

Unit 26 — Mathematics for IT Practitioners

Assignment 1 — Matrix operations

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1 Definition of matrices

In this initial section I have just recorded what matrices I will be using throughout the whole assignment for reference later on and so that I do not need to write them out for each question.

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} & Q &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \\ N &= \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} & R &= \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 2 & 6 \\ 12 & -4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \\ P &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} & S &= \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ -3 & -2 \\ -6 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2 P2 - perform addition, subtraction and scalar multiplication

2.1 Addition

To add 2 matrices together you simply add each element in the first matrix to the corresponding number in the second matrix. The general case is shown below:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} A & D & G \\ B & E & H \\ C & F & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+A & b+D & c+G \\ d+B & e+E & f+H \\ g+C & h+F & i+I \end{pmatrix}$$

From this general case, we just substitute in some numbers in to correct matrices that we need to add, and this is the flowing result:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1+1 & 4+2 & 7+3 \\ 2+4 & 5+5 & 8+6 \\ 3+7 & 6+8 & 9+9 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 10 \\ 6 & 10 & 14 \\ 10 & 14 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.2 Subtraction

In a similar way to addition, to subtract 2 matrices together you simply subtract each element in the first matrix to the corresponding number in the second matrix.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} A & D & G \\ B & E & H \\ C & F & I \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a-A & b-D & c-G \\ d-B & e-E & f-H \\ g-C & h-F & i-I \end{pmatrix}$$

With some random numbers inserted, an example of how this works would look like this: (again, you just substitute the numbers)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1-1 & 4-2 & 7-3 \\ 2-4 & 5-5 & 8-6 \\ 3-7 & 6-8 & 9-9 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & 4 \\ -2 & 0 & 2 \\ -4 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.3 Scalar Multiplication

Scalar multiplication is the simple to brother multiplication as it just consists of standard multiplication with no worrying about formatting. This is used for when you have a whole matrix multiplied by a single number. All you have to do is multiply each element in the matrix by the number, and that is it. Here is the general case for this:

$$n \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & E & F \\ H & I & J \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} An & Bn & Cn \\ Dn & En & Fn \\ Gn & Hn & In \end{pmatrix}$$

From here we can just add in some numbers so that you can see how it all works out:

$$2.5 \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 4 \\ 1.5 & 9 & 2.6 \\ 5 & 3.5 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 * 2.5 & 1 * 2.5 & 4 * 2.5 \\ 1.5 * 2.5 & 9 * 2.5 & 2.6 * 2.5 \\ 5 * 2.5 & 3.5 * 2.5 & 8 * 2.5 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 7.5 & 2.5 & 10 \\ 3.75 & 22.5 & 6.5 \\ 12.5 & 8.75 & 20 \end{pmatrix}$$

Now that we know how to do, addition subtraction and multiplication of matrices I can now carry on and do the questions that are at hand, and they are as follows:

2.4 Questions

For the assignment we are told to do a total of 5 addition, subtraction and scalar questions, and I will now go through them showing my calculations as they would be in the examples above.

2.4.1 M + N

$$M + N \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3+4 & -1+3 \\ 4+(-3) & 2+(-1) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore M + N = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.4.2 P + Q

$$\begin{aligned} P + Q &\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1+2 & 3+3 & 5+3 \\ -1+4 & 2+4 & 4+(-2) \\ -3+3 & 4+(-4) & 3+8 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore P + Q = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 11 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.4.3 M - N

$$M - N \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ -3 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3-4 & -1-3 \\ 4-(-3) & 2-(-1) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 7 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore M + N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.4.4 3P

$$3P \Rightarrow 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3(1) & 3(3) & 3(5) \\ 3(-1) & 3(2) & 3(4) \\ 3(-3) & 3(4) & 3(3) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & 15 \\ -3 & 6 & 12 \\ -9 & 12 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 3P = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & 15 \\ -3 & 6 & 12 \\ -9 & 12 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

2.4.5 3P - 2Q

For this question we will first need to calculate what 2Q is, after this I can then use my value for 3P that I found in the previous section to calculate the actual answer.

