

Matrices and vectors – a few introductory definitions

An $m \times n$ **matrix** is a rectangular array of numbers with m rows and n columns. m and n are called the **dimensions** of the matrix.

Matrices are most commonly denoted by capital letters or single subscripted capital letters. The numbers (**entries**) of a matrix are denoted by double subscripted lower case letters.

When a matrix is explicitly written out, it is delineated by square brackets or parentheses. Abstractly, you will see things like $A = [a_{ij}]$ where a_{ij} represents the entry in the i^{th} row and j^{th} column. When the number of rows or columns goes above 9, we separate the i s and j s by commas; we won't be going there.

Example

Consider the matrix $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 7 & -7 \\ 8 & -2 & 0 \\ -4 & 11 & 9 \\ -18 & -62 & 3 \\ 22 & -1 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$.

a. What are the dimensions of the matrix?

5×3

b. What are entries b_{32} , b_{23} , b_{41} , and b_{14} ?

$b_{32} = 11$
row \nearrow column

$b_{23} = 0$

$b_{41} = -18$

There is no b_{14} ; not 4 columns.

A matrix with only one row is called a **row vector** and a matrix with only one column is called a **column vector**.

$[7]$

Example

Which of the following are vectors?

i. $\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$

ii. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 6 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

iii. $[4, 7, -18]$

iv. $[5 \ 0]$

v.



Matrices – a couple of simple arithmetic operations

Matrix addition: Two matrices with the exact same dimensions can be added or subtracted thusly:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{ij} \end{bmatrix} \pm \begin{bmatrix} b_{ij} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{ij} \pm b_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$$

If either of the corresponding dimensions of two matrices is not the same, the matrices can neither be added nor subtracted.

Scalar multiplication: A matrix can be multiplied by a **scalar** (number) thusly:

$$k \begin{bmatrix} a_{ij} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k a_{ij} \end{bmatrix}$$

Example

Consider the matrices $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 \\ 0 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & -2 \\ -5 & -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$, and $C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 6 \\ 3 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

Find $A + B$, $B - 2C$, and $C + A^T$

The **transpose** of the $m \times n$ matrix M is the $n \times m$ matrix, M^T , that results from swapping the rows and columns of M .

A+B is not possible; mismatched dimensions
 $3 \times 2 \rightarrow \nwarrow \nearrow 2 \times 3$

$$\begin{aligned} B - 2C &= \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & -2 \\ -5 & -1 & 6 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -4 & 12 \\ 6 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 12 & -14 \\ -11 & 3 & 10 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C + A^T &= \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -2 & 6 \\ 3 & -2 & -2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -7 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 & -9 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Which of the following are column vectors?

i. $\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix}$

ii. $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 6 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

iii. $[4, 7, -18]^T$

iv. $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

v.



Generalized Matrix Multiplication

If A is an $m \times p$ matrix and B is a $p \times n$ matrix, then the product AB is the $m \times n$ matrix whose ij^{th} entry is the dot product of the i^{th} row of A and the j^{th} column of B .

If A is an $m \times p$ matrix and B does not have p rows, then the product AB is not defined.

Examples

Find AB if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 0 & 7 \\ -3 & 5 & -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$.

What are the dimensions of the product?

3×2 2×4
 $\swarrow \quad \searrow$
 product is 3×4

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 \\ 3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 & 0 & 7 \\ -3 & 5 & -4 & -5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2-3 & 6+5 & 0-4 & 14-5 \\ -4-18 & 12+30 & 0-24 & 28-30 \\ -3+6 & 9-10 & 0+8 & 21+10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 11 & -4 & 9 \\ -22 & 42 & -24 & -2 \\ 3 & -1 & 8 & 31 \end{bmatrix}$$

Find AB if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 8 & -5 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 10 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \\ -6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$.

What are the dimensions of the product?

2×5 5×2
Result: 2×2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 8 & -5 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 10 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 \\ -6 & 7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 46 & -14 \\ 47 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(1)(-2) + (3)(1) + (4)(4) + (-3)(0) + (-1)(7)$$

Find AB if $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 8 & -5 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 10 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$.

What are the dimensions of the product?

