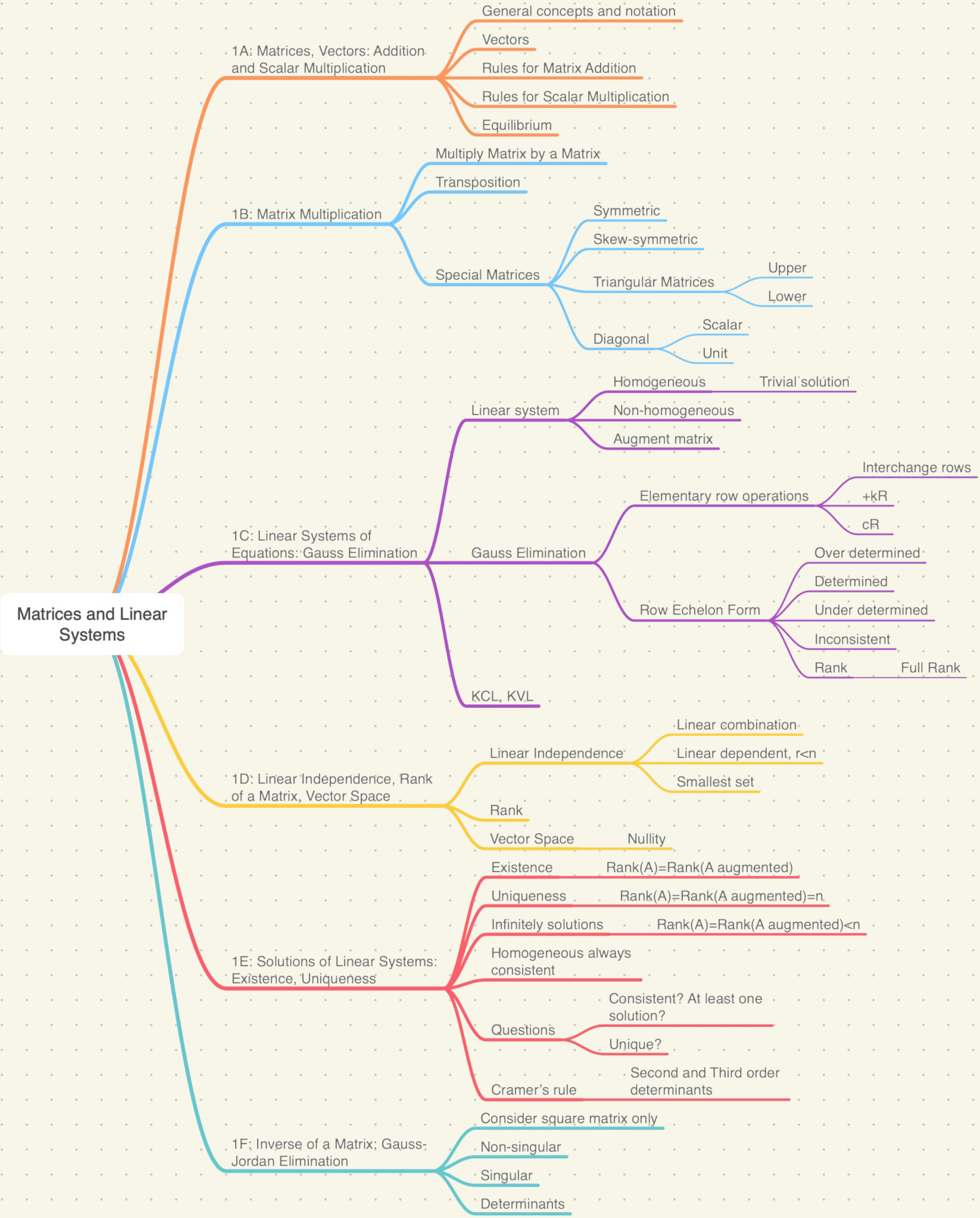
Matrices and Linear Systems
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Consider square matrix only
Non-singular
Singular
Determinants

