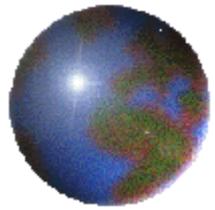


Linear Algebra



Chapter 2

MATRICES



2.1 Addition, Scalar Multiplication, and Multiplication of Matrices

- a_{ij} : the element of matrix A in row i and column j .
- For a square $n \times n$ matrix A , the **main diagonal** is:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Definition

Two matrices are **equal** if they are of the same size and if their corresponding elements are equal.

Thus $A = B$ if $a_{ij} = b_{ij} \quad \forall i, j.$ (\forall for every, for all)



Addition of Matrices

Definition

Let A and B be matrices of the same size.

Their **sum** $A + B$ is the matrix obtained by adding together the corresponding elements of A and B .

The matrix $A + B$ will be of the same size as A and B .

If A and B are not of the same size, they cannot be added, and we say that **the sum does not exist**.

Thus if $C = A + B$, then $c_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij}$ $\forall i, j$.



Example 1

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & -6 \\ -3 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$, and $C = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$.

Determine $A + B$ and $A + C$, if the sum exist.

Solution



Example 1

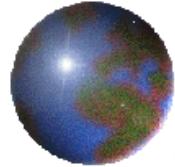
Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & -6 \\ -3 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$, and $C = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 4 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$.

Determine $A + B$ and $A + C$, if the sum exist.

Solution

$$\begin{aligned}(1) A + B &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & -6 \\ -3 & 1 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \\&= \begin{bmatrix} 1+2 & 4+5 & 7-6 \\ 0-3 & -2+1 & 3+8 \end{bmatrix} \\&= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 9 & 1 \\ -3 & -1 & 11 \end{bmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

(2) Because A is 2×3 matrix and C is a 2×2 matrix, they are not of the same size, $A + C$ does not exist.



Scalar Multiplication of matrices

Definition

Let A be a matrix and c be a scalar. The **scalar multiple** of A by c , denoted cA , is the matrix obtained by multiplying every element of A by c . The matrix cA will be the same size as A .

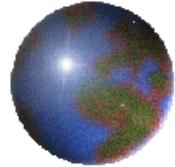
Thus if $B = cA$, then $b_{ij} = ca_{ij} \quad \forall i, j.$

Example 2

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 7 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$3A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \times 1 & 3 \times (-2) & 3 \times 4 \\ 3 \times 7 & 3 \times (-3) & 3 \times 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 & 12 \\ 21 & -9 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Observe that A and $3A$ are both 2×3 matrices.



Negation and Subtraction

Definition

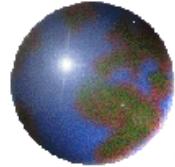
We now define subtraction of matrices in such a way that makes it compatible with addition, scalar multiplication, and negative. Let

$$A - B = A + (-1)B$$

Example 3

Suppose $A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & 6 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 8 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 - 2 & 0 - 8 & -2 - (-1) \\ 3 - 0 & 6 - 4 & -5 - 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -8 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & -11 \end{bmatrix}.$$



Multiplication of Matrices

Definition

Let the number of columns in a matrix A be the same as the number of rows in a matrix B . The product AB then exists.

Let A : $m \times n$ matrix, B : $n \times k$ matrix,

The **product matrix $C=AB$** has elements

$$c_{ij} = [a_{i1} \quad a_{i2} \quad \cdots \quad a_{in}] \begin{bmatrix} b_{1j} \\ b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{nj} \end{bmatrix} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \cdots + a_{in}b_{nj}$$

C is a $m \times k$ matrix.

If the number of columns in A does not equal the number of row B , we say that **the product does not exist**.



Example 4

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$, and $C = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$.

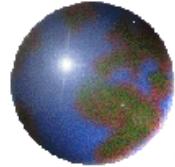
Determine AB , BA , and AC , if the products exist.

Solution.

