



Matrices

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Meaning of Matrix

◦ Matrix is defined as a rectangular arrangement of mn numbers into m horizontal rows and n vertical columns. An $m \times n$ matrix is usually written as.

$$\circ [a_{11} a_{12} \dots a_{1n}]$$

$$\circ A = [a_{21} a_{22} \dots a_{2n}]$$

$$\circ [a_{m1} a_{m2} \dots a_{mn}]$$

◦ The number a_{11}, a_{12}, \dots are known as the elements of matrix A

Types of Matrices

- Row matrix- A matrix having only one row.
- Column matrix- A matrix having only one column.
- Null matrix- A matrix having all elements as zero.
- Unit matrix- Diagonal elements are 1 and non diagonal elements zero.
- Square matrix- Number of rows is equal to number of columns.

Application

▶ Matrices can be used for representing the data in the compact manner. Here are few examples.

▶ Distribution of jobs among different members

J1	J2	J3	
M1	5	3	
M2	6	2	4
M3	3	4	4

▶ Sale of products in different markets.

M1	M2	M3	
P1	8	4	5
P2	6	3	2
P3	2	1	2

Addition of Matrices

° Addition- Add corresponding elements from two different matrices.

$$\begin{matrix} a & b & c & & j & k & l \\ A & d & e & f \text{ and } B & m & n & o \\ g & h & p & q & r \end{matrix}$$

Then $A+B$ is

$$a+j \quad b+k \quad c+l$$

$$d+m \quad e+n \quad f+o$$

$$g+h \quad p+q \quad r$$

Problems based on addition

◦ Quarterly sales of Jute, Cotton and Yarn for the year 2002 and 2004 are given below

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
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◦ Jute 20 25 22 20 10 15 20 20

◦ Cot 10 20 18 10 05 20 15 30

◦ Yarn 15 20 15 15 08 30 15 10

◦ Find the total quarterly sale of Jute, Cotton and Yarn for two years.

Subtraction of Matrices

▶ Subtraction- Subtract corresponding elements from two different matrices.

$$\begin{matrix} 3 & 8 & & 4 & 7 \\ A & 9 & 6 \text{ and } B & 8 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & & 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

Then $A - B$ is

$$\begin{matrix} 3-4 & 8-7 & -1 & 1 \\ 9-8 & 6-3 = 1 & 3 \\ 3-1 & 2-0 & 2 & 2 \end{matrix}$$

Problem on Subtraction

A company's sales position of its products A and B at its two centres P and Q for the year is given in first matrix. If the sales position for the first quarter is given in second matrix find the sales position for remaining period of the year.

	P	Q	P	Q
A	50	45	30	15
B	60	70	20	20

Multiplication of Matrices

- Multiplication of Matrices is achieved by multiplying elements in the row with elements in column.
- It is necessary that number of columns in A should be equal to the number of rows in B.
- If the number of columns in A is different from the number of rows in B then the product AB is not defined.
- If A is of the order of $m \times n$ and B be of the order of $n \times p$ then AB will be of the order of $m \times p$
- If the product of AB exists, then it is not necessary that the product BA will also exist.

Problemsonmultiplication

°A man buys 12 kg of sugar, 10 kg of pulses and 5 kgs of salt. Sugar costs Rs. 17 per kg, pulses cost Rs. 15 per kg and salt costs Rs. 12 per kg. Using matrix multiplication, determine the total amount spent by the man.

$$°Q = \begin{matrix} 12 & 10 & 5 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 17 \\ 15 \\ 12 \end{matrix}$$

$$°C = \begin{matrix} 15 \\ 12 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 12 \end{matrix}$$

$$Q * C = 414$$

Problem for Practice

- ▶ Sarita purchased 10 greetings cards, 12 keyrings and 18 showpieces. The cost of a greeting card, keyring and showpiece are Rs. 10, 12 and 13 respectively. Determine the total amount spent by Sarita using matrix multiplication.
- ▶ Mr X has Rs. 100,000 as investible fund. The fund is to be invested in two kinds of securities offering return of 10% and 20% p.a. Determine the amount to be invested in each securities if the return of Rs. 12,000 is to be earned.

Multiplication by a scalar

- ▶ While multiplying a matrix by a scalar quantity we need to multiply every element by that scalar quantity (k).
- ▶ Some properties of scalar multiplication

$$k(A+B) = kA + kB$$

$$(k+l)A = kA + lA$$

$$(kl)A = l(kA)$$

$$(-k)A = -(kA) = k(-A)$$

$$(-1)A = -A$$

Problem on Scaler Multiplication

- A company has two plants. Plant 1 manufactures 5 units of X, 7 units of Y and 8 units of Z per hour. Plant 2 manufactures 7 units of X, 7 units of Y and 9 units Z at the same time.
- Using matrix multiplication find the number of items X, Y and Z produced if plant 1 is operated for 8 hours and plant 2 is operated for 9 hours.

Problem for Practice

- ▶ A factory produces three varieties of Alcohol (Methanol, Propanol and Ethanol). The proportion of constituents A B C and D used for manufacturing these products is given below.

	A	B	C	D
Methanol	0.4	0	0.6	0
Propanol	0.1	0.3	0	0.6
Ethanol	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5

- ▶ (a) ... of
- ▶ (b) ... galcohol
- ▶ (c) what is the total cost per week?



Thank you

Practice and be Perfect