

# Summary | Matrices

## Introduction

Revise Matrices unit from G.C.E. (A/L) Combined Mathematics and G.C.E. (O/L) Mathematics.

## Types of matrices

### Square matrix

Number of columns equal to number of rows.

#### Main diagonals of a square matrix

Formed by elements having equal subscripts.

### Diagonal matrix

A square matrix whose only non-zero elements are main-diagonal elements. Denoted by  $D$ . Subset of triangular matrices.

### Identity matrix or Unit matrix

A diagonal matrix whose diagonal elements are all equal to **1**. Denoted by  $I$ . Subset of diagonal matrices.

### Zero matrix / Null matrix

All elements are 0.

### Column matrix (column vector)

Only **1** column.

### Row matrix (row vector)

Only **1** row.

## Triangular matrix

Upper triangular matrix or lower triangular matrix.

### Upper triangular matrix

All elements below the main diagonal are 0. Subset of square matrices.

### Lower triangular matrix

All elements above the main diagonal are 0. Subset of square matrices.

## Matrix operations

### Addition and subtraction

Order of the 2 matrices must be same. Matrix obtained by adding or subtracting corresponding elements.

### Scalar multiplication

Matrix obtained by multiplying all elements by the scalar.

#### Note

[Matrix multiplication](#) is also defined.

## Transpose

Matrix obtained from a given matrix by interchanging its rows and columns. Denoted by a superscript T, like  $A^T$ .

## Properties

1.  $(A^T)^T = A$
2. Distributive over addition:  $(A + B)^T = A^T + B^T$
3.  $(kA)^T = kA^T$
4.  $(A \times B)^T = B^T \times A^T$

## More types of matrices

### Symmetric matrix

If  $A = A^T$ . Subset of square matrices.

### Skew-symmetric matrix

If  $A = -A^T$ . Subset of square matrices. All elements in main diagonal are 0.

#### Note

Any square matrix can be expressed as a sum of a symmetric matrix and a skew-symmetric matrix.

## Matrix multiplication

Defined only if the number of columns of the first matrix is equal to the number of rows of the second matrix.

If  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times p}$  and  $B = (b_{ij})_{p \times n}$ , then  $A \times B = C = (c_{ij})_{m \times n}$  where  $c_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \dots + a_{ip}b_{pj}$ .

#### Note

- Generally  $A \times B \neq B \times A$ .
- $A \times B = 0 \not\Rightarrow A = 0 \vee B = 0$
- $A \neq 0 \wedge B \neq 0 \not\Rightarrow A \times B \neq 0$

## Properties of matrix multiplication

$A, B, C, I$  matrices must be chosen so that below-mentioned product matrices are defined.

1. Associative:  $A(BC) = (AB)C$
2. Right distributive over addition:  $(A + B)C = AC + BC$
3. Left distributive over addition:  $C(A + B) = CA + CB$
4.  $AI = IA = A$ ;  $I$  is an identity matrix.

# Determinant

Defined only for square matrices. Denoted by  $|A|$ .

## For 2x2

$$|A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21}$$

## For higher order

### Minor of an element

Suppose  $A = (a_{ij})$ .

Minor of an element  $a_{ij}$ , is the matrix obtained by deleting  $i^{\text{th}}$  row and  $j^{\text{th}}$  column of  $A$ .  
Denoted by  $M_{ij}$ .

### Co-factor of an element

Suppose  $A = (a_{ij})$ .

Co-factor of an element  $a_{ij}$ , is defined as (commonly denoted as  $A_{ij}$ ):

$$A_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} |M_{ij}|$$

### Definition

If  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$  then the **determinant** of  $A$  is denoted by  $|A|$  and is defined by:

$$|A| = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} A_{ij}$$

where  $1 \leq j \leq n$ .

## Properties of determinants

- $|A^T| = |A|$
- Every element of a row or column of a matrix is  $0$  then the value of its determinant is  $0$ .
- If 2 columns or 2 rows of a matrix are identical then its determinant is  $0$ .
- If  $A$  and  $B$  are two square matrices then  $|AB| = |A||B|$ .
- The value of the determinant of a matrix remains unchanged if a scalar multiple of a row or column is added to any other row or column.
- If a matrix  $B$  is obtained from a square matrix  $A$  by an interchange of two columns or rows:  
 $|B| = -|A|$ .
- If every entry in any row or column is multiplied by  $k$ , then the whole determinant is multiplied by  $k$ .