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & -2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} [1 \quad 3] \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} & [1 \quad 3] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} & [1 \quad 3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \\ [2 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} & [2 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} & [2 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} (1 \times 5) + (3 \times 3) & (1 \times 0) + (3 \times (-2)) & (1 \times 1) + (3 \times 6) \\ (2 \times 5) + (0 \times 3) & (2 \times 0) + (0 \times (-2)) & (2 \times 1) + (0 \times 6) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 14 & -6 & 19 \\ 10 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

BA and AC do not exist.

Note. In general, $AB \neq BA$.



Example 5

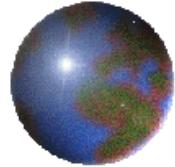
Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 7 & 0 \\ -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$. Determine AB .

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 7 & 0 \\ -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} [2 & 1] \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} & [2 & 1] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \\ [7 & 0] \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} & [7 & 0] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \\ [-3 & -2] \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} & [-3 & -2] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2+3 & 0+5 \\ -7+0 & 0+0 \\ 3-6 & 0-10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ -7 & 0 \\ -3 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example 6

Let $C = AB$, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Determine c_{23} .

$$c_{23} = [-3 \quad 4] \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = (-3 \times 2) + (4 \times 1) = -2$$



Size of a Product Matrix

If A is an $m \times r$ matrix and B is an $r \times n$ matrix, then AB will be an $m \times n$ matrix.

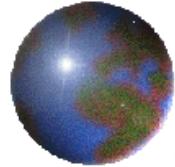
$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & B & = AB \\ m \times r & r \times n & m \times n \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates the multiplication of two matrices, A and B, to produce the product matrix AB. Matrix A is labeled as $m \times r$, and matrix B is labeled as $r \times n$. The resulting matrix AB is labeled as $m \times n$. Arrows point from the dimensions of A and B to the dimensions of AB, indicating that the inner dimensions (r) must be equal for the multiplication to be defined.

Example 7

If A is a 5×6 matrix and B is an 6×7 matrix.

Because A has six columns and B has six rows. Thus AB exists.
And AB will be a 5×7 matrix.



Special Matrices

Definition

A **zero matrix** is a matrix in which all the elements are zeros.

A **diagonal matrix** is a square matrix in which all the elements not on the main diagonal are zeros.

An **identity matrix** is a diagonal matrix in which every diagonal element is 1.

$$O_{mn} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

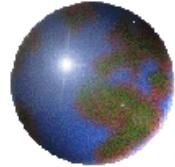
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{22} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

zero matrix

diagonal matrix A

identity matrix



Theorem 2.1

Let A be $m \times n$ matrix and O_{mn} be the zero $m \times n$ matrix. Let B be an $n \times n$ square matrix. O_n and I_n be the zero and identity $n \times n$ matrices. Then

$$A + O_{mn} = O_{mn} + A = A$$

$$BO_n = O_n B = O_n$$

$$BI_n = I_n B = B$$

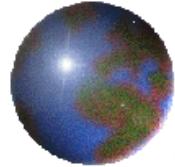
Example 8

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$A + O_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

$$BO_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = O_2$$

$$BI_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = B$$



Homework

Exercises: 1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11 from page 71 to 73.

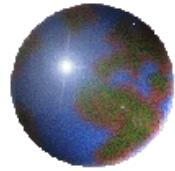
Exercise 17 p.72

Let A be a matrix whose third row is all zeros. Let B be any matrix such that the product AB exists.

Prove that the third row of AB is all zeros.

Solution

$$(AB)_{3i} = [a_{31} \ a_{32} \cdots a_{3n}] \begin{bmatrix} b_{1i} \\ b_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ b_{ni} \end{bmatrix} = [0 \ 0 \cdots 0] \begin{bmatrix} b_{1i} \\ b_{2i} \\ \vdots \\ b_{ni} \end{bmatrix} = 0, \forall i.$$



2.2 Algebraic Properties of Matrix Operations

Theorem 2.2 -1

Let A , B , and C be matrices and a , b , and c be scalars. Assume that the size of the matrices are such that the operations can be performed.

