

Visibility Laboratory
University of California
Scripps Institution of Oceanography
San Diego 52, California

EXTRACTION AND EXTENSION OF MATRICES
IN COMPUTER CALCULATIONS

William Hadley Richardson

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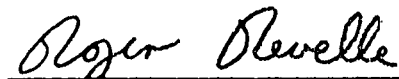
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Seibert Q. Duntley, Director
Visibility Laboratory


Roger Revelle, Director
Scripps Institution of Oceanography

EXTRACTION AND EXTENSION OF MATRICES IN COMPUTER CALCULATIONS

By

William Hadley Richardson

1. The problems involved here are: The extraction of a submatrix from a matrix; and the extension of a matrix to a matrix of larger dimensions with the original matrix as a given submatrix of the larger and the rest of the larger matrix composed of zero submatrices.

This is generally a trivial problem but of interest in computer calculations where submatrices must be separated from massive matrices which are stored in memory and matrix multiplication subroutines are available.

2. To extract a submatrix Y_{22} from a matrix $Y = (Y_{ij})$, $i, j = (1,2,3)$ (see Figure 1), define a matrix $X = (X_i)$ such that:

X has the same number of rows as Y_{22} .

$X_1 = 0$ with same number of columns as Y_{12} has rows.

$X_2 = I$ with same number of rows and columns as Y_{22} has rows.

$X_3 = 0$ with same number of columns as Y_{32} has rows.

Define a matrix $Z = (Z_j)$ such that:

Z has same number of columns as Y_{22} .

$Z_1 = 0$ with same number of rows as Y_{21} has columns.

$Z_2 = I$ with same number of rows and columns as Y_{22} has columns.

$Z_3 = 0$ with same number of rows as Y_{23} has columns.

Then $X Y Z = (Y_{2j}) Z = Y_{22}$.

The method is completely general if it is considered that, when Y_{22} is a corner submatrix, certain of the Y_{ij} become empty matrices. For instance, if the submatrix, Y_{22} , to be extracted is in the upper left-hand corner the Y_{11} and Y_{1j} are empty matrices and in consequence X_1 and Z_1 are empty matrices.

3. Extending a matrix is a similar operation in reverse. To extend a matrix, Y_{22} , to a larger matrix, $Y = (Y_{ij})$, $i, j = (1, 2, 3)$, which has the original matrix as a submatrix and the rest of the larger matrix zeros, (see Figure 2), define a matrix $X = (X_i)$ such that:

X has the same number of columns as Y_{22} has rows.

$X_1 = 0$ with the same number of rows as Y_{12} .

$X_2 = I$ with the same number of rows and columns as Y_{22} has rows.

$X_3 = 0$ with the same number of rows as Y_{32} .

Define a matrix $Z = Z_j$ such that:

Z has same number of rows as Y_{22} has columns.

$Z_1 = 0$ with same number of columns as Y_{21} .

$Z_2 = I$ with same number of rows and columns as Y_{22} has columns

$Z_3 = 0$ with same number of columns as Y_{23} .

Then $XY_{22}Z = (Y_{i2})Z = (Y_{ij}) = Y$.

The generality of method is as stated in paragraph 2 above.

4. Proofs:

4.1. Extractor: $XYZ = Y_{22}$

$$XY = (XY_j)$$

$$XY_1 = X_1Y_{11} + X_2Y_{21} + X_3Y_{31}$$

$$= OY_{11} + IY_{21} + OY_{31}$$

$$= Y_{21}$$

$$XY_2 = X_1Y_{12} + X_2Y_{22} + X_3Y_{32}$$

$$= OY_{12} + IY_{22} + OY_{32}$$

$$= Y_{22}$$

$$XY_3 = X_1Y_{13} + X_2Y_{23} + X_3Y_{33}$$

$$= OY_{13} + IY_{23} + OY_{33}$$

$$= Y_{23}$$

$$\text{So } XY = (Y_{21}, Y_{22}, Y_{23}) = (Y_{2j})$$

$$\text{Then } XYZ = (Y_{2j})Z$$

$$XYZ = Y_{21}Z_1 + Y_{22}Z_2 + Y_{23}Z_3$$

$$= Y_{21}O + Y_{22}I + Y_{23}O$$

$$= Y_{22}$$

Q.E.D.

