

## Section 8.4 → Multiplicative Inverses of Matrices & Matrix Equations

In mathematics, the “Mult. Inverse” property states that it is a number [reciprocal] whose product = 1. *i.e.* the *Mult. Inv.* of  $a$  is  $\frac{1}{a}$  since  $a \left(\frac{1}{a}\right) = 1$ .

In “the world of ‘MATRICES’” the only operation that we cannot perform IS *division*, and the number **1** is represented by the “I-identity Matrix” →  $I_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  where  $n$  is a 2X2 or can be a

3X3 sq. matrix  $I_n = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , etc... So, to compensate for not having division, WE....

### MULTIPLY BY THE “Mult. INVERSE OF THE MATRIX”

The *inverse notation* in mathematics is  $x^{-1}$ , so the *inverse of matrix A* is denoted by  $A^{-1}$ .

➤ To find the “**Mult. Inv.**” of a square matrix we use the *definition* [p.922] →

❖ **2X2** → IF  $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$ , then  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$  where  $|A| \rightarrow *det(A)*$  [the diff. of the X-product]

❖ **3X3** → use the **Calculator**. [Or it will be given.] ∴ To prove two matrices are inverses,

If  $AA^{-1} = I$  and  $A^{-1}A = I$  then you just proved that the 2 matrices are inverse, and are “*invertible.*” → a matrix who has an inverse.

**Ex -1)** Find the Inverse of A, given:  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

[Show Work for |A| below](#)

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Step 1} \rightarrow \text{Find } |A| = -5 \text{ [If the } det(A) = 0, \text{ the matrix has no inverse \& is “Singular”]}$$

$$= \frac{1}{-5} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \text{Step 2 } \textit{Switch } a_{11} \text{ and } a_{22} \text{ \& negate the other diag. entries.}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-2}{5} & \frac{-1}{5} \\ \frac{-3}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \text{Step 3 [answer] mult. By the scalar}$$

**Check:** If  $A^{-1}A = I$  if the product =  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ , then your work is correct.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{-2}{5} & \frac{-1}{5} \\ \frac{-3}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

## MATRIX EQUATIONS → You are only responsible for →

- **The set up** of a 2X2 and 3X3 matrix eq. for a system.
- To **SOLVE a 2X2** matrix eq.—to solve a 3X3 you need a calculator.

## STEPS To solve a system of linear equations using Matrix equations →

1) Set up **3-Matrix equations** using the system given.

**\*\*setup →**

- **Coefficient** Matrix =[will **always** be a *square matrix* i.e. 2X2 or 3X3]
  - **Variable** Matrix =[will **always** be a column matrix → 2X1 or 3X1]
  - **Constant** Matrix =[will **always** be a column matrix → 2X1 or 3X1]
- 2) Find the **inverse** of the *Coefficient Matrix* [2X2 use def/3X3 use calc]
- 3) **Multiply** the “Constant” Matrix by the Inverse matrix [from step 2]
- 4) Write your solution as an ordered pair 2X2 or ordered triple 3X3

**Algebraic Representation** → If  $Ax = B$  then mult. *Both sides* by the “*Mult. Inv. of A*”  $A^{-1}$

$$\frac{1}{A} Ax = \frac{1}{A} B \quad \text{so} \quad x = \frac{B}{A} \rightarrow \text{Make sure you place } A^{-1} \text{ in front of constant Matrix.}$$

## Ex of a Matrix Eq and Solution following steps/setup above\*\* →

**Ex1) 2X2 → Solve the system by using Matrix Equations.**

[hint: (1)-set up eq. (2)-find inverse (3)-mult. both sides by inverse to solve]

$$\begin{cases} 4x - 7y = -3 \\ 2x - 3y = 1 \end{cases}$$

**MATRIX EQUATION**

**Inverse of Coeff. Matrix**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -7 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Coeff. Matrix 2X2    Var. 2X1    Constants 2X1

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -7 \\ 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{2} & \frac{7}{2} \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

product yields → **I**

product yields **Ans.**

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

∴ **(8, 5)** is the solution to the system.

**Ex 2)** Write a **Matrix equation** for the following 3X3 system.

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y + 3z = 10 \\ 4x - y + z = -5 \\ 5x - 2y + 6z = 1 \end{cases}$$