### MATH211: Linear Methods I

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# Lecture on Thursday 20th September, 2018

Matrix inversion algorithm

Examples

Properties of inverses

Other matrix equations

### Last time

► (i,j)-entry proofs

► Identity matrices

Inverse matrices

► Small examples of inverses

Matrix inversion algorithm

Given B find A such that  $BA = I_n$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} B \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{bmatrix} B \begin{bmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{bmatrix} \dots B \begin{bmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

I.e. find linear combinations of the columns of *B* that give each of the standard basis vectors.

#### For the first standard basis vector we solve:

$$Bx = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1m} & 1 \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2m} & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ b_{p1} & b_{p2} & \dots & b_{pm} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and we can group all together as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1m} & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2m} & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ b_{p1} & b_{p2} & \dots & b_{pm} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### Reduction

#### Row reduce

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1m} & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2m} & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ b_{p1} & b_{p2} & \dots & b_{pm} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

to

$$[R|A] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & \star & a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & \star & a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \star & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \star & a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

where *R* is in reduced row echelon form.

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$$[R|A] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & \star & a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & \star & a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \star & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & \star & a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

If R is:-

the identity matrix then B is invertible with inverse A

anything else then B is not invertible

## Relationship to solutions of systems

Recall that a system of equations is equivalently a matrix equation:

$$Ax = b$$

so if A is invertible

$$x = A^{-1}Ax = A^{-1}b$$

is the *unique solution* to Ax = b.

This method is rarely the most efficient thing to do.

Questions?

# Examples

### Low dimensional examples

### Example

Find the inverse for

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{array}\right]$$

#### Example

Find the inverse for the general 2x2 matrix

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

### **Examples**

Example

Find the inverse for

 $\left[\begin{array}{cc}2&4\\1&1\end{array}\right]$ 

Example

Find the inverse for

 $\left[\begin{array}{cc} 5 & 4 \\ 10 & 8 \end{array}\right]$ 

Example

Find the inverse for

 $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{array}\right]$ 

Questions?

Properties of inverses

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#### Example

Prove that  $(BA)^T = A^T B^T$ .

### Example

Using the previous example prove that

if A has inverse  $A^{-1}$ 

then  $A^T$  has inverse  $(A^{-1})^T$ .

#### Example

Prove that

if A has inverse  $A^{-1}$  and B has inverse  $B^{-1}$ then BA has inverse  $A^{-1}B^{-1}$ .

## Inverses of products

### Alternative characterisation of invertible matrices

For square matrices BA = I is the same as AB = I...

Other matrix equations

## Example

Questions?

Questions?