CHAPTER

3 Matrices

Special Type of Matrices

1. **Row Matrix (Row vector):** $A = [a_{11}, a_{12}, \ldots a_{1n}]$ i.e., row matrix has exactly one row.
2. **Column Matrix (Column vector):** $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{bmatrix}$ i.e., column matrix has exactly one column.
3. **Zero or Null Matrix:** ($A = O_{m\times n}$), an $m \times n$ matrix whose all entries are zero.
4. **Horizontal Matrix:** A matrix of order $m \times n$ is a horizontal matrix if $n > m$.
5. **Vertical Matrix:** A matrix of order $m \times n$ is a vertical matrix if $m > n$.
6. **Square Matrix:** (Order n) if number of rows = number of column, then matrix is a square matrix.

Key Note

- The pair of elements a_{ij} and a_{ji} are called Conjugate Elements.
- The elements $a_{11}, a_{22}, a_{33}, \ldots a_{mm}$ are called Diagonal Elements. the line along which the diagonal elements lie is called "Principal or Leading diagonal." The quantity Σa_{ii} = trace of the matrix written as, $t_r(A)$.

7. **Unit/Identity Matrix:** A square matrix, in which every non-diagonal element is zero and every diagonal element is 1, is called unit matrix or an identity matrix,

   i.e. $a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, \text{ when } i \neq j \\ 1, \text{ when } i = j \end{cases}$

8. **Upper Triangular Matrix:** A square matrix $A = [a_{ij}]_{n\times n}$ is called a upper triangular matrix, if $a_{ij} = 0, \forall\ i > j$.
9. **Lower Triangular Matrix:** A square matrix $A = [a_{ij}]_{n\times n}$ is called a lower triangular matrix, if $a_{ij} = 0, \forall\ i < j$.
10. **Submatrix:** A matrix which is obtained from a given matrix by deleting any number of rows or columns or both is called a submatrix of the given matrix.
11. **Equal Matrices:** Two matrices A and B are said to be equal, if both having same order and corresponding elements of the matrices are equal.
12. **Principal Diagonal of a Matrix:** In a square matrix, the diagonal from the first element of the first row to the last element of the last row is called the principal diagonal of a matrix.

    e.g. If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 6 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, the principal diagonal of A is 1, 6, 2.
13. **Singular Matrix:** A square matrix A is said to be singular matrix, if determinant of A denoted by det (A) or $|A|$ is zero, i.e. $|A| = 0$, otherwise it is a non-singular matrix.

Equality of Matrices

Let $A = [a_{ij}]$ & $B = [b_{ij}]$ are equal if,

1. Both have the same order.
2. $a_{ij} = b_{ij}$ for each pair of i & j.

Algebra of Matrices

Addition: $A + B = [a_{ij} + b_{ij}]$ where A & B are of the same order.

1. **Addition of matrices is commutative:** $A + B = B + A$.
2. **Matrix addition is associative:** $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$.

Multiplication of a Matrix By a Scalar

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & c & a \\ c & a & b \end{bmatrix}$, then $kA = \begin{bmatrix} ka & kb & kc \\ kb & kc & ka \\ kc & ka & kb \end{bmatrix}$

Multiplication of Matrices (Row by Column)

Let A be a matrix of order $m \times n$ and B be a matrix of order $p \times q$ then the matrix multiplication AB is possible if and only if $n = p$.

Let $A_{m\times n} = [a_{ij}]$ and $B_{n\times p} = [b_{ij}]$, then order of AB is $m \times p$ and

$$\boxed{(AB)_{ij} = \sum_{r=1}^{n} a_{ir} b_{rj}}$$

Characteristic Equation

Let A be a square matrix. Then the polynomial $|A - xI|$ is called as characteristic polynomial of A & the equation $|A - xI| = 0$ is called characteristic equation of A.

Properties of Matrix Multiplication

1. If A and B are two matrices such that
   (i) $AB = BA$ then A and B are said to commute
   (ii) $AB = -BA$ then A and B are said to anticommute
2. **Matrix Multiplication is Associative:** If A, B & C are conformable for the product AB & BC, then $(AB)C = A(BC)$.
3. **Distributivity:** $\left.\begin{matrix} A(B+C) = AB + AC \\ (A+B)C = AC + BC \end{matrix}\right]$, provided A, B and C are conformable for respective products.

Positive Integral Powers of a Square Matrix

1. $A^m A^n = A^{m+n}$
2. $(A^m)^n = A^{mn} = (A^n)^m$
3. $I^m = I$ $m, n \in N$

Orthogonal Matrix

A square matrix is said to be orthogonal matrix if $AA^T = I$.

Key Note

- The determinant value of orthogonal matrix is either 1 or –1.
  Hence orthogonal matrix is always invertible.
- $AA^T = I = A^TA$. Hence $A^{-1} = A^T$.

Some Square Matrices

1. **Idempotent Matrix:** A square matrix is idempotent provided $A^2 = A$. For idempotent matrix note the following:
   (a) $A^n = A\ \forall\ n \geq 2, n \in N$.
   (b) determinant value of idempotent matrix is either 0 or 1.
   (c) If idempotent matrix is invertible then its inverse will be identity matrix i.e. I.
2. **Periodic Matrix:** A square matrix which satisfies the relation $A^{K+1} = A$, for some positive integer K, is a periodic matrix. The period of the matrix is the least value of K for which this holds true.
   Note that period of an idempotent matrix is 1.
3. **Nilpotent Matrix:** A square matrix is said to be nilpotent matrix of order m, $m \in N$, if $A^m = O$, $A^{m-1} \neq O$.
   Note that a nilpotent matrix will not be invertible.
4. **Involutary Matrix:** If $A^2 = I$, the matrix is said to be an involutary matrix.
   Note that $A = A^{-1}$ for an involutary matrix.
5. If A and B are square matrices of same order and $AB = BA$ then
   $(A+B)^n = {}^nC_0A^n + {}^nC_1A^{n-1}B + {}^nC_2A^{n-2}B^2 + \ldots + {}^nC_nB^n$.

