14.1 Notes: Matrix Addition & Scalar Multiplication

ex 1: Given matrices
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 & 7 \\ 2 & 8 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ & $C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\mathsf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

&
$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

with dimensions n(rows) by n(columns) 2×3

 2×3

1 x 2

denoted

 $A_{2\times3}$

 $B_{2\times3}$

 $C_{1 \times 2}$

Find elements: $a_{12} =$ $a_{21} =$ $b_{13} =$ $b_{23} =$ $c_{11} =$ $c_{11} =$

$$b_{23} = _{---}$$

Evaluate: (a) A + B =

(b)
$$T/F:A+B=B+A$$

(d)
$$T/F:A-B=B-A$$

(e)
$$A + C =$$

Evaluate: (f) - C =

(g)
$$2A + 3B =$$

- * Transpose "t" (h) $A^t =$ means switch rows & columns
 - (i) $B^{t} =$
 - (i) $C^t =$
 - (k) $T/F : A^t + B^t = (A + B)^t$

ex 2: Solve:

(a)
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ 5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

(b)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 3x & y+1 \\ z-2 & w/5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & -7 \\ 8 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

ex 3: Each Auto Zone store has a certain number of cans of motor oil in inventory. In the computer data systems for the Yorba Linda & Fullerton stores, suppose inventory is organized in stock matrices:

	Yorba Linda Inventory	Fullerton Inventory
LowTemp/HighTemp Viscosity	5-25 10-30 20-50	5-25 10-30 20-50
Penzoil	\[80 \ 70 \ 30 \]	[60 90 20]
Castrol	120 130 90	110 140 90
Valvoline	10 110 70	50 30 70

If all Auto Zone locations were to arrange their data this way, ... (a) what might be an advantage?

- (b) how would you increase Y.L.'s inventory by 50%?
- (c) how would you transfer 20% of Fullerton's inventory to Y.L.?