

Adding and Subtracting Matrices

BUL HA	Vocab	ulary					
• R	eview						
1. (Circle the word	s whose meaning is	similar to th	at of cor	responding.		
	different	equi	valent		intersectin	ıg	
		matching	r	elated		similar	
• V	ocabulary B	uilder					
m	atrix (noun)	MAN triks				a 2 × 3 matrix	
De		natriana (plural)				$\begin{bmatrix} -5 & 3 & 1 \\ 7 & 12 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$	
• U	columns is an 7 se Your Voco	n imes n matrix.					
Writ	e T for <i>true</i> or I	F for <i>false</i> .					
	2. The <i>matr</i>	$ix\begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$ has two) horizontal	rows and	l two vertica	l columns.	
	3. The <i>matr</i>	$ix \begin{bmatrix} 25 & 3 \\ -2 & -18 \\ 4 & 13 \end{bmatrix}$ is a 3	3 imes 2 matri	x.			
4 . V	Write an exam	ple of a 4 $ imes$ 3 matrix	с.	5. V	Vrite an exar	nple of a <i>matrix</i> wit	th one colum

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Key Concept Matrix Addition and Subtraction

To add matrices *A* and *B* with the same dimensions, add *corresponding* elements. Similarly, to subtract matrices *A* and *B* with the same dimensions, subtract *corresponding* elements. *Corresponding* elements are elements in the same position in each matrix.





Lesson 12-1

ke note

9. Use your answer from Exercise 8 and the values of *B* and *C* to find matrix *A*.

For $m \times n$ matrices, the additive identity matrix is the zero matrix, *O*, with all elements zero. The *opposite*, or *additive inverse*, of an $m \times n$ matrix *A* is -A, where each element is the opposite of the corresponding element of *A*.



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