2×5 3×2
No GO

AB doesn't exist
 BA is 3×5

Write a simple dimensional proof that establishes that in general, matrix multiplication is not commutative; i.e., in general $AB \neq BA$.

or... look above

since 3×5 matrix \neq does not exist
Suppose that A is 1×2 and B is 2×1
Then AB is 1×1 but BA is 2×2

I identity matrices

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

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Use your calculator to find $I_3 A$ and $A I_3$ where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & -3 \\ -1 & 5 & 4 \\ 9 & 12 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$ and $I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$I_3 A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & -3 \\ -1 & 5 & 4 \\ 9 & 12 & -7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & -3 \\ -1 & 5 & 4 \\ 9 & 12 & -7 \end{bmatrix} = A$$

I_3 is called the 3×3 Identity Matrix.

likewise $A I_3 = A$

Use your calculator to find AB where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \\ -2 & -3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \\ -4 & 5 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$.

$AB = I_3$ When square matrices multiply to I they are called Inverse matrices

$$A = B^{-1}, B = A^{-1}$$

Some definitions

The $n \times n$ matrix with entries of 1 along the main diagonal and 0 in every other slot is called the $n \times n$ identity matrix and is denoted as I_n .

If the products are defined, $A I_n = A$ and/or $I_n A = A$ for any compatible matrix A .

A square matrix A with dimensions $n \times n$ is called invertible if there exists an $n \times n$ matrix B with the property $AB = I_n$. If such a matrix exists we call it the inverse of A and symbolize it as A^{-1} .

If the $n \times n$ A is invertible, then $AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I_n$.

Singular matrices are not invertible.

We do not define inverse matrices for non-square matrices.

Examples

Which of the following is C^{-1} , where $C = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$?

\times $A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

\times $B = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & -3 \\ -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$



\textcircled{d} $D = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$

$AC = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{5}{5} + \frac{3}{3} & * \\ * & * \end{bmatrix}$

$BC = \begin{bmatrix} -25 - 3 & * \\ * & * \end{bmatrix}$

$CD = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
likewise $DC = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

A game plan for determining, **by hand**, the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 6 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ is shown below.

Let's execute the plan on the next page.

Let $A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{bmatrix}$. We need $AA^{-1} = I_3$ which gives us:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 6 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_{11} - b_{21} & b_{12} - b_{22} & b_{13} - b_{23} \\ b_{11} - b_{31} & b_{12} - b_{32} & b_{13} - b_{33} \\ 6b_{11} - 2b_{21} - 3b_{31} & 6b_{12} - 2b_{22} - 3b_{32} & 6b_{13} - 2b_{23} - 3b_{33} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

If we equate the columns of the respective matrices, we come up with three systems of three equations with three unknowns. Specifically:

$$\begin{cases} b_{11} - b_{21} = 1 \\ b_{11} - b_{31} = 0 \\ 6b_{11} - 2b_{21} - 3b_{31} = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \begin{cases} b_{12} - b_{22} = 0 \\ b_{12} - b_{32} = 1 \\ 6b_{12} - 2b_{22} - 3b_{32} = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ and } \begin{cases} b_{13} - b_{23} = 0 \\ b_{13} - b_{33} = 0 \\ 6b_{13} - 2b_{23} - 3b_{33} = 1 \end{cases}$$

A not-so-close inspection should convince you that not only are the coefficient matrices for all three of the systems identical, but they are all in fact the matrix A ! Since the row operations performed in Gaussian elimination are determined solely by the coefficient matrix, we may as well go ahead and solve all three systems simultaneously. The augmented matrix representation for these three systems is:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & -2 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

common coefficient matrix

↑ ↑ ↑
Constant terms, from left to right, for the first, second, and third columns' related system of equations.

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} -12 & -5 & -9 \\ -4 & -2 & -4 \\ -8 & -4 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$. Find A^{-1} .

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -12 & -5 & -9 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -4 & -2 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -8 & -4 & -6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] R_1 \leftrightarrow R_2 \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -4 & -2 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -12 & -5 & -9 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -8 & -4 & -6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -3R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ -2R_1 + R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -4 & -2 & -4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2R_3 + R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \\ -\frac{3}{2}R_3 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -4 & -2 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$2R_2 + R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} -4 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} -\frac{1}{4}R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \\ \frac{1}{2}R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -1/2 & 3/4 & 1/4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -3/2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 1/2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} -12 & -5 & -9 \\ -4 & -2 & -4 \\ -8 & -4 & -6 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -1/2 & 3/4 & 1/4 \\ 1 & 0 & -3/2 \\ 0 & -1 & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det(A)$$

Find – **by hand** - if they exist, the inverses of each of the following matrices.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 6 & -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \text{ and } B = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -12 \\ 18 & 4 \\ 0 & -9 \end{bmatrix}$$

