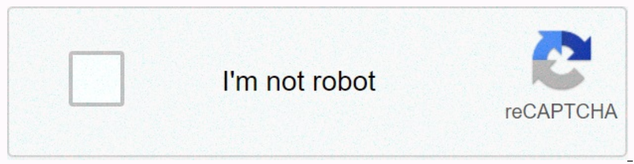

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As an introduction to our platform and to truly experience the benefits of our resources, consider sampling some of our free lessons in the following areas of Algebra 2: ♬ Introduction to Linear Equations \\ Bullet, domain and limit of a function ♬ ♬ ♬ Determining the number of solutions of linear equations in the work marking ♬ ♬ Complex numbers and complex complex ♬♬ What is rational work? We are about to start a series of lessons dedicated to the willow of matrices, adding and subtracting rational expression page 2. Today's theme is to learn to identify the matrices that can be reversed and which cannot. On later lessons we will obtain the willow of matris of different sizes and how to use them when solving systems of linear equations. What is an inverted matrix an inverted matrix, also known as nonderate matrix or nonsingular matrix, is a type of class matrix that contains actual or complex numbers that are most common in existence. Its main feature is that for a smashing matrix there is always another matrix that will multiply first, producing the identity matrix of their similar dimensions. In other words, there is an inverted matrix that contains the inverse matrix in which it belongs, and if both of them are multiplied together (no matter in which order), the result will be the identity matrix of the same order. To explain this concept a little better we should define a 2x2 matrix called X (a square matrix of the second order). Then, X is called an inverted 2x2 matrix If and only if and only an inverse matrix X−1x^{-1}x−1 which multiplies by X produces the 2x2 identification matrix shown below: Equation 1: The position for Matrix X is inverted for clarity purposes, we must repeat that in this case the resulting identity matrix I2I_{2}I2 is of the second order because the output matrices are of the second order as well. In general, we know that we can reverse the matrix of NXN dimensions that we define as the following position: Equation 2: The general position for matrix A always keep in mind that there is a difference between the nonvertible matrix and the averated matrix. And the inverted matrix is any matrix that has the ability to backfire due to the type of determinant, while an inverted matrix is one that has already undergone an inverted process. If we look at equation 2, A will be referred to as the inverted matrix and A−1A ^{-1} a−1 will be the reverse matrix. Before we go to the next section where we'll learn how the matrix is smashing and when there's not a matrix we say something about a non-smashing matrix: remember that a matrix is a rectangular array of ordered coefficients, in other words, it can be taken as an array of information values. We mentioned earlier that an inverted matrix is the most common case in existence, in this case we are talking about the continued equal distribution of arrays with information values; The denomination of non-conionary metrics for metrics therefore comes from the fact that in such distribution, a study case (a selected array from distribution) will almost always become a smashing array or, smashing matrix. Therefore, a non-smashing matrix is called a singular matrix, because it is rare to find one on Distribution of information. This final information is necessary when studying statistics and probability theory, and although for now we will keep our focus in linear algebra (subject to this course), it is always important to understand the range of mathematical concepts in different areas of study. How to determine if a matrix is smashing then after the introduction above we arrive at the main question of this lesson: When is a matrix inverted? If we define a nxn matrix we say: Matrix if and not only if its determinant is separated by zero. In later lessons we'll talk about the smashing matrix theorem which gives a series of equal terms of the above statement, that if met, define a smashing matrix. Is zero matrix smashing? Since a matrix is inverted when there is another matrix (its inverse) that multiplies with the first, the identity of the same order produces the matrix, so the zero matrix cannot be a smashing matrix. If you think about it, no matter which matrix you multiply by a zero matrix, and no matter what order the multiplication occurs, the result of such matrix multiplication will always be zero matrix because all element entries in zero matrix are zero. Equation 3: Multiply the matrix with zero matrix under the same logic, we can end a general rule: any square matrix that contains a whole column full of whole row or zero cannot be reversed because it cannot produce an identity matrix through matrix multiplication. Is the identity matrix inverted? Yes, the identity matrix is smashing. We know what makes smashing the matrix is the fact that there is another matrix, which we call the inverse matrix of the original, which produces the identity matrix as a result multiplied by the original. This definition may seem misleading if the matrix we're trying to backfire is the identity itself, but simply said, the antonym of the identity matrix is the same, and it can be shown below: Equation 4: The identity matrix itself as the opposite multiplier. Multiplying an identity matrix in itself once again produces the identity matrix, and therefore, the inverse matrix definition is met, as can be seen in Equation 8. Such a characteristic puts the identification matrix in a group of special matris called involuteuary matris. Evolution is the name given to the functions that have their own inverse, in the case of linear algebra, an involtori matrix that produces the multiplication (quarreling matrix) identification matrix in itself, and therefore, following the concept from general mathematics, an involtori matrix is one that is the opposite of its own. The identification matrix itself is the main involtori matrix because all involtuitary matris are present. In addition to this fact, it is also an inverse matrix for the fact that multiplying with an inverted matrix and