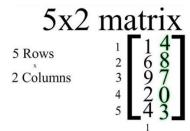
A *matrix* is an array of numbers and is classified by its dimensions using the number of rows by the number of columns.



A square matrix has the same number of rows and columns.

		Square Matrix	
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 8 & 15 & 3 \\ 1 & 9 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & a_{1,3} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & a_{2,3} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & a_{3,3} \end{bmatrix}$	[4] [4 -2] [2 1 3] [-4 10] [6 -3 0] [7 3 5]	
	OStudy.com	Président de la construcción de la const en construcción de la cons	

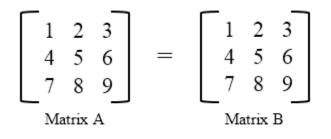
Each *element* of a matrix is labeled according to its row and column position.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \end{pmatrix}_{n \times m} = (a_{jj})_{n \times m}$$

Lesson 2-3: Modeling Real – World Data with Matrices <u>I CAN model data using matrices</u>. I CAN use a matrix to solve a system of linear equation. I CAN add, subtract, and multiply matrices.

EQ: How is adding and subtracting matrices different than multiplying matrices? **Equal Matrices:**

Two matrices are equal if and only if they have the same dimensions and are identical element by element.

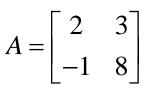


EX.1 – FINDING DIMENSIONS AND IDENTIFYING ELEMENTS OF A MATRIX

Find the dimensions of each matrix and identify the indicated element.

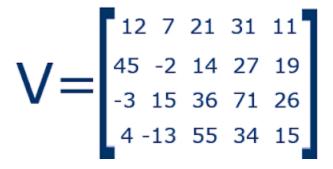
a. The element a12,

b. The element a₃₁,



B =	3	-1	8	3]
B =	2	0	1	-4
	_5	6	0	9

c. The element a_{43}



Short Summary #1

EX 2 – USING MATRICES TO SOLVE A SYSTEM OF LINEAR EQUATIONS.

Find the value of x and y for which each matrix equation is true.

a.
$$[9 \ 13] = [x + 2y \ 4x + 1]$$

b. $2 = y + 1$
 $12y \ 10 - x$

c.
$$\frac{x}{3y-1} = \frac{y-4}{5x-9}$$

Short Summary #2:

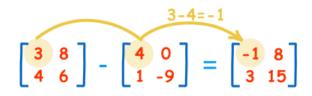
EX.3 – ADDING AND SUBTRACTING MATRICES. (The sum and difference can only be found if the two matrices have the same dimension).

Addition of Matrices:

The sum of two m x n matrices is an m x n matrix in which the elements are the sum of the corresponding elements in the given matrices.

Subtraction of Matrices:

The difference of two m x n matrices A - B is equal to the sum of A + [-B], where -B represents the additive inverse of B.



 $\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 1 & 9 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 8 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4+6 & 3+1 \\ 1+8 & 9+(-2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 9 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ final answer

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a. Find A + B

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



$$C = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 2 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \qquad D = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -5 \\ 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

c. Find A – B

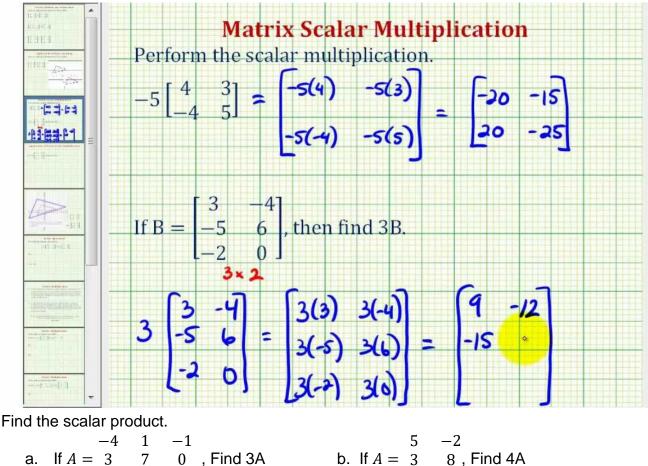
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -4 \\ 8 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

d. Find **B** - **A**

Short Summary # 3:

EX.4 – SCALAR MULTIPLICATION OF MATRICES.

Scalar Product: The product of a scalar *k* and an $m \times n$ matrix *A* is an $m \times n$ matrix denoted by *k*A. Each element of *k*A equals *k* times the corresponding element of *A*.



Short Summary #4:

EX. 5 – FINDING THE PRODUCT OF TWO MATRICES.

Product of Two Matrices:

-3

-1

The product of an m x n matrix **A** and an n x r matrix B is an m x r matrix **AB**. The ijth element in **AB** is the sum of the products of the corresponding elements in the ith row of **A** and the jth column of **B**. (In order to multiply *AB*, the number of columns in *A* has to be the same as the number of rows in *B*. If they are not, then you cannot multiply because it is not possible and it is said to be undefined).

-1

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Finding the Product of Two Matrices Find the product. If it is not defined, state the reason.

1. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ To multiply matrices, the number of columns in the first has to be the same as the number of rows in the second. 3 × 2 Then multiple row times column $\begin{bmatrix} 2 \bullet -1 + 3 \bullet 0 + 4 \bullet 5 & 2 \bullet 4 + 3 \bullet 1 + 4 \bullet 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} -2 + 0 + 20 & 8 + 3 + 8 \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} 18 & 19 \end{bmatrix}$ 1×2

Use the given matrices to find each product.

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

a. Find AB

Answer to Part a:

Multiply the first row in A by the first column in B. 2(3) + -3(8) = -18Multiply the first row in A by the second column in B. 2(-4) + -3(-7) = 13Multiply the second row in A by the first column in B. 1(3) + 5(8) = 43Multiply the second row in A by the second column in B. 1(-4) + 5(-7) = -39AB =

Lesson 2-3: Modeling Real – World Data with Matrices <u>I CAN model data using matrices</u>. I CAN use a matrix to solve a system of linear equation. <u>I CAN add</u>, subtract, and multiply matrices.

EQ: How is adding and subtracting matrices different than multiplying matrices?

b. Find **BA**

Short Summary #5:

EX.6 – USING A CALCULATOR WITH MATRICES

Calculator Steps:

Entering a matrix in the calculator.

Step 1: Turn ON the calculator

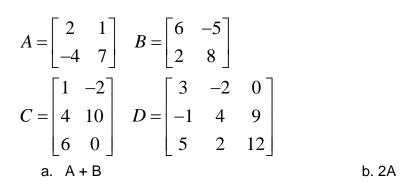
Step 2: 2nd/x⁻¹ (MATRX)

Step 3: Use the right arrow to move to EDIT,

Step 4: Enter the dimensions of the matrix then enter the elements of the matrix, to move from element to element use the **ENTER key** or the **ARROW keys**. After entering the last element select **ENTER** and then press 2nd/MODE.

Step 5: To perform operations using the matrix press $2^{nd}/x^{-1}$ then under **NAME** select the number which corresponds to the mane of the matrix.

Use the given matrices to perform each operation if possible.



c. A – B d. AB

e. CD

Short Summary #6:

Independent Practice: HW

Sec. 2-3

P.83 #16-48 even #16-26 Ex. 2

#28-46 Ex. 3-6