Properties of Matrix Addition and scalar Multiplication

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. $A + B = B + A$ | <i>Commutative property of addition</i> |
| 2. $A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C$ | <i>Associative property of addition</i> |
| 3. $A + O = O + A = A$ | <i>(where O is the appropriate zero matrix)</i> |
| 4. $c(A + B) = cA + cB$ | <i>Distributive property of addition</i> |
| 5. $(a + b)C = aC + bC$ | <i>Distributive property of addition</i> |
| 6. $(ab)C = a(bC)$ | |



Theorem 2.2 -2

Let A , B , and C be matrices and a , b , and c be scalars. Assume that the size of the matrices are such that the operations can be performed.

Properties of Matrix Multiplication

$$1. A(BC) = (AB)C$$

Associative property of multiplication

$$2. A(B + C) = AB + AC$$

Distributive property of multiplication

$$3. (A + B)C = AC + BC$$

Distributive property of multiplication

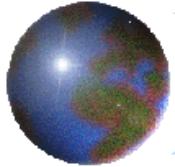
$$4. AI_n = I_n A = A$$

(where I_n is the appropriate identity matrix)

$$5. c(AB) = (cA)B = A(cB)$$

Note: $AB \neq BA$ in general.

Multiplication of matrices is not commutative.



Proof of Theorem 2.2 ($A+B=B+A$)

Consider the (i,j) th elements of matrices $A+B$ and $B+A$:

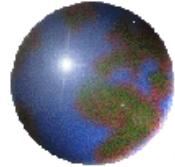
$$(A+B)_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij} = b_{ij} + a_{ij} = (B+A)_{ij}.$$

$$\therefore A+B=B+A$$

Example 9

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -7 \\ 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

$$\begin{aligned} A+B+C &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -7 \\ 8 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1+3+0 & 3-7-2 \\ -4+8+5 & 5+1-1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -6 \\ 9 & 5 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

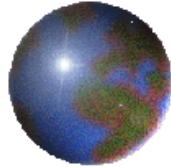


Arithmetic Operations

If A is an $m \times r$ matrix and B is $r \times n$ matrix, the number of scalar multiplications involved in computing the product AB is mrn .

Consider three matrices A , B and C such that the product ABC exists.

Compare the number of multiplications involved in the two ways $(AB)C$ and $A(BC)$ of computing the product ABC



Example 10

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $C = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Compute ABC .

Solution.

(1) $(AB)C$

Which method is better?

Count the number of multiplications.

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 11 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \times 6 + 3 \times 2 \\ & = 12 + 6 = 18 \end{aligned}$$

$$(AB)C = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

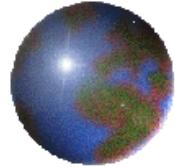
(2) $A(BC)$

$$BC = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 3 \times 2 + 2 \times 2 \\ & = 6 + 4 = 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$A(BC) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -9 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$\therefore A(BC)$ is better.



Caution

In algebra we know that the following cancellation laws apply.

- ⊕ If $ab = ac$ and $a \neq 0$ then $b = c$.
- ⊕ If $pq = 0$ then $p = 0$ or $q = 0$.

However the corresponding results are not true for matrices.

- ⊕ $AB = AC$ does not imply that $B = C$.
- ⊕ $PQ = O$ does not imply that $P = O$ or $Q = O$.

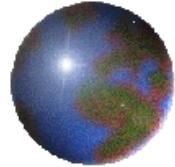
Example 11

(1) Consider the matrices $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, and $C = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 8 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Observe that $AB = AC = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$, but $B \neq C$.

(2) Consider the matrices $P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, and $Q = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -6 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$.

Observe that $PQ = O$, but $P \neq O$ and $Q \neq O$.



Powers of Matrices

Definition

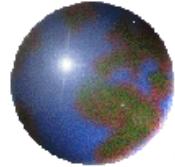
If A is a square matrix, then

$$A^k = \underbrace{AA \cdots A}_{k \text{ times}}$$

Theorem 2.3

If A is an $n \times n$ square matrix and r and s are nonnegative integers, then

1. $A^r A^s = A^{r+s}$.
2. $(A^r)^s = A^{rs}$.
3. $A^0 = I_n$ (by definition)



Example 12

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, compute A^4 .

