

## 9.2 Use Properties of Matrices

A **matrix** is a rectangular arrangement of numbers in rows and columns. (The plural of matrix is *matrices*.) Each number in a matrix is called an **element**.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{row} \\
 \left[ \begin{array}{cccc}
 5 & 4 & 4 & 9 \\
 -3 & 5 & 2 & 6 \\
 3 & -7 & 8 & 7
 \end{array} \right]
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \text{column} \\
 \leftarrow \text{The element in the second} \\
 \text{row and third column is 2.}
 \end{array}$$

The **dimensions** of a matrix are the numbers of rows and columns. The matrix above has three rows and four columns, so the dimensions of the matrix are  $3 \times 4$  (read “3 by 4”).

You can represent a figure in the coordinate plane using a matrix with two rows. The first row has the  $x$ -coordinate(s) of the vertices. The second row has the corresponding  $y$ -coordinate(s). Each column represents a vertex, so the number of columns depends on the number of vertices of the figure.

**Make a matrix showing the following points:**

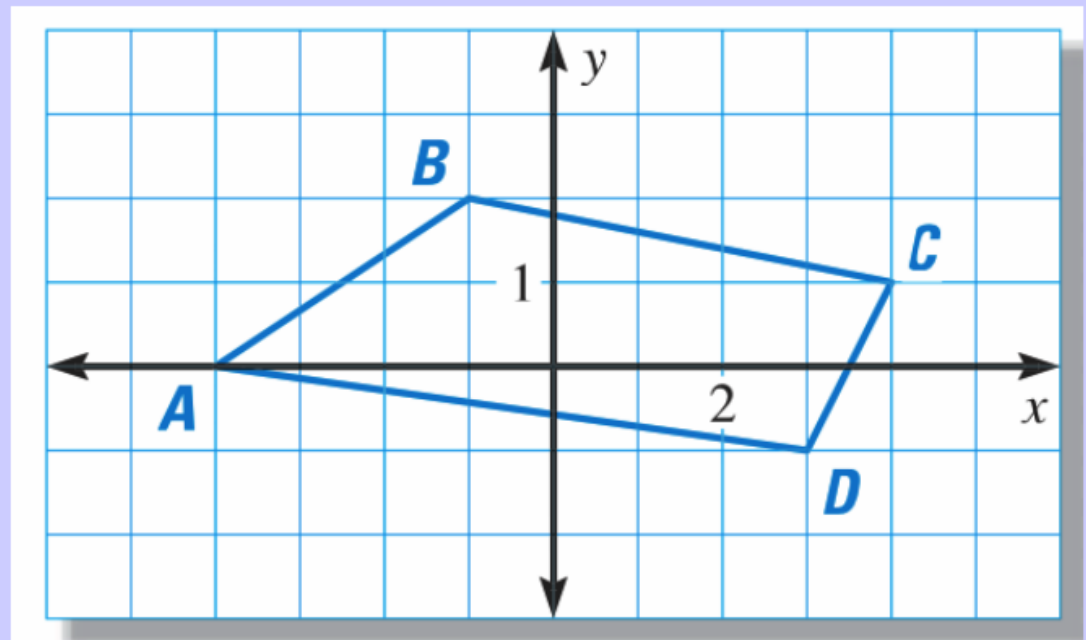
$A(2,-4)$ ,  $B(-6,1)$ , and  $C(0,-3)$

**EXAMPLE 1** Represent figures using matrices

Write a matrix to represent the point or polygon.

a. Point  $A$

b. Quadrilateral  $ABCD$



To ADD or SUBTRACT matrices:

1) The matrices must have the same dimensions!

2) Add or subtract corresponding elements.

