

Examples 9-3

Sec 1 H

Multiplying Matrices

Unit 9

Multiplying Two Matrices: The product of 2 matrices is only defined (is possible) when the # of columns in the 1st matrix is equal to the # of rows in the 2nd matrix.

Dimensions

$$A \rightarrow m \times n$$

$$B \rightarrow n \times p$$

$$A \cdot B \quad m \times n \quad n \times p = AB \quad m \times p$$

Ex. 1: State whether the product AB is defined. If so, give the dimensions of AB .

a. $A: 2 \times 3, B: 3 \times 4$

$$A \cdot B \quad 2 \times 3 \quad 3 \times 4 = AB \quad 2 \times 4$$

$$BA \quad 3 \times 4 \quad 2 \times 3$$

Not defined

b. $A: 3 \times 2, B: 3 \times 4$

$$A \cdot B \quad 3 \times 2 \quad 3 \times 4$$

Not defined

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Finding the Product of Two Matrices:

If it is defined:

Multiply the corresponding entries of the ROWS of the 1st Matrix to the COLUMNS of the 2nd Matrix, then add.

Ex. 2: Find AB if $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 1 & -4 \\ 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

ROWS
COLUMNS

3×2 2×2

$AB \rightarrow 3 \times 2$

R_1C_1	R_1C_2	R_1C_1	$\frac{(-2)(-1) + (3)(-2)}{2 + -6}$	$\frac{(-2)(3) + (3)(4)}{-6 + 12}$	R_1C_2
R_2C_1	R_2C_2	R_2C_1	$\frac{-1 + 8}{}$	$\frac{3 + -16}{}$	R_2C_2
R_3C_1	R_3C_2	R_3C_1	$\frac{-6 + 0}{}$	$\frac{18 + 0}{}$	R_3C_2

$$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ 7 & -13 \\ -6 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

Ex. 3: If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$, find each product.

2×2 2×2

a. AB

$$\begin{matrix} \text{R1C1} \\ \text{R2C1} \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3+4 & -12+2 \\ -1+0 & 4+0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -10 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

b. BA

$$\begin{matrix} \text{B} & \cdot & \text{A} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \cdot & \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 3+4 & 2+0 \\ 6+-1 & 4+0 \end{bmatrix} & = & \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 \\ 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Multiply the following matrices, if possible.

Ex. 4: $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 4 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 5 \\ 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$

2×3 3×2

$$\begin{matrix} \text{R1C1} \\ \text{R2C1} \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} -8+-4 & 10+-2+28 \\ 4+0+0 & -5+6+0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -12 & 36 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Examples 9-3

Ex. 5: $\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 \\ -1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ 2×2

Ex. 6: $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -9 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [-5 \ 6 \ 7 \ 3]$
 3×2 1×4 Not defined

Ex. 7: $\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 9 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [7 \ -8 \ 1]$
 3×1 1×3

-21	24	-3
—	—	—
—	—	—

Ex. 8: $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

2	-5
6	7