Solution

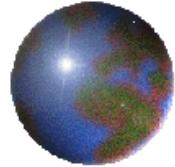
$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & -10 \\ -5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Example 13 Simplify the following matrix expression.

$$A(A + 2B) + 3B(2A - B) - A^2 + 7B^2 - 5AB$$

Solution



Example 12

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, compute A^4 .

Solution

$$A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & -10 \\ -5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}.$$

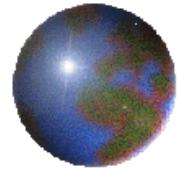
Example 13 Simplify the following matrix expression.

$$A(A + 2B) + 3B(2A - B) - A^2 + 7B^2 - 5AB$$

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} & A(A + 2B) + 3B(2A - B) - A^2 + 7B^2 - 5AB \\ &= A^2 + 2AB + 6BA - 3B^2 - A^2 + 7B^2 - 5AB \\ &= \underline{-3AB + 6BA + 4B^2} \end{aligned}$$

We can't add the two matrices !

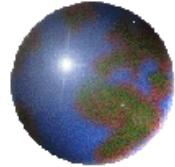


Systems of Linear Equations

A system of m linear equations in n variables as follows

$$\begin{array}{cccc} a_{11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n & = b_1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{array}$$

$$a_{m1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m$$



Systems of Linear Equations

A system of m linear equations in n variables as follows

$$\begin{array}{l} a_{11}x_1 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \end{array}$$

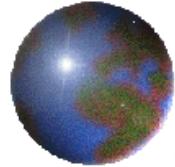
$$a_{m1}x_1 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m$$

Let

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

We can write the system of equations in the matrix form

$$AX = B$$



Idempotent and Nilpotent Matrices

(Exercises 24-30 p.83 and 14 p.93)

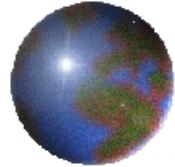
Definition

- (1) A square matrix A is said to be **idempotent** if $A^2=A$.
- (2) A square matrix A is said to be **nilpotent** if there is a positive integer p such that $A^p=0$. The least integer p such that $A^p=0$ is called the **degree of nilpotency** of the matrix.

Example 14

$$(1) A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, A^2 =$$

$$(2) B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -9 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, B^2 =$$



Idempotent and Nilpotent Matrices

(Exercises 24-30 p.83 and 14 p.93)

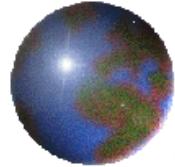
Definition

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Example 14

$$(1) A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}, A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -6 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = A.$$

$$(2) B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -9 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \text{ The degree of nilpotency: } 2$$



Idempotent and Nilpotent Matrices

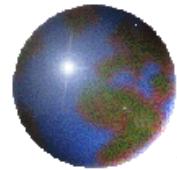
(Exercises 24-30 p.83 and 14 p.93)

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

is nilpotent, with

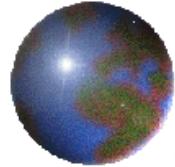
$$B^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 2 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; B^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}; B^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The index of B is therefore 4.



Homework Practice

● **Exercises 1, 3, 5, 6, 12, 17, 32, p.82
to p.83**



2.3 Symmetric Matrices

Definition

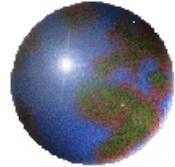
The **transpose** of a matrix A , denoted A^t , is the matrix whose columns are the rows of the given matrix A .

$$\text{i.e., } A : m \times n \Rightarrow A^t : n \times m, (A^t)_{ij} = A_{ji} \quad \forall i, j.$$

Example 15

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ -8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -7 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The **transpose** of these matrices



2.3 Symmetric Matrices

Definition

The **transpose** of a matrix A , denoted A^t , is the matrix whose columns are the rows of the given matrix A .

i.e., $A : m \times n \Rightarrow A^t : n \times m$, $(A^t)_{ij} = A_{ji} \quad \forall i, j$.

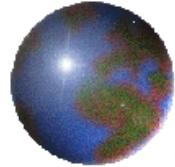
Example 15

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ -8 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -7 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$A^t = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -8 \\ 7 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ -7 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

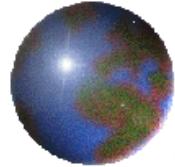
$$C^t = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$



Theorem 2.4: Properties of Transpose

Let A and B be matrices and c be a scalar. Assume that the sizes of the matrices are such that the operations can be performed.

