

0.1 Defining Matrices

Let n, m be two integers ≥ 1 . A **matrix** is an array of numbers with m rows and n columns (called a $m \times n$ matrix).

We call a_{ij} the **ij-entry** which is the entry in the i th row and the j th column. We write a matrix often as $A = (a_{ij})$ and define a_{ij} .

Each column of an $m \times n$ matrix is a **column vector**. Each row of an $m \times n$ matrix is a **row vector**.

Example (Identity Matrix):

The Kronecker delta is defined as follows:

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j \\ 0, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

Then we define the **identity matrix** as:

$$I_n = (\delta_{ij}) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example:

If we have a matrix, $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, the second column vector of A is $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and the second row vector of A is $[1 \quad -1]$.

We can describe matrices using their column or row vectors. For example:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{r} \\ \vec{s} \\ \vec{t} \end{bmatrix}$$

where

$$\vec{r} = [3 \quad 4], \vec{s} = [1 \quad -1], \vec{t} = [2 \quad 2]$$

Or:

$$A = [\vec{a} \quad \vec{b}]$$

where

$$\vec{a} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

0.1.1 Matrix Operations

We treat matrices the same way as numbers. Let A be an $m \times n$ matrix and B be an $p \times q$ matrix.

- We can add A and B . If $m = p$ and $n = q$, then $A + B = (a_{ij} + b_{ij})$
- We can multiply by a scalar c : $c \cdot A = (c \cdot a_{ij})$
- We can multiply A and B . If $n = p$, then $A \cdot B = (c_{ij})$ where $c_{ij} = \vec{r}_i(A) \cdot \vec{c}_j(B)$.
Caution: In general, $A \cdot B \neq B \cdot A$.
- We also define the transpose of a matrix. The transpose of A is $A^t = (d_{ij})$ where $d_{ij} = a_{ji}$. When we take a transpose, we switch the columns into rows and vice versa.

Certain special matrices can be described with other terminology. Suppose we have a matrix, $A = (a_{ij}), i = 1, \dots, m$ and $j = 1, \dots, n$.

- If $m = n$, then A is a **square matrix**.
- If $A^t = A$, then A is a **symmetric matrix**. Note: this means A must also be square.
- If $A^t = -A$, then A is said to be **skew-symmetric**.
- If for all i, j such that $i \neq j$, $a_{ij} = 0$, then A is called **diagonal**.

Determinants

The determinant is a property of a square matrix, A .

Geometric Def'n.

Let $A = [\vec{c}_1, \vec{c}_2, \dots, \vec{c}_n]$ (vectors in \mathbb{R}^n). Let Π = parallelotope defined by basing them all at the same point. Then $V^\sigma(\Pi) = \det [\vec{c}_1, \vec{c}_2, \dots, \vec{c}_n]$ (signed n volume).

Example:

$$A = [\vec{c}_1 \quad \vec{c}_2] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det A = -1$$

Algebraic Def'n.

Let $A = (a_{ij}), n \times n$. Let A_{ij} = submatrix obtained from A by eliminating row i and column j , $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ matrix.

The minor of A is $M_{ij} = \det A_{ij}$. The cofactor of A is $C_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} \det A_{ij}$.

Then $\det A = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} C_{ij}$ (for any $i, 1 \leq i \leq n$). We call this the cofactor expansion along the i th row.

Example:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 3 & 12 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 1 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find the determinant.

Use row 3.

$$\det A = \sum_{j=1}^3 a_{3j} C_{3j} = a_{31} C_{31} + a_{32} C_{32} + a_{33} C_{33}$$

0.1.2 Inverse Matrices

An $n \times n$ matrix A may or may not have an **inverse**: A matrix B such that

$$AB = BA = \mathbf{I}_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

We write $B = A^{-1}$.

For a linear system, $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ with A , $n \times n$, if A is invertible:

$$\underbrace{A^{-1}A}_{\mathbf{I}_n} \vec{x} = A^{-1}\vec{b}$$

$$\therefore \text{Sol'n. is } \vec{x} = A^{-1}\vec{b}$$

We can vary \vec{b} and the solutions are immediate.

For the 2×2 case, $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$

A has an inverse $\iff |A| = ad - bc \neq 0$.

Then

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

Example:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Invertible?

$$18 - 35 = -17 \neq 0 \checkmark$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{-1}{17} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -5 \\ -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Check

$$\frac{-1}{17} \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -5 \\ -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 \\ 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{-1}{17} \begin{bmatrix} -17 & 0 \\ 0 & -17 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Theorem 1. $A n \times n$ matrix A has an inverse $\iff \text{rk}A = n$. If A has an inverse, then A^{-1} is given by $\text{rref}[A I_n] = [I_n A^{-1}]$

Example:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Is it invertible?

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow[2. A_{13}(-1)]{1. A_{12}(-2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow[4. A_{31}(1)]{3. A_{32}(-1)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ & \xrightarrow{5. A_{21}(-2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$AA^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Properties of A^{-1}

1. If A is invertible, so is A^{-1} , $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$.
2. If A, B are invertible, $n \times n$, then so is $A \cdot B$ and $(BA)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$.

Witness $A(B \cdot B^{-1})A^{-1} = AI_nA^{-1} = I_n$.

3. If A is invertible, so is A^t , $(A^t)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^t$.

Theorem 2. Suppose A is $n \times n$. Then the following are equivalent

1. A is invertible
2. $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$ has a unique sol'n, $\forall \vec{b}$
3. $rk(A) = n$
4. $rref(A) = I_n$
5. $det(A) \neq 0$

0.2 Matrices as Linear Transformations

Matrices can be used to model transformations of vectors from \mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^m . This is accomplished by having an $m \times n$ matrix, A , written as:

$$A : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$$

Example (\mathbb{R}^n to \mathbb{R}^m):

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, and $\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$. Thus, $A : \mathbb{R}^2$ to \mathbb{R}^3 and:

$$A\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Note. We are getting a linear combination of the column vectors of A . In other words, $A\vec{v} = x\vec{a} + y\vec{b}$.