

Transpose Matrix

$A = [a_{ij}]$ then $A^T = [a_{ji}]$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ 1 & 6 \\ -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

3×2

$$b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \\ -5 & -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^T_{2 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & -5 \\ -3 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 \\ 0 & 4 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Properties:

$$(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$$

$$(A^T)^T = A$$

$$(kA)^T = kA^T$$

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T$$

$$(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$$

$$AA^T = (AA^T)^T$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 5 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Given $A \rightarrow$ Find AA^T

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad R_{3 \times 2}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ -2 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 \\ 2 & 49 \end{bmatrix}$$

The identity matrix

If A is an $m \times n$ matrix, then

$$I_m A = A \text{ and } A I_n = A$$

If $n \times n$

$$A I_n = I_n A = A$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ -5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 7 \\ -5 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \quad I_2$$

2×2 possible 2×2