

# Multiplication and Inverse Matrix

- ideia da inversa: a matriz faz uma transformação linear e a inversa tem q desfazer.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ a_{31} \end{bmatrix}_A \begin{bmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ b_{14} \end{bmatrix}_B = \begin{bmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ c_{34} \end{bmatrix}_C$$

é filho do row 3 de A  
com column 4 de B

col n = A · col n de B

$$c_{34} = (\text{row 3 of A}) \cdot (\text{col 4 of B}) = a_{31}b_{14} + a_{32}b_{24} + \dots = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{3k}b_{k4}$$

↳ dot  
product

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{bmatrix}$$

matrix x col 1 of B = col 1 of C

col of c are combinations  
of columns of A

(todas vem de A · col B)

Pensemos em mult. uma matriz por um vetor. - Já sei fazer.

Columns of  $C$  are combinations of cols of  $A$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{length } m \\ A \end{bmatrix}_{m \times n} \begin{bmatrix} B \end{bmatrix}_{n \times p} = \begin{bmatrix} C \end{bmatrix}_{m \times p}$$

• every col of  $\tilde{C}$  is some combination of the columns of  $A$   
 length  $m$   
 Combin. of col of  $A$   
 length  $m$

3<sup>a</sup> forma - olhar como rows:

row of  $A$  mult. all these rows and producing a row of the product.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{row of } A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{rows of } B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Combinations of rows of } B \end{bmatrix}$$

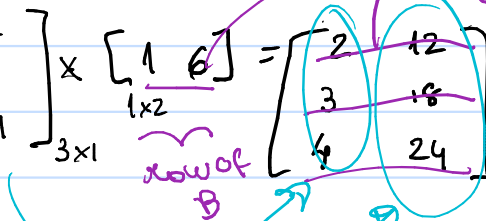
row of  $A$  mult. by rows of  $B$   
 these rows produce a row of the product.

4<sup>a</sup> forma:

col of A  $\times$  row of B  
( $m \times 1$ ) ( $1 \times p$ )

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 1} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 12 \\ 3 & 18 \\ 4 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$$

row of B



todas múltiplas  
de row of B.

colunas são múltiplas da coluna de A.

$$AB = \left( \text{Sum of cols A} \right) \times \left( \text{rows of B} \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 \\ 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{1st column}} \underbrace{[1 \ 6]}_{\text{1st row}} + \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} [0 \ 0] = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 12 \\ 3 & 18 \\ 4 & 24 \end{bmatrix}$$

se eu fizer um  
desenho desses  
row vectors, they're  
all the same direction

(line through (1, 6)).

- linhas são múltiplas de linhas de B
- colunas são múltiplas das cols de A

row space  $\rightarrow$  all the combinations of the rows, is just  
a line through vector (1, 6) for this matrix.

All the rows lie in that line.

$\rightarrow$  column space is also a line.

all columns lie on  
the line through  
vector (2, 3, 4)

Você pode dividir sua matriz em blocos e fazer  
por blocos a multiplicação.

Block multiplication

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_3 & A_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & B_2 \\ B_3 & B_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 B_1 + A_2 B_3 & A_1 B_2 + A_2 B_4 \\ \hline \hline \hline \hline \end{bmatrix}$$

$A$  (square)                       $B$  (square)

10x10

• É como Block Rows

# Inverses

Square matrices first.

$$A A^{-1} = I = A^{-1} A$$

for square matrices, se  
A tem inversa!

↓  $\Leftrightarrow$  IF this matrix exists!

podem ter inversa, certo?

↓ For rectangular matrix, right inverse isn't the left inverse.

↓ Invertible or non-singulars.

• Quem se capac de saber se e qd uma matriz é invertível ( $n$ -singular).

Singular case - no inverse

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\rightarrow$   $Pq \bar{n}$  tem inversa? possíveis respostas

①  $\det A = 0$

② Suppose  $A \cdot X = I$ .  $Pq \bar{n}$  é possível?