**EXAMPLE 2****Add and subtract matrices**

a. 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 \\ 6 & -6 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

b. 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 8 & 5 \\ 4 & 9 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -7 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

**EXAMPLE 3** Represent a translation using matrices

The matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  represents  $\triangle ABC$ . Find the image matrix that represents the translation of  $\triangle ABC$  1 unit left and 3 units up. Then graph  $\triangle ABC$  and its image.

$$\begin{bmatrix} -3 & 7 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

**MULTIPLYING MATRICES** The product of two matrices  $A$  and  $B$  is defined only when the number of columns in  $A$  is equal to the number of rows in  $B$ . If  $A$  is an  $m \times n$  matrix and  $B$  is an  $n \times p$  matrix, then the product  $AB$  is an  $m \times p$  matrix.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \star & A & \cdot & B & = & AB & \star \\
 & (m \text{ by } n) & \cdot & (n \text{ by } p) & = & (m \text{ by } p) & \\
 & & \swarrow & \nearrow & & & \\
 & & \text{equal} & & & \text{dimensions of } AB & 
 \end{array}$$

You will use matrix multiplication in later lessons to represent transformations.

**\*\*Multiplication of matrices is a little trickier!!\*\***



**\*\*If you have not taken notes already...  
you will want to for this problem!!!**

### **EXAMPLE 4**   **Multiply matrices**

Multiply  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -3 \\ -1 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ .

**EXAMPLE 5** Solve a real-world problem

**SOFTBALL** Two softball teams submit equipment lists for the season. A bat costs \$20, a ball costs \$5, and a uniform costs \$40. Use matrix multiplication to find the total cost of equipment for each team.

<u>Women's Team</u>	<u>Men's Team</u>
13 bats	15 bats
42 balls	45 balls
16 uniforms	18 uniforms

Matrices are set up on the next page!

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \mathbf{EQUIPMENT} \\
 \mathbf{Bats} \quad \mathbf{Balls} \quad \mathbf{Uniforms} \\
 \mathbf{Women} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 13 & 42 & 16 \end{array} \right] \\
 \mathbf{Men} \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} 15 & 45 & 18 \end{array} \right]
 \end{array}
 \cdot
 \begin{array}{r}
 \mathbf{COST} \\
 \mathbf{Dollars} \\
 \mathbf{Bats} \left[ \begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 5 \\ 40 \end{array} \right] \\
 \mathbf{Balls} \\
 \mathbf{Uniforms}
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{r}
 \mathbf{TOTAL COST} \\
 \mathbf{Dollars} \\
 \mathbf{Women} \left[ \begin{array}{c} ? \\ ? \end{array} \right] \\
 \mathbf{Men}
 \end{array}$$

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Assignment:

9.2A WS

$$1. \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 6 \\ -1 & -3 \\ -5 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 6 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2. \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 2 & -2 \\ 4 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -5 & -6 \\ 1 & 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3. \quad -5 \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & -4 \\ 4 & -2 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$4. \quad -2u[7u \quad 3w^2 \quad 5u \quad 5]$$

$$5. \begin{bmatrix} -4n & n+m \\ -2n & -4n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -5 \\ 3m & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$6. \begin{bmatrix} -6r+t \\ -r \\ 6s \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 6r \\ -4t \\ -3r+2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$7. \quad 5[6 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad -6] - [1 \quad 6 \quad -6 \quad 6]$$

$$8. \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 5 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ -2 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$9. \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 6 & -6 \\ 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$10. \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [-5 \quad 4]$$

$$11. \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -4 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 \\ 3 & -5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$12. \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [3 \quad -1]$$

$$13. [2 \quad -5v] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -5u & -v \\ 0 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$14. \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Assignment Day 2:

9.2B ws

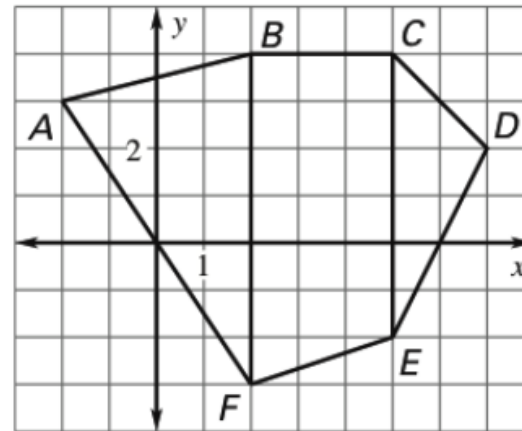
**Use the diagram to write a matrix to represent the polygon.**

1.  $\triangle CDE$

2.  $\triangle ABF$

3. Quadrilateral  $BCEF$

4. Hexagon  $ABCDEF$



**Add or subtract.**

5.  $[6 \ 3] + [1 \ 9]$

6.  $\begin{bmatrix} -8 & 4 \\ 4 & -5 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 6 \\ 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$



$$7. \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 2 & 4 \\ -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 6 & -4 \\ 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

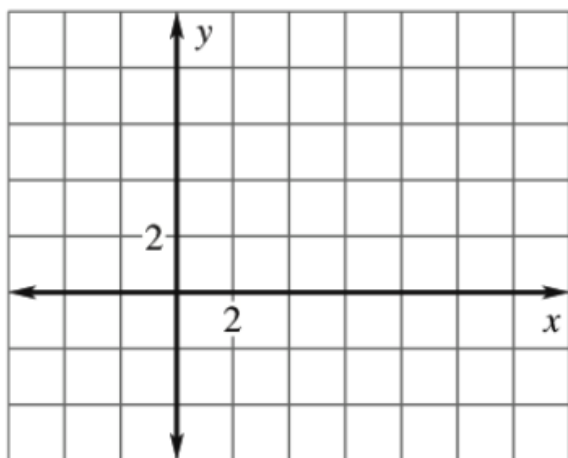
$$8. [-0.3 \quad 1.8] - [0.6 \quad 2.7]$$

$$9. \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -9 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 9 \\ -6 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

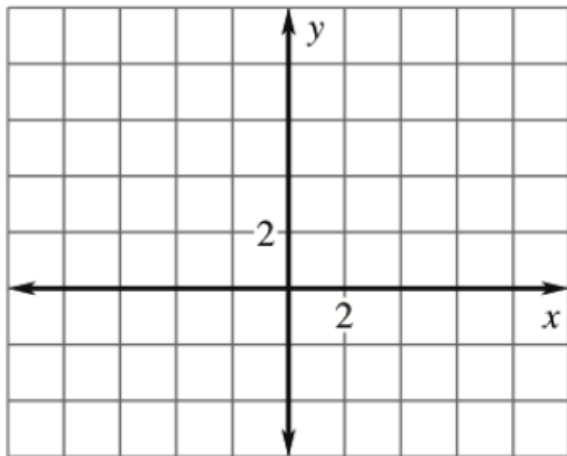
$$10. \begin{bmatrix} 1.4 & 1.3 \\ -5 & -6.5 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -1.4 & -3 \\ 3.9 & 4 \\ 1.3 & 3.9 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Find the image matrix that represents the translation of the polygon.  
Then graph the polygon and its image.**

**11.** 
$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & B & C \\ \left[ \begin{array}{ccc} -1 & 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 6 \end{array} \right]; & \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ units right and} \\ 3 \text{ units down} \end{array} \end{array}$$



**12.** 
$$\begin{array}{cccc} M & N & O & P \\ \left[ \begin{array}{cccc} 3 & 7 & 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 6 & 5 \end{array} \right]; & \begin{array}{l} 6 \text{ units left and} \\ 2 \text{ units up} \end{array} \end{array}$$



**Multiply.**

**13.**  $[4 \quad -3] \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

**14.**  $[-0.8 \quad 4] \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1.6 \end{bmatrix}$

**15.**  $\begin{bmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ 5 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 4 \\ 7 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

**16.**  $\begin{bmatrix} 0.9 & 5 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ -4 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

