

# MATRIKS

## Pengertian:

Matriks adalah susunan bilangan-bilangan yang diatur pada baris dan kolom dan letaknya di antara dua buah kurung.

## A. Operasi Matriks :

2 baris dan 2 kolom

$$\text{Jika } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \text{ dan } B = \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Baris} \\ \longrightarrow \\ \downarrow \\ \text{kolom} \end{array}$$

disebut matriks berordo 2x2

### 1. Penjumlahan

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a+p & b+q \\ c+r & d+s \end{pmatrix}$$

### 2. Pengurangan

$$A - B = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a-p & b-q \\ c-r & d-s \end{pmatrix}$$

### 3. Perkalian

#### a. Perkalian skalar

$$k \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ka & kb \\ kc & kd \end{pmatrix}$$

#### b. Perkalian matriks dengan matriks

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix} \\ = \begin{pmatrix} ap+br & aq+bs \\ cp+dr & cq+ds \end{pmatrix}$$

## B. Kesamaan dua buah Matriks :

$$A = B$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p & q \\ r & s \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} a = p, \quad b = q \\ c = r, \quad d = s \end{array}$$

## C. Determinan Matriks :

### 1. Matriks ordo 2 x 2

$$\text{Jika } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

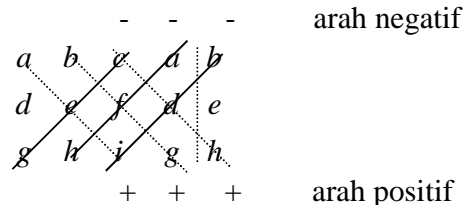
Maka  $\det(A) = |A| = ad - bc \rightarrow$  jika  $\det(A) = 0$  maka matriks A disebut matriks **singular**

### 2. Matriks ordo 3 x 3

$$\text{Jika } A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix}$$

Maka  $\det(A) = |A| = aei + bfg + cdh - gec - hfa - idb$

diagram :



## D. Invers Matriks :

- Jika  $A \cdot B = I$ ;  $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , maka A dan B dikatakan saling invers

- Jika  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ , maka  $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$

### E. Transpose Matriks :

Jika  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ , maka  $A^t = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$

$A^t$  didapat dari mengubah kedudukan baris menjadi kolom dari matriks A

### F. Persamaan Matriks :

Jika  $A \cdot B = C$  maka

1.  $A = C \cdot B^{-1}$
2.  $B = A^{-1} \cdot C$

(urutan huruf diperhatikan !!)

### G. Sifat-sifat Operasi Matriks :

1.  $A + B = B + A$  (sifat komutatif)
2.  $A \cdot B \neq B \cdot A$
3.  $A \cdot (B \cdot C) = (A \cdot B) \cdot C$  (sifat asosiatif)
4.  $(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$
5.  $A + O = O + A$  ;  $O = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
6.  $A + (-A) = 0$
7.  $A - B = A + (-B)$
8.  $(A^{-1})^{-1} = A$
9.  $(A^t)^t = A$
10.  $(A \cdot B)^{-1} = B^{-1} \cdot A^{-1}$
11.  $(A \cdot B)^t = B^t \cdot A^t$
12.  $A \cdot A^{-1} = I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} 13. A^2 &= A \cdot A \\ A^3 &= A \cdot A^2 \\ A^4 &= A \cdot A^3 \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \\ &\vdots \\ &\downarrow \\ A^n &= A \cdot A^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

## Contoh Soal:

### Soal UN2010 – UN2012

#### UN2010

1. Diketahui persamaan matriks

$$\begin{pmatrix} x-5 & 4 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & y-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -16 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

Perbandingan nilai x dan y adalah ....

- A. 3 : 1                      C. 2 : 1                      E. 1 : 1  
B. 1 : 3                      D. 1 : 2

Jawab:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x-5 & 4 \\ -5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -1 \\ 2 & y-1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -16 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

pilih dua posisi yang bisa menyelesaikan masalah

(perkalian matrik):

$$4(x-5) + 4 \cdot 2 = 0$$

$$4x - 20 + 8 = 0$$

$$4x - 12 = 0$$

$$4x = 12$$

$$x = 3$$

$$-5 \cdot (-1) + 2(y-1) = 5$$

$$5 + 2y - 2 = 5$$

$$2y + 3 = 5$$

$$2y = 2$$

$$y = 1$$

perbandingan nilai x dan y = 3 : 1

**Jawabannya adalah A**

#### UN2011

2. Diketahui persamaan matriks :

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 9 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ x & x+y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}. \text{ Nilai } x - y = \dots$$

- A.  $\frac{5}{2}$                                       B.  $\frac{15}{2}$                                       C.  $\frac{19}{2}$   
D.  $\frac{22}{2}$                                       E.  $\frac{23}{2}$

Jawab:

Matriks.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 9 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ x & x+y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 5 \cdot 2 + (-2)x & 5 \cdot (-1) + (-2)(x+y) \\ 9 \cdot 2 + (-4)x & 9 \cdot (-1) + (-4)(x+y) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10 - 2x & -5 - 2x - 2y \\ 18 - 4x & -9 - 4x - 4y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$10 - 2x = 1 \qquad -5 - 2x - 2y = 0$$

$$2x = 9 \qquad -5 - 2\left(\frac{9}{2}\right) = 2y$$

$$x = \frac{9}{2} \qquad -14 = 2y$$

$$y = -7$$

$$\text{maka } x - y = \frac{9}{2} - (-7) = \frac{9}{2} + \frac{14}{2} = \frac{23}{2}$$

**Jawabannya adalah E**

#### UN2011

3. Diketahui Matriks  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$  dan  $B = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ -17 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ .

Jika  $A^T =$  Transpose matriks A dan  $AX = B + A^T$ , maka determinan matriks X = ....

- A. -5                      B. -1                      C. 1                      D. 5                      E. 8

Jawab:

Matriks

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}; \quad A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX = B + A^T$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ -17 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -15 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX = C \rightarrow X = A^{-1} \cdot C$$

$$X = \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -15 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -15 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} \begin{pmatrix} 30 & -15 \\ -45 & 15 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(x) = 2 \cdot 1 - (-1 \cdot -3) = 2 - 3 = -1$$

**Jawabannya adalah B**

**UN2012**

4. Diketahui matriks  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & y \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} x & 5 \\ -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$  dan  $C =$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ y & 9 \end{pmatrix}$$

Jika  $A + B - C = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 5x \\ -x & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ , maka nilai  $x + 2xy + y$  adalah...

A. 8                      B. 12                      C. 18

D. 20                      E. 22

Jawab:

BAB XIX Matriks

$$A + B - C = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & y \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x & 5 \\ -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -1 \\ y & 9 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 & 5x \\ -x & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3 + x - (-3) = 8$$

$$x = 8 - 3 - 3 = 2$$

$$5 - 3 - y = -x$$

$$2 - y = -2$$

$$y = 2 + 2 = 4$$

$$\text{Maka nilai } x + 2xy + y = 2 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 + 4 = 2 + 16 + 4 = 22$$

**Jawabannya E**