1. $(A + B)^t = A^t + B^t$ *Transpose of a sum*
2. $(cA)^t = cA^t$ *Transpose of a scalar multiple*
3. $(AB)^t = B^tA^t$ *Transpose of a product*
4. $(A^t)^t = A$



Symmetric Matrix

Definition

A **symmetric matrix** is a matrix that is equal to its transpose.

$$A = A^t, \text{ i.e., } a_{ij} = a_{ji} \quad \forall i, j$$

Example 16

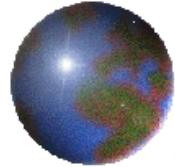
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & -4 \\ 1 & 7 & 8 \\ -4 & 8 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

match

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 7 & 3 & 9 \\ -2 & 3 & 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 9 & -3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

match

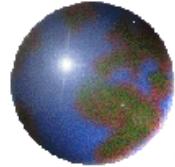


Remark: If and only if

- Let p and q be statements.

Suppose that p implies q (if p then q), written $p \Rightarrow q$, and that also $q \Rightarrow p$, we say that

“ p if and only if q ” (*in short iff*)

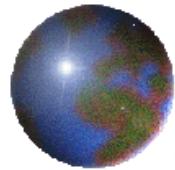


Example 17

Let A and B be symmetric matrices of the same size. Prove that the product AB is symmetric if and only if $AB = BA$.

Proof

*We have to show (a) AB is symmetric $\Rightarrow AB = BA$, and the converse, (b) AB is symmetric $\Leftarrow AB = BA$.



Example 17

Let A and B be symmetric matrices of the same size. Prove that the product AB is symmetric if and only if $AB = BA$.

Proof

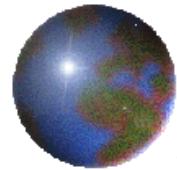
*We have to show (a) if AB is symmetric $\Rightarrow AB = BA$, and the converse, (b) AB is symmetric \Leftarrow if $AB = BA$.

(\Rightarrow) Let AB be symmetric, then

$$\begin{aligned} AB &= (AB)^t && \text{by definition of symmetric matrix} \\ &= B^t A^t && \text{by Thm 2.4 (3)} \\ &= BA && \text{since } A \text{ and } B \text{ are symmetric} \end{aligned}$$

(\Leftarrow) Let $AB = BA$, then

$$\begin{aligned} (AB)^t &= (BA)^t \\ &= A^t B^t && \text{by Thm 2.4 (3)} \\ &= AB && \text{since } A \text{ and } B \text{ are symmetric} \end{aligned}$$

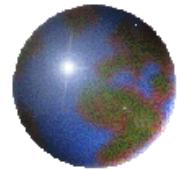


Example 18

Let A be a symmetric matrix. Prove that A^2 is symmetric.

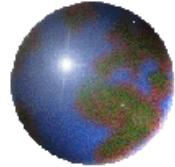
Proof

$$(A^2)^t = (AA)^t = (A^t A^t) = AA = A^2$$



Homework Practice

● **Exercises** 1, 2, 6, 7, 14, p.93 to p.94



2.4 The Inverse of a Matrix

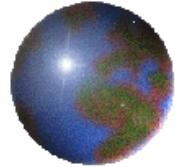
Definition

Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix. If a matrix B can be found such that $AB = BA = I_n$, then A is said to be **invertible** and B is called the **inverse** of A . If such a matrix B does not exist, then A has no inverse. (denote $B = A^{-1}$, and $A^{-k} = (A^{-1})^k$)

Example 19

Prove that the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ has inverse $B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$.

Proof



2.4 The Inverse of a Matrix

Definition

Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix. If a matrix B can be found such that $AB = BA = I_n$, then A is said to be **invertible** and B is called the **inverse** of A . If such a matrix B does not exist, then A has no inverse. (denote $B = A^{-1}$, and $A^{-k} = (A^{-1})^k$)

Example 19

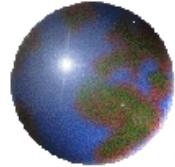
Prove that the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ has inverse $B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$.