4.2. Extender: $XY_{22}Z = Y$

$$XY = (XY_i)$$

$$XY_1 = X_1Y_{22} = OY_{22} = 0$$

$$XY_2 = X_2Y_{22} = IY_{22} = Y_{22}$$

$$XY_3 = X_3Y_{22} = OY_{22} = 0$$

So $XY = (0, Y_{22}, 0) = (Y_{i2})$

Then $XYZ = (Y_{i2}) Z = (XYZ_{ij})$

$$XYZ_{11} = Y_{12}Z_1 = 00 = 0$$

$$XYZ_{12} = Y_{12}Z_2 = 0I = 0$$

$$XYZ_{13} = Y_{12}Z_3 = 00 = 0$$

$$XYZ_{21} = Y_{22}Z_1 = Y_{22}0 = 0$$

$$XYZ_{22} = Y_{22}Z_2 = Y_{22}I = Y_{22}$$

$$XYZ_{23} = Y_{22}Z_3 = Y_{22}0 = 0$$

$$XYZ_{31} = Y_{32}Z_1 = 00 = 0$$

$$XYZ_{32} = Y_{31}Z_2 = 0I = 0$$

$$XYZ_{33} = Y_{31}Z_3 = 00 = 0$$

And $XYZ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & Y_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = Y$

Q.E.D.