## In relation with eigenvalues

For a  $n \times n$  matrix  $A$  with  $n$  number of [eigenvalues](#):

$$|A| = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$$

## Adjoint

Suppose  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ .

$$\text{adj}A = (A_{ij})_{n \times n}^T$$

Where  $A_{ij}$  is the [co-factor of](#)  $a_{ij}$ .

## Inverse

Suppose  $A$  and  $B$  are square matrices of the same order. If  $AB = BA = I$  then  $B$  is called the inverse of  $A$  and is denoted by  $A^{-1}$ .

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj } A}{|A|}$$

### ❶ Singular vs Non-singular

A square matrix is singular if  $|A| = 0$ . Otherwise non-singular or invertible matrices.

## Properties of Inverse

- $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$
- $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$
- $A \text{adj} A = \text{adj} A A = |A|I$

### ❶ Orthogonal Matrix

A square matrix is orthogonal if  $A^T = A^{-1}$ .

### ❶ Orthogonal Matrix Pair

2 column vectors  $v_1, v_2$  are said to be orthogonal if  $v_1 \cdot v_2 = 0$ .

## Elementary Transformations

- Interchange of any columns or rows
- Addition of multiple of any row or column to any other row or column
- Multiplication of each element of a column or a row by a non-zero constant

When a matrix  $B$  is obtained by applying elementary transformations to a matrix  $A$ , then  $A$  is **equivalent to**  $B$ . Denoted by  $A \approx B$ .

## Theorem

The elementary row operations that reduce a given matrix  $A$  to the identity matrix, also transform the identity matrix to the inverse of  $A$ .

## Augmented Matrix

Two matrices are written as a single matrix with a vertical line in-between. Denoted by  $(A|B)$ . Example:

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{array} \right]$$

## Inverse using elementary row transformations

Let  $A$  be a square matrix with order  $n \times n$ .

- Start with  $(A_{n \times n} | I_n)$
- Repeatedly add **row** transformations (not column) to both of the matrices until the **LHS** becomes an identity matrix.
  - Convert all elements outside the main diagonal to **0**.
  - Convert elements on the main diagonal to **1** by multiplying by a constant.
- When **LHS** is an identity matrix, **RHS** is  $A^{-1}$ .

### ⚠ TODO

What about singular matrices?

## Echelon Form

A matrix is in row echelon form (or just “row echelon” form) **iff**:

- All rows having only zero entries are at the bottom.
- For all row that does not contain entirely zeros, the first non-zero entry is 1.
- For 2 successive non-zero rows, the leading 1 in the higher row is further left than the leading 1 in the lower row.

The process of reducing the augmented matrix to row Echelon form is known as **Gaussian elimination**.

## Column echelon form

A matrix  $A$  is in column echelon form if  $A^T$  is in row echelon form.

## System of Linear Equations

Any system of linear equations can be represented in matrix notation as shown below.

- $a_{11}x + a_{12}y + a_{13}z = b_1$
- $a_{21}x + a_{22}y + a_{23}z = b_2$
- $a_{31}x + a_{32}y + a_{33}z = b_3$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix} \implies AX = B$$

2 types based on  $B$ :

- $= 0$ : [Homogeneous system](#)
- $\neq 0$ : [Non-homogeneous system](#)

## Consistent

When the system of equations has at least 1 solution. Otherwise inconsistent.

## Rank

Number of non-zero rows of row echelon form of a matrix  $A$ . Denoted by **Rank  $A$** .

### ⓘ Note

**Rank  $A \leq \text{Rank } (A|B)$**  is always true.

## Relation with non-homogenous system of solutions

Consider the system:  $A_{n \times n} X_{n \times 1} = B_{n \times 1}$ .



