

## 4.4. Basic Operations with Matrices

Tuesday, October 3, 2017

9:17 AM

Goals: ① Add and Subtract Matrices

② Multiply a number to a matrix

③ Multiply matrices.

① Add / Subtract

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -35 & 7 \\ 5 & -8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -33 & 8 \\ 9 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -35 & 7 \\ 5 & -8 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 37 & -6 \\ -1 & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

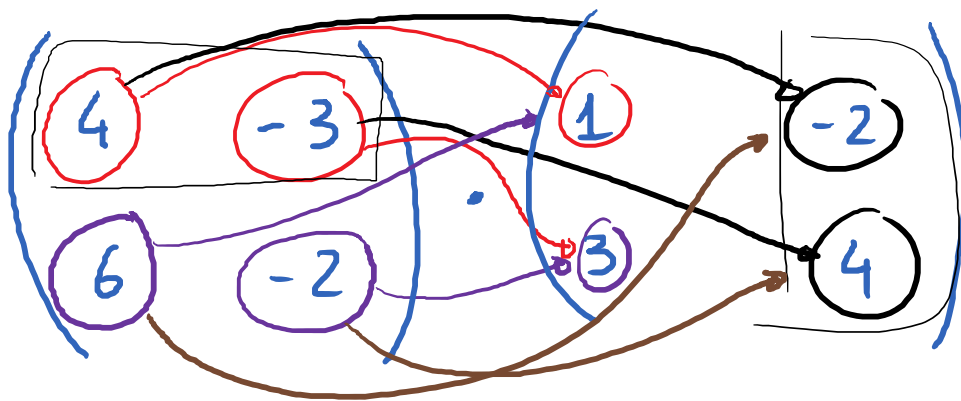
Note: We can only add / subtract matrices of the same size.

② Multiply a matrix by a number

$$7 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 7 \\ 28 & 42 \end{pmatrix}$$

Do it entry by entry

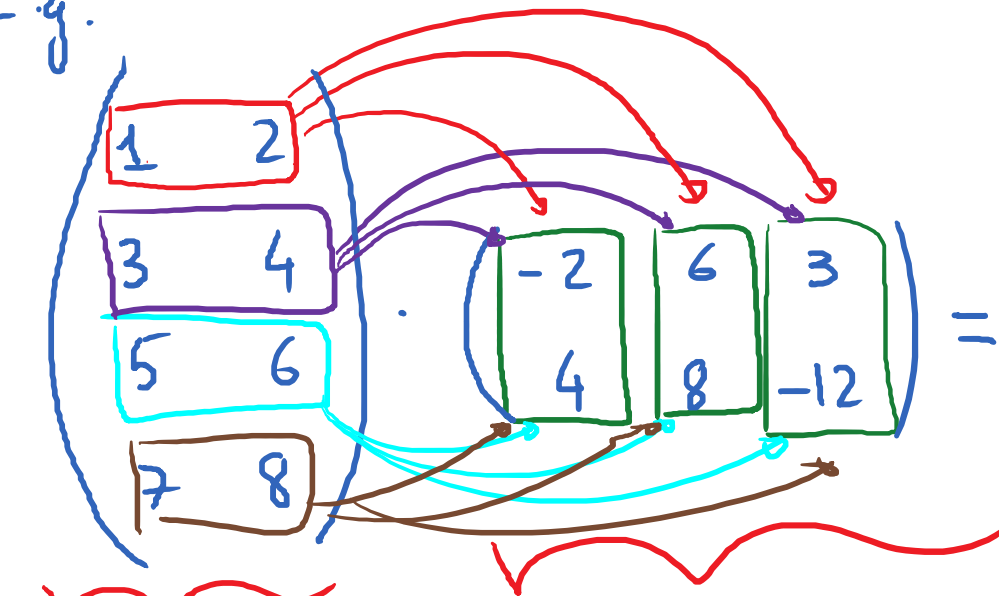
③ Multiply 2 matrices.



$$= \begin{pmatrix} 4 \cdot 1 + (-3) \cdot 3 & 4 \cdot (-2) + (-3) \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 1 + (-2) \cdot 3 & 6 \cdot (-2) + (-2) \cdot 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -20 \\ 0 & -20 \end{pmatrix}$$

E.g.



