Unit 4	Matrices
Lesson 1	Matrix Operations
Essential Question	What are the similarities and differences between matrices and real numbers?
Standards	M.ALGII.2.4
Objectives	
Vocabulary	

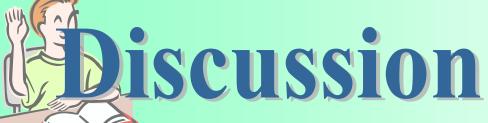


Unit 4: Lesson 1

Describe how you find your seat in a stadium when you go to a sports game or a concert.

What we're learning today:

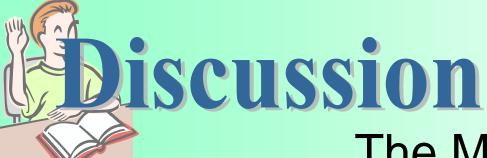
- •What matrices are
- •How to add, subtract and multiply matrices.



The Matrix

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The Matrix

$$egin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{1,m} \ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \cdots & a_{2,m} \ dots & dots & dots & dots \ a_{n,1} & a_{n,2} & \cdots & a_{n,m} \end{bmatrix}$$



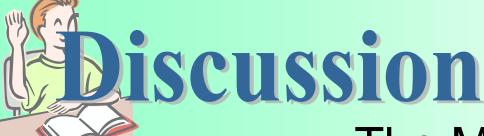
Matrix

(Plural: Matrices)

A matrix is a rectangular array of numbers. Matrices are named using capital letters.

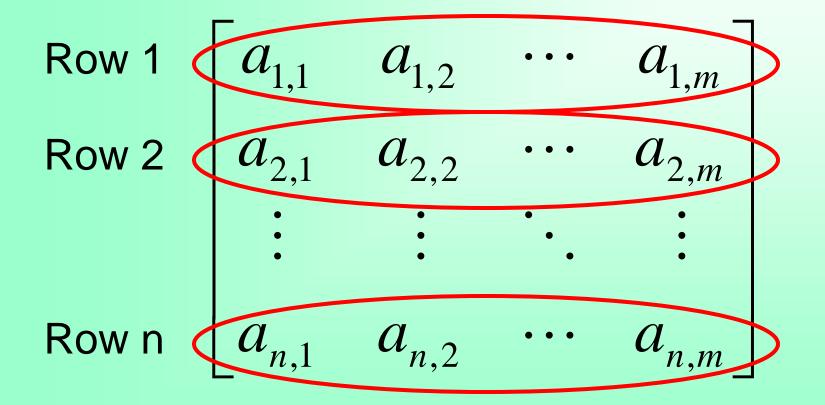
Example:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 7 \\ -4 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



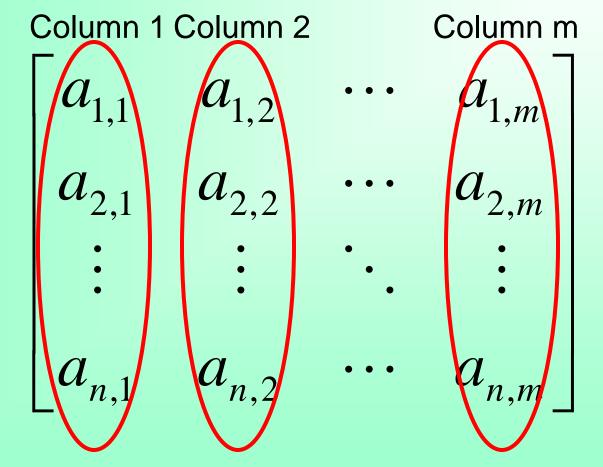
The Matrix

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The Matrix





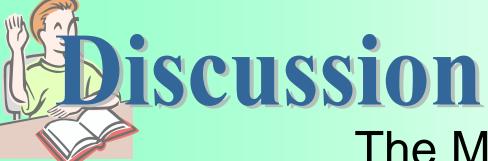
Dimensions of a Matrix

The dimensions of a matrix are the number of rows and the number of columns in the matrix.

