

$$M: V \rightarrow W$$

$$\dim(V) = \dim(W) = n$$

اگر  $M$  وارونگ و قابل معکوس باشد

$$M^{-1}: W \rightarrow V$$

$$M^{-1}(w) = v \rightarrow v \in V$$

$$M \circ M^{-1} = 1_W \rightarrow$$

هستی

$$M(v) = w$$

$$M^{-1} \circ M = 1_V$$

$$\text{mat}(M) \quad n \times n$$

$$1_W(w) = w$$

$$w \rightarrow w \in W$$

$$\text{mat}(M^{-1}) \quad n \times n$$

$$1_V(v) = v$$

$$v \rightarrow v \in V$$

$$1 \cdot v = v$$

$$\text{mat}(1)$$

$$1 e_1 = e_1$$

$$\dots 1 e_n = e_n$$

$$e_1, \dots, e_n \quad \text{mat}(e_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vdots \quad \text{mat}(e_n) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1 e_2 = e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{mat}(1 e_2) \downarrow \text{mat}(e_2)$$

$$1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{mat}(1) \downarrow$$

$$\dots \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

→ ماتریس و واحد

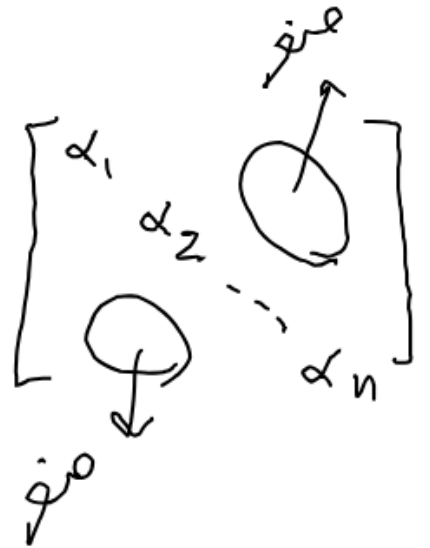
ماتریس، و از یک ماتریس قطری است، که  
اعضای روی قطر، یکی یکی اند.

$$I = \text{diag}(1, 1, \dots, 1)$$

قطری

diagonal

$$\text{diag}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) =$$



$$[\text{diag}(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n)]_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j \\ \alpha_i, & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$[I = \text{diag}(1, 1, \dots, 1)]_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j \\ 1, & i = j \end{cases}$$

$\delta_{ij}$       دیکھی گئے ٹرینکٹر

ہائرلے واہرے

$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0, & i \neq j \\ 1, & i = j \end{cases} \quad \delta_{ij} = (1)_{ij}$$

$$M^{-1} M = 1$$

مترین

$$M M^{-1} = 1$$

$$(M M^{-1})_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\sum_k M_{ik} (M^{-1})_{kj} = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\sum_k (M^{-1})_{ik} M_{kj} = \delta_{ij}$$

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

$$M^{-1} = ?$$

: جواب

$$M M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M^{-1} = \left( X_1 \mid X_2 \right)$$

↓                  ↓

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$2 \times 1$                    $2 \times 1$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{2 \rightarrow 2 + (-3)1} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \end{array} \right) \quad X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} (M^{-1})_{11} \\ (M^{-1})_{21} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-2 (M^{-1})_{21} = -3 \quad (M^{-1})_{21} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$(M^{-1})_{11} + 2 (M^{-1})_{21} = 1 \quad (M^{-1})_{11} = 1 - 3 = -2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3/2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 + 3 \\ -6 + 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{1 \rightarrow 1 + (1/2)2} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{2 \rightarrow (-1/2)2} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/2 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow X_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 3/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X_2: \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{2 \rightarrow 2 + (-3) \cdot 1} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{1 \rightarrow 1 + (1) \cdot 2}$$

ستول دوم

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{2 \rightarrow (-1/2) \cdot 2} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1/2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$X_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \quad M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2+3 & 1-1 \\ -6+6 & 3-2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$M^{-1}M = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2+3 & -4+4 \\ 3/2-3/2 & 3-2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$


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$$Mx_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad Mx_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

1 ← M : طریقی کے لیے

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

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

؛ پہلے، اگر دوسرا :

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 = R_2 - 3R_1} \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 1 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$(M | I) \xrightarrow{R_i = R_i^{-1}} (I | M^{-1})$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow R_2 + (-3)R_1} \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \text{مكافئ} \\ \xrightarrow{R_1 \rightarrow R_1 + (1/2)R_2} \end{array}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{R_2 \rightarrow (-1/2)R_2} \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3/2 & -1/2 \end{array} \right)$$

$$M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 3/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}$$

اگر  $M$  وارون پذیر نباشد

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{2 \rightarrow 2 + (-2)1} \left( \begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$0(M^{-1})_{11} + 0(M^{-1})_{21} = -2 \quad 0 = -2$$

$$0(M^{-1})_{12} + 0(M^{-1})_{22} = 1$$

$$0 = 1 \quad \times$$

این دستگاه جواب ندارد.

$$MX=0$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{2+(-2)1} \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad 0=0$$

$$(1 \ 2 \ | \ 0)$$

$$x + 2y = 0 \quad x = -2y$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -2y \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$y$  دلخواه

پس جواب برای  $X$  همگنیست. پس  $M$  را یک ماتریس همگنی می‌نامند.

