## 5.4 Operations with Matrices

**532.** Two matrices A and B are equal if, and only if, they are both of the same shape $m \times n$ and corresponding elements are equal.

**533.** Two matrices A and B can be added (or subtracted) of, and only if, they have the same shape $m \times n$. If

$$A = [a_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B = [b_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & b_{m2} & \cdots & b_{mn} \end{bmatrix},$$

then

$$A + B = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}+b_{11} & a_{12}+b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n}+b_{1n} \\ a_{21}+b_{21} & a_{22}+b_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n}+b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}+b_{m1} & a_{m2}+b_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn}+b_{mn} \end{bmatrix}.$$

**534.** If k is a scalar, and $A = [a_{ij}]$ is a matrix, then

$$kA = [ka_{ij}] = \begin{bmatrix} ka_{11} & ka_{12} & \cdots & ka_{1n} \\ ka_{21} & ka_{22} & \cdots & ka_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ ka_{m1} & ka_{m2} & \cdots & ka_{mn} \end{bmatrix}.$$

**535.** Multiplication of Two Matrices

Two matrices can be multiplied together only when the number of columns in the first is equal to the number of rows in the second.

If

$$A=[a_{ij}]=\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B=[b_{ij}]=\begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1k} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \dots & b_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & b_{n2} & \dots & b_{nk} \end{bmatrix},$$

then

$$AB=C=\begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1k} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \dots & c_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{m1} & c_{m2} & \dots & c_{mk} \end{bmatrix},$$

where

$$c_{ij}=a_{i1}b_{1j}+a_{i2}b_{2j}+\dots+a_{in}b_{nj}=\sum_{\lambda=1}^{n} a_{i\lambda}b_{\lambda j}$$

$(i=1,2,\dots,m;\ j=1,2,\dots,k).$

Thus if

$$A=[a_{ij}]=\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix},\ B=[b_i]=\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix},$$

then

$$AB=\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}\cdot\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b \end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}b_1 & a_{12}b_2 & a_{13}b_3 \\ a_{21}b_1 & a_{22}b_2 & a_{23}b_3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

**536.** Transpose of a Matrix
If the rows and columns of a matrix are interchanged, then the new matrix is called the transpose of the original matrix. If A is the original matrix, its transpose is denoted $A^T$ or $\tilde{A}$.

**537.** The matrix A is orthogonal if $AA^T = I$.

**538.** If the matrix product AB is defined, then
$(AB)^T = B^T A^T$.

**539.** Adjoint of Matrix
If A is a square $n \times n$ matrix, its adjoint, denoted by $\text{adj}\, A$, is the transpose of the matrix of cofactors $C_{ij}$ of A:
$\text{adj}\, A = [C_{ij}]^T$.

**540.** Trace of a Matrix
If A is a square $n \times n$ matrix, its trace, denoted by $\text{tr}\, A$, is defined to be the sum of the terms on the leading diagonal:
$\text{tr}\, A = a_{11} + a_{22} + \ldots + a_{nn}$.

**541.** Inverse of a Matrix
If A is a square $n \times n$ matrix with a nonsingular determinant $\det A$, then its inverse $A^{-1}$ is given by

$$A^{-1} = \frac{\text{adj}\, A}{\det A}.$$

**542.** If the matrix product AB is defined, then
$(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$.

**543.** If A is a square $n \times n$ matrix, the eigenvectors X satisfy the equation
$AX = \lambda X$,
while the eigenvalues $\lambda$ satisfy the characteristic equation
$|A - \lambda I| = 0$.