Matrix functions in Excel

Today I introduce to you 3 matrix functions commonly used in Excel. The article will guide in detail the syntax and specific examples for each matrix function, hoping to help you a lot in your work.

Today I introduce to you the synthesis of **matrix functions** in **Excel 2013.** The article will guide in detail the syntax and specific examples for each matrix function. Hope to help you a lot.

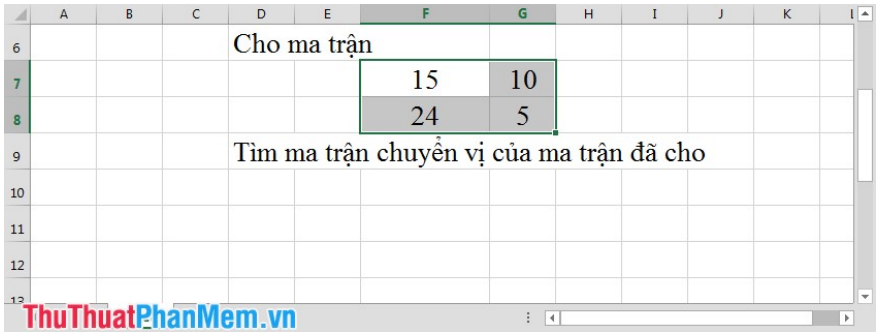
1. Transpose function

- **Meaning:** The function returns the transposition matrix of a given matrix. You notice the function is correct with matrices with the same number of rows and columns.

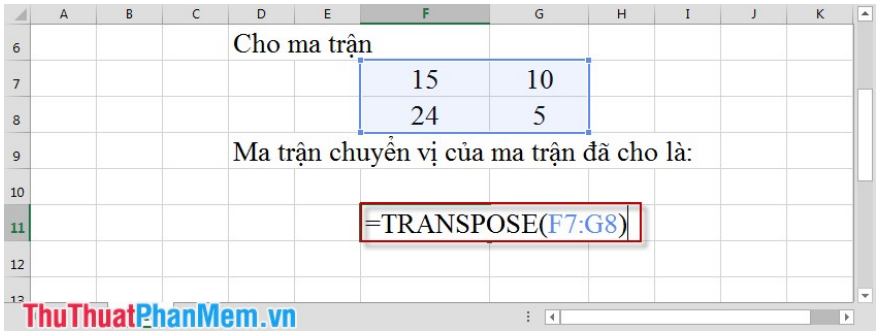
- **Syntax: Transpose (array [n, n])** .

Where: Array is a 2-dimensional array with a row and column index of n.

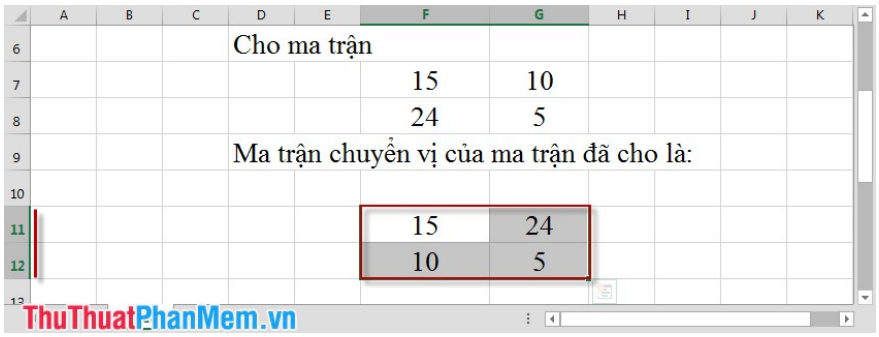
- **For example:**



Step 1: In the cell you want to display the transposition matrix, enter the command as shown:



Step 2: Press **Enter** -> display the command you type *False* . Highlight the data area **F11: G12** -> press **F2** -> **Ctrl** + **Shift** + **Enter** .



Note: The original matrix has many rows and columns, then you highlight the corresponding data area with so many rows and columns.

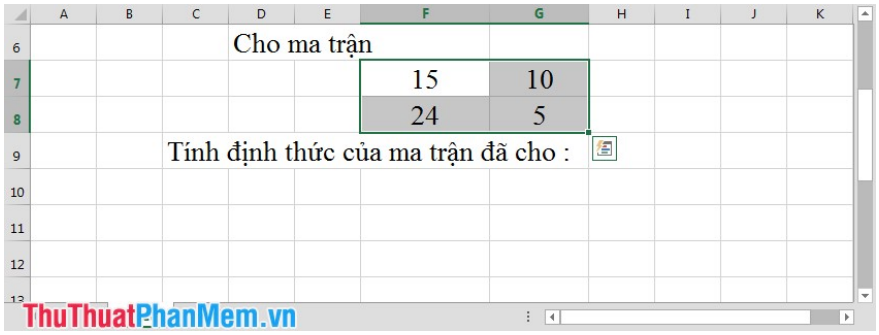
2. Mdeterm function

- **Meaning:** The function returns the determinant of matrices.

