

# Matrix Multiplication

## General Case

M. A. Hameed  
ECSE Department  
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Intro to ECSE

# Multiply matrices **A** and **B**

In order for matrix multiplication to be possible:  
 number of **columns in matrix A** = number of **rows in matrix B**

Let the size (or order or dimension) of matrix  $A = N \times M$

$\nearrow$  # of rows  
 $\searrow$  # of columns

Let the size (or order or dimension) of matrix  $B = M \times K$

$\rightarrow$  # of columns  
 $\swarrow$  # of rows

Size of the resulting matrix  $Z = A \cdot B$  will be  $N \times K$

$\downarrow$  rows  
 $\rightarrow$  columns



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \dots & A_{1M} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \dots & A_{2M} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{N1} & A_{N2} & \dots & A_{NM} \end{bmatrix} \quad N \times M$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \dots & B_{1K} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \dots & B_{2K} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{M1} & B_{M2} & \dots & B_{MK} \end{bmatrix} \quad M \times K$$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^M A_{1i} B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^M A_{1i} B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^M A_{1i} B_{iK} \\ \sum_{i=1}^M A_{2i} B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^M A_{2i} B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^M A_{2i} B_{iK} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^M A_{Ni} B_{i1} & \sum_{i=1}^M A_{Ni} B_{i2} & \dots & \sum_{i=1}^M A_{Ni} B_{iK} \end{bmatrix} \quad N \times K$$