**Chapter-1**

**Matrices**

In mathematics, a matrix is a rectangular array of numbers, symbols, or expressions, arranged in rows and columns. Matrices play a huge role in graphics, any image is a matrix and each digit represents the intensity of a certain color at a certain grid point. Matrices are useful in any big data task, since a lot of the input data to problems is a collection of vectors (aka a matrix) relating multiple data points. Neural Networks rely heavily on matrices and matrix operations. Cryptography is the science of information security. Cryptography involves encrypting data so that a third party can not intercept and read the data. In this cryptography matrix is a must which is very essential in engineering. In engineering, math reports are recorded using matrices. In architecture, matrices are used with computing. Software and hardware graphics processor uses matrices for performing operations such as scaling, translation, reflection and rotation. A person working in the field of AI who doesn’t know matrix algebra is like a politician who doesn’t know how to persuade. In machine learning, we often have to deal with structural data, which is generally represented as a table of rows and columns, or a matrix. A lot of problems in machine learning can be solved using matrix algebra. Transformation matrix plays an important role in robotics.

**Matrix:**

A matrix is a rectangular array of numbers of the form



The numbers  are called the elements or entries of the matrix.

The size of a matrix is described in terms of the number of rows (horizontal lines) and columns (vertical lines) it contains. To address the matrix size, it is called or by size. In the size description, the 1st number always denotes the number of rows and 2nd denotes the number of column.

Matrices are generally denoted by capital letter etc. Square brackets “[ ]” or curve brackets “( )” are used for the matrices notation.

The entry that occurs in row and column of a matrix will be denoted by . A general matrix can be denoted as  or.

**Example:** Some examples of matrices are

, , , , 

**Classification of matrices:**

A classification of matrices is, in a broad sense, as follows:

Matrix

Rectangular

Square

Nonsingular

Singular

**Rectangular matrix:**

A matrix will be rectangular if it has rows and columns where .

**Example:**

**Square matrix:**

A matrix in which the number of rows is equal to the number of columns is called a square matrix. Thus a  matrix will be a square matrix if and it will be referred as a square matrix of order. The following matrix is square.



The entries are called the main diagonal entries of .

**Singular matrix:**

The square matrix is said to be singular if and only if (iff) its determinant is zero, i.e.,.

**Nonsingular matrix:**

The square matrix is said to be nonsingular iff .

**Row and Column matrices:**

A row matrix is defined as a matrix having a single row and a column matrix is a matrix having a single column.

**Example:**  is a row matrix.

**Example:**  is a column matrix.

**Equal matrix:**

Two matrices are said to be equal if they have the same size and their corresponding entries are equal.

**Example:**, . If , then but for all other values of the matrices and are not equal, since all of their corresponding entries are equal.

**Unit matrix or identity matrix:**

A **square matrix** is called a unit matrix or an identity matrix if only diagonal elements of the matrix are non-zero and the non-zero values are one. A unit matrix of order is written as .

Thus  is unit matrix of order 2. So,  and 

**Transpose of a matrix:**

The matrix obtained by interchanging rows and columns of a matrix , is called the transpose of , denoted by .

If then 

**Symmetric matrix:**

A symmetric matrix is a square matrix that is equal to the transpose of that matrix. Symmetric matrix is a special kind of square matrix where  for all and.

Let, , 

So, is a symmetric matrix.

**Skew-symmetric matrix:**

A square matrix is said to be skew symmetric if . That is, the transpose of a square matrix is equal to the negative of that matrix.

**Example**: , 

So, the matrix is a skew-symmetric matrix.

**Matrix Algebra**

**Matrix addition and subtraction:**

If and are matrices of the same size, then the sum is the matrix obtained by adding the entries of to the corresponding entries of *A* and the difference is the matrix obtained by subtracting the entries of from the corresponding entries of . Matrices of different sizes cannot be added or subtracted.

, ,

, .

**Properties:**

If the matrices are comfortable for addition and if is any scalar, then we can state that

**Scalar multiplication:**

If is any matrix and is any scalar, then the product is the matrix obtained by multiplying each entry of the matrix by .

