq 3$ this no longer holds. In this example the vectors \mathbf{v} and \mathbf{w} are orthogonal to the vector \mathbf{c} , but $\mathbf{u} \neq c\mathbf{w}$.

By definition the zero vector is orthogonal to any vector, since $\mathbf{0} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$. Moreover, the zero vector is the *only* vector that is orthogonal to every vector.

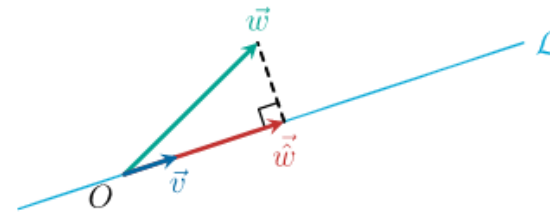


Figure 6. Projection of a vector \mathbf{w} onto a non-zero vector \mathbf{v}

Proposition 11

In the definition above the vector $\hat{\mathbf{w}}$ with these properties is unique and it is given by

$$\text{proj}_{\mathbf{v}}(\mathbf{w}) = \hat{\mathbf{w}} = \frac{\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}} \mathbf{v}$$

Skip/Read the proof

Proof

With the rules of the dot product the vector \mathbf{w} is easily constructed: Starting from

$$\hat{\mathbf{w}} = t\mathbf{v}, \text{ for some } t \in \mathbb{R}$$

and

$$(\mathbf{w} - \hat{\mathbf{w}}) \perp \mathbf{v}$$

it follows that we must have

$$(\mathbf{w} - t\mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{v} - t(\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{v}) = 0$$

What did you **take away**
from this session?

Questions?

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