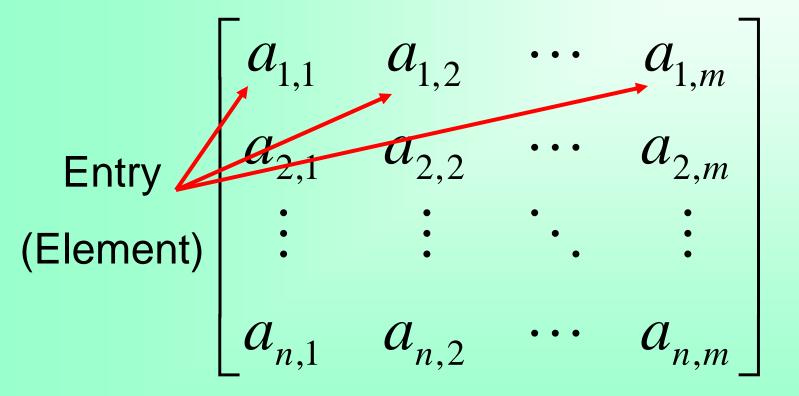
Examples:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 7 \\ -4 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \times 1 \\ 2 \\ -3 \\ 4 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix}$



The Matrix





Matrix Entries

AKA: Matrix Elements

The numbers inside a matrix are called entries or elements. The location or "address" of an entry is the number of the row and column where the entry is located.

Example:

The entry at row 2, column 3 is 1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 7 \\ -4 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Matrix Equality

Two matrices are equal if and only if they have identical dimensions and all corresponding entries are equal.

Example:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 7 \\ -4 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 7 \\ -4 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Matrix
Addition and
Subtraction

It is only possible to add or subtract two matrices, if they have identical dimensions. To find the sum, add corresponding entries. To find the difference, subtract corresponding entries.

Examples:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 7 \\ -4 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -8 & 1 \\ 9 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -8 & 8 \\ 5 & 10 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ -2 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \text{Not Possible}$$



Find the difference without a calculator:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 7 \\ 9 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



Use your calculator to find each sum or difference:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 7 \\ -4 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 9 & -8 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 7 \\ 9 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

1)
$$A + B$$

2)
$$B + A$$

3)
$$(A + B) + A$$

$$4) A + (B + A)$$



Scalar

A scalar is a real number. To multiply a scalar by a matrix, multiply the scalar by Multiplication scalar by a matrix, multiplication every entry in the matrix.

Example:

$$3 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 7 \\ -4 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 21 \\ -12 & 15 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$



Use your calculator to find each product:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 7 \\ -4 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 9 & -8 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 7 \\ 9 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$



Matrix Multiplication

It is only possible to multiply two matrices when the number of columns in the first matrix is equal to the number of rows in the second matrix.

Example:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 7 \\ -4 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 21 \\ -12 & 15 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 Not Possible
$$2 \times 3 \cdot 2 \times 3$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 21 \\ -12 & 15 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 Possible
$$2 \times 2 \cdot 2 \times 3$$