4 by 2 2 by 3

$1 \cdot (-2) + 2 \cdot 4$	$1 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 8$	$1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot (-12)$
$3 \cdot (-2) + 4 \cdot 4$	$3 \cdot 6 + 4 \cdot 8$	$3 \cdot 3 + 4 \cdot (-12)$

4 by 3

In general,

$$(m \text{ by } n) \cdot (n \text{ by } q) = (m \text{ by } q)$$

Revenue of a car dealer.

Sell 4 models : H, T, H, M

In a given week :

10 cars of model H

5 cars of model T

8 cars of model H

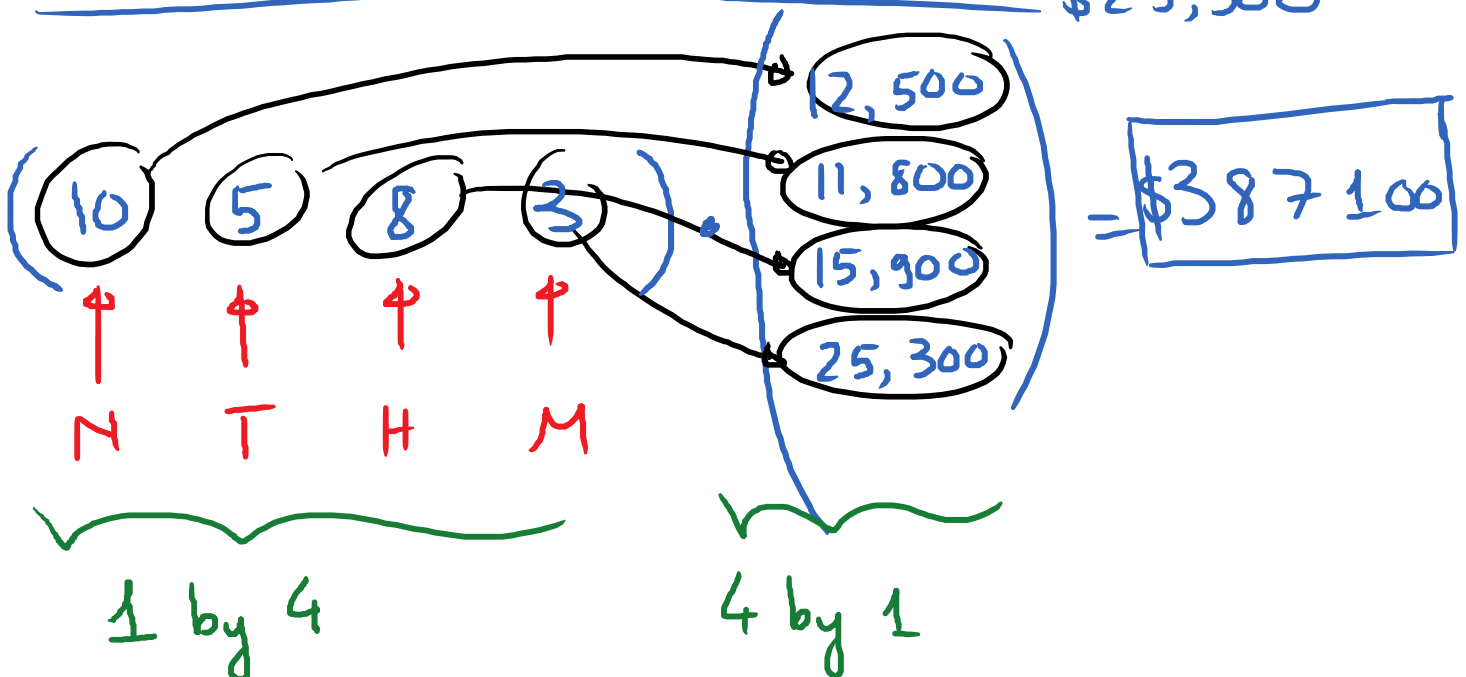
3 cars of model M

A car of model H sells for \$12,500

T \$11,800

H \$15,900

M \$25,300



Note: Matrix Multiplication is NOT commutative.

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \boxed{2} & \boxed{0} \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{3} \end{pmatrix}}_A \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \boxed{-1} \\ 2 & \boxed{5} \end{pmatrix}}_B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 6 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}}_B \cdot \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}}_A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 4 & 15 \end{pmatrix}$$

$A \cdot B \neq B \cdot A$  in general.