The matrix is said to be a scalar multiple of .

**Example**:  .

**Matrix multiplication:**

If is a matrix and is an matrix, then the product is the matrix whose entries are determined as follows:

To find the entry in row and column of , single out row from the matrix and column from the matrix *B* multiply the corresponding entries from the row and column together and then add up the resulting products.

Let,  and 

**Multiplicative Properties:**

If the matrices are comfortable for the addition and multiplication, we have the following properties.

**Theorem:**

If and are matrices and  and  are the transpose of and respectively then,

**Exercise 1.1**

1. If and then find the matrices

and

1. If and then find the matrices

and

1. If and , compute and .
2. If and , find .
3. If and , then prove that .
4. If and then prove that.

**Determinant:**

Determinant is a value associated with a [square matrix](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Square_matrix#Square_matrices). It can be computed from the entries of the matrix by a specific arithmetic expression. The determinant of a matrix  is denoted by , , or .  The value of an determinant can be evaluated by using either any one of the rows or any one of the columns. The determinant of the matrix

is

and has the value

**Example:** Evaluate **Solution:**

**Example:** Evaluate

**Solution:**   

The given determinant was evaluated with the help of **first row.** One can evaluate the determinant using any other row or column. In that case one must be careful about signs, i.e. putting & . Two other methods are shown below:

When **column –** is used:

  = .

When **row – II** is used:

  =

Now you should try to compute the same through other rows/columns. If you do not make any mistake, you will get every time.

**Example:** Find the value of the determinant 

**Solution:**

 

**Exercise 1.2**

1. Find the value of the determinant 
2. Find the values of the constant so that the determinant of the following matrix becomes zero.
3. Find the value of the determinant 
4. Find the value of the determinant 
5. Find the value of the determinant 
6. For the matrixdetermine the value(s) offor which will be singular.

**Matrix Inverse**

**Inverse of a matrix:**

The inverse of a [square matrix](http://mathworld.wolfram.com/SquareMatrix.html) is denoted by such that 

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

where is the [identity matrix](http://mathworld.wolfram.com/IdentityMatrix.html) of order .

Two commonly used methods for finding the inverse are:

i) Using adjoint matrix / cofactor method and

ii) Using elementary row operation.

**Minor of an element of a matrix:**

If *A* is a square matrix, then the minor of the entry in the -th row and -th column is the determinant of the submatrix formed by deleting -th row and -th column.

Consider a matrix, .

When we delete any one row and any one column of , then we get a matrix, which is called a submatrix of , if we strike off the st row and st column, we get the sub matrix as 

**Cofactor of an element of a matrix:**

If we multiply the minor of the element in the -th row and -th column of the determinant of the matrix by , the product is called the cofactor of the element.

It is usual to denote the cofactor of an element by the corresponding capital letter.

**Example:** If , find the cofactor of .

**Solution:** The cofactor of is



**Adjoint of a square matrix:**

Let  be a square matrix of order , then the adjoint of is defined to be the transpose of matrix  , where  is cofactor of in .

In other words, let



transpose of 

Here, Co factor of 

Co factor of , etc.

**Note:** 

**Example:** Find the adjoint of the matrix .

**Solution:** 

, , 

, , 

, , 

.

**Inverse of a matrix using co-factor:**

The inverse of a non-singular matrix is given by 

**Example:** Compute the inverse of the matrix  and also verify your answer.

We know, 





, , 

, , 

, , 





Verification:

**Example:**  Find inverses for  and .

**Solution:**

(a). Definition of inverse is for square matrix only. It is a rectangular matrix. So, it has no inverse.

(b). It is a square matrix. It may be singular or non-singular. To become sure, we calculate the determinant of the matrix. We name the matrix .

 

So, the matrix is singular & hence the inverse does not exist in this case.

**Example:**  Find inverse of .

Now  = .  is non-singular, and exists.

We know: The cofactor matrix,  &

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

Thus  &  .

   .

**Row Echelon Form (REF)**

A matrix is in row echelon form (ref) when it satisfies the following conditions.