- $|A| \neq 0 \iff \text{Rank } A = \text{Rank } (A|B) = n \iff \text{unique solution exists}$
- $|A| = 0 \implies \text{no solution} \vee \text{infinitely many solutions}$
- $\text{Rank } A < \text{Rank } (A|B) \implies \text{no solutions}$
- $\text{Rank } A = \text{Rank } (A|B) < n \implies \text{infinitely many solutions}$

## Solutions of homogenous systems

Consider the system:

$$A_{m \times n} X_{n \times 1} = O_{m \times 1}$$

Any homogenous system is consistent, because

$$X = O$$

is always a solution.

- $\text{Rank } A = \text{Rank } (A|B) = n \iff \text{unique solution exists}$
- $\text{Rank } A = \text{Rank } (A|B) < n \implies \text{infinitely many solutions}$

## Solution of non-homogenous systems

### Method 1: Direct approach

Used when coefficient matrix  $A$  is invertible. It means the system has a unique set of solutions.

$$AX = B \implies X = A^{-1}B$$

### Method 2: Cramer's Rule

Let  $AX = B$ , where  $A$  is the coefficient matrix and  $X = (x_i)_{n \times 1}$ .

$$x_i = \frac{|A_i|}{|A|}$$

Where  $A_i$  is the matrix obtained by replacing  $i$ th column in matrix  $A$  by  $B$ .

### Method 3: Reducing to Echelon Form

Start with  $(A|B)$ . Convert the **LHS** to echelon form using elementary row transformations. The solution can be found now. If a contradiction is encountered while solving the equation, that means the system has no solutions.

## Eigenvalues & Eigenvectors

### Definitions

#### Characteristic Polynomial

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

$$p(\lambda) = |A - \lambda I|$$

### Eigenvalues

Roots of the equation  $p(\lambda) = 0$  are the eigenvalues of  $A$ .

#### Note

- [Determinant of a matrix](#) can be written in terms of all of its eigenvalues.
- If  $\lambda$  is an eigenvalue of  $A$ , then  $\lambda^2$  is an eigenvalue of  $A^2$

### Eigenvectors

The column vectors satisfying the equation  $(A - \lambda_i I)X_i = 0$ .

### Normalized eigenvectors

An eigenvector with the magnitude (norm) of 1. Normalizing factor  $k$  of any eigenvector is:

$$\frac{1}{k} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2}$$

## Norm

Norm of a column or row matrix  $W_{n \times n}$  is denoted by  $||W||$  and defined as:

$$||W|| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i^2}$$

## Algebraic Multiplicity

If the characteristic polynomial consists of a factor of the form  $(\lambda - \lambda_i)^r$  and  $(\lambda - \lambda_i)^{r+1}$  is not a factor of the characteristic polynomial then  $r$  is the algebraic multiplicity of the eigenvalue  $\lambda$ .

## Spectrum

Set of all eigenvalues.

## Spectral Radius

$$R = \max \left\{ |\lambda_i| \text{ where } \lambda_i \in \text{Spectrum} \right\}$$

## Linear Independence of Eigenvectors

Suppose  $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$  is a set of eigenvectors.  $k_1, k_2, k_3, \dots, k_n$  is a set of scalars.

All those eigenvectors are independent **iff**:

$$k_1 X_1 + k_2 X_2 + k_3 X_3 + \dots + k_n X_n = 0 \implies k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = \dots = k_n = 0$$

## For special matrices

### Real symmetric matrix

Suppose  $A$  is a symmetric matrix with all real entries. Then:

- The eigenvalues of  $A$  are all real:  $\forall \lambda \in S_A, (\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R})$
- The eigenvectors of  $A$  (corresponding to distinct values of  $\lambda$ ) are mutually orthogonal

## Upper triangular matrix

The eigenvalues are the diagonal entries

## Orthogonal & Orthonormal Vectors

Consider 2 column matrices  $v_1$  and  $v_2$ :

$$v_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \wedge \quad v_2 = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

## Product

The product of  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  is defined as:

$$v_1 \cdot v_2 = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k = v_2 \cdot v_1 = v_1^T v_2$$

## Orthogonal

### Orthogonal matrix

For a square matrix  $A$  with real entries, it is orthogonal **iff**  $A^{-1} = A^T$

### Orthogonal vectors

$v_1$  and  $v_2$  are orthogonal **iff**  $v_1 \cdot v_2 = 0$ .

