Elementary Linear Algebra

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1.3 Matrices and Matrix Operations

Definition

A matrix is a rectangular array of numbers. The numbers in the array are called the entries in the matrix.

Example 1
Examples of matrices

- Some examples of matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \ell & \pi & -\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

entries

row matrix or row vector

column matrix or column vector

- Size

3 x 2, 1 x 4, 3 x 3, 2 x 1, 1 x 1

 # rows

 # columns

Matrices Notation and Terminology(1/2)

- A general m x n matrix A as

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

- The entry that occurs in row i and column j of matrix A will be denoted a_{ij} or $(A)_{ij}$. If a_{ij} is real number, it is common to be referred as **scalars**.

Matrices Notation and Terminology(2/2)

- The preceding matrix can be written as

$$\left\lfloor a_{ij} \right\rfloor_{m\times n} \quad \text{or} \quad \left\lfloor a_{ij} \right\rfloor$$

- A matrix A with n rows and n columns is called a square matrix of order n, and the shaded entries $a_{11}, a_{22}, \cdots, a_{nn}$ are said to be on the main diagonal of A.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Definition

Two matrices are defined to be equal if they have the same size and their corresponding entries are equal.

If $A = \lfloor a_{ij} \rfloor$ and $B = \lfloor b_{ij} \rfloor$ have the same size,

then $\mathrm{A} = \mathrm{B}$ if and only if $a_{ij} = b_{ij}$ for all i and j.

Example 2
Equality of Matrices

- Consider the matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & x \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

  - If x=5, then A=B.
  - For all other values of x, the matrices A and B are not equal.
  - There is no value of x for which A=C since A and C have different sizes.

Operations on Matrices

- If A and B are matrices of the same size, then the sum A+B is the matrix obtained by adding the entries of B to the corresponding entries of A.
- Vice versa, the difference A-B is the matrix obtained by subtracting the entries of B from the corresponding entries of A.
- Note: Matrices of different sizes cannot be added or subtracted.

$$(A+B)_{ij} = (A)_{ij} + (B)_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij}$$

$$(A-B)_{ij} = (A)_{ij} - (B)_{ij} = a_{ij} - b_{ij}$$

Example 3
Addition and Subtraction

- Consider the matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 4 & -2 & 7 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 3 & 2 & -4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

  - Then

$$A + B = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & 5 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 7 & 0 & 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & -5 & 2 \\ -3 & -2 & 2 & 5 \\ 1 & -4 & 11 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

  - The expressions A+C, B+C, A-C, and B-C are undefined.

Definition

If A is any matrix and c is any scalar, then the product cA is the matrix obtained by multiplying each entry of the matrix A by c. The matrix cA is said to be the scalar multiple of A.

In matrix notation, if $A = \lfloor a_{ij} \rfloor$, then

$$(cA)_{ij} = c(A)_{ij} = ca_{ij}$$

Example 4
Scalar Multiples (1/2)

- For the matrices

$$A=\begin{bmatrix}2 & 3 & 4\\ 1 & 3 & 1\end{bmatrix},\quad B=\begin{bmatrix}0 & 2 & 7\\ -1 & 3 & -5\end{bmatrix},\quad C=\begin{bmatrix}9 & -6 & 3\\ 3 & 0 & 12\end{bmatrix}$$

  - We have

$$2A=\begin{bmatrix}4 & 6 & 8\\ 2 & 6 & 2\end{bmatrix},\quad (\text{-}1)B=\begin{bmatrix}0 & -2 & -7\\ 1 & -3 & 5\end{bmatrix},\quad \tfrac{1}{3}C=\begin{bmatrix}3 & -2 & 1\\ 1 & 0 & 4\end{bmatrix}$$

  - It common practice to denote (-1)B by –B.

Example 4
Scalar Multiples (2/2)

If $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n$ are matrices of the same size and $c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_n$ are scalars, then an expression of the form

$$c_1A_1 + c_2A_2 + \cdots + c_nA_n$$

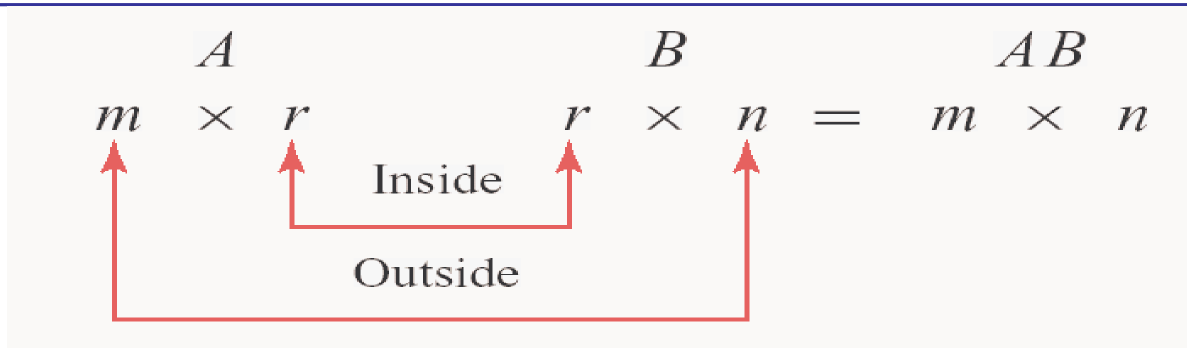
is called a ***linear combination*** of $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n$ with ***coefficients*** $c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_n$. For example, if A, B, and C are the matrices in Example 4, then

