Solving Linear Equations

R4 Cheng

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Matrix Operations

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{c_1} & \underline{c_2} & \underline{c_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{c_2} = x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} + y_2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + z_2 \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \\ -2 & 3 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = a \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -4 \end{bmatrix} + b \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + c \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Properties of Matrices

$A(BC) = (AB)C$ (Associative law holds)

$AB \neq BA$ (Commutative law does not hold)

$C(A+B) = CA + CB$ or $(A+B)C = AC + BC$ (Distributive laws hold)

Remark. *We can change Guassian Elimination to Matrix multiplication*

Identity Matrix

The identity matrix is a square matrix with ones on the main diagonal and zeros elsewhere. It is denoted by I or I_n for an $n \times n$ matrix. $AI = IA = A$, for any $n \times n$ matrix A.

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Inverse Matrix

The inverse of a square matrix A, denoted as A^{-1}, is a matrix such that $AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$, where I is the identity matrix. The inverse matrix can be found using the formula:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \cdot \mathrm{adj}(A)$$

where $\det(A)$ is the determinant of matrix A and $\mathrm{adj}(A)$ is the adjugate of matrix A.

For example, to find the inverse of a 2×2 matrix:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$$

the inverse matrix is given by:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

To find the inverse of a 3×3 matrix, you can use the formula:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \cdot \mathrm{adj}(A)$$

where $\mathrm{adj}(A)$ is the adjugate of matrix A. The adjugate of a 3×3 matrix is given by:

$$\mathrm{adj}(A) = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & A_{31} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & A_{32} \\ A_{13} & A_{23} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

where A_{ij} is the cofactor of element a_{ij} in matrix A.

Note that not all matrices have an inverse. A matrix is invertible if and only if its determinant is non-zero.

Attributes

- It is unique.
- The inverse of A^{-1} is A itself.

Claim. Suppose A is invertible. Then its inverse is unique.

Proof. Suppose B and C are both inverses of A. Then $B = BI = B(AC) = (BA)C = IC = C$.

Remark. *left inverse = right inverse = inverse*

Claim. The inverse of A^{-1} is A itself.

Proof. $AA^{-1} = I$ and $A^{-1}A = I$.

Claim. If A is invertible, then the one and only solution to $A\underline{x} = \underline{b}$ is $\underline{x} = A^{-1}\underline{b}$.

Proof. $A\underline{x} = \underline{b} \Rightarrow A^{-1}A\underline{x} = A^{-1}\underline{b} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = A^{-1}\underline{b}$.

Claim. Suppose there is a nonzero solution $\underline{x}$ to $A\underline{x} = \underline{0}$ (homogeneous). Then A is not invertible.

Proof. If A is invertible, then A^{-1} exists. Then $A^{-1}A\underline{x} = A^{-1}\underline{0} \Rightarrow \underline{x} = \underline{0}$.

Claim. A diagonal matrix has an inverse provided no diagonal entries are zero.

Proof.
If

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & d_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & d_n \end{bmatrix}$$

then

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{d_1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{d_2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \frac{1}{d_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

Claim. If A and B are invertible, then AB is invertible and $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$.

Proof.

$(B^{-1}A^{-1})(AB) = B^{-1}(A^{-1}A)B = B^{-1}IB = I$
$(AB)(B^{-1}A^{-1}) = A(BB^{-1})A^{-1} = AIA^{-1} = I$

Remark. $(ABC)^{-1} = C^{-1}B^{-1}A^{-1}$