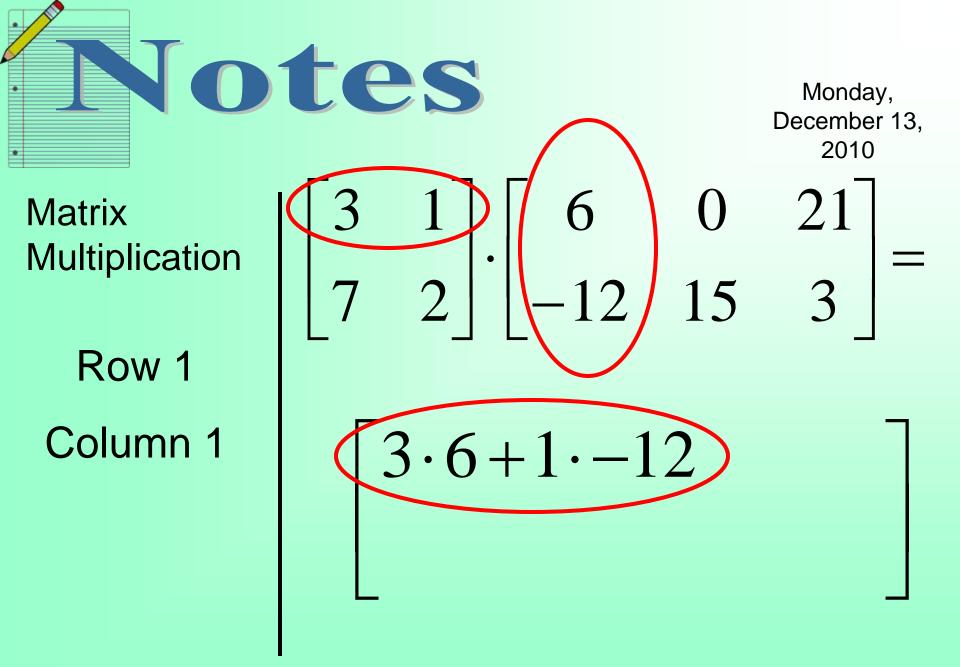
Matrix Multiplication

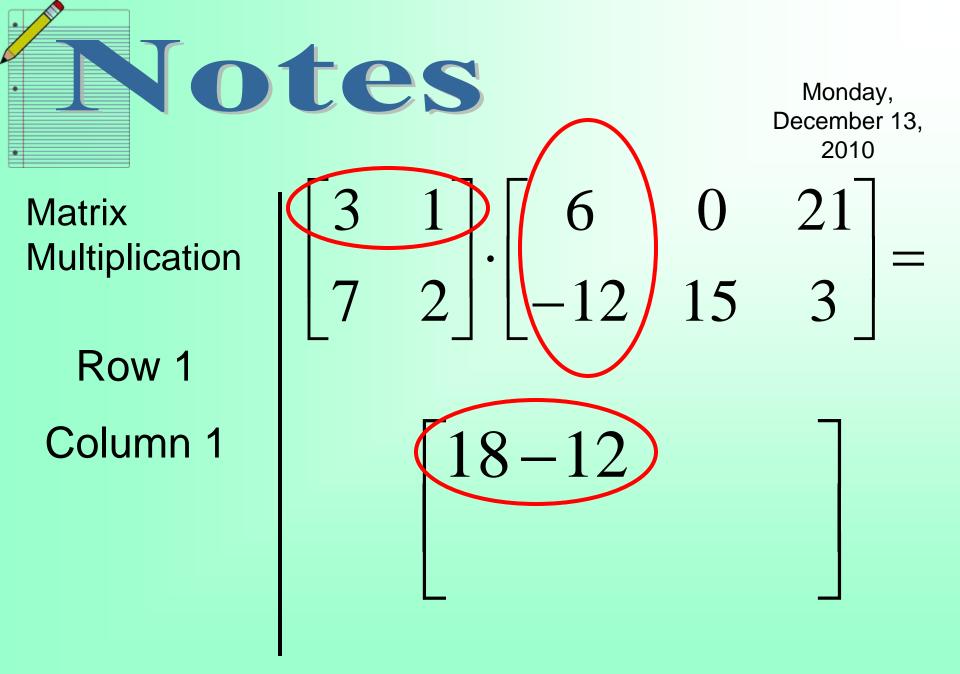
The dimensions of the product of two matrices will be the number of rows in the first matrix and the number of columns in the second matrix.

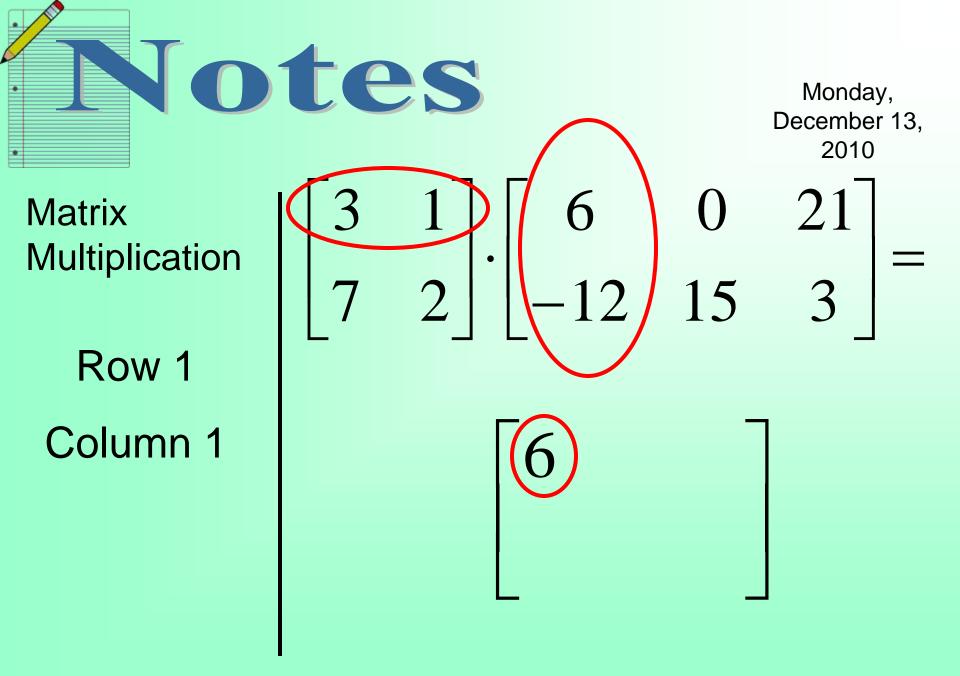
Example:

