

op. with matrices.

$$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$$

$$a_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}.$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq j \leq m}} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nm} \end{pmatrix}$$

• + : $A, B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$ $(A + B)_{ij} = A_{ij} + B_{ij}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \underline{2} & \underline{3} \\ \underline{4} & \underline{1} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \underline{1} & \underline{1} \\ \underline{1} & \underline{1} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{3} & \underline{4} \\ \underline{5} & \underline{2} \end{pmatrix}; \quad A + B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$$

• mult. by real number $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$: $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m} \Rightarrow \alpha A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$

$$(\alpha A)_{ij} = \alpha \cdot A_{ij} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \alpha = 2 \\ A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow 2 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 8 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

• TRANSPOSE: $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m} \rightarrow A^T \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$(A^T)_{ij} = A_{ji} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{array} \right)^T$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(A^T)_{ii} = A_{ii}$$

• product of two matrices: $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $B \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$

$$AB \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times p}$$

$$(AB)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ik} B_{kj}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1 \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} = A$$

\parallel
 I_3

$$I_3 A = A ; A I_3 = A$$

some exp with matrices = another expression.

$$(A + (B + C))_{ij} = ((A + B) + C)_{ij}$$