$$2Q \Rightarrow 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 & 8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2(2) & 2(3) & 2(3) \\ 2(4) & 2(4) & 2(-2) \\ 2(3) & 2(-4) & 2(8) \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 6 \\ 8 & 8 & -4 \\ 6 & -8 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore 2Q = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 6 \\ 8 & 8 & -4 \\ 6 & -8 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3P - 2Q &\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 9 & 15 \\ -3 & 6 & 12 \\ -9 & 12 & 9 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 & 6 \\ 8 & 8 & -4 \\ 6 & -8 & 16 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3-4 & 9-6 & 15-6 \\ -3-8 & 6-8 & 12-(-4) \\ -9-6 & 12-(-8) & 9-16 \end{pmatrix} \\ &\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 11 & -2 & 16 \\ -15 & 20 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore 3P - 2Q = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 9 \\ 11 & -2 & 16 \\ 15 & 20 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

3 P3 - Multiply two matrices

3.1 Multiplication

In order to multiply two matrices you must first ensure that the width of the first matrix is the same as the height of the second, if this is not the case then the multiplication cannot happen between them.

$$\rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ 5 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix} = \text{undefined}$$

The number of items indicated by the arrows do not match.

If the multiplication can occur then you will have to add the values of each number in the first matrix row multiplied by its corresponding number in the second matrix column, this result would then go into the overlapping section for example if you just multiplied the first row by the first column then the result will go into the first row and first column of the answer matrix.

Please note that the answer matrix may be smaller than the initial matrices.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 2 \\ 6 & 1 \\ 10 & 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3*9+5*6+1*10 & 3*2+5*1+1*3 \\ 2*9+3*6+4*10 & 2*2+3*1+4*3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 67 & 14 \\ 76 & 19 \end{pmatrix}$$

3.2 Questions

3.2.1 MN

3.2.2 PQ

3.2.3 RS

3.2.4 SR

4 P4 - Inverse and transpose

4.1 Inverse

The process of generating an inverse matrix can be quite a difficult one to follow, however with the correct steps it can be done easily. To start off with, an inverse square is one where when the original and inverse square are multiplied together they will generate the identity matrix as an answer. The identity matrix is a matrix that contains all zeros apart from a single diagonal lines of ones from the top left down to the bottom right corner.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Fig 1
The identity matrix

There are different ways to actually calculate the inverse of a matrix and these methods can differ based on the size of the matrices as well. I will now go through the general case that can be used for finding the inverse of a 2x2 matrix and then after that I will go through the general case to a higher order matrix.

4.1.1 2x2 Matrix Inverse

To find the inverse of a 2x2 Matrix you must first find the determinant of the matrix and then after that you can apply the general case rule that has to do with swapping and inverting numbers to get the inverse you need.

Determinant The determinant of a matrix is a special value that is used for calculations with the matrix like finding the inverse. To find the determinant you multiply the top left and bottom right values and then subtract the bottom left and top right values. The determinant is written as the letter of the matrix with pipes either side like it was an absolute value.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |A| = ad - cb$$

To see what is going on, here is an example with random numbers filled in:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |A| = 5(2) - 3(6) = 10 - 18 \Rightarrow -8$$

$$\therefore |A| = -8$$

Inverse formula Now that you have the determinant to find the inverse of the matrix you just need to swap the top left and bottom right values in the matrix, then inverse the other two values to their negatives, finally you multiply this new matrix by one over the determinant. Here is the general case formula:

$$\begin{aligned} A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \\ &\Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{ad - bc}d & -\frac{1}{ad - bc}b \\ -\frac{1}{ad - bc}c & \frac{1}{ad - bc}a \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Doing all the steps at once may seem quite confusing, so here is it again but done step by

step so you can see what happens along the way:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{starting equation} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{multiply by 1 over the determinant} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{calculate the determinant} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & b \\ c & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{swap } a \text{ and } b \quad (4)$$

$$= \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{invert } c \text{ and } b \quad (5)$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{ad-bc}d & -\frac{1}{ad-bc}b \\ -\frac{1}{ad-bc}c & \frac{1}{ad-bc}a \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Multiply out} \quad (6)$$

Below you will see an example of how this would work when there are actually numbers in place to see how it all works:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{5(2) - 6(3)} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{-8} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{-8} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ -3 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{-8}2 & -\frac{1}{-8}6 \\ -\frac{1}{-8}3 & \frac{1}{-8}5 \end{pmatrix} \\ A^{-1} &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{3}{8} & -\frac{5}{8} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

4.1.2 Inverse larger matrices

In order to get the inverse of a matrix that is larger than 2x2 we need to work out both the determinant and the cofactor matrix of the main matrix we are working with. We need to work out these as we can follow the following equation to work out the inverse:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} (\text{cofactor Matrix of } A)$$

As you can see, we need to work out the determinant and the cofactor matrix in order to solve the equation.