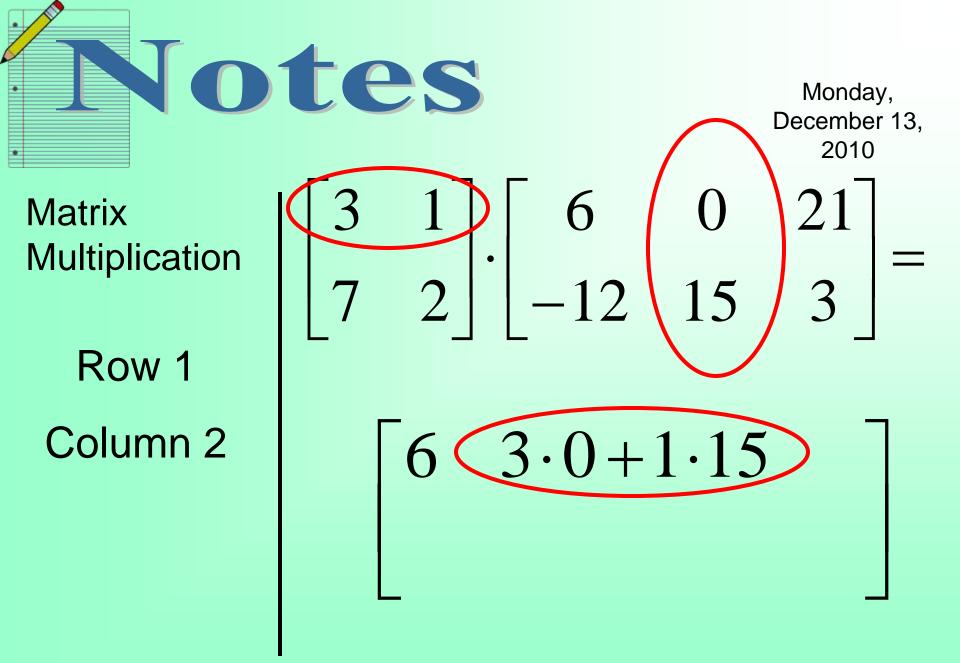
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 21 \\ -12 & 15 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 15 & 66 \\ 18 & 30 & 153 \end{bmatrix}$$

