
(9.1)	<i>Name of Matrix</i>	<i>Notations for it</i>	<i>How to get it from A</i>
	Transpose of A, or A transpose	A^T or \tilde{A} or A' or A^t	Interchange rows and columns in A.
	Complex conjugate of A	\bar{A} or A^*	Take the complex conjugate of each element.
	Transpose conjugate, Hermitian conjugate, adjoint (Problem 9), Hermitian adjoint.	A^\dagger (A dagger)	Take the complex conjugate of each element and transpose.
	Inverse of A	A^{-1}	See Formula (6.13).

(9.2)	A matrix is called	if it satisfies the condition(s)
	real	$A = \bar{A}$
	symmetric	$A = A^T$, A real (matrix = its transpose)
	skew-symmetric or antisymmetric	$A = -A^T$, A real
	orthogonal	$A^{-1} = A^T$, A real (inverse = transpose)
	pure imaginary	$A = -\bar{A}$
	Hermitian	$A = A^\dagger$ (matrix = its transpose conjugate)
	anti-Hermitian	$A = -A^\dagger$
	unitary	$A^{-1} = A^\dagger$ (inverse = transpose conjugate)
	normal	$AA^\dagger = A^\dagger A$ (A and A^\dagger commute)
