## 1.4 The Matrix-Vector Product

Note: The columns of a matrix are vectors

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \underline{4} & \underline{5} & \underline{6} \end{bmatrix} \qquad \vec{V_1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{V_2} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{V_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

<u>Definition</u> Suppose A is an  $m \times n$  matrix with columns  $\vec{a_1}, \vec{a_2}, ... \vec{a_n}$ :

$$\mathbf{A} = \left[ \vec{a_1} \ \vec{a_2} \ \dots \ \vec{a_n} \right]$$

If  $\vec{X}$  is a vector in  $\Re^n$  (n rows) then:

$$A\vec{X} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a_1} & \vec{a_2} & \dots & \vec{a_n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \vdots \\ X_n \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= X_1 \vec{a_1} + X_2 \vec{a_2} + \dots + X_n \vec{a_n}$$

Ex:

(a) 
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $\vec{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$A\vec{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$=1 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix} + 2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + 3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$

**(b)** 
$$y_1 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + y_2 \begin{bmatrix} -5 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

(c)

#### System of Equations:

$$X_1 + 2X_2 = 3$$
$$4X_1 + 5X_2 = 6$$

### vector Equation:

$$X_1 \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 4 \end{array} \right] + X_2 \left[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 5 \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 6 \end{array} \right]$$

## Matrix Equation $A\vec{X} = \vec{b}$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{K}$$

# Algebra Properties of Matrix-Vector multiplication

(a) 
$$A(\vec{U} + \vec{V}) = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a_1} & \dots & \vec{a_n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 + V_1 \\ \vdots \\ U_n + V_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (U_1 + V_1)\vec{a_1} + \dots + (U_n + V_n)\vec{a_n}$$

$$= U_1\vec{a_1} + V_1\vec{a_1} + \dots + U_n\vec{a_n} + V_n\vec{a_n}$$

$$= (U_1\vec{a_1} + \dots + U_n\vec{a_n}) + (V_1\vec{a_1} + \dots + V_n\vec{a_n})$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a_1} & \dots & \vec{a_n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ \vdots \\ U_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \vec{a_1} & \dots & \vec{a_n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ \vdots \\ V_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= A\vec{U} + A\vec{V}$$

(b) 
$$A(C\vec{U}) = ...C(A\vec{U})$$

## Row-Column Rule for Multiplying $A\vec{X}$

# Another way to compute $A\vec{X}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = 5 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} + (-1) \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 \times 1 + (-1) \times 2 \\ 5 \times 3 + (-1) \times 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 11 \end{bmatrix}$$