

Matrix

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Notations and
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Scalar
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Matrix
Multiplication

Inverse of a
 2×2 Matrix

Power of a
Matrix

Matrix

Bander Almutairi

King Saud University

15 Sept 2013

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1 Notations and Algebra Matrices

2 Scalar Multiplication

3 Matrix Multiplication

4 Inverse of a 2×2 Matrix

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1- Matrix:

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1- Matrix: A matrix is rectangular array of objects, written in rows and columns.

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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

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2- Size of Matrix: If a matrix A has n rows and m columns, then we say A is " n by m matrix" and we write it as " $n \times m$ ".

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(ii) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 9 & 7 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is 3×3 matrix.

(ii) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & e^x \\ x+1 & \sin(x) & -x & 8 \\ 2^x & 0 & 15 & (x^3+5)^{100} \end{bmatrix}$ is 3×4 matrix.

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3- Square Matrix:

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3- Square Matrix: When $n = m$,

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4- Row Matrix: When $n = 1$, then the matrix is called **row matrix**. Example:

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4- Row Matrix: When $n = 1$, then the matrix is called **row matrix**. Example: $[1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4 \ 5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 8 \ 9]$.

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Exercise: Can we find a matrix which is square, row and column at the same time??.

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6- Zero Matrix:

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7- Diagonal Matrix:

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 500 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 10975^{13} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2^{2^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

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9- Transpose of a Matrix:

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9- Transpose of a Matrix: A **transpose** of a matrix is obtained by interchanging between rows and corresponding columns.

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10- Symmetric Matrix:

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Multiplication

Matrix
Multiplication

Inverse of a
 2×2 Matrix

Power of a
Matrix

12- Equality of matrices: Two matrices are equal, if they have the same size and the corresponding entries are equal.

Example: Write down the system of equations, if matrices A and B are equal

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} x - 2 & y - 3 \\ x + y & z + 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 + z \\ z & y \end{bmatrix}.$$

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Solution:

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Solution: First we note that they the same size 2×2 . If $A = B$, then:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 3 \\ y - z &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

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$$y - z = 6$$

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12- Addition of matrices:

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12- Addition of matrices: Matrices of the same size can be added entry wise.

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12- Addition of matrices: Matrices of the same size can be added entry wise.

Example: Find $A + B$

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12- Addition of matrices: Matrices of the same size can be added entry wise.

Example: Find $A + B$, where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

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Solution:

$$A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 + 1 & 1 - 1 \\ 3 + 2 & 4 - 5 \\ 4 + 3 & 5 + 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Solution:

$$A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 2+1 & 1-1 \\ 3+2 & 4-5 \\ 4+3 & 5+4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 5 & -1 \\ 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}.$$

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Scalar Multiplication: If a matrix multiplied by a scalar α , then each entry is multiplied by scalar α .

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Matrix Multiplication: Let A be a $n \times m$ matrix and B is a $k \times p$.

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Example: $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$

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Example: Find AB , where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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Solution:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A & \times & B & = & C \\ 2 \times 3 & & 3 \times 4 & & 2 \times 4 \end{array}$$

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$$C = AB = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} & c_{14} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} & c_{24} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$c_{11} = 1(4) + 2(0) + 4(2) = 12$$

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$$c_{11} = 1(4) + 2(0) + 4(2) = 12, \quad c_{12} = 1(1) + 2(-1) + 4(7) = 27$$

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$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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$$c_{21} = 2(4) + 6(0) + 0(2) = 8$$

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Solution:

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$$c_{23} = 2(4) + 6(3) + 0(5) = 26$$

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$$c_{23} = 2(4) + 6(3) + 0(5) = 26, \quad c_{24} = 2(3) + 6(1) + 0(2) = 12.$$

Example: Find AB , where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A & \times & B & = & C \\ 2 \times 3 & & 3 \times 4 & & 2 \times 4 \end{array}$$

$$C = AB = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} & c_{14} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} & c_{24} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_{11} &= 1(4) + 2(0) + 4(2) = 12, & c_{12} &= 1(1) + 2(-1) + 4(7) = 27 \\ c_{13} &= 1(4) + 2(3) + 4(5) = 30, & c_{14} &= 1(3) + 2(1) + 4(2) = 13 \\ c_{21} &= 2(4) + 6(0) + 0(2) = 8, & c_{22} &= 2(1) + 6(-1) + 0(7) = -4 \\ c_{23} &= 2(4) + 6(3) + 0(5) = 26, & c_{24} &= 2(3) + 6(1) + 0(2) = 12. \end{aligned}$$

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**Matrix
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Power of a
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Therefore,

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Therefore,

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 & 27 & 30 & 13 \\ 8 & -4 & 26 & 12 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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The **inverse** of a 2×2 matrix **A**

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The **inverse** of a 2×2 matrix A is a 2×2 matrix A^{-1} , such that

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The **inverse** of a 2×2 matrix A is a 2×2 matrix A^{-1} , such that $A^{-1}A = AA^{-1} = I_2$.

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Consider a 2×2 matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$.

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Consider a 2×2 matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$. If $ad - bc \neq 0$, then the inverse of A is given by

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Example: The inverse of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

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Example: The inverse of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ is A^{-1}

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The **inverse** of a 2×2 matrix A is a 2×2 matrix A^{-1} , such that $A^{-1}A = AA^{-1} = I_2$.

Consider a 2×2 matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$. If $ad - bc \neq 0$, then the inverse of A is given by

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

Example: The inverse of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ is $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-7} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

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Power of a Matrix:

$$1 \quad A^0 = I.$$

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$$4 \quad A^r A^s = A^{r+s}.$$

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$$7 \quad (A^n)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^n, \quad n \geq 0.$$

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$$7 \quad (A^n)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^n, \quad n \geq 0.$$

$$8 \quad (kA)^{-1} = \frac{1}{k} A^{-1}.$$

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Example: Let A be the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

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Example: Let A be the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Compute $A^3, A^{-3}, A^2 - 2A + I$.

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$$A^2$$

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$$A^2 = AA$$

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Example: Let A be the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Compute $A^3, A^{-3}, A^2 - 2A + I$.

$$A^2 = AA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$A^2 = AA = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 12 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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