

How to multiply two 2x2 matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ g & h \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ae + bg & af + bh \\ ce + dg & cf + dh \end{pmatrix}$$

Given a 2x2 (2 by 2) matrix find its inverse

$$N = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

Determinant of **det(N)= ad-bc**

Inverse of N is defined as

$$N^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(N)} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} = N^{-1}$$

How to check? See if $N^{-1}N = I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{pmatrix} ad - bc & db - bd \\ -ca + ac & -cb + ad \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

We can use this to solve 2 equation and 2 unknown Problems

$$\begin{aligned} ax - by &= w \\ cx + dy &= Q \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} w \\ Q \end{pmatrix} \text{ in the form } M \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = B$$

To solve we do the following

$$\begin{aligned} M^{-1}M \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= M^{-1}B \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= M^{-1}B \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = M^{-1}B \end{aligned}$$

How do we check our answers? Does $M \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = B$? that is how

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