

PROPERTIES OF MATRIX OPERATIONS

A, B, C are matrices of appropriate sizes.

r and s are (arbitrary) scalars.

I_m and I_n are $m \times m$ and $n \times n$ identity matrices.

Sums and Scalar Multiples

- a. $A + B = B + A$
- b. $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$
- c. $A + 0 = A$
- d. $r(A + B) = rA + rB$
- e. $(r + s)A = rA + sA$
- f. $r(sA) = (rs)A$

Matrix Multiplication

- I. If B has columns $\mathbf{b}_1, \mathbf{b}_2, \dots, \mathbf{b}_p$, **then** $AB = A[\mathbf{b}_1 \ \mathbf{b}_2 \ \dots \ \mathbf{b}_p] = [A\mathbf{b}_1 \ A\mathbf{b}_2 \ \dots \ A\mathbf{b}_p]$.
- II. If $A = (a_{ij})$ and $B = (b_{ij})$, **then** $(AB)_{ij} = a_{i1}b_{1j} + a_{i2}b_{2j} + \dots + a_{in}b_{nj} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ik}b_{kj}$.
 - a. $A(BC) = (AB)C$
 - b. $A(B + C) = AB + AC$
 - c. $(A + B)C = AC + BC$
 - d. $r(AB) = (rA)B = A(rB)$
 - e. $I_m A = A = A I_n$

Transpose and other Operations

- a. $(A^T)^T = A$
- b. $(A + B)^T = A^T + B^T$
- c. $(rA)^T = rA^T$
- d. $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$

Can be true but in general **NOT**

- a. $AB \neq BA$
- b. $AB = AC \not\Rightarrow B = C$
- c. $AB = 0 \not\Rightarrow A = 0$ or $B = 0$