③ resultado teria q ser múltiplo das colunas de  $A$ , certo?

Can I get  $I$ ? No way. columns of  $I$ , eg.  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$   $\bar{n}$  é combinação dessas colunas because those 2 columns, both lie on the same line.

Every combination is going to be on that line and I can't get one zero.

③ A square matrix won't have an inverse if I can find a vector  $x$  que dá  $Ax = 0$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}}_A \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}}_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} x_1 + 3x_2 &= 0 \\ 2x_1 + 6x_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases} \text{ } \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} x_1 = 3 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{matrix}} \right\} \text{ zero!}$$

I can find an  $x \neq 0 \mid Ax=0 \rightarrow$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\hookrightarrow 3 \times \text{col } 1 - 1 \times \text{col } 2 = \text{ZERO COLUMN.}$

Columns  $\pi$  podem ser comb. lineares umas das outras.

The matrix can't have inverse if some combination of the columns GIVES NOTHING.

$$Ax=0$$

$$A^{-1}Ax = A^{-1} \cdot 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} Ix &= 0 \\ x &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

he existisse...

But  $x$  is not zero!

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Non-invertible matrices, singular matrices, some combinations of their columns gives the zero column.

→ Transforma um vetor  $x$  em zero e não tem jeito de inverter  $A$  recuperar isso, desfazer isso!

$$Ax = 0$$

↳ transformação q age em  $x$  e transforma ele em zero.

• mas qd multiplico por  $A^{-1}$ , nunca poderei escapar do zero.

Non-invertible matrices (SINGULAR)

↳ Some combinations of their columns give zero column. They take some vector  $x$  into zero. And there's no way  $A$  inverse can recover, right?

Qd multiplico usa matriz que transforma  $x$  em zero  
por outra "inversa", ã poderia escapar de zero.

$A \rightarrow$  tem inversa:

row 1 + 3.row2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \quad \quad \end{bmatrix}}_{A^{-1}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}_I$$

tinha:

row2

↳ tirei

•  $\det \neq 0$ !

• columns point in  $\neq$  directions  $\rightarrow$  I can get anything.

tinha row2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

↓

2 . row1 + 7 . row2

- 1 . row1 - 7 . row2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A \times \text{column } j \text{ of } \overbrace{A^{-1}}^{A^{-1}} = \text{col } j \text{ of } I$

We're back to Gauss. But now we have 2 columns do lado direito. Já vem Jordan.

Gauss-Jordan Solves 2 equations at once.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

se posto resolver o 2, turn invertible.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 7 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

→ faço elimination steps p/ aparecer a identidade aqui e a inversa aparecer do outro lado.

2. linha 1 - linha 2

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

→ Gauss would quit, but Jordan says "Keep going!" → upper triangular form já temo!

row 1 - 3. row 2

$$\left[ \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 7 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

→ Gauss-Jordan Idea!

será  $A^{-1}$

Por que isso acontece? Elim. in  $[A|I]$   
E's! lembrar das Elimination matrices.


teve uma  $E$  que subtraíu  $2 \times$  isso disso. Depois outra  $q$  subtraíu  $3 \times$  aquela linha da outra...

→ Produto de todas as little pieces. Together, they give me  $\underline{E}$  that does both steps.

↳ the net result was to get an  $I$  in the left side.

$\forall E$   
 $\sim$

$E \cdot A = I$  tells us that  $E = A^{-1}$ . No right hand side,

$$\underbrace{A^{-1}}_E \cdot I = A^{-1}$$


$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 1 \times \text{row1} + 3 \cdot \text{row2} \\ \rightarrow 2 \times \text{row1} + 7 \cdot \text{row2} \end{array}$$

operações que a  
inversa terá que  
desfazer!

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 \\ -2 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$



achava q  
era assim,  
mas n é!

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rascunho!