

MAS151: Civil Engineering Mathematics

Dr James Cranch

mas-engineering@sheffield.ac.uk

Friday 25th October 2019, 12noon
Hicks Building LT1

Course matters

Your comments

We are interested to know your opinions about this course:

We are interested to know your opinions about this course: use the discussion board and the end of semester questionnaire.

We are interested to know your opinions about this course: use the discussion board and the end of semester questionnaire.

If you have comments about your class tutor, please mention them by name.

Reading week

Week 7 (November 11–15) is a reading week.

Week 7 (November 11–15) is a reading week.

There will be no classes or new videos released in reading week: the videos released late in week 6 will be due in early in week 8.

Week 7 (November 11–15) is a reading week.

There will be no classes or new videos released in reading week: the videos released late in week 6 will be due in early in week 8.

You should use the time to revise or catch up with the material so far, e.g by working on exercises.

Matrices

Later in this course (Semester 2) we will spend a good amount of time studying *matrices*.

Later in this course (Semester 2) we will spend a good amount of time studying *matrices*. However, they are so fundamental to engineering mathematics that they may have already appeared elsewhere in your course or could come up before we get to them.

Later in this course (Semester 2) we will spend a good amount of time studying *matrices*. However, they are so fundamental to engineering mathematics that they may have already appeared elsewhere in your course or could come up before we get to them. To help you to get comfortable in their use, we will cover some of the basics today.

Why matrices?

Matrices to model systems

A certain city consists of an urban area and suburbs.

Matrices to model systems

A certain city consists of an urban area and suburbs. Each year 5% of those living in the urban area move to the suburbs

Matrices to model systems

A certain city consists of an urban area and suburbs. Each year 5% of those living in the urban area move to the suburbs and 3% of those living in the suburbs move to the urban area.

Matrices to model systems

A certain city consists of an urban area and suburbs. Each year 5% of those living in the urban area move to the suburbs and 3% of those living in the suburbs move to the urban area. If there are initially 600,000 people in the urban area and 400,000 in the suburbs, how many are in each 25 years later?

Definitions

Let m and n be positive integers.

Let m and n be positive integers. Then an $m \times n$ *matrix* A is an array of real numbers, with m rows and n columns;

Let m and n be positive integers. Then an $m \times n$ *matrix* A is an array of real numbers, with m rows and n columns; that is

Let m and n be positive integers. Then an $m \times n$ *matrix* A is an array of real numbers, with m rows and n columns; that is

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

Let m and n be positive integers. Then an $m \times n$ *matrix* A is an array of real numbers, with m rows and n columns; that is

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

We sometimes write $A = (a_{ij})$ for the above matrix.

For example,

For example,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

For example,

$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is a 2×3 matrix,

For example,

$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is a 2×3 matrix, and

For example,

$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is a 2×3 matrix, and

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} & 7 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 - \sqrt{2} \\ 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

For example,

$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is a 2×3 matrix, and

$\begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{2} & 7 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 - \sqrt{2} \\ 7 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$ is a 4×2 matrix.

Identity matrices

Let n be a positive integer.

Identity matrices

Let n be a positive integer. Then the $n \times n$ matrix I_n given by

Identity matrices

Let n be a positive integer. Then the $n \times n$ matrix I_n given by

$$I_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Identity matrices

Let n be a positive integer. Then the $n \times n$ matrix I_n given by

$$I_n = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

is called the *identity matrix of size n* .

For example,

For example,

$$I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

For example,

$$I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For example,

$$I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The identity matrix I_n is always *square*.

For example,

$$I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The identity matrix I_n is always *square*. That is, it has the same number of rows and columns.

Matrix operations

To use matrices we have to define some basic mathematical operations.

To use matrices we have to define some basic mathematical operations. Two basic operations are matrix addition

To use matrices we have to define some basic mathematical operations. Two basic operations are matrix addition and matrix multiplication.

Matrix addition

Let $A = (a_{ij})$ and $B = (b_{ij})$ both be $m \times n$ matrices.

