



Matrix Multiplication

Properties

Not Commutative

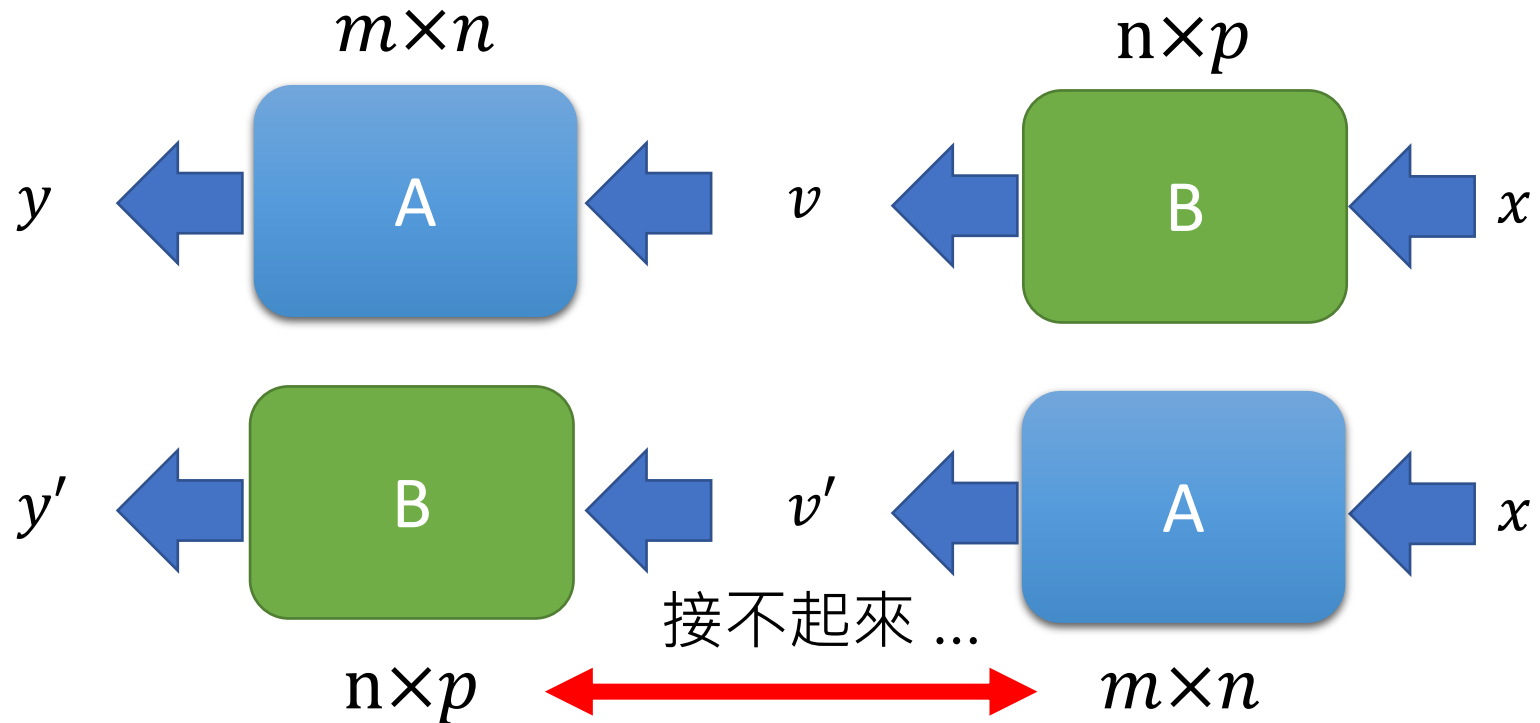
- $AB \neq BA$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} & \\ & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\neq BA = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} & \\ & \end{bmatrix}$$

Not Communicative



$m \times m$

$n \times n$

If A and B are matrices, then both AB and BA are defined if and only if A and B are square matrices?

$A: m \times n, B: n \times m$

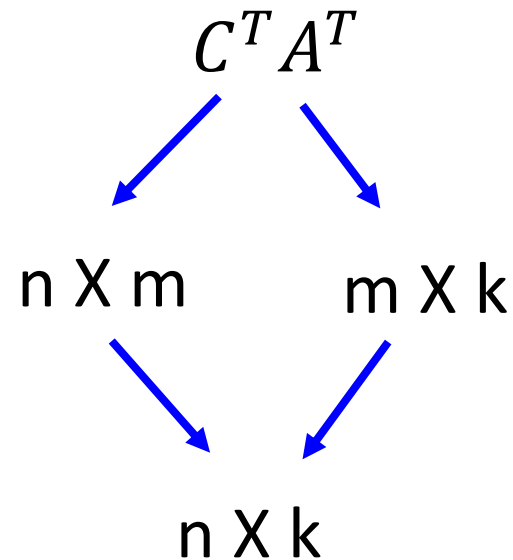
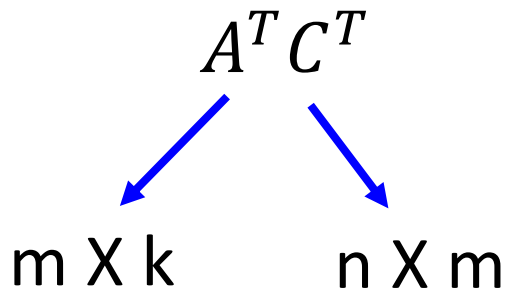
Properties