Proof

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_2$$

$$BA = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_2$$

Thus $AB = BA = I_2$, proving that the matrix A has inverse B .



Theorem 2.5

The inverse of an invertible matrix is unique.

Proof



Theorem 2.5

The inverse of an invertible matrix is unique.

Proof

Let B and C be inverses of A .

Thus $AB = BA = I_n$, and $AC = CA = I_n$.

Multiply both sides of the equation $AB = I_n$ by C .

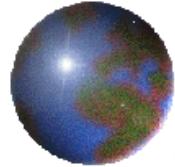
$$C(AB) = CI_n$$

$$(CA)B = C \quad \text{Thm2.2}$$

$$I_nB = C$$

$$B = C$$

Thus an invertible matrix has only one inverse.



Gauss-Jordan Elimination for finding the Inverse of a Matrix

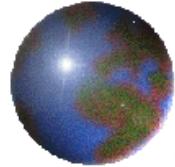
Let A be an $n \times n$ matrix.

1. Adjoin the identity $n \times n$ matrix I_n to A to form the matrix $[A : I_n]$.
2. Compute the reduced echelon form of $[A : I_n]$.

If the reduced echelon form is of the type $[I_n : B]$, then B is the inverse of A .

If the reduced echelon form is not of the type $[I_n : B]$, in that the first $n \times n$ submatrix is not I_n , then A has no inverse.

An $n \times n$ matrix A is invertible if and only if its reduced echelon form is I_n .

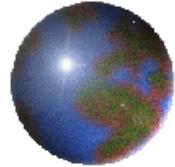


Example 20

Determine the inverse of the matrix

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

Solution



Example 20

Determine the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

Solution

$$[A : I_3] = \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -3 & -5 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \approx \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$\text{R2} + (-2)\text{R1}$ $\text{R3} + \text{R1}$

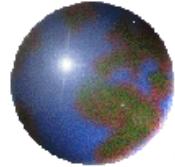
$$\approx \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \approx \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$(-1)\text{R2}$ $\text{R1} + \text{R2}$ $\text{R3} + (-2)\text{R2}$

$$\approx \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 5 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$\text{R1} + \text{R3}$ $\text{R2} + (-1)\text{R3}$

$$\text{Thus, } A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

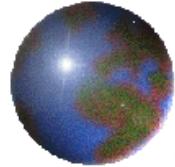


Example 21

Determine the inverse of the following matrix, if it exist.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution



Example 21

Determine the inverse of the following matrix, if it exist.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solution

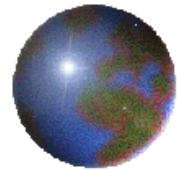
$$[A : I_3] = \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} \approx \\ R2 + (-1)R1 \\ R3 + (-2)R1 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 1 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -2 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$
$$\begin{array}{l} \approx \\ R1 + (-1)R2 \\ R3 + 3R2 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -5 & 3 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

There is no need to proceed further.

The reduced echelon form cannot have a one in the (3, 3) location.

The reduced echelon form cannot be of the form $[I_n : B]$.

Thus A^{-1} does not exist.



Properties of Matrix Inverse

Let A and B be invertible matrices and c a nonzero scalar, Then

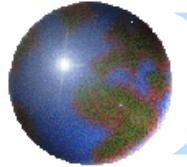
$$1. (A^{-1})^{-1} = A$$

$$2. (cA)^{-1} = \frac{1}{c} A^{-1}$$

$$3. (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$$

$$4. (A^n)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^n$$

$$5. (A^t)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^t$$

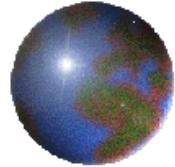


Example 22

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, then it can be shown that $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$. Use this information to compute $(A^t)^{-1}$.

Solution

$$(A^t)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}^t = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}.$$



Theorem 2.6

Let $AX = B$ be a system of n linear equations in n variables.
If A^{-1} exists, the solution is unique and is given by $X = A^{-1}B$.

