

MA162: Finite mathematics

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SCHEDULE:

- HW 2.3-2.4 are due Friday, Sep 14th, 2012.
- HW 2.5-2.6 are due Friday, Sep 21st, 2012.
- Exam 1 is Monday, Sep 24th, 5:00pm-7:00pm in BS107 and BS116.

Today we will cover 2.4 and some of 2.5: matrix arithmetic

Production matrix

- Many businesses convert “raw” materials into finished goods
- FroYo-Palooza converts weird chemical mixtures into frozen yogurt
To make 8 ounces of their standard flavors, they use the following number of ounces of stuff:

	Vanilla	Tart	Mango	Surprise
White stuff	7 oz	6 oz	5 oz	4 oz
Clear stuff	1 oz	1 oz	1 oz	1 oz
Yellow stuff	0 oz	1 oz	0 oz	2 oz
Orange stuff	0 oz	0 oz	2 oz	1 oz



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- What if they switch to making 16 oz FroYos?
What would the table look like?

Inventory and delivery matrix

- Many businesses resell items kept on shelves at multiple locations
- Wally's World of Weird Socks has 3 locations and 4 types of socks

Inventory	Argyle	Tie-Dye	Fish-net	Toe-socks
Lexington	20	20	5	20
Frankfort	10	20	10	20
Cincinnati	20	20	20	20



Inventory and delivery matrix

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Frankfort	10	20	10	20
Cincinnati	20	20	20	20



- Occasionally people buy socks, so new socks must be delivered

Delivery	Argyle	Tie-Dye	Fish-net	Toe-socks
Lexington	2	2	1	2
Frankfort	1	2	1	2
Cincinnati	2	2	2	2



Inventory and delivery matrix

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- Occasionally people buy socks, so new socks must be delivered

Delivery	Argyle	Tie-Dye	Fish-net	Toe-socks
Lexington	2	2	1	2
Frankfort	1	2	1	2
Cincinnati	2	2	2	2



- What would a sales record look like?

Inventory and delivery matrix

- Many businesses resell items kept on shelves at multiple locations
- Wally's World of Weird Socks has 3 locations and 4 types of socks

Inventory	Argyle	Tie-Dye	Fish-net	Toe-socks
Lexington	20	20	5	20
Frankfort	10	20	10	20
Cincinnati	20	20	20	20



- Occasionally people buy socks, so new socks must be delivered

Delivery	Argyle	Tie-Dye	Fish-net	Toe-socks
Lexington	2	2	1	2
Frankfort	1	2	1	2
Cincinnati	2	2	2	2



- What would a sales record look like?
- How does one combine the inventory, sales, and delivery tables?

2.4: Matrix arithmetic

- We saved time and worked more efficiently by converting systems of equations to matrices
- We treated each row of a matrix like a single (fancy) number,
- We added rows, subtracted rows, and multiplied rows by numbers
- Now we learn to treat entire matrices as (very fancy) numbers
- Today we will **add, subtract, multiply by numbers**, and **multiply**
- Next week we will divide; in chapter 3 we will solve real problems

2.4: Matrix size

- A matrix is a rectangular array of numbers, like a table
- A matrix has a **size**: the number of **rows** and **columns**
- A 2×3 matrix has 2 rows, and 3 columns like:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

- A 1×4 matrix has 1 row and 4 columns like:

$$[1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4]$$

- A 1×1 matrix has 1 row and 1 column like:

$$[19]$$

2.4: Matrix equality

- Two matrices are equal if they have the same size, and the same numbers in the same place
- If these two matrices are equal,

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

then $x = 2$ and $y = 1$

- None of these matrices are equal to each other:

$$[1], [2 \ 3], \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

2.4: Matrix addition

- We can add matrices if they are the same size by adding entry-wise:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 22 \\ 23 & 24 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 + 21 & 12 + 22 \\ 13 + 23 & 14 + 24 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 32 & 34 \\ 36 & 38 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Big matrices are no harder, just more of the same:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 22 & 23 & 24 \\ 25 & 26 & 27 & 28 \\ 29 & 30 & 31 & 32 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 22 & 24 & 26 & 28 \\ 30 & 32 & 34 & 36 \\ 38 & 40 & 42 & 44 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Different shaped matrices are not added together:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 22 & 23 & 24 \\ 25 & 26 & 27 & 28 \\ 29 & 30 & 31 & 32 \end{bmatrix} = \text{nonsense; undefined}$$