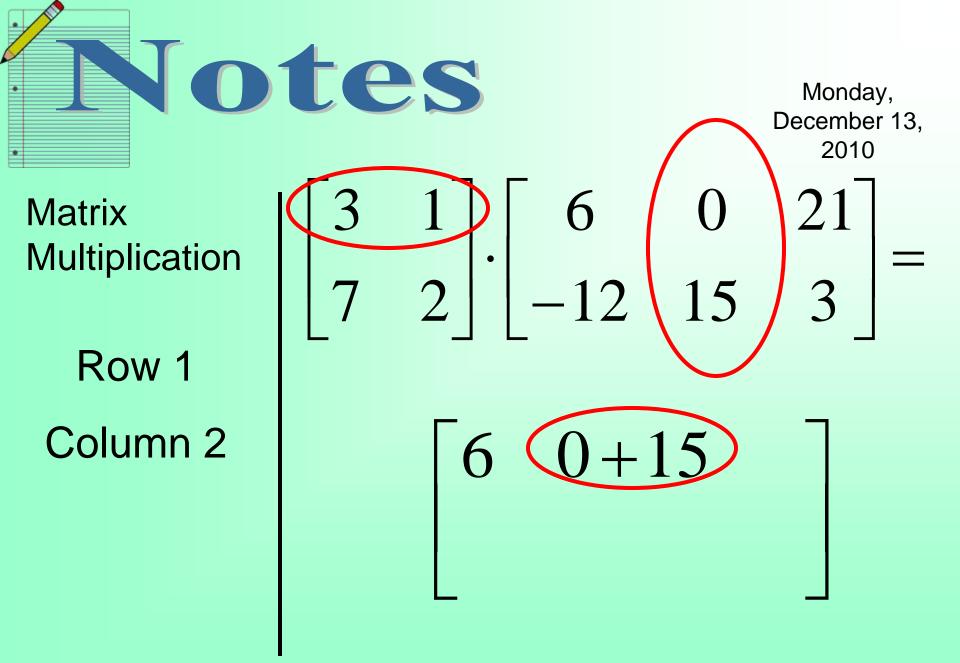
$$2\times2\cdot2\times3=2\times3$$

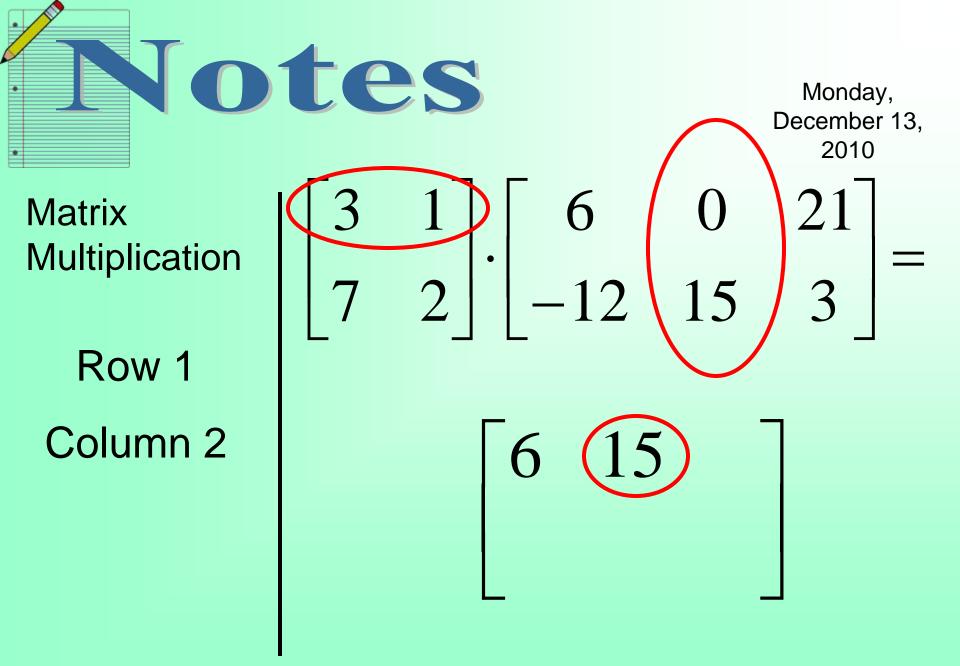












Plotes

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Matrix Multiplication $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 12 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$

Row 1

Column 3

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 15 & 3 \cdot 21 + 1 \cdot 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

INotes

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

 $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 21 \\ -12 & 15 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Row 1

