

# Math 2270-1

## Matrix Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & B \quad n \times p \\ & & \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1j} & \dots & b_{1p} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{i1} & \dots & b_{ij} & \dots & b_{ip} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \dots & b_{nj} & \dots & b_{np} \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1j} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \dots & a_{ij} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mj} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & \vdots & & \\ & \dots & c_{ij} & \dots & \\ & & \vdots & & \end{bmatrix} & \\ A \quad m \times n & & C = AB \quad m \times p \end{array}$$



It is evident from this picture that

- the  $i - j$  entry of  $C$  is the (dot) product of the  $i$ -th row of  $A$  and the  $j$ -th column of  $B$ ,
  - the  $j$ -th column of  $C$  is the product of  $A$  and the  $j$ -th column of  $B$ ,
  - the  $i$ -th row of  $C$  is the product of the  $i$ -th row of  $A$  and  $B$ .
- Following is an elaboration of these views. But first, here is a clean copy of the same picture:

$B \quad n \times p$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_{11} & \dots & b_{1j} & \dots & b_{1p} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{i1} & \dots & b_{ij} & \dots & b_{ip} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{n1} & \dots & b_{nj} & \dots & b_{np} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1j} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \dots & a_{ij} & \dots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & \dots & a_{mj} & \dots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

 $A \quad m \times n$ 

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \dots & c_{ij} & \dots \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

 $C = AB \quad m \times p$