

Why

We compress the notation for linear equations.

Definition

A real matrix (matrix, rectangular array) is a two-dimensional array of real numbers. We denote the elements of a matrix in a grid between two rectangular braces, as in

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1n} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2n} \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{m1} & A_{m2} & \cdots & A_{mn} \end{bmatrix}.$$

We call m and n the dimensions of the matrix. We call m the height and n the width. If the height of the matrix is the same as the width of the matrix then we call the matrix square. If the height is larger than the width, we call the matrix tall. If the width is larger than the height, we call the matrix wide.

Linear equations

Recall that we are interested in solutions of the linear equations

$$y_1 = A_{11}x_1 + A_{12}x_2 + \dots + A_{1n}x_n,$$

$$y_2 = A_{21}x_1 + A_{22}x_2 + \dots + A_{2n}x_n,$$

$$\vdots$$

$$y_n = A_{m1}x_1 + A_{m2}x_2 + \dots + A_{mn}x_n.$$

We have suggestively used the notation A_{ij} for the coefficients of the equations, so they are the entries of $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$.

A primer on matrix-vector products

Using the notation $A \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times n}$ and $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ we want a compressed way to write the above system of linear equations. Define the *real matrix-vector* product $z \in \mathbf{R}^m$ of A with x by

$$z_i = \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} x_j, \quad i = 1, \dots, m.$$

We denote the matrix vector product z by Ax.

Notation

We express the above system of linear equations as

$$y = Ax$$

where $y = (y_1, ..., y_n) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ and $x = (x_1, ..., x_n) \in \mathbf{R}^n$. The compact notation y = Ax is sometimes called the *matrix form* of the m linear equations and A the *coefficient matrix*.

Note on terminology

The word "matrix" is from the Latin "mater," meaning mother, and has an old sense in English similar "womb." The matrix is source of many determinants (discussed elsewhere).