Column 3

6 15 63+3

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Matrix Multiplication 3 1

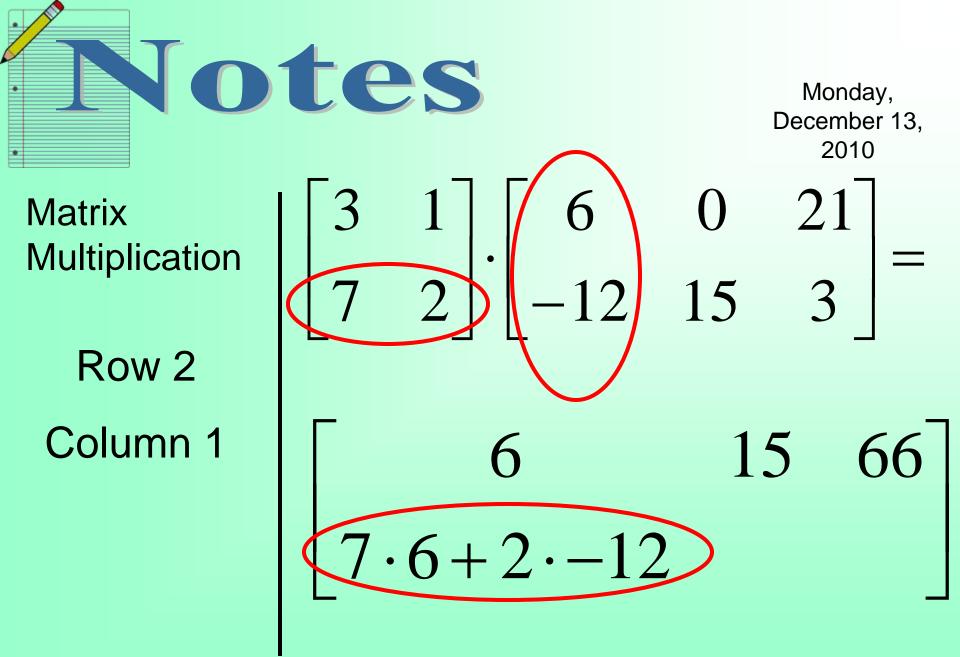
0

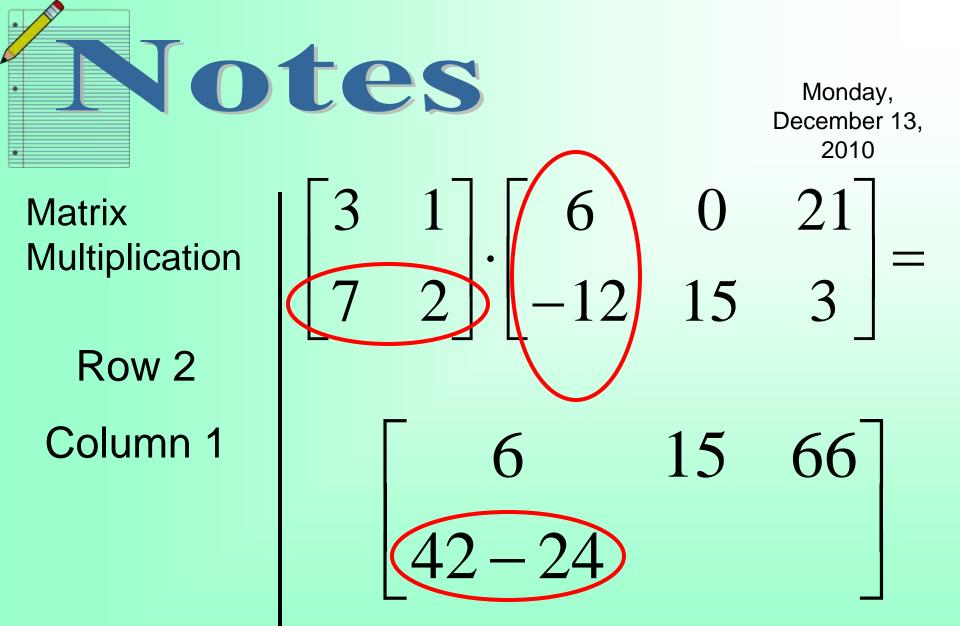
Row 1

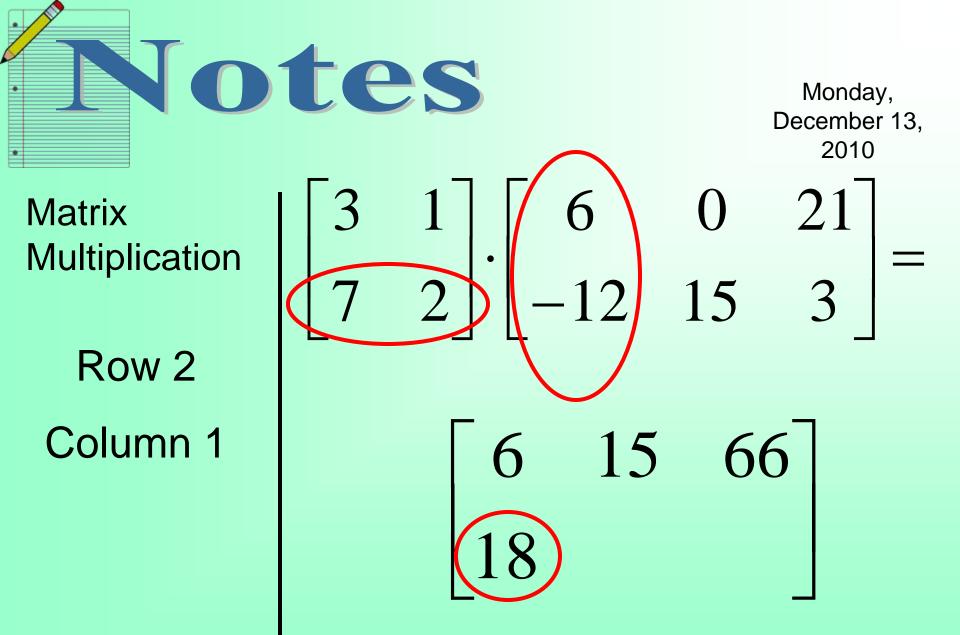
Column 3

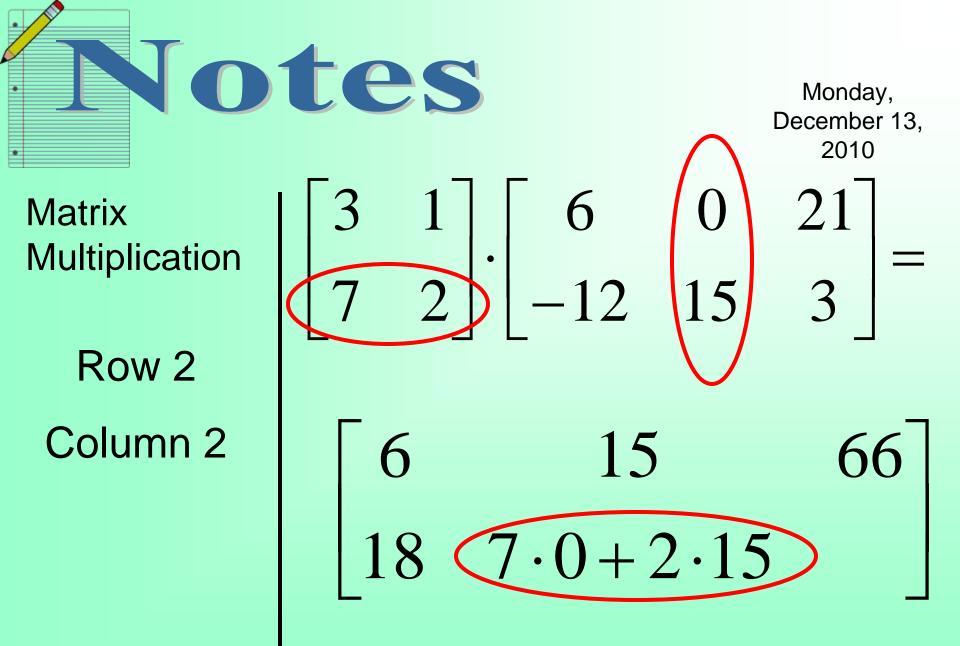
6 15 (

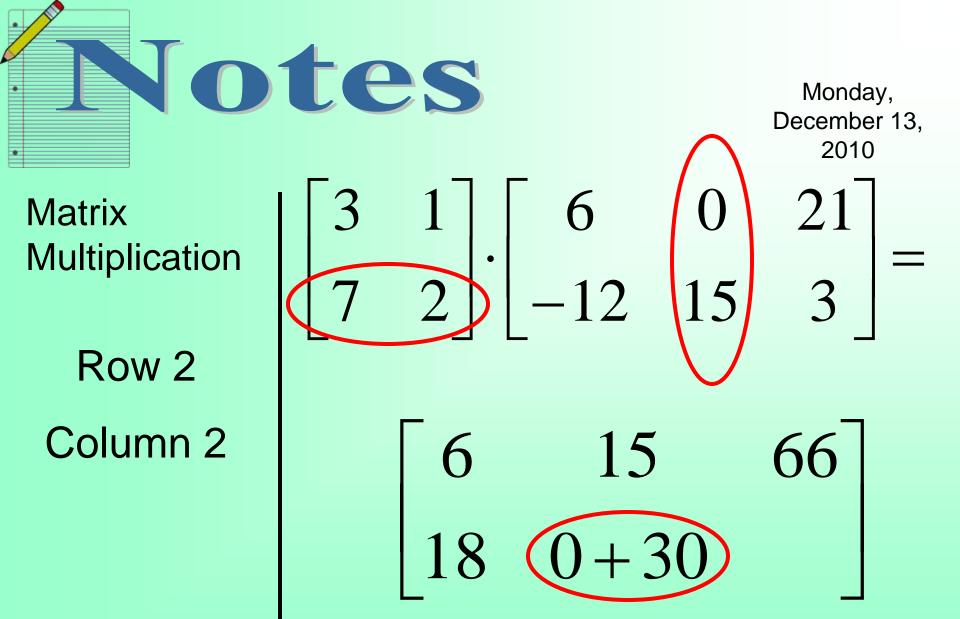
66

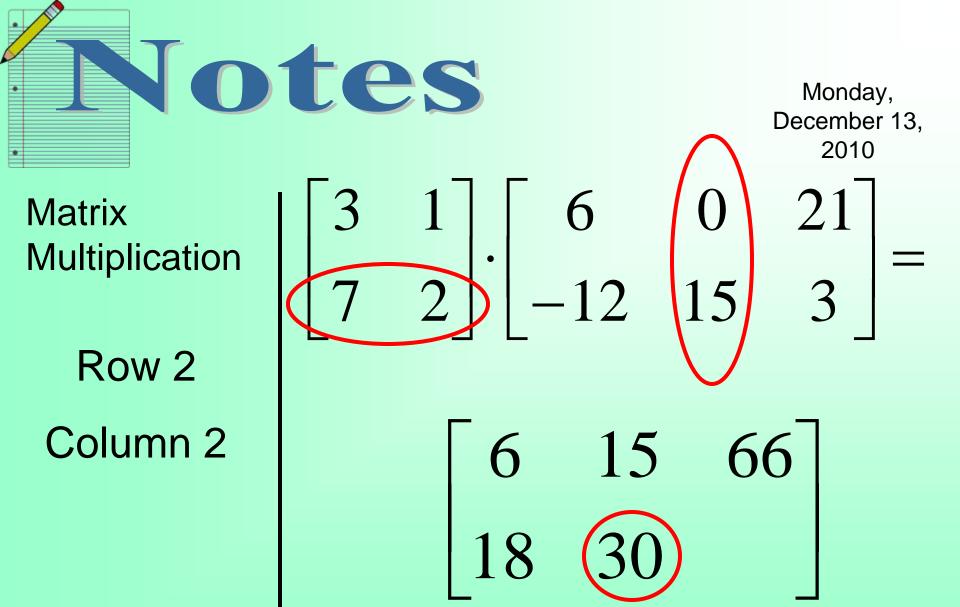












Inotes

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Matrix Multiplication $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

21

Row 2

3

Column 3

6 15 66

 $18 \quad 30 \quad \boxed{7 \cdot 21 + 2 \cdot 3}$

INotes

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December 13, 2010

Matrix Multiplication $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

5 3

Row 2

Column 3

INotes

Monday,

December 13, 2010

Matrix Multiplication 3 1 6 0

21 =

Row 2

Column 3

Intes

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$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} =$$



Use your calculator to find each product:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 7 \\ -4 & 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 & 3 \\ 9 & -8 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad D = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 7 \\ 9 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 1) C-D
- 2) D-C
- 3) D-A
- 4) A·C
- 5) C-A



Worksheet: Multiplying Matrices #1



Worksheet: Multiplying Matrices #2