

# Vectors and Matrices

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## Vectors and Matrices

An  $m \times n$  **matrix** is a two-dimensional array of numbers consisting of  $m$  rows and  $n$  columns. For example:

$$A_{2 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

This is a  $2 \times 3$  matrix with  $a_{1,1} = 1$  and  $a_{2,1} = 4$ . In general,  $a_{i,j}$  is the row  $i$ , column  $j$  entry of matrix  $A$ . An  $m \times n$  matrix has dimension  $m \times n$ . If  $n = m$ , then we say that  $A$  is a **square matrix**.

## Matrix Operations

Suppose  $A$  and  $B$  are both  $m \times n$  matrices and  $c$  is a real number.

- Matrix Addition:  $A + B = C$  where  $c_{i,j} = a_{i,j} + b_{i,j}$
- Matrix Subtraction:  $A - B = D$  where  $d_{i,j} = a_{i,j} - b_{i,j}$
- Scalar Multiplication:  $c \cdot A = F$  where  $f_{i,j} = c \cdot a_{i,j}$
- Matrix Multiplication:  $A \cdot B = M$  where  $m_{i,j} = A_{\text{row } i} \cdot B_{\text{col } j}$ . Suppose  $A$  is a  $m \times n$  matrix and  $B$  is a  $n \times r$  matrix and  $A \cdot B = M$  where  $M$  is a  $m \times r$  matrix:

$$m_{i,j} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{i,k} b_{k,j}$$

Matrix multiplication is not commutative, usually  $A \cdot B \neq B \cdot A$ .

- Inverse of a  $2 \times 2$  matrix: Given  $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = A$ , find  $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{bmatrix}$ , such that

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ z & w \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ax + bz = 1$$

$$ay + bw = 0$$

$$cx + dz = 0$$

$$cy + dw = 1$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

- Determinant of a  $2 \times 2$  matrix: If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ , then  $\det(A) = ad - bc$

## Identity of a $2 \times 2$ Matrix

The matrix  $I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  behaves like 1 in terms of multiplication.

## Examples

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 15 & -3 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 10 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -10 \\ 11 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 10 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 4 \\ 12 & 8 \\ -4 & 40 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 13 \\ 17 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

## Solving a System of Linear Equations

$$1x + 2y = 5$$

$$3x + 4y = 8$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot \vec{v} = \vec{w}$$

$$A^{-1}A\vec{v} = A^{-1}\vec{w}$$

$$I\vec{v} = A^{-1}\vec{w}$$

$$\vec{v} = A^{-1}\vec{w}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 + 18 \\ \frac{15}{2} - \frac{8}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ \frac{7}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = -2 \quad y = \frac{7}{2}$$

## Vectors

A **vector** is a one-dimensional array of numbers which may be thought of as a  $1 \times n$  or  $n \times 1$  matrix. For example:

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

This is a vector with  $v_1 = 1$ ,  $v_2 = 2$ , and  $v_3 = 3$ . A vector is a 1-dimensional array of numbers which encodes magnitude and direction. A vector with length 3 with a heading of  $45^\circ$  in 2D is equivalent to:

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

## Vector Operations

- Vector Length:  $|\vec{v}| = \sqrt{v_1^2 + v_2^2 + \dots + v_n^2}$
- Dot Product:  $\vec{v} \bullet \vec{w} = v_1w_1 + v_2w_2 + \dots + v_nw_n$

- Angle between Vectors:  $\vec{v} \bullet \vec{w} = |\vec{v}| \cdot |\vec{w}| \cdot \cos(\theta)$

You can find all my notes at <http://omgimanagerd.tech/notes>. If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, please contact me at [alvin@omgimanagerd.tech](mailto:alvin@omgimanagerd.tech)