نشان دهید  $M$  پوشش پذیری است.

$$Mx = A \quad x = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \quad A = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & a \\ 2 & 4 & b \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 2 & a \\ 0 & 0 & b-2a \end{array} \right) \quad 0 = b-2a$$

$$b-2a \neq 0 \quad \dots \quad \text{دسته جواب ندارد}$$

$$b-2a = 0 \Rightarrow x+2y = a \quad \text{دسته جواب دارد}$$

$$x = a - 2y$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} a-2y \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

اگر فقط اگر  $b=2a$

$$\{Mx \mid x \in V\} = \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ 2a \end{pmatrix} \mid a \text{ دلخواه} \right\}}_{\text{img}(M)}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a \\ 2a \end{pmatrix} = a \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$f$  خطی است.  $f = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$   $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \neq 0$

هر عضو تصویر  $M$  یک ضرب  $f$  = (یک ضرب خطی) از  $f$  است. پس  $f$  یک پایه برای  $\text{img}(M)$  است.  
 $\dim[\text{img}(M)] = 1$

$$\dim[\ker(M)] = ?$$

$$X \in [\ker(M)] \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$MX = 0 \quad x = -2y$$
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} -2y \\ y \end{pmatrix} = y \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \longrightarrow e = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\ker(M) \neq \emptyset$ .  $\rightarrow$   $e$  is a vector,  $e \neq 0$   
 $\Rightarrow \ker(M) \neq \emptyset$ .  $\rightarrow$   $e$  is a vector,  $e \neq 0$   
 $\dim[\ker(M)] = 1$

$$\dim[\ker(M)] + \dim[\text{img}(M)] = 1 + 1 = 2$$

$$= \dim[\text{dom}(M)]$$

این یک مثال از آن قضیه بود.

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

:  $\mathbb{R}^3$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \in \left( \text{---} \cup \{0\} \right) = \text{---} \cup \text{---} \text{ker}(M) \quad \checkmark$$

$$MX = 0 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & | & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\substack{2 \rightarrow 2 + (-2) \cdot 1 \\ 3 \rightarrow 3 + (-3) \cdot 1}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xrightarrow{3 \rightarrow 3 + (-2) \cdot 2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -y - 2z = 0 & \quad y = -2z & \quad x + 2y + 3z = 0 & \quad x - z = 0 \\ x = z & & & \end{aligned}$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} z \\ -2z \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

obv.  $z$

تنها جواب برای  $X$  در  $(MX=0)$  صفر نیست:  $\ker(M)$  است.

نیست، یعنی  $\ker(M) \neq \{0\}$  پس  $M$  وارون پذیر نیست.

برای پیدا کردن  $M^{-1}$  (که میدانیم وجود ندارد)

این دستگامها حل نمیشوند.

$$MM^{-1} = 1 \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix}_{3 \times 3} M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3 دستگام، (3 بار در 3 با 3 محمول)

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{2 \rightarrow 2 + (-2) \cdot 1 \\ 3 \rightarrow 3 + (-3) \cdot 1}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -4 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{3 \rightarrow 3 + (-2) \cdot 2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

! nicht invertierbar

$$\begin{matrix} (0 \ 0 \ 0) M^{-1} = (1 \ -2 \ 1) \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \times 3 & 3 \times 3 & 1 \times 3 \\ \rightarrow & = (0 \ 0 \ 0) \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

→, für 3.9  $M^{-1}$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

کے متعلقہ مسئلے:

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{2 \rightarrow 2 + (-2)1 \\ 3 \rightarrow 3 + (-3)1}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & -3 & -3 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{3 \rightarrow 3 + (-2)2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{1 \rightarrow 1 + (-3)3 \\ 2 \rightarrow 2 + (2)3}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 6 & -3 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{1 \rightarrow 1 + (2)2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -3 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{2 \rightarrow (-1)2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad M M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2+3 & 6-6 & 1-4+3 \\ -4+4 & 9-8 & 2-6+4 \\ -6+6 & 12-12 & 3-8+6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

$$M^{-1} M = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2+3 & -4+4 & -6+6 \\ 6-6 & 9-8 & 12-12 \\ 1-4+3 & 2-6+4 & 3-8+6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \checkmark$$

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

dc2

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{2 \rightarrow 2 + (-2)1 \\ 3 \rightarrow 3 + (1)1}} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\xrightarrow{3 \rightarrow 3 + (-4)2} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 9 & -4 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\substack{1 \rightarrow 1 + (-\frac{1}{2})3 \\ 2 \rightarrow 2 + (\frac{1}{4})3}}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{7}{2} & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 9 & -4 & 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{3 \rightarrow (\frac{1}{4})3} \left( \begin{array}{ccc|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{7}{2} & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{9}{4} & -1 & \frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right)$$

$$M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{9}{4} & -1 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$M M^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{9}{4} & -1 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} + \frac{9}{2} & 2-2 & -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ -7 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{27}{4} & 4-3 & -1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4} \\ \frac{7}{2} + 1 - \frac{9}{2} & -2+2 & \frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark \quad \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \checkmark$$

$$M^{-1} M = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} & 2 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{4} & 0 & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{9}{4} & -1 & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{7}{2} + 4 + \frac{1}{2} & 2-2 & -7+6+1 \\ \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} & 1 & \frac{2}{4} - \frac{2}{4} \\ \frac{9}{4} - 2 - \frac{1}{4} & -1+1 & \frac{9}{2} - 3 - \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$