For a set of  $n$  column vectors, they are orthogonal **iff** they are pairwise orthogonal. That is:

$$\forall i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\} \wedge i \neq j, (v_i \cdot v_j = 0)$$


---

### Note

$v_1, v_2$  are orthogonal  $\implies v_1, v_2$  are linearly independent.

Converse is **not** true.

## Orthonormal

For a set of  $n$  column vectors, they are orthonormal **iff**:

- They are pairwise orthogonal **AND**
- For all  $n$  column vectors their norm is **1**  
 $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \|v_i\| = 1$

## Properties of orthogonal matrices

- Product of 2 orthogonal matrices of the same order is also an orthogonal matrix
- The columns or rows of an orthogonal matrix form an orthogonal set of vectors

## Trace

Suppose  $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$  is a square matrix. Trace of  $A$  is the sum of the diagonal entries of  $A$ .

$$\text{trace}(A) = \text{Tr}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$$

Trace can also be written in terms of the eigenvalues.

$$\text{trace}(A) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \text{ where } \lambda_i \in \text{spectrum of } A$$

# Diagonalization

## Similar matrices

2 square matrices  $A$  and  $B$  of the same order, are similar **iff** there exists an invertible matrix  $P$  such that:

$$B = P^{-1}AP$$

Similarity of 2 matrices is commutative.

Similar matrices have the set of eigenvalues.

### Note

If  $A$  and  $B$  are similar, then  $A^2$  and  $B^2$  are similar.

## Definition

A matrix  $A$  is **diagonalizable** if it is similar to a [diagonal matrix](#).

$$\exists D, P \text{ s.t. } D = P^{-1}AP$$

Here:

- $D$  is a diagonal matrix
- $P$  is an invertible matrix

## Steps

- Find eigenvalues of  $A_{n \times n}$ :  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$
- Find corresponding eigenvectors:  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$
- Construct  $P$  by joining the eigenvectors as columns

$$P = (X_1 X_2 \dots X_n)_{n \times n} \quad \wedge \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$$

#### **Note**

Order of those eigenvectors is **not** a problem. Here the matrix  $P$  differs based on the order, and hence is not unique.

#### **Note**

If  $A_{n \times n}$  is a real symmetric matrix with **distinct** eigenvalues then it has  $n$  **mutually orthogonal linearly independent** eigenvectors. Hence the diagonalizing matrix  $P$  (formed by using the normalized eigenvectors) is an **orthogonal matrix**.

## Uses

### Finding integer powers

Suppose  $A_{n \times n}$  is diagonalizable, and  $k \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$A = P^{-1}DP \implies A^k = P^{-1}D^kP$$

## Cayley-Hamilton Theorem

If  $p(\lambda)$  is the characteristic polynomial of the matrix  $A_{n \times n}$ , then  $p(A) = O$

## Uses

- Can express higher powers of a matrix  $A$  in terms of its lower powers.
- Easily compute the inverse matrix

## Matrix Norms

Let  $A_{n \times n}$ . A norm of  $A$  is denoted by  $\|A\|$ .

## Definitions

### 1-norm

Maximum of the absolute column sums. For a matrix  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ :

$$\|A\|_1 = \max \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m |a_{ij}| ; j \in [1, n] \right\}$$

### 2-norm

Square root of the sum of all elements squared. Also called as Euclidean norm. For a matrix  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ :

$$\left(\|A\|_2\right)^2 = \left(\|A\|_F\right)^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n (a_{ij})^2$$

### Infinity norm

Maximum of the row sums. For a matrix  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$ :

$$\|A\|_\infty = \max \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| ; i \in [1, m] \right\}$$

### Vector norm

Norm defined for column vectors.

## Properties of Norms

Works for all types of norms.

Suppose  $A, B$  are of order  $m \times n$

1.  $\|A\| \geq 0$
2.  $\|A\| = 0 \iff A = 0$
3.  $\|kA\| = |k| \times \|A\|$



4.  $\|A + B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|$  (triangle inequality)
5.  $\|AB\| \leq \|A\|\|B\|$

This PDF is saved from <https://s1.sahithyan.dev>