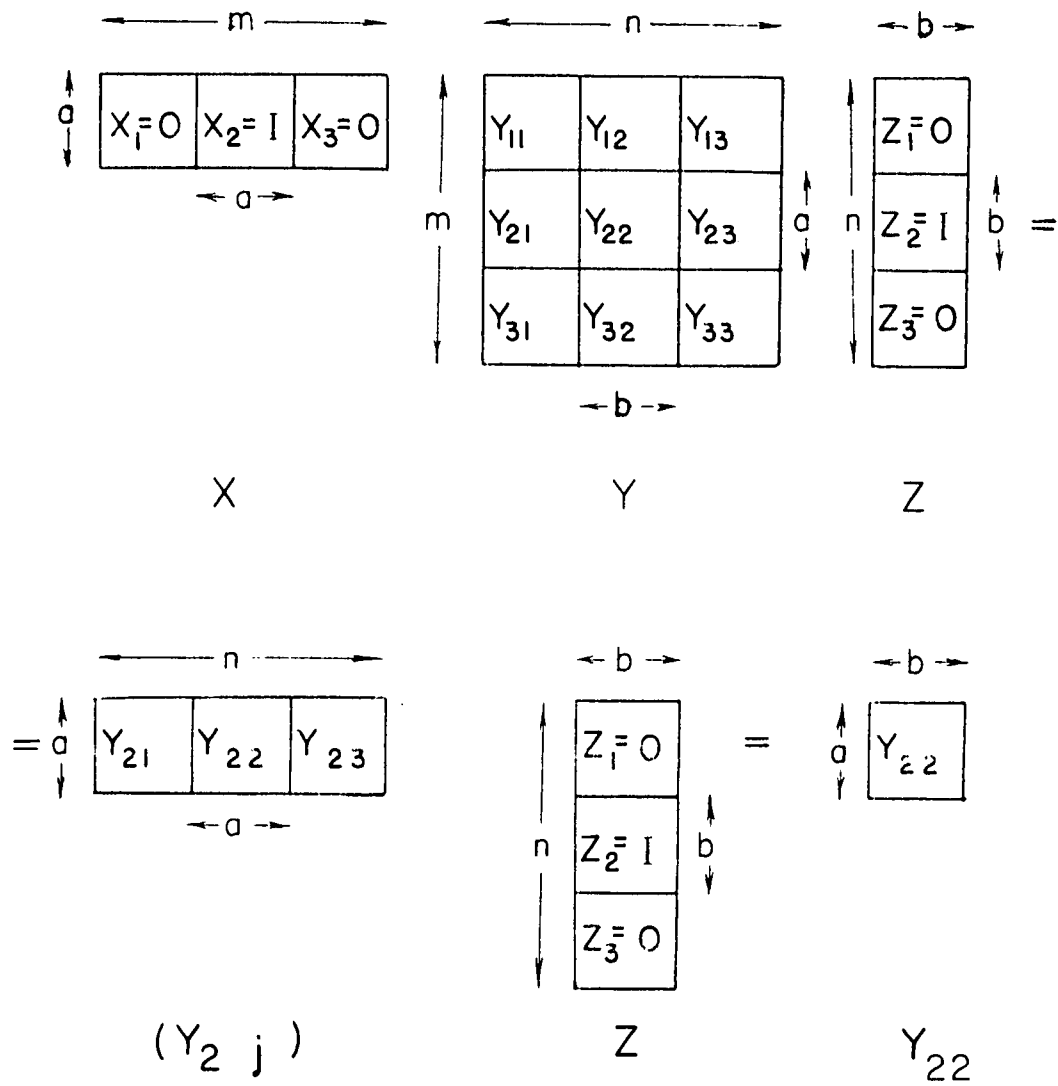


FIGURE I

EXTRACTION

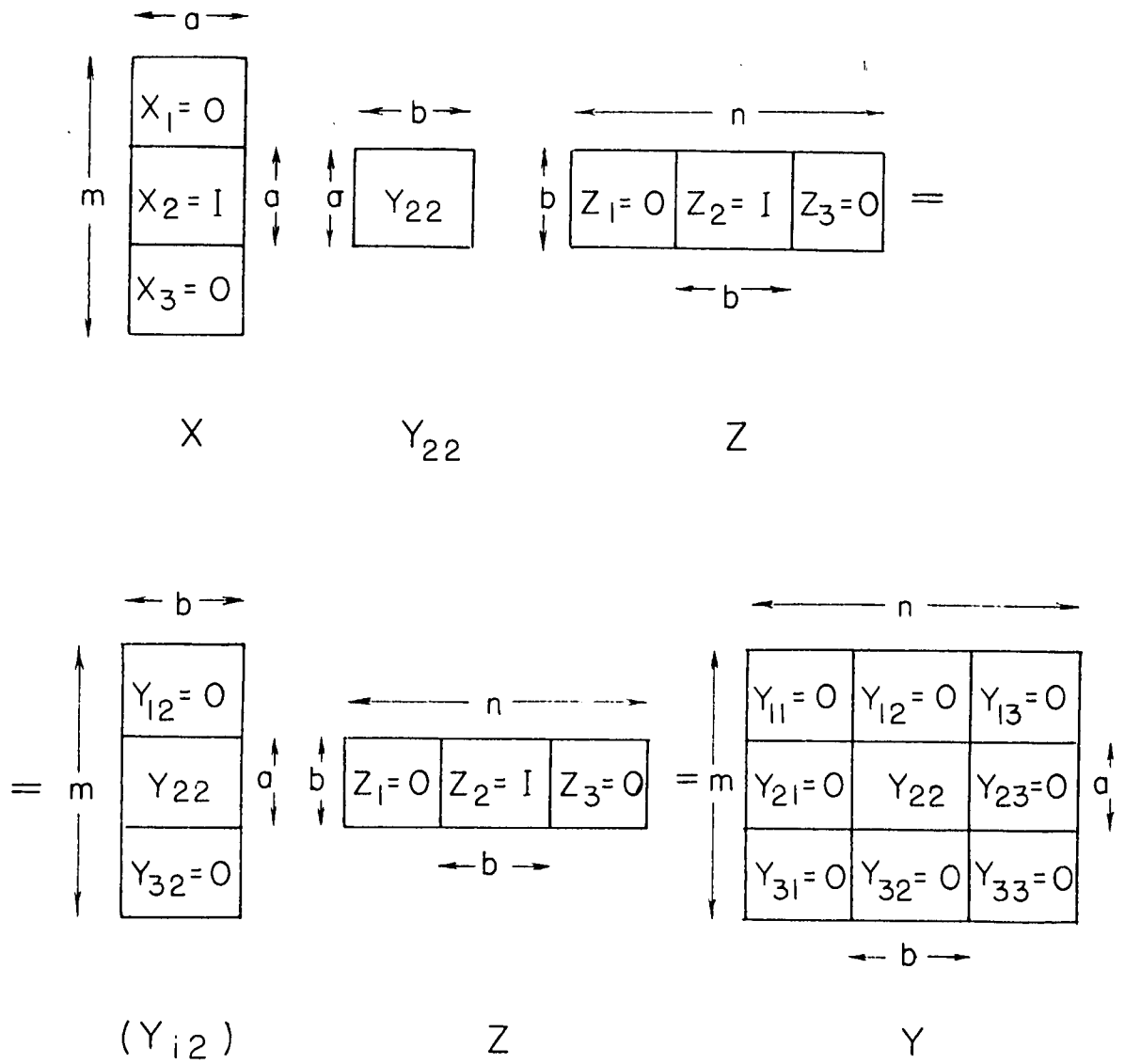


FIGURE 2

EXTENSION