

7.5 Operations on Matrices

Scalar Multiplication - If c is a scalar (or constant) and A is a matrix $m \times n$, multiply each element in the matrix to find cA .

Ex. Let $c=3$ and

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 6 & 12 \\ -9 & 0 & -3 \\ 6 & 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find cA or $3A$.

May 2-1:51 PM

Matrix Addition - Two matrices of the same order can be added together by adding their corresponding elements. 3×3 Row \times Column

Ex. $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Find $A + B$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 & 4 \\ -2 & -4 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 0 & -1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 12 & -9 \\ 3 & -9 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find $A - 3B$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 & 4 \\ -6 & 12 & -10 \\ 5 & -8 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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Matrix Multiplication - a tad different!

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1(7)+2(9)+3(11) & 1(8)+2(10)+3(12) \\ 4(7)+5(9)+6(11) & 4(8)+5(10)+6(12) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 58 & 64 \\ 139 & 154 \end{bmatrix}$$

Apr 23-8:51 AM

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$

[A] Find AB .

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0+10+8 & 1+15+10 \\ 0+-4+4 & 3+-6+-5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 18 & 26 \\ -8 & -8 \end{bmatrix}$$

Apr 28-2:00 PM

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$

[B] Find BA .

2×3
 3×2
 3×3

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & -1 \\ 11 & 4 & 1 \\ 19 & 10 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Apr 28-2:00 PM

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 \\ 3 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -4 \\ 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$

[C] Find BC .

Apr 28-2:00 PM

Applications and Matrix Equations (HW)

Karin supplies two small campus coffee shops with homemade chocolate chip cookies, oatmeal cookies, and peanut butter cookies. The table to the right shows the number of each type of cookie, in dozens, that Karin sold in one week.

	Doc Lacys	U.Brew
Choc. Chip	8	15
Oatmeal	6	10
PB	4	3

Karin spends \$3 for the ingredients for one dozen chocolate chip cookies, \$1.50 for the ingredients for one dozen oatmeal cookies, and \$2 for the ingredients for one dozen peanut butter cookies.

[A] Write the information in the table as a 3×2 matrix S .

[B] Write a row matrix (a 1×3 matrix) C that represents the cost, per dozen, of the ingredients for each type of cookie.

[C] Find the product CS .

[D] State what the entries of CS represent.

Apr 28-2:03 PM

Apr 28-2:04 PM

HOMWORK
...matrix operations
7.5 (p. 536): 8, 12, 15

Apr 25-2:09 PM