2.4: Matrix subtraction

- We can subtract matrices if they are the same size:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 22 \\ 23 & 24 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 - 21 & 12 - 22 \\ 13 - 23 & 14 - 24 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -10 & -10 \\ -10 & -10 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Big matrices are no harder, just more of the same:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 22 & 23 & 24 \\ 25 & 26 & 27 & 28 \\ 29 & 30 & 31 & 32 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -20 & -20 & -20 & -20 \\ -20 & -20 & -20 & -20 \\ -20 & -20 & -20 & -20 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Different shaped matrices are not subtracted from one another:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 21 & 22 & 23 & 24 \\ 25 & 26 & 27 & 28 \\ 29 & 30 & 31 & 32 \end{bmatrix} = \text{nonsense; undefined}$$

2.4: Scalar multiplication

- We can multiply a matrix by a number (a **scalar**):

$$5 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 11 & 12 \\ 13 & 14 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \cdot 11 & 5 \cdot 12 \\ 5 \cdot 13 & 5 \cdot 14 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 55 & 60 \\ 65 & 70 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Big matrices are no harder, just more of the same:

$$3 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 & 9 & 12 \\ 15 & 18 & 21 & 24 \\ 27 & 30 & 33 & 36 \end{bmatrix}$$

- There is no restriction on size of the matrix,
but remember we aren't multiplying two matrices yet:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = ???$$

Production and orders

- FroYo-Palooza converts weird chemical mixtures into frozen yogurt. To make 8 ounces of their standard flavors, they use the following number of ounces of stuff:

	Vanilla	Tart	Mango	Surprise
White stuff	7 oz	6 oz	5 oz	4 oz
Clear stuff	1 oz	1 oz	1 oz	1 oz
Yellow stuff	0 oz	1 oz	0 oz	2 oz
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- They have three FroYo machines that fill the following orders:

	Front	Middle	Back
Vanilla	4	6	3
Tart	2	1	1
Mango	2	1	3
Surprise	1	2	4

- How much white stuff does the front machine use?

2.5: Matrix-matrix multiplication

- Matrix-matrix multiplication can be defined several ways
- Only one way is particularly useful to us in this class
- A simple example: We want to write down

$$1x + 2y = 3$$

$$4x + 5y = 6$$

- Using our multiplication this becomes:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Cleanly separates the variables and the numbers, keeps the + and = signs, so lets us be more flexible

2.5: Matrix-matrix multiplication

- To find the **top-left** entry of the product, we multiply the **top** row by the **left** column

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 9 + 3 \cdot 11 & ? \\ ? & ? \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 7 + 18 + 33 & ? \\ ? & ? \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 58 & ? \\ ? & ? \end{bmatrix}$$

2.5: Matrix-matrix multiplication

- To find the **top-right** entry of the product, we multiply the **top** row by the **right** column

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 9 + 3 \cdot 11 & 1 \cdot 8 + 2 \cdot 10 + 3 \cdot 12 \\ & ? \\ & ? \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 7 + 18 + 33 & 8 + 20 + 36 \\ & ? \\ & ? \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 58 & 64 \\ ? & ? \end{bmatrix}$$

2.5: Matrix-matrix multiplication

- To find the **bottom-left** entry of the product, we multiply the **bottom** row by the **left** column

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 9 + 3 \cdot 11 & 1 \cdot 8 + 2 \cdot 10 + 3 \cdot 12 \\ 4 \cdot 7 + 5 \cdot 9 + 6 \cdot 11 & ? \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 7 + 18 + 33 & 8 + 20 + 36 \\ 28 + 45 + 66 & ? \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 58 & 64 \\ 139 & ? \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2.5: Matrix-matrix multiplication

- To find the **bottom-right** entry of the product, we multiply the **bottom** row by the **right** column

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 \\ 9 & 10 \\ 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 9 + 3 \cdot 11 & 1 \cdot 8 + 2 \cdot 10 + 3 \cdot 12 \\ 4 \cdot 7 + 5 \cdot 9 + 6 \cdot 11 & 4 \cdot 8 + 5 \cdot 10 + 6 \cdot 12 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 7 + 18 + 33 & 8 + 20 + 36 \\ 28 + 45 + 66 & 32 + 50 + 72 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 58 & 64 \\ 139 & 154 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Homework: Tricky homework type

- Struggling is good; don't worry, don't give up
- Don't worry about the inverses yet, we will cover them next week
- Some of the problems are easy; you can do them today
- Some are tricky and require you to use the basic skills we learned today in new ways:

If $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & y \end{bmatrix}$, then what are x and y ?

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If $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & y \end{bmatrix}$, then what are x and y ?

$$1 + x = 5 \text{ so } x = 4, \quad 2 + 3 = y \text{ so } y = 5$$