

**Seri bahan kuliah Algeo #1**

# Review Matriks

Bahan kuliah IF2123 Aljabar Linier dan Geometri

Oleh: Rinaldi Munir

**Program Studi Teknik Informatika  
STEI-ITB**

Sumber:

Howard Anton & Chris Rores, *Elementary Linear Algebra*

# Notasi

- Matriks berukuran  $m \times n$  ( $m$  baris dan  $n$  kolom):

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

Jika  $m = n$  maka dinamakan matriks persegi (*square matrix*) orde  $n$

- Contoh matriks  $A$  berukuran  $3 \times 4$ :

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 7 & 0 & 8 & -12 \\ 13 & 11 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- **Diagonal utama** matriks persegi berukuran  $n \times n$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Penjumlahan Matriks

- Penjumlahan dua buah matriks  $C_{m \times n} = A_{m \times n} + B_{m \times n}$

Misal  $A = [a_{ij}]$

$B = [b_{ij}]$

maka  $C = A + B = [c_{ij}]$  ,  $c_{ij} = a_{ij} + b_{ij}$  ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ ;  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$

- Pengurangan matriks:  $C = A - B = [c_{ij}]$  ,  $c_{ij} = a_{ij} - b_{ij}$  ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ ;  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$

- Algoritma penjumlahan dua buah matriks:

```
for i ← 1 to m do
  for j ← 1 to n do
     $c_{ij} \leftarrow a_{ij} + b_{ij}$ 
  end for
end for
```

- Contoh:

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

- Maka,

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

# Perkalian Matriks

- Perkalian dua buah matriks  $C_{m \times n} = A_{m \times r} \times B_{r \times n}$

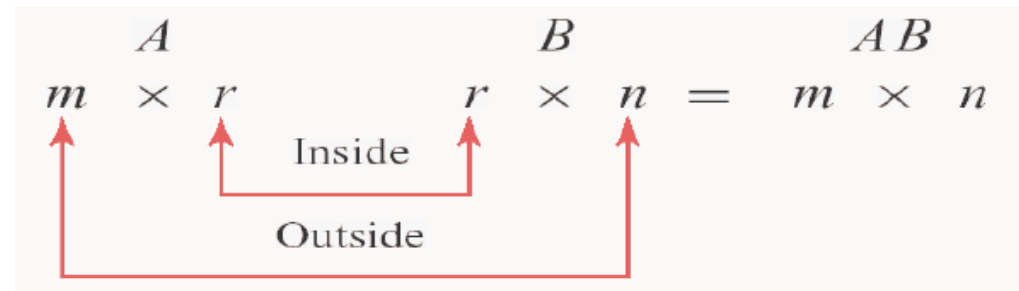
Misal  $A = [a_{ij}]$  dan  $B = [b_{ij}]$

maka  $C = A \times B = [c_{ij}]$  ,  $c_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \dots + a_{in}b_{nj}$

syarat: jumlah kolom A sama dengan jumlah baris B

- Algoritma perkalian dua buah matriks  $C_{m \times n} = A_{m \times r} \times B_{r \times n}$

```
for i ← 1 to m do
  for j ← 1 to n do
    cij ← 0
    for k ← 1 to r do
      cij ← cij + aik * bkj
    end for
  end for
end for
```



- Contoh:

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

maka

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



# Perkalian Matriks dengan Skalar

- Misal  $A = [a_{ij}]$  dan  $c$  adalah skalar

maka

$$cA = [ca_{ij}] \quad , \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m; \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

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

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

dan  $2A - B + \frac{1}{3}C = 2A + (-1)B + \frac{1}{3}C$  ← Kombinasi linier A, B, dan C dengan koefisien 2, -1, dan 1/3

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 & 8 \\ 2 & 6 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & -7 \\ 1 & -3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Kombinasi Linier Matriks

- Perkalian matriks dapat dipandang sebagai kombinasi linier
- Misalkan:

