

LECTURE 4

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Matrices

- A matrix is an $n \times m$ array of numbers which is comprised of n rows and m columns.

- The matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$ can be entered using the syntax

`>> A = [6, 2 ; 3, -5]`

- Write the syntax for entering the matrix

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 7 & 6 \\ 10 & 12 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Scalar multiplication

```
>> A = [-3 2 ; 6 3]
```

```
>> C = 2*A
```

What is the output?

Addition and Subtraction

- Two matrices A and B can only be added or subtracted if they have the same number of rows and columns

```
>> A = [2 3 ; 3 6];
```

```
>> B = [4 6; -2 3];
```

```
>> C = A + B
```

```
>> D = A - B
```

Transpose of a Matrix

- The transpose of a matrix A is given by A'

Matrix Multiplication

- Given two matrices A and B, if A is an $m \times p$ matrix and B is an $p \times n$ matrix, then they can be multiplied to produce $m \times n$ matrix.

Example

Given $A = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 3 \\ -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 9 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

```
>> A = [12 3; -1 6];
```

```
>> B = [4 2; 9 1];
```

```
>> C = A * B
```

1. Write down the commands to enter the following in Matlab

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

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Calculate $A*B$ and $B*A$, why are they different

Special Matrix types

Identity matrix

To create an **$n \times n$** identity matrix, the syntax is

`eye(n)`

Example: `eye (5)`

Zero matrix

For an **$n \times n$** matrix of zeros, the syntax is

`zeros (n)`

Example : `zeros (4)`

`zeros (m,n)`

Special Matrix types cont'

- For matrix with all ones

`ones(n)`

Examples : `ones (m,n)`

Referencing Matrix Elements

- Consider the matrix

```
>> A = [11 12 13 14; 21 22 23 24; 31 32 33 34];
```

We can pick out the element at row position m
and column position n by typing $A(m,n)$

Example

```
>> A (2,3)
```

```
ans = 23
```

- To reference all the elements in the *i*th column, the syntax is

$A(:,i)$

Example

for the 2nd column of A

```
>> A(:,2)
```

```
ans =
```

```
12
```

```
22
```

```
32
```

- To select the elements in the i th through the j th column, the syntax is $A(:,i:j)$

Example:

```
>> A(:,2:3)
```

```
ans =
```

```
12  13
```

```
22  23
```

```
32  33
```