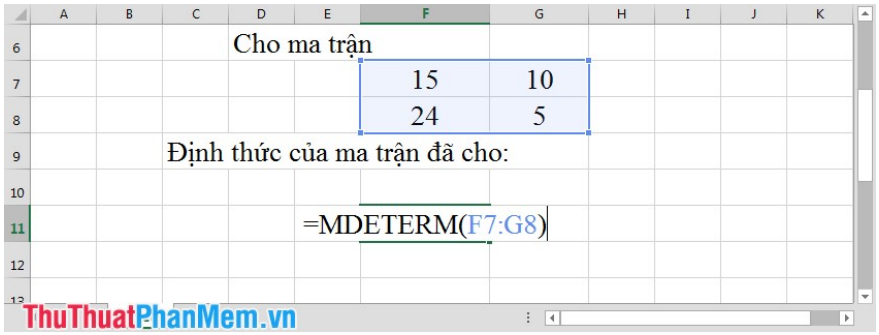
- **Syntax: Mdeterm (array [n, n])** .

Where: Array is a 2-dimensional array with a row and column index of n.

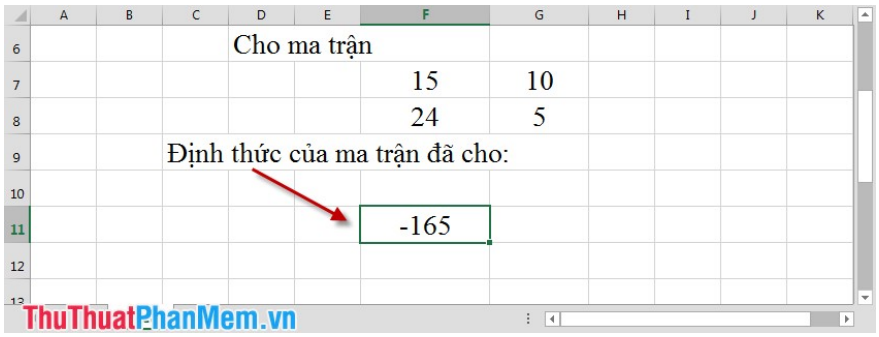
- **For example:**



Step 1: In the cell where you need to calculate the determinant, enter the following command:



Step 2: Press **Enter,** the result will be:



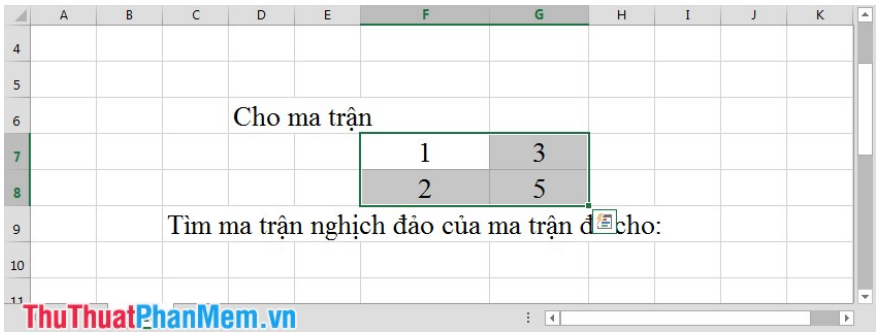
3. Minverse function

- **Meaning:** Returns the inverse matrix of the given matrix.

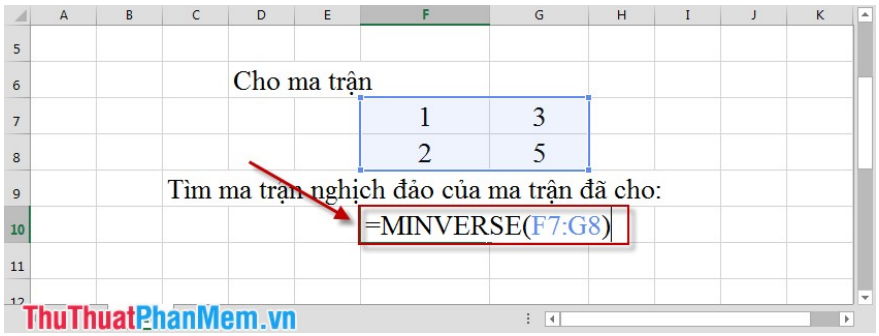
- **Syntax: Minverse (array [n, n])** .

Where: Array is a 2-dimensional array with equal number of columns and rows.

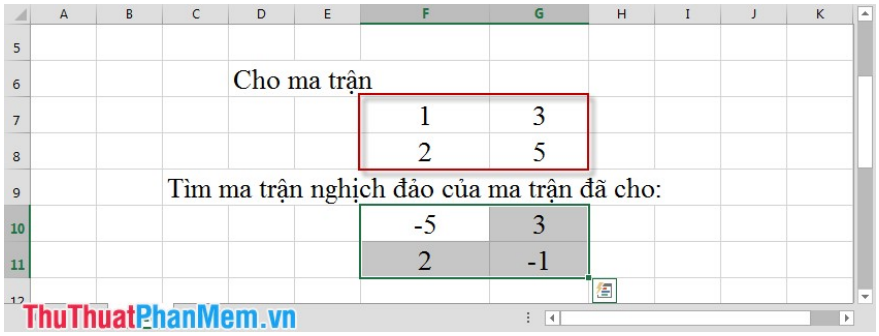
- **For example:**



Step 1: In the cell you want to display the inverse matrix, enter the following command:



Step 2: Press **Enter** , highlight the data area **C11: D12** -> press **F2** -> **Ctrl** + **Shift** + **Enter** . The result is as shown in the picture:



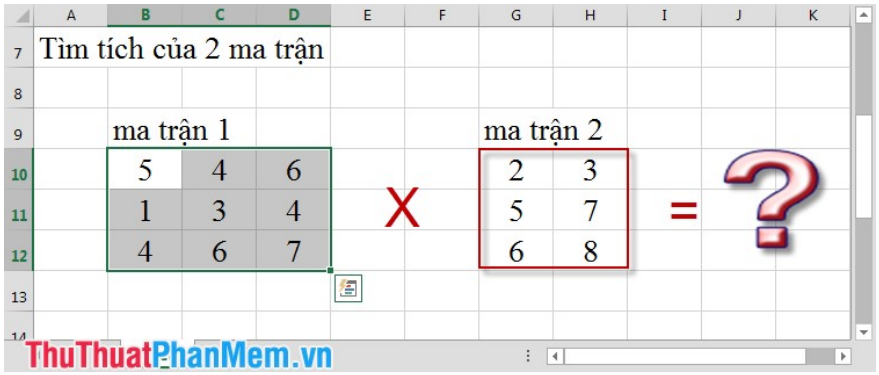
4. Mmult function

- **Meaning:** Returns the product of 2 matrices.

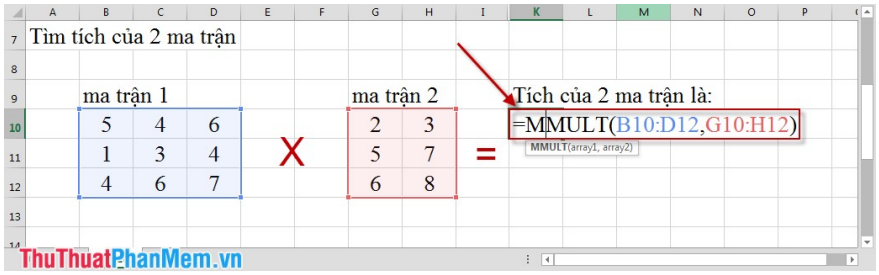
- **Syntax: Mmult (aray1, array2)** .

Where: The number of columns of matrix 1 is equal to the number of rows of matrix 2.

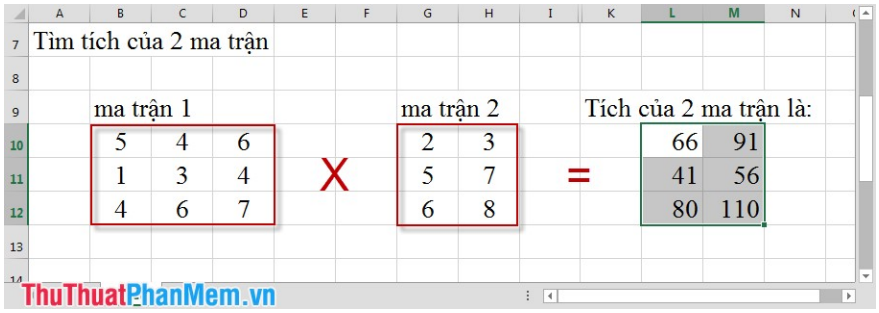
- **Example:** Find the product of 2 matrices.



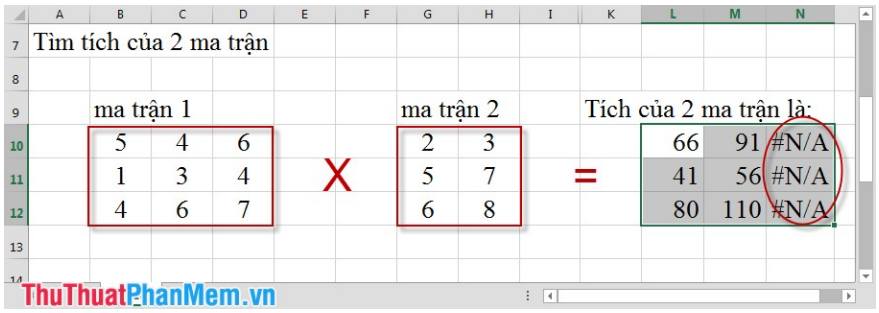
+ **Step 1:** In the box you want to display matrix products, enter the command as shown:



Step 2: Press **Enter** , highlight the data range **K6: L8** -> press **F2** -> **Ctrl** + **Shift** + **Enter** . The result is as shown below:



In this step, there is a small note in **Step 2** if you highlight the number of rows and columns incorrectly, as shown in the figure:



Note: Here matrix 1 (3 rows, 3 columns) x matrix 2 (3 rows, 2 columns) => product matrix has a row index and a column index equal to matrix 2.

Good luck!

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