

LT. 6 vid Notes

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Ex1) Multiply the matrices below

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -2 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5+6 & -2+2 \\ 15-15 & 6-5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The identity matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = Ix = x \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

What is the inverse of the matrix?

The matrix that is multiplied by the given matrix where the product is the identity matrix

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I \quad \text{only square-matrices}$$

Ex2) Find the inverse of the matrix below

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2a + 3c = 1 \\ -4a + c = 0 \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2b + 3d = 0 \\ -4b + d = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \rightarrow \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 & 0 \\ -4 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 & -3/4 \\ 1/7 & 1/7 \end{bmatrix}$$

2R₁ + R₂

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -3 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{14}$$

1/7 R₂

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex 3) Find inverse..

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ -6 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1/7 \\ 0 & 1 & 2/7 \end{bmatrix} \sim$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -3/7 \\ 0 & 1 & 1/7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2R_1 + R_2 \sim \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

1/2 R₁

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1/4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2/7 \end{bmatrix} \sim$$

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

no inverse

$$\text{Ex 4) } \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -9 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \text{ Find inverse ...}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3+5 & -2+7 \\ -2+7 & 5-3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ -9 & 5 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad X = X \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-2R_2 \rightarrow R_2$$

$$1: R_1 \quad 3(5) = 18 \Rightarrow -3 \text{ is a root and it is real}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -5/3 & -2/3 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 9 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ matrix not in reduced form}$$

$$\text{det}(A) = 15 \neq 0 \quad \therefore A^{-1} = -\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 9 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore I = A^{-1} \cdot A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Ex 7) } \begin{cases} 2x + 8y = 8 \\ 3x - 8y = 1 \end{cases} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -8 \\ 3 & -8 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 18 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{16 - (-15)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = F^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 8 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{row } 1 \rightarrow R_1 - 8R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 59 & 22 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (59, 22) \xrightarrow{\text{row } 1 \rightarrow R_1 - 59R_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} F^{-1} & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & F^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & F^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad F = \begin{bmatrix} F & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & F & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & F \end{bmatrix}$$