Chapter 7 - Caution

Inverse of a Matrix by Determinants

The inverse of a nonsingular $n \times n$ *matrix* $\mathbf{A} = [a_{jk}]$ *is given by*

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det \mathbf{A}}[C_{jk}]^{\mathsf{T}} = \frac{1}{\det \mathbf{A}}\begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & \cdots & C_{n1} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{n2} \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdots & \cdot \\ C_{1n} & C_{2n} & \cdots & C_{nn} \end{bmatrix}, \tag{4}$$

where C_{jk} *is the cofactor of* a_{jk} *in* det **A** (see Sec. 7.7). (CAUTION! Note well that in $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$, the cofactor C_{jk} occupies the same place as a_{kj} (not a_{jk}) does in **A**.)

In particular, the inverse of

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{bmatrix} \quad \textit{is} \quad \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det \mathbf{A}}\begin{bmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & a_{11} \end{bmatrix}. \tag{4*}$$

(10)

(a) $(\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}})^{\mathsf{T}} = \mathbf{A}$

(b) $(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})^{\mathsf{T}} = \mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}} + \mathbf{B}^{\mathsf{T}}$

(c) $(c\mathbf{A})^{\mathsf{T}} = c\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}}$

(d) $(\mathbf{AB})^{\mathsf{T}} = \mathbf{B}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}}$.

CAUTION! Note that in (10d) the transposed matrices are ***in reversed order***. We leave the proofs as an exercise in Probs. 9 and 10.

Elementary Row Operations for Matrices:

Interchange of two rows

Addition of a constant multiple of one row to another row

Multiplication of a row by a ***nonzero*** *constant c*

CAUTION! These operations are for rows, ***not for columns***! They correspond to the following

CAUTION! $\det(c\mathbf{A}) = c^n \det \mathbf{A}$ (not $c \det \mathbf{A}$). Explain why.

$$(\mathbf{AC})^{-1} = \mathbf{C}^{-1}\mathbf{A}^{-1}.$$

THEOREM 1

Behavior of an *n*th-Order Determinant under Elementary Row Operations

(a) *Interchange of two rows multiplies the value of the determinant by* -1.

(b) *Addition of a multiple of a row to another row does not alter the value of the determinant.*

(c) *Multiplication of a row by a nonzero constant c multiplies the value of the determinant by c.* (This holds also when $c = 0$, but no longer gives an elementary row operation.)

-Theroms & Rules

Rules for Matrix Addition and Scalar Multiplication. From the familiar laws for the addition of numbers we obtain similar laws for the addition of matrices of the same size $m \times n$, namely,

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{(a)} \quad \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{A} \\
&\text{(b)} \quad (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) + \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{A} + (\mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}) \qquad \text{(written } \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C}\text{)} \\
&\text{(c)} \quad \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{0} = \mathbf{A} \\
&\text{(d)} \quad \mathbf{A} + (-\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{0}.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence matrix addition is *commutative* and *associative* [by (3a) and (3b)]. Similarly, for scalar multiplication we obtain the rules

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{(a)} \quad c(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = c\mathbf{A} + c\mathbf{B} \\
&\text{(b)} \quad (c + k)\mathbf{A} = c\mathbf{A} + k\mathbf{A} \\
&\text{(c)} \quad c(k\mathbf{A}) = (ck)\mathbf{A} \qquad \text{(written } ck\mathbf{A}\text{)} \\
&\text{(d)} \quad 1\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{(a)} \quad (k\mathbf{A})\mathbf{B} = k(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{A}(k\mathbf{B}) \qquad \textit{written } k\mathbf{AB} \textit{ or } \mathbf{A}k\mathbf{B} \\
&\text{(b)} \quad \mathbf{A}(\mathbf{BC}) = (\mathbf{AB})\mathbf{C} \qquad \textit{written } \mathbf{ABC} \\
&\text{(c)} \quad (\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B})\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{AC} + \mathbf{BC} \\
&\text{(d)} \quad \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{CA} + \mathbf{CB}
\end{aligned}$$

THEOREM 3

Rank in Terms of Column Vectors

The rank r of a matrix **A** *equals the maximum number of linearly independent* ***column*** *vectors of* **A**.

