# PENGENALAN MATRIKS

TK13023
COMPUTATION II







https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rowWM-MijXU

- Image Processing
- Computer graphics
- Search engine: Google search page rank
- Cyber Security: Cryptography
- Data analytics
- Robotics and automation
- Finance
- Economics Gross Domestic Product
- Geography maps
- many others





#### **Matriks**

$$A_{mn} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \dots a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \dots a_{2n} \\ \dots & & & \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & a_{m3} \dots a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Ordo matriks A: m baris x n kolom  $(m \times n)$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} e & \pi & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, [4]$$





### **Dasar Operasi Matriks - Contoh**

Pengurangan/penjumlahan: ordo harus sama

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \qquad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \qquad D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \qquad E = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

A + B	
A + C	
B + C	
D+E	
E – D	





## **Dasar Operasi Matriks - Contoh**

Perkalian

$$D_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \qquad E_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$





### **Dasar Operasi Matriks - Contoh**

Perkalian

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \qquad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \qquad D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \qquad E = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Operasi	Ordo matriks hasil perkalian
AxB	
AxC	
ВхС	
CxD	
AxCxB	
ВхСхА	





### **Operasi Matriks**

- Tranpose matriks
  - Tranpose matriks A didefinisikan sebagai matriks yang baris-barisnya merupakan kolom matriks A dan dinotasikan dengan  $A^T$
- Matriks Invers
  - Jika A, B matriks bujur sangkar dan berlaku AB = BA = I (I adalah matriks identitas), maka dikatakan bahwa A dapat dibalik dan B adalah matriks invers dari A (notasi  $A^{-1}$ )

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





### **Operasi Matriks - Contoh**

Transpose

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \qquad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \qquad D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \qquad E = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathsf{E} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \qquad B^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \qquad C^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \qquad D^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \qquad E^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 8 \\ 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$D^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathsf{E}^{\mathsf{T}} = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \mathsf{5} & \mathsf{8} \\ \mathsf{6} & \mathsf{9} \end{array} \right]$$





#### Latihan Soal

Diketahui matriks 
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -2 & 5 \\ 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 7 \\ -6 & 4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ ,

$$dan D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 9 \\ -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hitunglah dan tuliskan langkah-langkah perhitungannya:

1. 
$$5A(-3C + 2B^T)$$

2. 
$$(AC - B^TD)^T + A^T$$