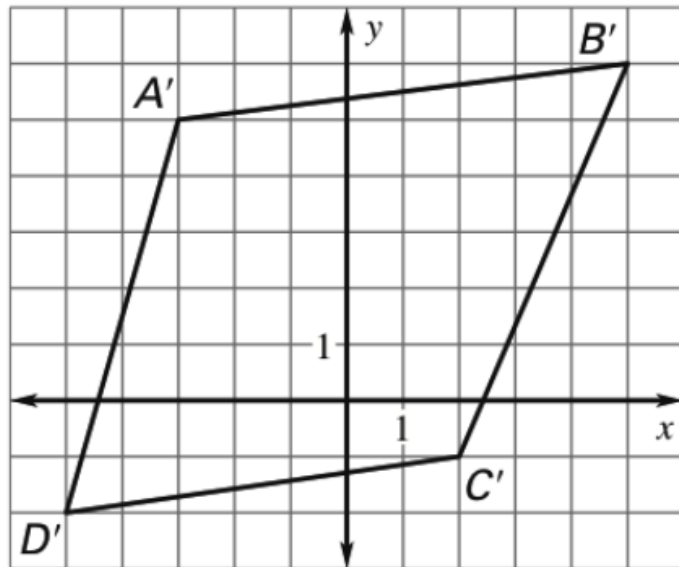
$$17. \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$



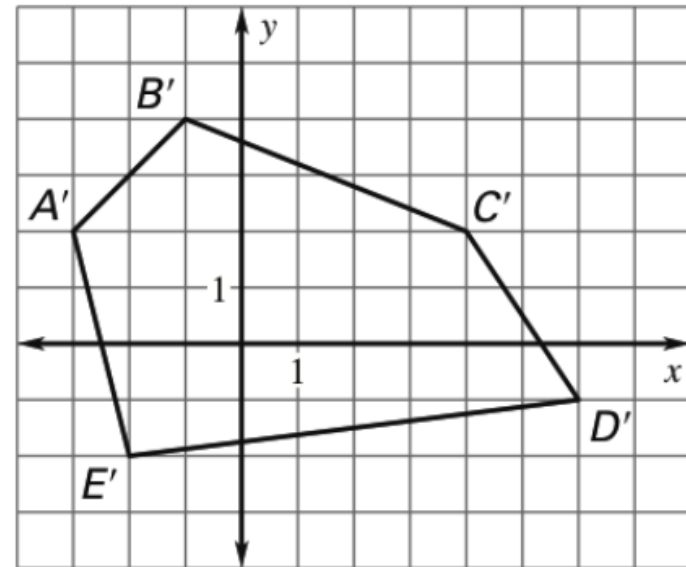
**18.** 
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 5 & 5 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

**Use the described translation and the graph of the image to find the matrix that represents the preimage.**

**19.** 3 units right and 4 units up



**20.** 2 units left and 3 units down



**21. Matrix Equation** Use the description of a translation of a triangle to find the value of each variable. What are the coordinates of the vertices of the image triangle?

$$\begin{bmatrix} -8 & x & -8 \\ 4 & 4 & y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -2 & b & c \\ d & -5 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r & -4 & -3 \\ 7 & s & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

**22. Office Supplies** Two offices submit supply lists. A weekly planner costs \$8, a chairmat costs \$90, and a desk tray costs \$5. Use matrix multiplication to find the total cost of supplies for each office.

Office 1
15 weekly planners
5 chair mats
20 desk trays

Office 2
25 weekly planners
6 chair mats
30 desk trays

- 23. School Play** The school play was performed on three evenings. The attendance on each evening is shown in the table. Adult tickets sold for \$5 and student tickets sold for \$3.50.

Night	Adults	Students
First	340	250
Second	425	360
Third	440	390

- a. Use matrix addition to find the total number of people that attended each night of the school play.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- b. Use matrix multiplication to find how much money was collected from all tickets each night.