Hence **A** *and its transpose* $\mathbf{A}^\mathsf{T}$ *have the same rank.*

Rank in Terms of Determinants

Consider an $m \times n$ matrix $\mathbf{A} = [a_{jk}]$:

(1) *$\mathbf{A}$ has rank $r \geqq 1$ if and only if $\mathbf{A}$ has an $r \times r$ submatrix with a nonzero determinant.*

(2) *The determinant of any square submatrix with more than r rows, contained in $\mathbf{A}$ (if such a matrix exists!) has a value equal to zero.*

Furthermore, if $m = n$, we have:

(3) *An $n \times n$ square matrix $\mathbf{A}$ has rank n if and only if*

$$\det \mathbf{A} \neq 0.$$

Cramer's Theorem (Solution of Linear Systems by Determinants)

(a) *If a linear system of n equations in the same number of unknowns $x_1, \cdots, x_n$*

$$\begin{aligned} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n &= b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n &= b_2 \\ \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{nn}x_n &= b_n \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

has a nonzero coefficient determinant $D = \det \mathbf{A}$, the system has precisely one solution. This solution is given by the formulas

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, \quad x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, \cdots, \quad x_n = \frac{D_n}{D} \qquad \textbf{(Cramer's rule)} \tag{7}$$

where D_k is the determinant obtained from D by replacing in D the kth column by the column with the entries $b_1, \cdots, b_n$.

(b) *Hence if the system (6) is* **homogeneous** *and $D \neq 0$, it has only the trivial solution $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 0, \cdots, x_n = 0$. If $D = 0$, the homogeneous system also has nontrivial solutions.*

Existence of the Inverse

The inverse $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$ of an $n \times n$ matrix $\mathbf{A}$ exists if and only if rank $\mathbf{A} = n$, *thus* (by Theorem 3, Sec. 7.7) *if and only if* $\det \mathbf{A} \neq 0$. *Hence $\mathbf{A}$ is nonsingular if* rank $\mathbf{A} = n$, *and is singular if* rank $\mathbf{A} < n$.

Determinant of a Product of Matrices

For any $n \times n$ *matrices* $\mathbf{A}$ *and* $\mathbf{B}$,

$$\det(\mathbf{AB}) = \det(\mathbf{BA}) = \det \mathbf{A} \det \mathbf{B}. \tag{10}$$

This product is called the **inner product** or **dot product** of **a** and **b**. Other notations for it are (**a**, **b**) and **a** • **b**. Thus

$$\mathbf{a}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{a} \bullet \mathbf{b} = [a_1 \cdots a_n] \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_l b_l = a_1 b_1 + \cdots + a_n b_n.$$

$$|(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b})| \leqq \|\mathbf{a}\| \, \|\mathbf{b}\| \qquad (\textit{Cauchy–Schwarz}^5 \textit{ inequality}). \tag{3}$$

From this follows

$$\|\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}\| \leqq \|\mathbf{a}\| + \|\mathbf{b}\| \qquad (\textit{Triangle inequality}). \tag{4}$$

A simple direct calculation gives

$$\|\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}\|^2 = 2(\|\mathbf{a}\|^2 + \|\mathbf{b}\|^2) \qquad (\textit{Parallelogram equality}). \tag{5}$$

$$\|\mathbf{a}\| = \sqrt{(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{a})} = \sqrt{\mathbf{a}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{a}} = \sqrt{a_1^2 + \cdots + a_n^2}.$$

Linear Algebra: Matrices, Vectors, Determinants. Linear Systems

An $m \times n$ **matrix** $\mathbf{A} = [a_{jk}]$ is a rectangular array of numbers or functions ("entries," "elements") arranged in m horizontal **rows** and n vertical **columns**. If $m = n$, the matrix is called **square**. A $1 \times n$ matrix is called a **row vector** and an $m \times 1$ matrix a **column vector** (Sec. 7.1).

