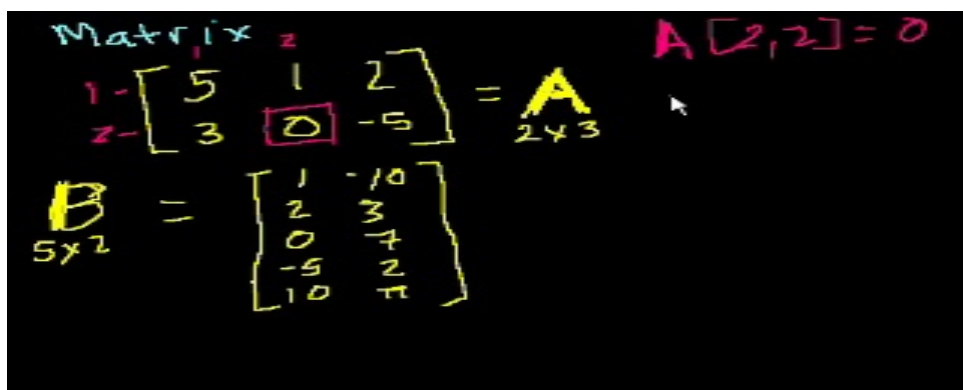


here-- 7, 2, pi. That is a 5-by-2 matrix. So I think you now have kind of a convention that all a matrix is is a table of numbers. You can represent it when you're doing



So that equals 2. So this is just all notation of what a matrix is. It's a table of numbers that can be represented this way and we can represent it as different elements that way. So you might be asking, Sal, well, that's nice. But the important thing to realize is that a matrix, it's not a natural phenomenon. It's not like a lot of the mathematical concepts we've been looking at. It's a way to

represent a mathematical concept or a way

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = A \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

going to make matrices add the way I'm about to show you, because it's useful for a whole set of phenomena. So when you add two matrices, you essentially just add the corresponding elements. So how does that work?

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = A \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 + (-7) & (-1 + 2) \\ 2 + 3 & 0 + 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

2 plus 3 is 5, and 0 plus 5 is 5. So there we have it. That is how we humans have defined the addition of two matrices. And by this definition, you could imagine that this is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = A \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A + B = \begin{bmatrix} (3 + (-7)) & (-1 + 2) \\ (2 + 3) & (0 + 5) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B + A = \begin{bmatrix} (-7 + 3) & (2 + (-1)) \\ (5 + 2) & (5 + 0) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 1 \\ 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A - B = A + (-1)B$$

Well, B is minus 7, 2, 3, 5. When you multiply a scalar, when you just multiply a number times a matrix, you just multiply the number times every one of its elements. So that equals A, matrix A, plus the matrix.