

**Math 166 - Week in Review #8**Section 5.1 - Introduction to Matrices

- The **order** (size) of a matrix is always *number of rows*  $\times$  *number of columns*.
- $c_{ij}$  represents the entry of the matrix  $C$  in row  $i$  and column  $j$ .
- To add and subtract matrices, they must be the same size.
- When adding or subtracting matrices, add or subtract corresponding entries.
- A scalar product is computed by multiplying each entry of a matrix by a scalar (a number).
- Transpose - The rows of the matrix  $A$  become the columns of  $A^T$ .
- The **zero matrix** of order  $m \times n$  is the matrix  $O$  with  $m$  rows and  $n$  columns, all of whose entries are zero.

Section 5.2 - Multiplication of Matrices

- The matrix product  $AB$  can be computed only if the number of columns of  $A$  equals the number of rows of  $B$ .
- If  $C = AB$ , then  $c_{ij}$  is computed by multiplying the  $i^{\text{th}}$  row of  $A$  by the  $j^{\text{th}}$  column of  $B$ .
- Identity Matrix - Denoted by  $I_n$ , the identity matrix is the  $n \times n$  matrix with 1's down the main diagonal (from upper left corner to lower right corner) and 0's for all other entries.
- If  $A$  is  $m \times n$ , then  $AI_n = A$  and  $I_m A = A$ .
- In general, matrix multiplication is not commutative.

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1. Let  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & x \\ 3 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 8 & k & -6 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $C = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ 0 & b \\ 7 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$ , and  $D = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3a \\ 2 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ . Compute each of the following:

(a)  $B + 3D$

(b)  $2C + B$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & x \\ 3 & -7 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 8 & k & -6 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ 0 & b \\ 7 & -10 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } D = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3a \\ 2 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c)  $4D - 3C^T$

(d)  $4a_{21} - 2c_{32} + 7d_{13}$

(e)  $DB$

(f)  $B^T DA$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & x \\ 3 & -7 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 & 0 \\ 8 & k & -6 \end{bmatrix}, C = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ 0 & b \\ 7 & -10 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ and } D = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 & 3a \\ 2 & 6 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

(g)  $CD^T$

(h)  $BB^T$

(i)  $A^2$

2. Solve for  $x$  and  $y$ :

$$3 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & x \\ 5y & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 1 \\ 3y & -5 \end{bmatrix}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -7 \\ -2x & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. The times (in minutes) required for assembling, testing, and packaging large and small capacity food processors are shown in the following table:

	Assembling	Testing	Packaging
Large	45	15	10
Small	30	10	5

(a) Define a matrix  $T$  that summarizes the above data.

(b) Let  $M = \begin{bmatrix} 100 & 200 \end{bmatrix}$  represent the number of large and small food processors ordered, respectively. Find  $MT$  and explain the meaning of its entries.

(c) If assembling costs \$3 per minute, testing costs \$1 per minute, and packaging costs \$2 per minute, find a matrix  $C$  that, when multiplied with  $T$ , gives the total cost for making each size of food processor.

4. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & k \\ -9 & m & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & j & 8 \\ 5 & n & -6 \end{bmatrix}$ , and if  $C = B^T A$ , then find

(a)  $c_{32}$

(b)  $c_{13}$

5. Acme Flowers is a florist shop with three locations—one in San Antonio (SA), one in Dallas (D), and one in Houston (H). Each shop makes three standard arrangements A, B, and C. The matrix  $M$  below shows the number of each type of arrangement ordered in the month of January. The matrix  $N$  below shows the number of roses (R), carnations (C), and chrysanthemums (M) used in each type of arrangement.

$$M = \begin{array}{c} \text{A} \\ \text{B} \\ \text{C} \end{array} \begin{array}{ccc} \text{SA} & \text{D} & \text{H} \\ \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 18 & 20 & 16 \\ 12 & 17 & 10 \\ 13 & 11 & 9 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

$$N = \begin{array}{c} \text{A} \\ \text{B} \\ \text{C} \end{array} \begin{array}{ccc} \text{R} & \text{C} & \text{M} \\ \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 10 & 2 \\ 7 & 6 & 3 \\ 9 & 12 & 5 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

How should these matrices be multiplied to produce a matrix  $T$  that gives the total number of each type of flower needed at each location to meet January's orders?