

# Elementary Matrices

Elementary Row Operations

- ← 1.)  $r_i \leftrightarrow r_j$
- ← 2.)  $c \cdot r_i \rightarrow r_i$
- ← 3.)  $c \cdot r_j + r_i \rightarrow r_i$

$I_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$  (Only 1 row operation)  $\rightarrow$  An elementary matrix  $\rightarrow$

$I_n \xrightarrow{\text{1st type of row op.}} \text{Type-I elementary matrix}$

$I_n \xrightarrow{\text{2nd of row op.}} \text{Type-II elementary matrix}$

$I_n \xrightarrow{\text{3rd of row op.}} \text{Type-III elementary matrix}$

Ex/  $I_4 \xrightarrow{\text{1st type}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{r_2 \leftrightarrow r_4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{A type-I elementary matrix}$

Ex/  $I_3 \xrightarrow{\text{2nd type}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{5r_3 \rightarrow r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{A type-II elementary matrix.}$

Ex/  $I_4 \xrightarrow{\text{3rd type}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{3r_1 + r_3 \rightarrow r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{A type-III elementary matrix.}$



Each elementary matrix corresponds to its creator row operation.

$A \xrightarrow{\text{row op.}} A' \approx A' = EA$

the elementary matrix created by \* row operation.

left multiplication of A with E

Ex/  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{3rd type row op.}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow A'$

$EA = A'$

Ex  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 4}$   $\xrightarrow{2r_1 + r_2 \rightarrow r_2}$   $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$   $\leftarrow EA = A'$

$\left( I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{2r_1 + r_2 \rightarrow r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  correspondingly elementary matrix

$E_1 A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 4} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 4} = A'$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{A'} \xrightarrow{3r_1 \rightarrow r_1} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 6 & 9 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A''$

$E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$A'' = E_2 A' = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 6 & 9 \\ 2 & 2 & 3 & 6 \\ -2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A''$

$A \xrightarrow{1^{st} \text{ row op}} A' \xrightarrow{2^{nd} \text{ row op}} A''$

$EA = A'$   $E_2 A' = A''$

$E_2 (E_1 A) = A''$

Ex  $A \rightarrow \text{RREF}$

$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow & \dots & \downarrow \\ E_1 & E_2 & \dots & E_n \end{matrix}$

$E_n \dots E_2 E_1 A =$

! If  $A_{n \times n}$  is a square matrix, and If the RREF of  $A$  becomes the identity matrix  $\Rightarrow A$  is invertible. ( $A^{-1}$  exists)

Why?

$A \rightarrow \text{RREF} = I_n$

$E_n \dots E_3 E_2 E_1 A = I_n \rightarrow \text{identity matrix}$

$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = E_n \dots E_3 E_2 E_1$

$$E_m \dots E_3 E_2 E_1 A = I_n \rightarrow \text{identity matrix} \\ \Rightarrow A^{-1}!$$

$$E^+ A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[-E_1]{-\frac{1}{2}r_2 \rightarrow r_2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow[-E_2]{\frac{1}{4}r_3 \rightarrow r_3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{REF}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_3 &\leftarrow \frac{3}{2}r_3 + r_2 \rightarrow r_2 \\ E_4 &\leftarrow -2r_3 + r_1 \rightarrow r_1 \end{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_3 \rightarrow \text{identity matrix} \quad \text{RREF} \checkmark$$

What is  $A^{-1} = ?$

$$E_4 E_3 E_2 E_1 A = I_3 \Rightarrow A^{-1}$$

$$E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad E_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_2 E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_3 (E_2 E_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 3/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E_4 (E_3 E_2 E_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 3/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 3/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 3/8 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow I_3 \checkmark$$

$A \quad A^{-1}$

$$[A \mid I] \rightarrow [RREF \mid A^{-1}]$$

$= I_n$