A matrix is denoted M. The inverse is denoted  $M^{-1}$ .

$$\boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{A}^{-1} = \boldsymbol{I}$$

Compare  $\mathbf{A}_{[0]}$  with  $\mathbf{A}_{0}$ .

## Glossary

identity matrix (I) a diagonal matrix with all diagonal elements equal to 1 and all other elements equal to 0. 1

 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{matrix} \ (\boldsymbol{M}) \ \text{rectangular array of values.} \ \boldsymbol{1} \\ \textbf{matrix inverse} \ (\boldsymbol{M}^{-1}) \ \text{a square } \boldsymbol{\text{matrix}} \ \text{such that} \ \boldsymbol{M}\boldsymbol{M}^{-1} = \boldsymbol{I}. \ \boldsymbol{1} \end{array}$