

Matrices Day 2: Sp 2018

→ Adding (dimensions must be the same)

$$\text{EX) } \begin{matrix} A \\ \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \\ 3 \times 2 \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} B \\ \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -3 \\ -5 & 1 \\ 6 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \\ 3 \times 2 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} C \\ \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 \\ -3 & 5 \\ 12 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ 3 \times 2 \end{matrix}$$

→ Subtracting (dimensions must be the same)

$$\text{EX) } \begin{matrix} D \\ \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \\ 2 \times 2 \end{matrix} - \begin{matrix} E \\ \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 7 \\ 1 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \\ 2 \times 2 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} F \\ \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \\ 3 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \\ 2 \times 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} A \\ 3 \times 2 \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} E \\ 2 \times 2 \end{matrix} = \text{not possible}$$

→ Scalar Multiplication (multiply each element by scalar)

$$\text{EX) } 2 \cdot D$$

$$2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 12 \\ 8 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

→ Multiplication (# columns in first matrix must match # rows in second, answer is # rows in first by # columns in second)

$$\text{EX) } D \cdot E = \begin{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \\ 2 \times (2) \end{matrix} \cdot \begin{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 7 \\ 1 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \\ (2) \times 2 \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} R1C1 & R1C2 \\ R2C1 & R2C2 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -33 \\ -2 & -26 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \cdot -2 + 6 \cdot 1 &= 0 \\ 3 \cdot 7 + 6 \cdot -9 &= -33 \\ 4 \cdot -2 + 6 \cdot 1 &= -2 \\ 4 \cdot 7 + 6 \cdot -9 &= -26 \end{aligned}$$

Ex) A · D

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 6 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 17 & 30 \\ 22 & 36 \\ 38 & 66 \end{bmatrix}$$

$3 \times \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{2} \times 2$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 4 &= 17 \\ 3 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 6 &= 30 \\ 2 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot 4 &= 22 \\ 2 \cdot 6 + 4 \cdot 6 &= 36 \\ 6 \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot 4 &= 38 \\ 6 \cdot 6 + 5 \cdot 6 &= 66 \end{aligned}$$

Ex) D · A

$$2 \times \textcircled{2} \cdot \textcircled{3} \times 2$$

not possible

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex) } 3 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ -5 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 3 \\ 12 & -9 \end{bmatrix} &- \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 \\ -5 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} -12 & -5 \\ 17 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$