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1. 3. 2 Matrix multiplication
        這一小節談的是矩阵的各种運算.
        Definition 23: A, B & Mmxn (IR). < & R, 则
                                   (A + B) ij = Aij + Bij
                                   (cA) = cAj.
                or explicitly,
                        A + B = \begin{cases} a_{11} & a_{12} & --- & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & --- & a_{2n} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ a_{m_1} & a_{m_2} & --- & a_{m_n} \end{cases} + \begin{cases} b_{11} & b_{12} & --- & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & --- & b_{2n} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ b_{m_1} & b_{m_2} & --- & b_{m_n} \end{cases}
                                       antbu antbu -- antbin
                               = azı + bzı azz + bzz --. azn + bzn

| amı + bmı amz + bmz -- amn + bmn)
                        cA = c \begin{cases} a_{11} & a_{12} & --- & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & -- & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & --- & a_{mn} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} ca_{11} & ca_{12} & --- & ca_{1n} \\ ca_{21} & ca_{22} & --- & ca_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ ca_{m1} & ca_{m2} & --- & ca_{mn} \end{cases}
                      和商中研贤的一模一樣,力,是矩阵高大了.
        重奏: 2,有如同大小的矩阵才能如加、
        Example 24: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + (-1) & 2 + 2 & 3 + 3 \\ 3 + 5 & 1 + (-2) & 2 + (-1) \end{pmatrix}
                                                                                            = (0 4 6)
                                                                                             就应的该最如如即可
(-2)\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \times 2 & -2 \times 1 & -2 \times 4 \\ -2 \times 3 & -2 \times (-1) & -2 \times (-2) \end{pmatrix}
                                                 = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & -2 & -8 \\ -6 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}
        Remark 25: 向量 UER" 可 in to nx1 matrix.
                                 所以所有的運等回可招為矩阵運算.
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Definition 26: A & Mmxn (R), B & Mnxp (R).
            We define the product of A and B, denoted by AB, to be the
           mxp matrix such that
                            (AB)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} A_{ik} B_{kj} for 1 \le i \le m, 1 \le j \le p.
            想话:
                                  " (m \times n) \times (n \times p) = m \times p"
                                             必须如同才能负氧矩阵乘法、
     Example 27: (1) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -4 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}
                      = \begin{pmatrix} 2+2+0 & -4+0+0 & 1+2+0 & 3+0+0 \\ 8+1+9 & -16+0+3 & 4+1+3 & 12+0-3 \end{pmatrix}
                      = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -4 & 3 & 3 \\ 18 & -13 & 8 & 9 \end{pmatrix}
                         (0 \times 3) \times (3 \times 4) = (2 \times 4)

\begin{pmatrix}
4 & 3 & 2 \\
1 & 1 & 3
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 \\
2 & 0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}

                 = \begin{pmatrix} 4+6+0 & -4-6+6 \\ 1+2+0 & -1-2+9 \\ 2+0+0 & -2+0+3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 10 & -4 \\ 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
                          " (3\times3)\times(3\times2)=3\times2"
     Remark 28: (1) matrix multiplication 商及凝合律, i.e.,
                                    (AB)C = A(BC)
所以可以近接寫 ABC.
            (2) matrix multiplication T丽及分面这律, i.e.,
                             A(B+C) = AB + AC
                              (B+C)D=BD+CD.
            (3) 祖 matrix multiplication 子隔及交換肆. As usual,
                                      AB + BA
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e.g., for $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ then $AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ -3 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$ $BA = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ⇒ AB + BA. 圣乔矩阵顺向量的来法,我附在前面露遇可以将尽"上的向 量测盖 n×1 的矩阵, 所以向量 与矩阵的乘法可视态矩阵 乘送. 想想我們互前幾的調按联立方程,加 Remark 29: $\begin{cases} 2x + 4y - 2z = 2 \\ 4x + 9y - 3z = 8 \\ -2x - 3y + 7z = 10 \end{cases}$ 我們可辦這個關始联立方程,知息成矩陣與向量抽乘 $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 & -2 \\ 4 & 9 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$ OY $\times \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 9 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$ 追正是我們在上一節所應初刑式.