obtaining the same command identification matrix. You might be wondering: What does it mean to be smashing for the matrix? The answer to this question is not simple, but the idea can be summed up by saying that an upside matrix will allow us to manipulate the information contained in a rectangular array of metrics that can be convenient when trying to solve systems of linear equations or conduct other metrics. For that matter, we've created a list of some of the most important properties to remember about a smashing matrix, which can be useful to you in future lessons. To start this list, We need to define any command (with any dimension) as a class matrix, then, to be an inverted matrix, the next conditions must be kept true: (A−1)−1=A(A^{-1}^{-1} = A(A−1)−1= The inverse of a matrix is marked as the division of a unit by matrix or matrix-1. Thus, when reversing matrix A, notation for its antonym is equal to A−1, ^-1}A−1. Considering this the above expression can be read as equal to A as opposed to the antonym of A which makes sense and although it seems redundant, it can be useful when a matrix needs to be reversed for a specific task, but then an operation once again requires the original matrix. In simple terms, this property says that if you reverse matrix A, you will get A−1, ^-1}A−1 (a inversion), and if you once again reverse a−1, ^-1}a−1, you will get a back again. (AT)−1= (A−1) T(A^{T})^{-1} = (A^{-1})^{T}(AT)−1=(A−1) T The above expression confirms that it does not matter in what order you reverse the transpondes of the matrix. In other words, you can get a transpose of the matrix and then reverse the resulting matrix (as shown on the left hand side of the expression) or you can reverse the given matrix and then get the transfer of the resulting reversal (as shown on the right hand side of the expression). Both processes will have the exact same resulting matrix until you use the same matrix A to start. As a reminder, keep in mind that the transposs of the matrix can be obtained by rearranging the columns of the original matrix as rows in the transpos. In the case of square matris, the transponde matrix will remain the same command as it will continue to have the same amount of rows and columns as compared to the original. Equation 5: Getting the transfer of a 2x2 matrix (KA− 1 = k−1A−1(kA)^{-1} = k^{-1} = a^{-1}(kA)−1=k−1)−1)−1)−1)−1)−1)−1)−1)1).1)....1).#1).#1)1)−1)−1)−1)−1)1)1).1).1). 1.K.K>1 that works the same way for matrix notation. As mentioned earlier, -1 represents the reversal of the exponent matrix; For this case, a matrix is multiplied by a constant coefficient and then the scalar multiplication result is reversed (elevated to the power of -1), it is equal to the first matrix invoicing, and also the inverse scaler coefficient separately (elevate it to the power of -1, by dividing the same 1. And then, multiply the scalar between the reverse scalar and the reverse matrix. Note that it has explanations that KKR should be non-zero scalar as a zero scaler will convert the entire expression to zero. For any two square matrices A and B, (AB)−1=B−1A−1(AB)^{1} = B^^{-1} A^{1}(AB)−1=B−1A−1 Once again, this property describes the distribution nature of the exponent when applied to a type of multiplication with matrices. If you take a look at the equation above, it is similar to the expression shown on the third property, the only difference is that the third property shows a scalar multiplication inside the brackets on the left hand side of the equation, while here the expression (in property number four) involves multiplying the brackets on the left hand side of the equation. In short, the expression for property number four says that the result of multiplication of two matrices is tantamount to multiplying two original matris first and then reversing the resulting one. Det (A−1) = ==(detA)−1det(A^{-1})=(det A)^-1}det(A−1)=(detA)−1 In simple terms, it defines the property as the determinant of an inverted matrix as the determinant of the original matrix and then reverses this result by acquiring the power of -1. To prove a matrix to finalize this lesson we will work on some example exercises where we will be determined if a matrix is inverted. Notice we haven't learned on this lesson how to backfire a matrix, that will be explained in our next lesson named inverse of a 2x2 matrix. Looking at the example practice matrix X as shown below: Equation 6: Matrix X is a smashing matrix 2x2? Remember that the position for a matrix might backfire that det (A) ≠0det (A) eq 0det(A) ≠0. And so, we get the determinant of Matrix X: Equation 7: The determinant of Matrix X is equal to zero, therefore, it is not smashing the matrix. Given the matrix one as shown below: Equation 8: Matrix is the one we could backfire a 2x2 matrix such as the one? Equation 9: The determinant of matrix A is equal to the determinant zero of matrix A, therefore, this matrix is not smashing. Given the 2x2 matrix E shown below equation 10: Matrix E is E E is inverse? Equation 11: If the determinant is not zero since the determinant of matrix E, matrix E is inverted. Given the 2x2 matrix F shown below equation 12: Is matrix F invert a 2x2 matrix as possible? Equation 13: The determinant matrix of matrix F is equal to the determinant zero of F, therefore, it is not smashing the matrix. Looking at the 2x2 matrix y shown below equation 14: Matrix Y What matrix is Y inversion? Equation 15: The determinant of Matrix Y since the determinant is not zero, the matrix Y is smashing. Looking at the 2x2 matrix Z shown below equation 16: Matrix Z What matrix is smashing Z? Equation 17: If the determinant of matrix Z is not zero since Jade is smashing. After learning what a matrix means for, and the process of proving a matrix is inverse, it's time for you to learn to calculate a matrix reversal only. We finish this lesson by recommending you go to the next handout on providing you with a summarized version of inverted matrix concepts and properties. Now ready for our next lesson, see you there! there!

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