$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m_1} & a_{m_2} & \dots & a_{m_n} \end{pmatrix} \quad m \times n - molehour$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.3 \\ 0.4 & 0.8 & 0.3 & 0.4 \\ 0.4 & 0.4 & 0.2 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \overrightarrow{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1000}{2000} \\ \frac{2000}{3000} \\ \frac{3000}{1000} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \overrightarrow{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1000}{2000} \\ \frac{2000}{1000} \\ \frac{1000}{1000} \end{pmatrix}$$

Definisjon: Onta al A en en 
$$m \times n$$
-matrice
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & & \vdots \\ a_{nn} & a_{nn} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{of } \vec{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \text{ en veltor}$$

Da definer i 
$$A\vec{\chi} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}\chi_1 + a_{12}\chi_2 + \dots + a_{1n}\chi_n \\ a_{21}\chi_1 + a_{22}\chi_2 + \dots + a_{2n}\chi_n \\ a_{m1}\chi_1 + a_{m2}\chi_2 + \dots + a_{mn}\chi_n \end{pmatrix}$$
 Som en en søylenklir med  $m - kom po newker$ .

Element: 
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{2}{-1} & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{2}{-1} & \frac{2}{-2} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$
  $3 \times 4 - \text{matrix}$   $\vec{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{-1} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$ 

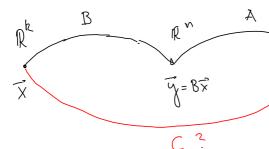
$$A \vec{X} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 2 & -1 & \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{2}{-1} & \frac{2}{-2} & \frac{3}{3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 14 \\ -1 \cdot 2 + (-2) \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot (-1) + 3 \cdot 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 14 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Pequeregler: (1) 
$$A(\vec{x}+\vec{y}) = A\vec{x} + A\vec{y}$$
  
(ii)  $(A+B)\vec{x} = A\vec{x} + B\vec{x}$   
(iii)  $A(D\vec{x}) = DA\vec{x}$ 

(iy) (AA)  $= \sqrt[3]{AA}$ 



B=nxh-marise



A = mxn-metrisk Firms del en mxh-molice 11 C slik d 2 = Cx? ?
Ay

Ja, Il finns en slik A(BZ)

(AB)Z produktel av A og B;

Definisjan: His A er en mxn-matrise og Ber en Nxk-udnise, Do en produktet C= AB en mxk-matrise gitt ved at all ligte elementel er

Cij = ain bri + aiz bzi + ais bzi + ain bri Cij en Acclar produkt voj au den i-te vadu i A

du jete søyleni B

Ebsempel:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} & -1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 16 & -2 & 8 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ipprydning: Produbbl on to matrices A og B on lan defined van vadere: À en like lang som sårfem i B: Mxy-matrix

Mxh-matrix

Mxh-matrix Selv om AB en defined, så behårer ihte BA være Del legnoveder: (i) (AB)C = A(BC) (ix)  $\Delta(R+C) = AB+AC$ (iii) (SA)B = D(AB) (iv) A(B) = D(AB) Observ opi d hus  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & ... & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m_1} & a_{m_2} & ... & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \qquad \overrightarrow{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$   $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$  Dertor. A(BZ) = (AB)Z

## Idenlikkmalvier og inure makrike

Ná or alle mahison taralordisce, dus nxn-mahisour

7 denlibels unchwer

$$I_{N} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Element: 
$$I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{0} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{0} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

General. In A = AIn = A. In i makrikierdenem "Elsvarer"

1: Lathurdenen.

His a to a of hell , sa firms al I had a' ship at a a'-1 His A + O, firm all de alled en mahre A' plik AA'= A'A=In?

NEI! Men el fermer gande many som har....

Definisjan: ande al A en en urn-mahore. En urn-mahin B hellos en virus lil A lusam AB=BA=In.

Salving: En maluse & han hoyt in jurus

Bens: Culo al bode Bog C a mun Lil A. Visked vise of .la mà B=C: V2 han

$$B = \underbrace{I_n}_{CA} B = (CA)B = C\underbrace{(AB)}_{I_n} = CI_n = C$$

Elseupel: Whe alle mahiser has en invers:  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ 

La oss prive à time en invers B= (x y): Mà ha

$$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{T}_{2} = AB = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 \\
2 & 4
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}
x & y \\
2 & u
\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}
1x + 2z & 1y + 2u \\
2x + 4z & 2y + 4u
\end{pmatrix}$$

Mô ha  $\begin{cases} x+2z=1 & y+2u=0\\ 2x+4z=0 & 2y+4u=1 \end{cases}$  Selvendrijne ryden, ingen lêseung.

Hvardan finner man inverser til 2x2-matriser

$$\forall = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \mathcal{B} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & n \\ \times & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$$