

2.2: Matrix Multiplication

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ex:

	Tests	Hw	Final	
Darcy	70	80	90	$\begin{bmatrix} .50 \\ .15 \\ .35 \end{bmatrix}$
Moore	75	85	95	

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 70(.5) + 80(.15) + 90(.35) \\ 75(.5) + 85(.15) + 95(.35) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 78.5 \\ 83.5 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} 2.9 \text{ GPA} \\ 3.4 \text{ GPA} \end{array}$$

This is an example of matrix multiplication.

Two ways to multiply 4 matrices

(1) scalar mult.

(2) matrix multiplication.

ex of (1):

$$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ \uparrow \\ \text{scalar} \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ 9 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

scalar

ex of (2):

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 5 + 2 \cdot 7 & 1 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 8 \\ 3 \cdot 5 + 4 \cdot 7 & 3 \cdot 6 + 4 \cdot 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

method: mult row by col. = $\begin{bmatrix} 19 & 22 \\ 43 & 50 \end{bmatrix}$

ex: $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 3 & 5 \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 1 + 8 \cdot 3 & 7 \cdot 2 + 8 \cdot 4 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 23 & 34 \\ 31 & 46 \end{bmatrix}$$

$AB \neq BA$ matrix mult. is not commutative.

ex: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 5 & 2 \\ 18 & 11 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
 2×2 match 2×3 2×3

ex: $\left[(A_{4 \times 5}) (B_{5 \times 7}) \right]_{4 \times 7}$
 match

if the inside dimensions don't match, the operation is undefined: mismatched dimensions.

ex: $[1 \ 2 \ 3] \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = [32]_{1 \times 1}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} [1 \ 2 \ 3] = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & 12 \\ 5 & 10 & 15 \\ 6 & 12 & 18 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$$

ex: If $E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Find

(a) $E \cdot E^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 2}$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 10 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$

(b) $E^T E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3}$
 $= \begin{bmatrix} 10 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 3}$

Multiplication w/ identity matrix.

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ex:
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot I = A$$

$$AI = IA = A$$