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

maka

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

- Contoh: perkalian matriks

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

dapat ditulis sebagai kombinasi linier

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

- Contoh lain: perkalian matriks

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

dapat dinyatakan sebagai kombinasi linier

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

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

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

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

# Transpose Matriks

- Transpose matriks,  $B = A^T$

$$b_{ji} = a_{ij} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

- Algoritma transpose matriks:

```
for i ← 1 to m do
  for j ← 1 to n do
     $b_{ji} \leftarrow a_{ij}$ 
  end for
end for
```

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

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

- Untuk matriks persegi A berukuran  $n \times n$ , transpose matriks A dapat diperoleh dengan mempertukarkan elemen yang simetri dengan diagonal utama:

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

- Sifat-sifat transpose matriks

$$(a) \quad (A^T)^T = A$$

$$(b) \quad (A + B)^T = A^T + B^T$$

$$(c) \quad (A - B)^T = A^T - B^T$$

$$(d) \quad (kA)^T = kA^T$$

$$(e) \quad (AB)^T = B^T A^T$$



# Trace sebuah Matriks

- Jika  $A$  adalah matriks persegi, maka *trace* matriks  $A$  adalah jumlah semua elemen pada diagonal utama, disimbolkan dengan  $\text{tr}(A)$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 7 & 0 \\ 3 & 5 & -8 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 & -3 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

- Jika  $A$  bukan matriks persegi, maka  $\text{tr}(A)$  tidak terdefinisi

# Sifat-sifat Operasi Aritmetika Matriks

- (a)  $A + B = B + A$  (Commutative law for addition)
- (b)  $A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C$  (Associative law for addition)
- (c)  $A(BC) = (AB)C$  (Associative law for multiplication)
- (d)  $A(B + C) = AB + AC$  (Left distributive law)
- (e)  $(B + C)A = BA + CA$  (Right distributive law)
- (f)  $A(B - C) = AB - AC$
- (g)  $(B - C)A = BA - CA$
- (h)  $a(B + C) = aB + aC$
- (i)  $a(B - C) = aB - aC$
- (j)  $(a + b)C = aC + bC$
- (k)  $(a - b)C = aC - bC$
- (l)  $a(bC) = (ab)C$
- (m)  $a(BC) = (aB)C = B(aC)$

# Matriks Nol

- Matriks nol: matriks yang seluruh elemennya bernilai nol

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, [0]$$

- Matriks nol dilambangkan dengan  $0$

- Sifat-sifat matriks nol:

$$(a) A + 0 = 0 + A = A$$

$$(b) A - 0 = A$$

$$(c) A - A = A + (-A) = 0$$

$$(d) 0A = 0$$

$$(e) \text{ If } cA = 0, \text{ then } c = 0 \text{ or } A = 0.$$

# Matriks Identitas

- Matriks identitas: matriks persegi yang semua elemen bernilai 1 pada diagonal utamanya dan bernilai 0 pada posisi lainnya.

$$[1], \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Matriks identitas disimbolkan dengan  $I$

- Perkalian matriks identitas dengan sembarang matriks menghasilkan matriks itu sendiri:

$$AI = IA = A$$

$$AI_3 = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix} = A$$

$$I_2A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix} = A$$

# Matriks Balikan

- Matriks balikan (*inverse*) dari sebuah matriks  $A$  adalah matriks  $B$  sedemikian sehingga

$$AB = BA = I$$

- Kita katakan  $A$  dan  $B$  merupakan balikan matriks satu sama lain

- Contoh: Misalkan  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

maka  $AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \\ -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$

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

- Balikan matriks  $A$  disimbolkan dengan  $A^{-1}$
- Sifat:  $AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I$
- Untuk matriks  $A$  berukuran  $2 \times 2$ , maka  $A^{-1}$  dihitung sebagai berikut:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

dengan syarat  $ad - bc \neq 0$

- Nilai  $ad - bc$  disebut *determinan*. Jika  $ad - bc = 0$  maka matriks  $A$  tidak memiliki balikan (*not invertible*)

- Contoh:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -5 & 6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{7} & -\frac{1}{7} \\ -\frac{5}{7} & \frac{6}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & -6 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \text{Tidak memiliki balikan, sebab } (-1)(-6) - (3)(2) = 0$$