$$\begin{aligned} 2A - B + \tfrac{1}{3}C &= 2A + (-1)B + \tfrac{1}{3}C \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -7 \\ 1 & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 11 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

is the linear combination of A, B, and C with scalar coefficients 2, -1, and $\frac{1}{3}$.

Definition

- If A is an m×r matrix and B is an r×n matrix, then the product AB is the m×n matrix whose entries are determined as follows.
- To find the entry in row i and column j of AB, single out row i from the matrix A and column j from the matrix B .Multiply the corresponding entries from the row and column together and then add up the resulting products.



Example 5
Multiplying Matrices (1/2)

- Consider the matrices

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Solution
  - Since A is a 2 ×3 matrix and B is a 3 ×4 matrix, the product AB is a 2 ×4 matrix. And:

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1r} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{ir} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mr} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1j} & \cdots & b_{1n} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & \cdots & b_{2j} & \cdots & b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{r1} & b_{r2} & \cdots & b_{rj} & \cdots & b_{rn} \end{bmatrix} \tag{4}$$

the entry $(AB)_{ij}$ in row i and column j of AB is given by

$$(AB)_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + a_{i3}b_{3j} + \cdots + a_{ir}b_{rj} \tag{5}$$

Example 5
Multiplying Matrices (2/2)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \boxed{26} & \square \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2 \cdot 4) + (6 \cdot 3) + (0 \cdot 5) = 26$$

The entry in row 1 and column 4 of AB is computed as follows.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \square & \square & \square & \boxed{13} \\ \square & \square & \square & \square \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(1 \cdot 3) + (2 \cdot 1) + (4 \cdot 2) = 13$$

The computations for the remaining products are

$$\begin{aligned}
(1 \cdot 4) + (2 \cdot 0) + (4 \cdot 2) &= 12 \\
(1 \cdot 1) - (2 \cdot 1) + (4 \cdot 7) &= 27 \\
(1 \cdot 4) + (2 \cdot 3) + (4 \cdot 5) &= 30 \\
(2 \cdot 4) + (6 \cdot 0) + (0 \cdot 2) &= 8 \\
(2 \cdot 1) - (6 \cdot 1) + (0 \cdot 7) &= -4 \\
(2 \cdot 3) + (6 \cdot 1) + (0 \cdot 2) &= 12
\end{aligned}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 27 & 30 & 13 \\ 8 & -4 & 26 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

Examples 6
Determining Whether a Product Is Defined

- Suppose that A ,B ,and C are matrices with the following sizes:

A	B	C
3×4	4×7	7×3

- Solution:
  - Then by (3), AB is defined and is a 3×7 matrix; BC is defined and is a 4×3 matrix; and CA is defined and is a 7×4 matrix. The products AC ,CB ,and BA are all undefined.

Partitioned Matrices

- A matrix can be subdivided or partitioned into smaller matrices by inserting horizontal and vertical rules between selected rows and columns.

- For example, below are three possible partitions of a general 3×4 matrix A .
  - The first is a partition of A into four submatrices A_{11} ,A_{12}, A_{21} ,and A_{22} .
  - The second is a partition of A into its row matrices $\mathbf{r}_1$,$\mathbf{r}_2$, and $\mathbf{r}_3$.
  - The third is a partition of A into its column matrices $\mathbf{c}_1$, $\mathbf{c}_2$,$\mathbf{c}_3$,and $\mathbf{c}_4$.

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ \hline a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{array}\right] = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ \hline a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ \hline a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{array}\right] = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}_1 \\ \mathbf{r}_2 \\ \mathbf{r}_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \left[\begin{array}{c|c|c|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{array}\right] = [\mathbf{c}_1 \quad \mathbf{c}_2 \quad \mathbf{c}_3 \quad \mathbf{c}_4]$$

Matrix Multiplication by columns and by Rows

- Sometimes it may b desirable to find a particular row or column of a matrix product AB without computing the entire product.

$$j\text{th column matrix of } AB = A[j\text{th column matrix of } B] \tag{6}$$

$$i\text{th row matrix of } AB = [i\text{th row matrix of } A]B \tag{7}$$

- If $\mathbf{a}_1$,$\mathbf{a}_2$,…,$\mathbf{a}_m$ denote the row matrices of A and $\mathbf{b}_1$,$\mathbf{b}_2$, …,$\mathbf{b}_n$ denote the column matrices of B ,then it follows from Formulas (6)and (7)that

$$AB = A[\mathbf{b}_1 \quad \mathbf{b}_2 \quad \cdots \quad \mathbf{b}_n] = [A\mathbf{b}_1 \quad A\mathbf{b}_2 \quad \cdots \quad A\mathbf{b}_n]$$

