

Name: 3/2/2020

HansenMath™ Pre-calc: 7.5 Operations with Matrices, Day 2

Properties of Matrix Addition and Scalar Multiplication

Let A , B , and C be $m \times n$ matrices and let c and d be scalars.

1. $A + B = B + A$ Commutative Property of Matrix Addition
2. $A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C$ Associative Property of Matrix Addition
3. $(cd)A = c(dA)$ Associative Property of Scalar Multiplication
4. $1A = A$ Scalar Identity
5. $A + O = A$ Additive Identity
6. $c(A + B) = cA + cB$ Distributive Property
7. $(c + d)A = cA + dA$ Distributive Property

Representation of Matrices

1. A matrix can be denoted by an uppercase letter such as A , B , or C .
2. A matrix can be denoted by a representative element enclosed in brackets, such as $[a_{ij}]$, $[b_{ij}]$, or $[c_{ij}]$.
3. A matrix can be denoted by a rectangular array of numbers such as

$$A = [a_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \dots & a_{3n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & a_{m3} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Example 1: Solve for x and y

$$\begin{bmatrix} -5 & x \\ y & 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 13 \\ 12 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

match positions

$x = 13$
 $y = 12$

Example 2: Find $A+B$, $5A$, and $5A - B$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

ADD like elements; distribute scalars

$$A+B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad 5A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 10 \\ 10 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad 5A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 - (-3) & 10 - (-2) \\ 10 - 4 & 5 - 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 12 \\ 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example 3: Find $A+B$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -1 \\ 4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

2×3 2×2

* NOT defined; must have same dimensions to ADD

Example 4: Use your Graphing Calculator to solve.

$$-1 \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 11 \\ -2 & -1 \\ 9 & 3 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{6} \left(\begin{bmatrix} -5 & -1 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 13 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 5 \\ -9 & -1 \\ 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

$$-1 * [A] + \left(\frac{1}{6}\right) ([B] + [C]) = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{11}{3} & -\frac{31}{3} \\ 1 & \frac{3}{2} \\ -8 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$