'recommended problems'. There are also extensive web resources available. The style of sentences is short and snappy: 'It is the same combination of the same vectors! In A they are columns, in A^T they are rows. So the transpose of the column A_X is the row $x^T A^T$. That fits our formula $(Ax)^T = x^T A^T$.' The coverage of material is extensive: systems of difference equations, exponential of a matrix, compressing images via the singular value decomposition and principal component analysis are all included, some of these requiring, I would say, significant mathematical maturity to follow. I do not know whether the approach taken would be more suitable for a basic linear algebra course at a UK university than standard approaches, but the book is certainly worth consideration.

PETER GIBLIN
University of Liverpool,
Peach Street, Liverpool L69 7ZL
e-mail: *pjgiblin@liv.ac.uk*

Acknowledgements

CrossMark