Transpose of a Matrix (Changing Rows & Columns)

Let A be any matrix of order $m \times n$. Then A^T or $A' = [a_{ij}]$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ & $1 \leq j \leq m$ of order $n \times m$.

Properties of Transpose

If A^T & B^T denote the transpose of A and B

1. $(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$; note that A & B have the same order.
2. $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$ (Reversal law) A & B are conformable for matrix product AB
3. $(A^T)^T = A$
4. $(kA)^T = kA^T$, where is a scalar.

General: $(A_1 \cdot A_2, \ldots A_n)^T = A^T{}_n \cdot \ldots A^T{}_2 \cdot A^T{}_1$ (reversal law for transpose)

Symmetric & Skew Symmetric Matrix

1. **Symmetric matrix:** For symmetric matrix $A = A^T$.
   Note: Maximum number of distinct entries in any symmetric matrix of order n is $\dfrac{n(n+1)}{2}$.
2. **Skew symmetric matrix:** Square matrix $A = [a_{ij}]$ is said to be skew symmetric if $a_{ij} = -a_{ji}\ \forall\ i$ & j. Hence if A is skew symmetric, hence $a_{ii} = -a_{ii} \Rightarrow a_{ii} = 0\ \forall\ i$.
   Thus the diagonal elements of a skew square matrix are all zero, but not the converse.
   For a skew symmetric matrix $A = -A^T$.
3. Properties of symmetric & skew symmetric matrix:
   (a) Let A be any square matrix then, $A + A^T$ is a symmetric matrix and $A - A^T$ is a skew symmetric matrix.
   (b) The sum of two symmetric matrix is a symmetric matrix and the sum of two skew symmetric matrix is a skew symmetric matrix.
   (c) If A & B are symmetric matrices then,
   (i) $AB + BA$ is a symmetric matrix.
   (ii) $AB - BA$ is a skew symmetric matrix.
4. Every square matrix can be uniquely expressed as a sum or difference of a symmetric and a skew symmetric matrix.

$$A = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(A + A^T)}_{\text{symmetric}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}(A - A^T)}_{\text{skew symmetric}}$$

and $$A = \frac{1}{2}(A^T + A) - \frac{1}{2}(A^T - A)$$

Adjoint of a Square Matrix

Let $A = [a_{ij}] = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$ be a square matrix and let the matrix formed by the cofactors of $[a_{ij}]$ in determinant $|A|$ is

$\begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{pmatrix}$. Then (adj A) $= \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{21} & C_{31} \\ C_{12} & C_{22} & C_{32} \\ C_{13} & C_{23} & C_{33} \end{pmatrix}$.

Key Note

If A be a square matrix of order n, then

1. $A(\text{adj } A) = |A|\, I_n = (\text{adj } A) \,.\, A$

2. $|\text{ adj } A\,| = |A|^{n-1}$

3. $\text{adj}(\text{adj } A) = |A|^{n-2} A$

4. $|\text{ adj}(\text{adj } A)\,| = |A|^{(n-1)^2}$

5. adj (AB) = (adj B) (adj A)

6. adj $(KA) = K^{n-1}$ (adj A), where K is a scalar

Inverse of a Matrix (Reciprocal Matrix)

A square matrix A (non singular) said to be invertible, if there exists a matrix B such that, $AB = I = BA$.

B is called the inverse (reciprocal) of A and is denoted by A^{-1}. Thus

$$A^{-1} = B \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad AB = I = BA$$

We have, $\quad A \cdot (\text{adj } A) = |A|\, I_n$

$$A^{-1} \cdot A(\text{adj } A) = A^{-1}\, I_n\, |A|$$

$$I_n\, (\text{adj } A) = A^{-1}\, |A|\, I_n$$

$$\therefore \qquad A^{-1} = \frac{(\text{adj } A)}{|\,A\,|}$$

Note: The necessary and sufficient condition for a square matrix A to be invertible is that $|A| \neq 0$.

Theorem: If A and B are invertible matrices of the same order, then $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$.

Key Note

- If A be an invertible matrix, then A^T is also invertible and $(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$.
- If A is invertible,
  (a) $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$
  (b) $(A^k)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^k = A^{-k}\,;\ k \in N$

System of Equation and Criteria for Consistency

Gauss - Jordan Method

Example:

$$a_1x + b_1y + c_1z = d_1$$
$$a_2x + b_2y + c_2z = d_2$$
$$a_3x + b_3y + c_3z = d_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_1x + b_1y + c_1z \\ a_2x + b_2y + c_2z \\ a_3x + b_3y + c_3z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad AX = B \quad \Rightarrow \quad A^{-1}AX = A^{-1}B$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad X = A^{-1}\, B = \frac{\text{Adj } A}{|\,A\,|} \cdot B$$

Key Note

- If $|A| \neq 0$, system is consistent having unique solution.
- If $|A| \neq 0$ and (adj A) $\cdot\, B \neq O$ (Null matrix), system is consistent having unique non-trivial solution.
- If $|A| \neq 0$ and (adj A) $\cdot\, B = O$ (Null matrix), system is consistent having trivial solution.
- If $|A| = 0$, then

Matrix Method Fails

If (adj A) $\cdot\, B = O$ (null matrix) $\rightarrow$ Consistent (infinite solutions)

If (adj A) $\cdot\, B \neq O$ $\rightarrow$ Inconsistent (no solutions)