(AB computed column by column)

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 \\ \mathbf{a}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_m \end{bmatrix} B = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_1 B \\ \mathbf{a}_2 B \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{a}_m B \end{bmatrix}$$

(AB computed row by row)

Example 7
Example5 Revisited

- This is the special case of a more general procedure for multiplying partitioned matrices.
- If A and B are the matrices in Example 5,then from (6)the second column matrix of AB can be obtained by the computation

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 27 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Second column of B — Second column of AB

- From (7) the first row matrix of AB can be obtained by the computation

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 27 & 30 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$$

First row of A — First row of AB

Matrix Products as Linear Combinations (1/2)

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Then

$$A\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n \end{bmatrix} = x_1 \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{bmatrix} + x_2 \begin{bmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{bmatrix} + \cdots + x_n \begin{bmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \tag{10}$$

Matrix Products as Linear Combinations (2/2)

- In words, (10)tells us that *the product* A **x** *of a matrix* A *with a column matrix* **x** *is a linear combination of the column matrices of* A *with the coefficients coming from the matrix* **x** .
- In the exercises w ask the reader to show that *the product* **y** A *of a* $1\times m$ *matrix* **y** *with an* $m\times n$ *matrix* A *is a linear combination of the row matrices of* A *with scalar coefficients coming from* **y** .

Example 8
Linear Combination

The matrix product

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -9 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

can be written as the linear combination of column matrices

$$2\begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - 1\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + 3\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -9 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

The matrix product

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -9 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -16 & -18 & 35 \end{bmatrix}$$

can be written as the linear combination of row matrices

$$1\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - 9\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} - 3\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -16 & -18 & 35 \end{bmatrix}$$

Example 9
Columns of a Product AB as Linear Combinations

We showed in Example 5 that

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 4 \\ 2 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 & 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 12 & 27 & 30 & 13 \\ 8 & -4 & 26 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

The column matrices of AB can be expressed as linear combinations of the column matrices of A as follows:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = 4\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 0\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} + 2\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 27 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} + 7\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 30 \\ 26 \end{bmatrix} = 4\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + 3\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} + 5\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 13 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} = 3\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} + 2\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

♦

Matrix form of a Linear System(1/2)

- Consider any system of m linear equations in n unknowns.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} a_{11}x_1 & + & a_{12}x_2 & + & \dots & + & a_{1n}x_n & = & b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 & + & a_{22}x_2 & + & \dots & + & a_{2n}x_n & = & b_2 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 & + & a_{m2}x_2 & + & \dots & + & a_{mn}x_n & = & b_m \end{array}$$

- Since two matrices are equal if and only if their corresponding entries are equal.

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n \\ \vdots \qquad \vdots \qquad \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \dots + a_{mn}x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

- The m×1 matrix on the left side of this equation can be written as a product to give:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{bmatrix}$$

Matrix form of a Linear System(1/2)

- If w designate these matrices by A ,**x** ,and **b** ,respectively, the original system of m equations in n unknowns has been replaced by the single matrix equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$
- The matrix A in this equation is called the coefficient matrix of the system. The augmented matrix for the system is obtained by adjoining **b** to A as the last column; thus the augmented matrix is

$$[A \mid \mathbf{b}] = \left[\begin{array}{cccc|c} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} & b_1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} & b_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} & b_m \end{array}\right]$$

Definition

- If A is any m×n matrix, then the transpose of A ,denoted by A^T ,is defined to be the n×m matrix that results from interchanging the rows and columns of A ; that is, the first column of A^T is the first row of A ,the second column of A^T is the second row of A ,and so forth.

Example 10
Some Transposes (1/2)

The following are some examples of matrices and their transposes.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C = [1 \quad 3 \quad 5], \quad D = [4]$$

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \\ a_{14} & a_{24} & a_{34} \end{bmatrix}, \quad B^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad C^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D^T = [4]$$

Example 10
Some Transposes (2/2)

- Observe that $$(A^T)_{ij} = (A)_{ji}$$

- In the special case where A is a **square** matrix, the transpose of A can be obtained by interchanging entries that are symmetrically positioned about the main diagonal.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 7 & 0 \\ -5 & 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 4 \\ 3 & 7 & 0 \\ -5 & 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & -5 \\ -2 & 7 & 8 \\ 4 & 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Definition

- If A is a square matrix, then the trace of A ,denoted by tr(A), is defined to be the sum of the entries on the main diagonal of A .The trace of A is undefined if A is not a square matrix.

Example 11
Trace of Matrix

The following are examples of matrices and their traces.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}, \qquad B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 7 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & -8 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 & -3 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\operatorname{tr}(A) = a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33}$$

$$\operatorname{tr}(B) = -1 + 5 + 7 + 0 = 11$$

Reference

- vision.ee.ccu.edu.tw/modules/tinyd2/content/93_LA/Chapter1(1.1~1.3).ppt