Matrix addition

Let $A = (a_{ij})$ and $B = (b_{ij})$ both be $m \times n$ matrices. Then we define the sum of A and B by

Matrix addition

Let $A = (a_{ij})$ and $B = (b_{ij})$ both be $m \times n$ matrices. Then we define the sum of A and B by

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} + b_{1n} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} + b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m2} + b_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Matrix addition

Let $A = (a_{ij})$ and $B = (b_{ij})$ both be $m \times n$ matrices. Then we define the sum of A and B by

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} + b_{1n} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} + b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m2} + b_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

In other words, to add two matrices *of the same dimensions*

Matrix addition

Let $A = (a_{ij})$ and $B = (b_{ij})$ both be $m \times n$ matrices. Then we define the sum of A and B by

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} + b_{1n} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} + b_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m2} + b_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

In other words, to add two matrices *of the same dimensions* simply add their entries componentwise.

For example,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

For example,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 3 \\ 4 & 3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Warning!

It is not possible to add two matrices if their dimensions are different, so take care!

Matrix multiplication

A big reason why matrices are so useful comes down to the rule for how they multiply.

Matrices can only be multiplied when the dimensions match up in the right way.

A big reason why matrices are so useful comes down to the rule for how they multiply.

Matrices can only be multiplied when the dimensions match up in the right way. The thing to remember is that the number of columns of the first matrix must be the same as the number of rows of the second one.

A big reason why matrices are so useful comes down to the rule for how they multiply.

Matrices can only be multiplied when the dimensions match up in the right way. The thing to remember is that the number of columns of the first matrix must be the same as the number of rows of the second one.

That is, if A is $p \times q$ and B is $q \times r$,

A big reason why matrices are so useful comes down to the rule for how they multiply.

Matrices can only be multiplied when the dimensions match up in the right way. The thing to remember is that the number of columns of the first matrix must be the same as the number of rows of the second one.

That is, if A is $p \times q$ and B is $q \times r$, then we can find their product.

A big reason why matrices are so useful comes down to the rule for how they multiply.

Matrices can only be multiplied when the dimensions match up in the right way. The thing to remember is that the number of columns of the first matrix must be the same as the number of rows of the second one.

That is, if A is $p \times q$ and B is $q \times r$, then we can find their product. The result, AB , is a $p \times r$ matrix.

We illustrate the procedure with an example.

We illustrate the procedure with an example. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

We illustrate the procedure with an example. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

To find AB , we take each row from A

We illustrate the procedure with an example. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

To find AB , we take each row from A (starting from the top)

We illustrate the procedure with an example. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

To find AB , we take each row from A (starting from the top) and 'multiply it' by each column from B

We illustrate the procedure with an example. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

To find AB , we take each row from A (starting from the top) and 'multiply it' by each column from B (starting from the left)

We illustrate the procedure with an example. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

To find AB , we take each row from A (starting from the top) and 'multiply it' by each column from B (starting from the left) in the following way:

We illustrate the procedure with an example. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

To find AB , we take each row from A (starting from the top) and 'multiply it' by each column from B (starting from the left) in the following way:

$$AB =$$

We illustrate the procedure with an example. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

To find AB , we take each row from A (starting from the top) and 'multiply it' by each column from B (starting from the left) in the following way:

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

We illustrate the procedure with an example. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

To find AB , we take each row from A (starting from the top) and 'multiply it' by each column from B (starting from the left) in the following way:

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 2 & 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

We illustrate the procedure with an example. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

To find AB , we take each row from A (starting from the top) and 'multiply it' by each column from B (starting from the left) in the following way:

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1.2 + 2.3 + 3.2 & 1.0 + 2.4 + 3.0 \\ 0.2 + 1.3 + 1.2 \end{pmatrix}$$

We illustrate the procedure with an example. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

To find AB , we take each row from A (starting from the top) and 'multiply it' by each column from B (starting from the left) in the following way:

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1.2 + 2.3 + 3.2 & 1.0 + 2.4 + 3.0 \\ 0.2 + 1.3 + 1.2 & 0.0 + 1.4 + 1.0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

We illustrate the procedure with an example. Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

To find AB , we take each row from A (starting from the top) and 'multiply it' by each column from B (starting from the left) in the following way:

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 2 & 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 2 & 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 4 + 1 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & 8 \\ 5 & 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

In the previous example, A is 2×3 and B is 3×2

In the previous example, A is 2×3 and B is 3×2 and the result is 2×2 .