1. Nonzero rows (rows with at least one nonzero element) are above any rows of all zeros.
2. The leading coefficient (the first nonzero number from the left, also called the pivot) of a nonzero row is always strictly to the right of the leading coefficient of the row above it.

**Reduced Row Echelon Form (RREF)**

A matrix is in reduced row echelon form (also called row canonical form) if it satisfies the additional condition

1. The first non-zero element in each row, called the leading entry, is 1, that is, very leading co-efficient is 1 and is the only nonzero entry in this column.

The following matrix is in row echelon form, but not in reduced row echelon form

.

However, the matrix below is not in row echelon form, as the leading coefficient of row (that is ) is not strictly to the right of the leading coefficient of row (that is ) and the main diagonal is not made up of only 1s

.

The matrix in reduced row-echelon form

.

### Example: Find row echelon forms (REF) of the following matrix, and then convert it to reduced row echelon form (RREF) by using elementary row operations.

**.**

**Solution:**

  ←REF.

  ← RREF.

**Example:** Find row echelon forms (REF) of the following matrix, and then convert it to reduced row echelon form (RREF) using elementary row operations.

.

**Solution:**

  ← REF.

  

  ← RREF.

**Example:** Find echelon forms of the following matrix .

**Solution:**  ← REF.

←RREF.

**Inverse of a matrix using elementary row operations (also called the Gauss-Jordan method).**

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**Example:** Find the inverse of .

We start with the matrix , and write it down with an identity matrix next to it

(This is called the "augmented matrix")

Now reduce the matrix (the Matrix on the left) into an identity matrix. The goal is to make Matrix having s on the diagonal and s elsewhere (an identity matrix) and the right hand side comes along for the ride, with every operation being done on it as well.

But we can only do these **"elementary row operations"**:

* **swap** rows
* **multiply** or divide each element in a row by a constant
* replace a row by **adding** or subtracting a multiple of another row to it

And we must do it to the **whole row**, like this:

First, write down the entries of the matrix , but write them in a double-wide matrix:

In the other half of the double-wide, write the identity matrix:

Now do [matrix row operations](http://www.purplemath.com/modules/mtrxrows.htm) to convert the left-hand side of the double-wide into the identity.

Now the left-hand side of the double-wide contains the identity, the right-hand side contains the inverse. That is, the inverse matrix is the following:

.

**Example:**Find the inverse of

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Adjoin the identity matrix to the right side of :

**Step 2:** Apply row operations to this matrix until the left side is reduced to . The computations are:

**Step 3:** Conclusion: the inverse matrix is:

**Example:** Find using elementary row operations where

**Solution:**

 can’t be converted to by elementary row operation.

 does not exist.

**Exercise 1.3**

1. Find the inverse of the following matrices (If possible) using elementary row operations and co-factor method, also justify your answers.

, , c. , ,

, , , ,

2. Ifand , find and

3. If  and, find.

**Rank of a matrix**

The rank of a matrix is the maximum number of linearly independent rows (or columns) in the matrix.

**Procedure:** Reduce the given matrix to row echelon form using elementary row operations (transformations). The number of nonzero rows of the echelon matrix is the rank of the given matrix.

**Example:** Find the rank of the matrix .

**Solution:** To determine the row-rank of we proceed as follows.

.

So, the rank of the matrix is .

**Example:** Find the rank of the matrix .

**Solution:** To determine the row-rank of , we proceed as follows.

Here, there are non-zero rows in row echelon form of . So, the rank of the matrix is .

**Example:** Find the rank of the matrix .

**Solution:** The matrix is already in reduced row echelon form. By counting the numberof non-zero rows, we say its rank is .

**Example:** Find the rank of the matrix .

**Solution:** Here we have

The echelon form of contains pivots. Hence

**Exercise 1.4**

1. Find the rank of the following matrices:

,  and.

Ans: 2 Ans: 2 Ans: 2

1. Find the rank of the following matrix

i) ii) iii)

Ans: 2 Ans: 2 Ans: 3