Large matrix determinant The process to get the determinant of a large matrix is not actually too difficult as there is just a simple pattern to follow that you need to apply. The

way this pattern works is you add together all the different diagonals of the matrix going in one direction (assuming that the diagonals go through the 'walls' of the matrix and still count) and subtract the sum of the diagonals in the other direction.

When I say the diagonal pattern through the 'walls' of the matrix look to Fig 2 as all the same letters will be in the same FIRST pattern:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ c & a & b \\ b & c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

Fig 2
The determinant pattern

Now I will go through the whole process in the general case so that you can see how it all comes together:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |A| = (aei + bfg + cdh) - (ceg + bdi + afh)$$

with numbers in place of the letters as an example it will play out like so:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix} \\ |A| &= (1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 + 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 8) - (3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 9 + 1 \cdot 6 \cdot 8) \\ &= (45 + 84 + 96) - (105 + 72 + 48) \\ &= (225) - (225) \\ |A| &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

CoFactor Matrix The final part that I need for this assignment is the cofactor matrix. The process required to get the cofactor matrix is quite complicated and requires a lot of repetition and collating results as well as finding the determinant as well. To get the cofactor matrix for each item in the main matrix you need to temporally remove the row and column that that item is in, from here you then calculate the determinant for the remaining matrix. You will then put this determinant value in a new matrix the same size as the original in the place of the initial removed item. After you do this for all items in the main matrix you then make some of them negative based on the size of the matrix you are using, now you will have a filled new matrix that contains determinant values, this new matrix is the cofactor matrix.

On the next page I will go through the process in a general case so that you can see what I mean by this and how it works.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{11} &= \begin{pmatrix} - & - & - \\ - & e & f \\ - & h & i \end{pmatrix} |A_{11}| = \mathbf{ei-fh} & A_{12} &= \begin{pmatrix} - & - & - \\ d & - & f \\ g & - & i \end{pmatrix} |A_{12}| = \mathbf{di-fg} & A_{13} &= \begin{pmatrix} - & - & - \\ d & e & - \\ g & h & - \end{pmatrix} |A_{13}| = \mathbf{dh-eg} \\ A_{21} &= \begin{pmatrix} - & - & - \\ - & b & c \\ - & h & i \end{pmatrix} |A_{21}| = \mathbf{bi-ch} & A_{22} &= \begin{pmatrix} - & - & - \\ a & - & c \\ g & - & i \end{pmatrix} |A_{22}| = \mathbf{ac-cg} & A_{23} &= \begin{pmatrix} - & - & - \\ a & b & - \\ g & h & - \end{pmatrix} |A_{23}| = \mathbf{ah-bg} \\ A_{31} &= \begin{pmatrix} - & - & - \\ - & b & c \\ - & e & f \end{pmatrix} |A_{31}| = \mathbf{bf-ce} & A_{32} &= \begin{pmatrix} - & - & - \\ a & - & c \\ d & - & f \end{pmatrix} |A_{32}| = \mathbf{af-cd} & A_{33} &= \begin{pmatrix} - & - & - \\ a & b & - \\ d & e & - \end{pmatrix} |A_{33}| = \mathbf{ae-bd} \end{aligned}$$

4.2 Transpose

Another technique that can be used for the modification of matrices is the process of transposing. This is quite simple as all it does is transpose a matrix to its swapped dimension counterpart. For example a 3x2 matrix would become a 2x3 matrix.

The notation for this is the matrix with a 't' or a 'T' to the top right like a power.

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^t \text{ Or } \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^T$$

However it is still slightly complicated as you cannot just rotate the whole matrix as you have to rotate each line in an opposite way to its neighbours as shown in this following example:..

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^T \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

It may help if you think that the top left and bottom right corners are locked in place during this procedure.