In the previous example, A is 2×3 and B is 3×2 and the result is 2×2 . Of course, BA will not be the same matrix,

In the previous example, A is 2×3 and B is 3×2 and the result is 2×2 . Of course, BA will not be the same matrix, as the result will be 3×3 .

Column vectors

One case that occurs frequently is when the second matrix is a *column vector* (i.e. an $n \times 1$ matrix) of a suitable length.

Column vectors

One case that occurs frequently is when the second matrix is a *column vector* (i.e. an $n \times 1$ matrix) of a suitable length. For example,

Column vectors

One case that occurs frequently is when the second matrix is a *column vector* (i.e. an $n \times 1$ matrix) of a suitable length. For example,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

Column vectors

One case that occurs frequently is when the second matrix is a *column vector* (i.e. an $n \times 1$ matrix) of a suitable length. For example,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.3 + 3.2 + 1.2 \\ 2.3 + 0.2 + (-1).2 \end{pmatrix} =$$

Column vectors

One case that occurs frequently is when the second matrix is a *column vector* (i.e. an $n \times 1$ matrix) of a suitable length. For example,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.3 + 3.2 + 1.2 \\ 2.3 + 0.2 + (-1).2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Column vectors

One case that occurs frequently is when the second matrix is a *column vector* (i.e. an $n \times 1$ matrix) of a suitable length. For example,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.3 + 3.2 + 1.2 \\ 2.3 + 0.2 + (-1).2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The result will always be a column vector,

Column vectors

One case that occurs frequently is when the second matrix is a *column vector* (i.e. an $n \times 1$ matrix) of a suitable length. For example,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.3 + 3.2 + 1.2 \\ 2.3 + 0.2 + (-1).2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The result will always be a column vector, although not in general with the same length.

Another thing to notice is that multiplication by the identity matrix

Another thing to notice is that multiplication by the identity matrix (of the correct size)

Another thing to notice is that multiplication by the identity matrix (of the correct size) will leave the other matrix unchanged.

Another thing to notice is that multiplication by the identity matrix (of the correct size) will leave the other matrix unchanged. For example,

Another thing to notice is that multiplication by the identity matrix (of the correct size) will leave the other matrix unchanged. For example,

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 + 0.2 & 1.3 + 0.0 & 1.1 + 0.(-1) \\ 0.1 + 1.2 & 0.3 + 1.0 & 0.1 + 1.(-1) \end{pmatrix}$$

Another thing to notice is that multiplication by the identity matrix (of the correct size) will leave the other matrix unchanged. For example,

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1.1 + 0.2 & 1.3 + 0.0 & 1.1 + 0.(-1) \\ 0.1 + 1.2 & 0.3 + 1.0 & 0.1 + 1.(-1) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Activity. Working in groups of two or three, find a matrix A such that

$$A \begin{pmatrix} x_{\text{urban}} \\ x_{\text{suburban}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.95x_{\text{urban}} + 0.03x_{\text{suburban}} \\ 0.05x_{\text{urban}} + 0.97x_{\text{suburban}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.95 & 0.03 \\ 0.05 & 0.97 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.95 & 0.03 \\ 0.05 & 0.97 \end{pmatrix}.$$

In the example at the beginning of the lecture,

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 600,000 \\ 400,000 \end{pmatrix}$$

will give the number of people in the urban and suburban areas after one year.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0.95 & 0.03 \\ 0.05 & 0.97 \end{pmatrix}.$$

In the example at the beginning of the lecture,

$$A \begin{pmatrix} 600,000 \\ 400,000 \end{pmatrix}$$

will give the number of people in the urban and suburban areas after one year. Multiplying by A repeatedly means the populations after 25 years will be given by

$$A^{25} \begin{pmatrix} 600,000 \\ 400,000 \end{pmatrix}.$$

And finally. . .

Reminders:

- email address mas-engineering@sheffield.ac.uk
- website <http://engmaths.group.shef.ac.uk/mas151>
(also accessible through MOLE).