

Matrices Cheat Sheet

A columnar approach.

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- The numbers are arranged in a column format, with each number being unique. This allows you to easily identify the cell from which a number originates by simply looking at it.
- Columns represent "actions" while rows represent "data". Thus, in a column and row calculation, column's numbers "act" on row's "datum" numbers.

Definitions

This is a matrix :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

This is a column vector :

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

This is a row vector :

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Multiplication

Column Vector * Column Vector

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix} * \begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} (1 * 4) \\ (2 * 5) \\ (3 * 6) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 10 \\ 18 \end{vmatrix}$$

Column Vector * Row Vector

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix} * \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (1 * 4) & (1 * 5) & (1 * 6) \\ (2 * 4) & (2 * 5) & (2 * 6) \\ (3 * 4) & (3 * 5) & (3 * 6) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 10 & 12 \\ 12 & 15 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

Column Vector * Number

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} * 4 = \begin{bmatrix} (1 * 4) \\ (2 * 4) \\ (3 * 4) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 8 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

Row Vector * Column Vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (4 * 1) & (5 * 1) & (6 * 1) \\ (4 * 2) & (5 * 2) & (6 * 2) \\ (4 * 3) & (5 * 3) & (6 * 3) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 8 & 10 & 12 \\ 12 & 15 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

Row Vector * Row Vector

Impossible

Row Vector * Number

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} * 100 = \begin{bmatrix} (1 * 100) & (2 * 100) & (3 * 100) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 200 & 300 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix * Column Vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} (10 * 1 + 11 * 4 + 12 * 7) \\ (10 * 2 + 11 * 5 + 12 * 8) \\ (10 * 3 + 11 * 6 + 12 * 9) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 138 \\ 171 \\ 204 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix * Row Vector

Impossible

Column Vector * Matrix

Impossible

Row Vector * Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 7 & 10 \\ 5 & 8 & 11 \\ 6 & 9 & 12 \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} (4 * 1 + 5 * 2 + 6 * 3) & (7 * 1 + 8 * 2 + 9 * 3) & (10 * 1 + 11 * 2 + 12 * 3) \end{bmatrix} \\ = \begin{bmatrix} 32 & 50 & 68 \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix * Matrix

Just split the other matrix into columns and follow *Matrix * Column Vector*!

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 13 \\ 11 & 14 \\ 12 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \left[\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{vmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 7 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{vmatrix} 13 \\ 14 \\ 15 \end{vmatrix} \right] \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} (10 * 1 + 11 * 4 + 12 * 7) & (13 * 1 + 14 * 4 + 15 * 7) \\ (10 * 2 + 11 * 5 + 12 * 8) & (13 * 2 + 14 * 5 + 15 * 8) \\ (10 * 3 + 11 * 6 + 12 * 9) & (13 * 3 + 14 * 6 + 15 * 9) \end{bmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 138 & 174 \\ 171 & 216 \\ 204 & 258 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

Matrix * Number

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{bmatrix} * 100 = \begin{bmatrix} 100 * 1 & 100 * 4 & 100 * 7 \\ 100 * 2 & 100 * 5 & 100 * 8 \\ 100 * 3 & 100 * 6 & 100 * 9 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 400 & 700 \\ 200 & 500 & 800 \\ 300 & 600 & 900 \end{bmatrix}$$

Number * Row Vector

Refer to *Row Vector * Number*

Number * Column Vector

Refer to *Column Vector * Number*

Number * Matrix

Refer to *Matrix * Number*