

1. 30 - 2 - 10 0 1.1.1. 1. 1

$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$

$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

.....

$T_{\alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\eta = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

.....

$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

.....

.....

$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

.....

$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

\$N \times N\$ matrix \$A\$ and \$B\$

	\$A\$		\$B\$		\$A+B\$	
	\$a_{ij}\$	\$a_{ji}\$	\$b_{ij}\$	\$b_{ji}\$	\$a_{ij}+b_{ij}\$	\$a_{ji}+b_{ji}\$
\$a_{11}\$	\$a_{11}\$	\$a_{11}\$	\$b_{11}\$	\$b_{11}\$	\$a_{11}+b_{11}\$	\$a_{11}+b_{11}\$
\$a_{12}\$	\$a_{12}\$	\$a_{21}\$	\$b_{12}\$	\$b_{21}\$	\$a_{12}+b_{12}\$	\$a_{21}+b_{21}\$
\$a_{21}\$	\$a_{21}\$	\$a_{12}\$	\$b_{21}\$	\$b_{12}\$	\$a_{21}+b_{21}\$	\$a_{12}+b_{12}\$
\$a_{22}\$	\$a_{22}\$	\$a_{22}\$	\$b_{22}\$	\$b_{22}\$	\$a_{22}+b_{22}\$	\$a_{22}+b_{22}\$

\$A\$ and \$B\$ are symmetric matrices. The sum \$A+B\$ is also symmetric.

Let \$A\$ and \$B\$ be \$N \times N\$ matrices. The element \$a_{ij}\$ of \$A\$ is equal to \$a_{ji}\$. Similarly, \$b_{ij} = b_{ji}\$. The element \$(a+b)_{ij}\$ of \$A+B\$ is equal to \$a_{ij} + b_{ij}\$. Since \$a_{ij} = a_{ji}\$ and \$b_{ij} = b_{ji}\$, we have \$(a+b)_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij} = a_{ji} + b_{ji} = (a+b)_{ji}\$. Therefore, \$A+B\$ is symmetric.

Let \$A\$ and \$B\$ be \$N \times N\$ matrices. The element \$a_{ij}\$ of \$A\$ is equal to \$a_{ji}\$. Similarly, \$b_{ij} = b_{ji}\$. The element \$(a+b)_{ij}\$ of \$A+B\$ is equal to \$a_{ij} + b_{ij}\$. Since \$a_{ij} = a_{ji}\$ and \$b_{ij} = b_{ji}\$, we have \$(a+b)_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij} = a_{ji} + b_{ji} = (a+b)_{ji}\$. Therefore, \$A+B\$ is symmetric.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

6. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$ $\frac{d}{dx} x^{-2} = -2x^{-3} = -\frac{2}{x^3}$

Handwritten musical notation on a staff, including notes, rests, and clefs.

Copyright of Journal of Applied Psychology is the property of American Psychological Association. The copyright in an individual article may be maintained by the author in certain cases. Content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a

Copyright of Journal of Applied Psychology is the property of American Psychological Association. The copyright in an individual article may be maintained by the author in certain cases. Content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a