Proof

($X = A^{-1}B$ is a solution.)

Substitute $X = A^{-1}B$ into the matrix equation.

$$AX = A(A^{-1}B) = (AA^{-1})B = I_n B = B.$$

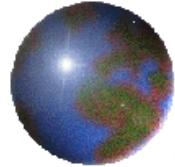
(The solution is unique.)

Let Y be any solution, thus $AY = B$. Multiplying both sides of this equation by A^{-1} gives

$$A^{-1}A Y = A^{-1}B$$

$$I_n Y = A^{-1}B$$

$$Y = A^{-1}B. \quad \text{Then } Y = X.$$



Example 22

$$x_1 - x_2 - 2x_3 = 1$$

Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} 2x_1 - 3x_2 - 5x_3 &= 3 \\ -x_1 + 3x_2 + 5x_3 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

Solution

This system can be written in the following matrix form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

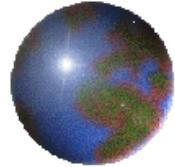
If the matrix of coefficients is invertible, the unique solution is

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -2 \\ 2 & -3 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

This inverse has already been found in Example 20. We get

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & -3 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The unique solution is $x_1 = 1$, $x_2 = -2$, $x_3 = 1$.



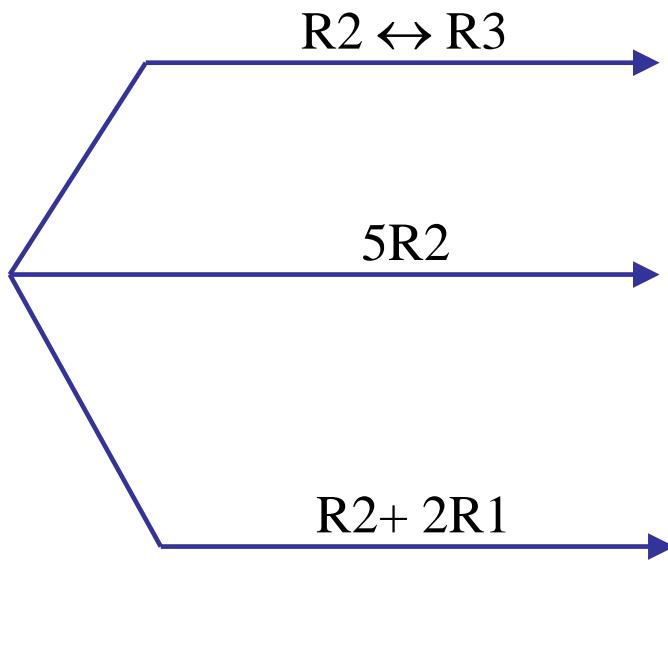
Elementary Matrices

Definition

An **elementary matrix** is one that can be obtained from the identity matrix I_n through a single elementary row operation.

Example 23

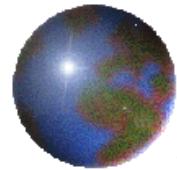
$$I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

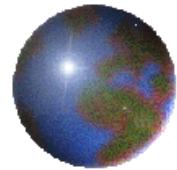


Elementary Matrices

Determine if the following matrix is an elementary matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

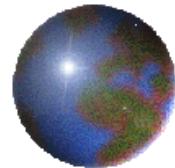


Elementary Matrices

Determine if the following matrix is an elementary matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

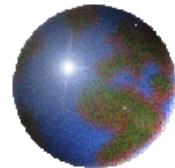


Elementary Matrices

Determine if the following matrix is an elementary matrix.

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Elementary Matrices

Determine if the following matrix is an elementary matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

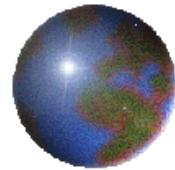


Elementary Matrices

Determine if the following matrix is an elementary matrix.

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

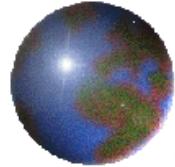


Elementary Matrices

Determine if the following matrix is an elementary matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Homework Practice

- Exercises 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19 from p.105 to 107.

Exercise 7

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$, show that $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{(ad-bc)} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$.