The **sum** $\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{B}$ of matrices of the same **size** (i.e., both $m \times n$) is obtained by adding corresponding entries. The **product** of $\mathbf{A}$ by a scalar c is obtained by multiplying each a_{jk} by c (Sec. 7.1).

The **product** $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{AB}$ of an $m \times n$ matrix $\mathbf{A}$ by an $r \times p$ matrix $\mathbf{B} = [b_{jk}]$ is defined only when $r = n$, and is the $m \times p$ matrix $\mathbf{C} = [c_{jk}]$ with entries

$$c_{jk} = a_{j1}b_{1k} + a_{j2}b_{2k} + \cdots + a_{jn}b_{nk} \qquad \text{(row } j \text{ of } \mathbf{A} \text{ times column } k \text{ of } \mathbf{B}\text{).} \tag{1}$$

This multiplication is motivated by the composition of **linear transformations** (Secs. 7.2, 7.9). It is associative, but is ***not commutative:*** if $\mathbf{AB}$ is defined, $\mathbf{BA}$ may not be defined, but even if $\mathbf{BA}$ is defined, $\mathbf{AB} \neq \mathbf{BA}$ in general. Also $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{0}$ may not imply $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{0}$ or $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0}$ or $\mathbf{BA} = \mathbf{0}$ (Secs. 7.2, 7.8). Illustrations:

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

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

$$[1 \quad 2] \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = [11], \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} [1 \quad 2] = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

The **transpose** $\mathbf{A}^\mathsf{T}$ of a matrix $\mathbf{A} = [a_{jk}]$ is $\mathbf{A}^\mathsf{T} = [a_{kj}]$; rows become columns and conversely (Sec. 7.2). Here, $\mathbf{A}$ need not be square. If it is and $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}^\mathsf{T}$, then $\mathbf{A}$ is called **symmetric;** if $\mathbf{A} = -\mathbf{A}^\mathsf{T}$, it is called **skew-symmetric**. For a product, $(\mathbf{AB})^\mathsf{T} = \mathbf{B}^\mathsf{T}\mathbf{A}^\mathsf{T}$ (Sec. 7.2).

A main application of matrices concerns **linear systems of equations**

$$\mathbf{Ax} = \mathbf{b} \qquad \text{(Sec. 7.3)} \tag{2}$$

(m equations in n unknowns $x_1, \cdots, x_n$; $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{b}$ given). The most important method of solution is the **Gauss elimination** (Sec. 7.3), which reduces the system to "triangular" form by *elementary row operations,* which leave the set of solutions unchanged. (Numeric aspects and variants, such as *Doolittle's* and *Cholesky's methods,* are discussed in Secs. 20.1 and 20.2.)

Cramer's rule (Secs. 7.6, 7.7) represents the unknowns in a system (2) of n equations in n unknowns as quotients of determinants; for numeric work it is impractical. **Determinants** (Sec. 7.7) have decreased in importance, but will retain their place in eigenvalue problems, elementary geometry, etc.

The **inverse** $\mathbf{A}^{-1}$ of a square matrix satisfies $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}$. It exists if and only if $\det \mathbf{A} \neq 0$. It can be computed by the *Gauss–Jordan elimination* (Sec. 7.8).

The **rank** r of a matrix $\mathbf{A}$ is the maximum number of linearly independent rows or columns of $\mathbf{A}$ or, equivalently, the number of rows of the largest square submatrix of $\mathbf{A}$ with nonzero determinant (Secs. 7.4, 7.7).

The system (2) has solutions if and only if $\operatorname{rank} \mathbf{A} = \operatorname{rank} [\mathbf{A} \quad \mathbf{b}]$, where $[\mathbf{A} \quad \mathbf{b}]$ is the **augmented matrix** (Fundamental Theorem, Sec. 7.5).

The **homogeneous system**

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \tag{3}$$

has solutions $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$ ("nontrivial solutions") if and only if $\operatorname{rank} \mathbf{A} < n$, in the case $m = n$ equivalently if and only if $\det \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{0}$ (Secs. 7.6, 7.7).

Vector spaces, inner product spaces, and linear transformations are discussed in Sec. 7.9. See also Sec. 7.4.