- Let A and B be $k \times m$ matrices, C be an $m \times n$ matrix, and P and Q be $n \times p$ matrices
 - For any scalar s , $s(AC) = (sA)C = A(sC)$
 - $(A + B)C = AC + BC$
 - $C(P+Q)=CP+CQ$
 - $I_k A = A = A I_m$
 - The product of any matrix and a zero matrix is a zero matrix
- Power of square matrices: A is $n \times n$, $A^k = A A \cdots A$ (k times), and by convention, $A^1 = A$, $A^0 = I_n$

Properties

$$AC: k \times n \quad (AC)^T: n \times k$$

- Let A be $k \times m$ matrices, C be an $m \times n$ matrix,
 - $(AC)^T = ? \quad C^T A^T$



Special Matrix

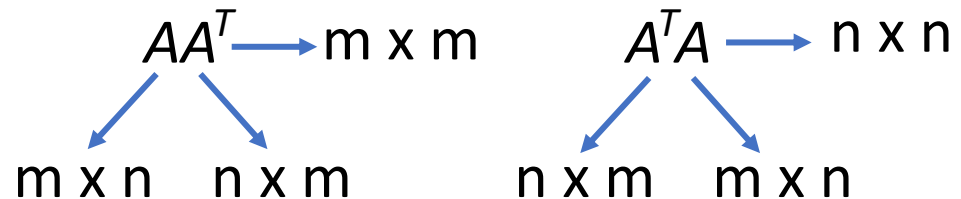
- Diagonal Matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad AB = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Symmetric Matrix $A^T = A$

AA^T and $A^T A$ are square and symmetric

Square: A is $m \times n$

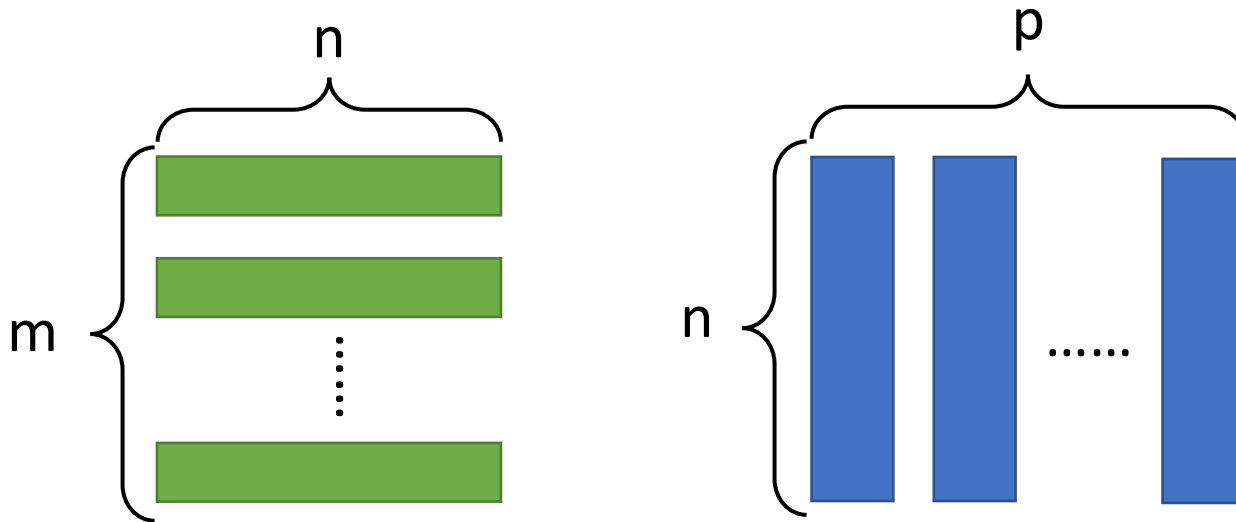


Symmetric:

$$(AA^T)^T = A^{TT} A^T = AA^T \quad (A^T A)^T = A^T A^{TT} = A^T A$$

Practical Issue

- Let A and B be $k \times m$ matrices, C be an $m \times n$ matrix, and P and Q be $n \times p$ matrices
 - $A(CP) = (AC)P$



Multiplication count: $m \times n \times p$

Practical Issue

$k=1$ $m=1000$

$n=1$ $p=1000$

- Let A and B be $k \times m$ matrices, C be an $m \times n$ matrix, and P and Q be $n \times p$ matrices
 - $A(CP) = (AC)P$

