

Matrix, Linear Algebra, Differential Equation  
MAT 2207

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# Matrix

## 0.1 Definition of Matrix:

A system of any  $m \times n$  numbers arranged in a rectangular arrangement of  $m$  rows and  $n$  columns is called a matrix of order  $m \times n$  or an  $m \times n$  matrix.

**Ex:**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{is a } 2 \times 3 \text{ matrix.}$$

**in general form:**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{11} & \sigma_{12} & \cdots & \sigma_{1n} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_{22} & \cdots & \sigma_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \sigma_{m1} & \sigma_{m2} & \cdots & \sigma_{mm} \end{bmatrix} = (\sigma_{ij})_{m \times n}$$

## 0.2 Singular and Non-singular Matrix:

Let  $A$  be any square matrix. If  $\det(A) = 0$ , then  $A$  is called a singular matrix, and if  $\det(A) \neq 0$ , then  $A$  is called a non-singular matrix.

**Ex:**  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\text{Then } |A| = \det(A) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = 4 - 4 = 0$$

So,  $A$  is a singular matrix

$$\text{Again, } |B| = \det(B) = \det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = 12 - 10 = 2 \neq 0$$

Hence,  $B$  is a non-singular matrix.

### 0.3 Inverse Matrix:

Let  $A$  and  $B$  be two  $n \times n$  square matrices such that  $AB = BA = I_n = I$ , then  $B$  is said to be the inverse of  $A$ , and we write  $B = A^{-1}$ . Also,  $A = B^{-1}$ .

**Ex:** Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore AB &= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 4-3 & -12+12 \\ 1-1 & -3+4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and } BA &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 4-3 & 3-3 \\ -4+4 & -3+4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore AB = BA = I_2 = I$$

Therefore, we can write  $A = B^{-1}$  and  $B = A^{-1}$ .

[N.B.: The inverse of a matrix exists only when the matrix is non-singular, i.e.,  $|A| \neq 0$ .]

\*\*\* Multiplication of two matrices is possible only when the number of columns in the first matrix is equal to the number of rows in the second matrix.

### 0.4 Echelon Matrix:

Let  $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$  be any matrix. Then  $A$  is said to be an echelon matrix or is said to be in echelon form if:

1. all the non-zero rows (if any) precede the zero rows,
2. the number of zero entries preceding the first non-zero entry in each row increases by row.

**Ex:**

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  is an echelon matrix, but  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$  is not an echelon matrix.

## 0.5 Rank of a Matrix:

Rank of a matrix is the largest non-zero row in the matrix of row echelon form.

**Ex:**  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 3 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$   $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 6 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Rank of matrix A = 3, Rank of matrix B = 2

**Find the rank of the following matrices:**

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 & -2 & -3 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 & -1 & -4 \\ 2 & 3 & -4 & -7 & -3 \\ 3 & 8 & 1 & -7 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

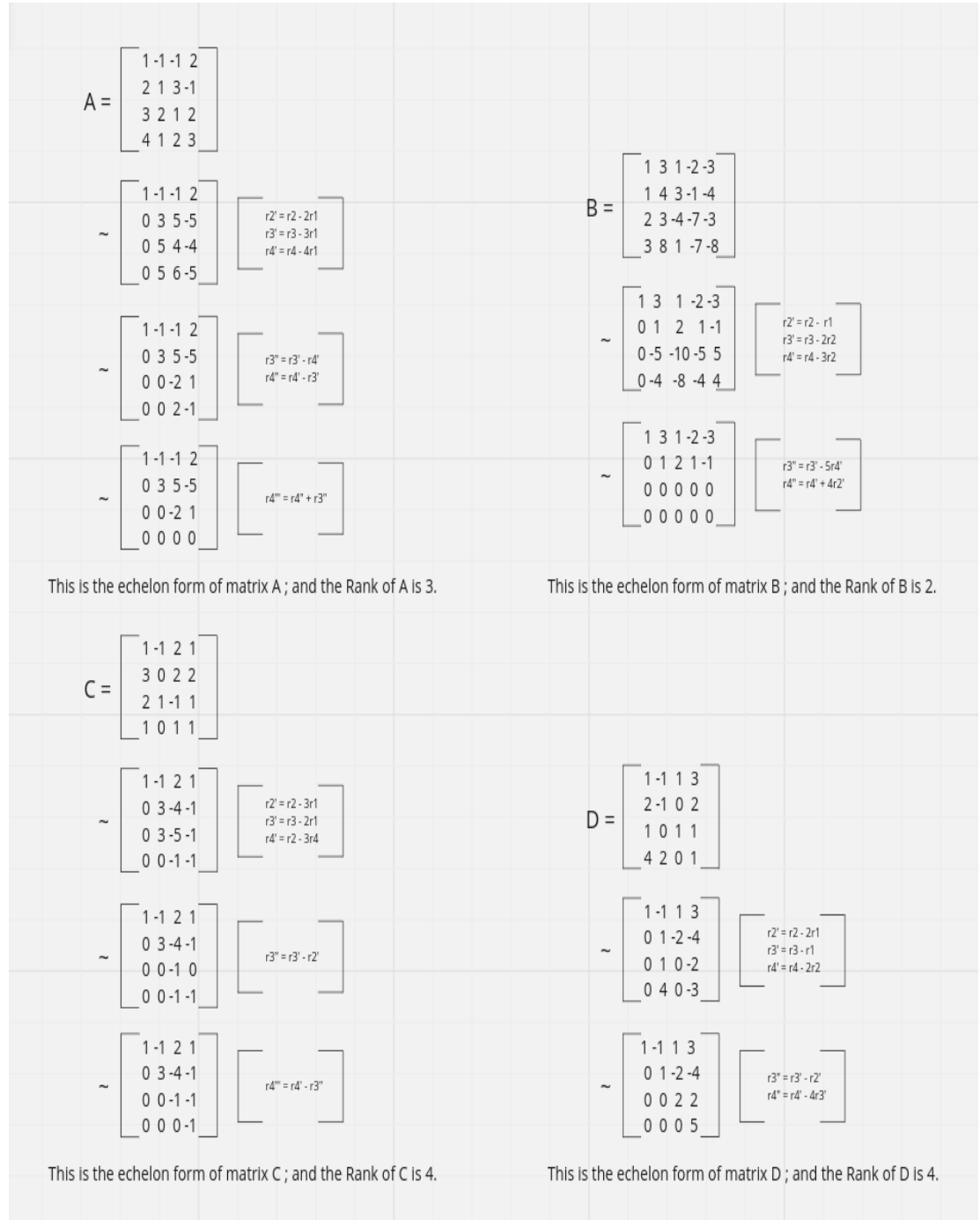


Figure 1: Caption of the image