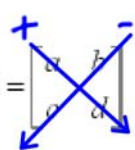
$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 6 & -2 & -3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \begin{array}{l} -R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \\ -6R_1 + R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & -3 & -6 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ & \quad -4R_2 + R_3 \rightarrow R_3 \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -4 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ & \quad R_3 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -4 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ & \quad R_2 + R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \left[\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -3 & -3 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & -4 & 1 \end{array} \right] \\ & \therefore A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -3 & 1 \\ -3 & -3 & 1 \\ -2 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

B isn't square, it has no inverse.

$$\det(A) = ad - bc$$

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Find the inverse of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$



$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} a & b & 1 & 0 \\ c & d & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right] \xrightarrow{-\frac{c}{a}R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow R_2} \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} a & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{cb}{a} + d & -\frac{c}{a} & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Common Den. $\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} a & b & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{ad-bc}{a} & -\frac{c}{a} & 1 \end{array} \right]$

$$\frac{-ab}{ad-bc} R_2 + R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} a & 0 & \frac{bc}{ad-bc} + 1 & \frac{-ab}{ad-bc} \\ 0 & \frac{ad-bc}{a} & -\frac{c}{a} & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

Common Den. $\left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} a & 0 & \frac{ad}{ad-bc} & \frac{-ab}{ad-bc} \\ 0 & \frac{ad-bc}{a} & -\frac{c}{a} & 1 \end{array} \right]$

$$\begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{a} R_1 \rightarrow R_1 \\ \frac{a}{ad-bc} R_2 \rightarrow R_2 \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & \frac{d}{ad-bc} & \frac{-b}{ad-bc} \\ 0 & 1 & \frac{-c}{ad-bc} & \frac{a}{ad-bc} \end{array} \right]$$

Let's use the formula we just derived to help us solve the system

$$\begin{cases} 4x_1 + 5x_2 = 20 \\ -2x_1 + 5x_2 = -36 \end{cases}$$

We can write this system as $A\vec{x} = \vec{b}$

where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$, $\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ -36 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\det(A) = 20 - (-6) = 26 \neq 0, \text{ so } A \text{ is nonsingular}$$

$$A\vec{x} = \vec{b} \Rightarrow A^{-1}A\vec{x} = A^{-1}\vec{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 \vec{x} = A^{-1}\vec{b}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{x} = A^{-1}\vec{b}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{26} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 20 \\ -36 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 \\ -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

\therefore The solution is $(8, -4)$

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$. Find, by hand, AB , BA , $(AB)^T$, $(BA)^T$, $A^T B^T$, $B^T A^T$, A^{-1} , B^{-1} , $(A^{-1})^{-1}$, $(AB)^{-1}$, $(BA)^{-1}$, $A^{-1} B^{-1}$, $B^{-1} A^{-1}$, $(A^{-1})^T$, and $(A^T)^{-1}$. See what equals what.

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad BA = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 4 \\ 23 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad = \begin{bmatrix} -11 & -17 \\ 10 & 31 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^T = \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 23 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad (BA)^T = \begin{bmatrix} -11 & 10 \\ -17 & 31 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^T A^T = \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 7 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^T B^T = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -4 & -1 \\ 7 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 13 & 23 \\ 4 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \quad = \begin{bmatrix} -11 & 10 \\ -17 & 31 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{10-9} \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad B^{-1} = \frac{1}{-8+7} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -7 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$(A^{-1})^{-1} = \frac{1}{10-9} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^{-1} = \frac{1}{91-92} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -4 \\ -23 & 15 \end{bmatrix} \quad (BA)^{-1} = \frac{1}{-341+240} \begin{bmatrix} 31 & 17 \\ -20 & -11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 4 \\ 23 & -15 \end{bmatrix} \quad = \begin{bmatrix} -31 & -17 \\ 20 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 4 \\ 23 & -15 \end{bmatrix} \quad = \begin{bmatrix} -31 & -17 \\ 20 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(A^{-1})^T = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (A^T)^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Conclusion: $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$, $(BA)^T = A^T B^T$, $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$
 $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1} A^{-1}$, $(BA)^{-1} = A^{-1} B^{-1}$, $(A^{-1})^T = (A^T)^{-1}$

All of the above are always true for compatible invertible matrices.

We also saw that $A^T = A$. This cannot be true for all matrices because $A^T \neq A$. Matrices that equal their transpose are called Symmetric matrices.