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第六章 矩阵的Kronecker积 与Hadamard积



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§6.1 矩阵的Kronecker积与Hadamard积的 定义

定义 6.1 设 $A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}, B = (b_{ij}) \in \mathbb{C}^{s \times t},$ 则A 与 B的Kronecker积 $A \otimes B$ 定义为

$$A \ni B$$
的Kronecker状 $A \otimes B$ 定义为
$$A \otimes B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}B & a_{12}B & \cdots & a_{1n}B \\ a_{21}B & a_{22}B & \cdots & a_{2n}B \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1}B & a_{m2}B & \cdots & a_{mn}B \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^{ms \times nt}.$$
 (6-1)



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 (6-1)

如果A与B是同阶矩阵,即 $A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$, $B = (b_{ij}) \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}$,则A与B的Hadamard积 $A \circ B$ 定义为

$$A \circ B = (a_{ij}b_{ij}) \in \mathbb{C}^{m \times n}. \tag{6-2}$$



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§6.1 矩阵的Kronecker积与Hadamard积的 定义

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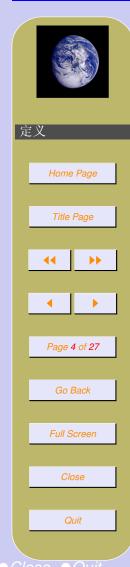
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矩阵的Kronecker积也称为直积或张量积. 矩阵的Hadamard积也称为Schur积.



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例 6.1 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 5 \\ 4 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$, 计算 $A \otimes B$, $B \otimes A$, $A \circ B$, $B \circ A$.



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矩阵的Kronecker积也称为直积或张量积. 矩阵的Hadamard积也称为Schur积.

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$$\mathbf{A} \otimes B = \begin{pmatrix} B & 2B \\ 3B & 4B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 5 & -2 & 10 \\ 4 & -3 & 8 & -6 \\ \hline -3 & 15 & -4 & 20 \\ 12 & -9 & 16 & -12 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B \otimes A = \begin{pmatrix} -A & 5A \\ 4A & -3A \end{pmatrix} == \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 & 5 & 10 \\ -3 & -4 & 15 & 20 \\ \hline 4 & 8 & -3 & -6 \\ 12 & 16 & -9 & -12 \end{pmatrix},$$



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$$A \circ B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 10 \\ 12 & -12 \end{pmatrix}, B \circ A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 10 \\ 12 & -12 \end{pmatrix}.$$



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$$A \circ B = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 10 \\ 12 & -12 \end{pmatrix}, B \circ A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 10 \\ 12 & -12 \end{pmatrix}.$$



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- 性质 6.1 ① $0 \otimes 0 = 0, 0 \circ 0 = 0.$
- ② $I \otimes I = I, I \circ I = I$.
- ③ 如果A是对角矩阵,则 $A \otimes B$ 是准对角矩阵, $A \circ B$ 是对角矩阵,

$$A \otimes B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}B & & & \\ & a_{22}B & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{nn}B \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A \circ B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & & & \\ & a_{22}b_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{nn}b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$A \circ B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}b_{11} & & & \\ & a_{22}b_{22} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & a_{nn}b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

定理 6.1 设A, B, C是矩阵, k是数, 则下列性质成立

②
$$A \otimes (B+C) = A \otimes B + A \otimes C$$
, $(B+C) \otimes A = B \otimes A + C \otimes A$,

$$(A \otimes B) \otimes C = A \otimes B \otimes C,$$

$$(4) (A \otimes B)^H = A^H \otimes B^H,$$



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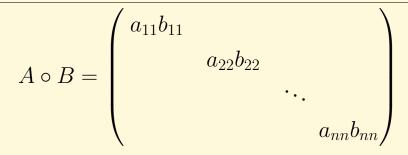


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设A, B, C是矩阵, k是数, 则下列性质成立 定理 6.1

②
$$A \otimes (B+C) = A \otimes B + A \otimes C$$
, $(B+C) \otimes A = B \otimes A + C \otimes A$,

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$$(4) (A \otimes B)^H = A^H \otimes B^H,$$



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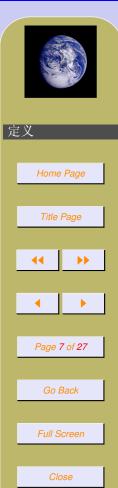
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定理 6.2 设矩阵A, B, C, D是使下列运算有意义的矩阵,则有

$$(A \otimes B)(C \otimes D) = ((AC) \otimes (BD)).$$



定理 6.2 设矩阵A, B, C, D是使下列运算有意义的矩阵,则有

$$(A\otimes B)(C\otimes D)=((AC)\otimes (BD)).$$

证明 设 $(A \otimes B)_{ik}$ 表示矩阵按B阶数分块中的第i行,第k列子块矩阵.

因此,用分块矩阵的乘法,有

$$((A \otimes B)(C \otimes D))_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} (A \otimes B)_{ik}(C \otimes D)_{kj}$$
$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_{ik}B)(c_{kj}D)$$
$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik}c_{kj}(BD) = (AC)_{ij}BD$$

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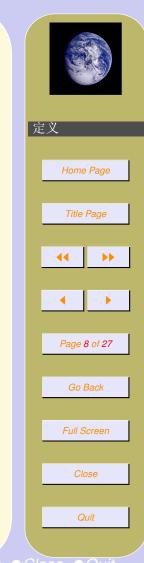
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从而 $(A\otimes B)(C\otimes D)=((AC)\otimes (BD)).$





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从而 $(A\otimes B)(C\otimes D)=((AC)\otimes (BD)).$

推论 6.1 设 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times m}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}, 则$ $A \otimes B = (I_m \otimes B)(A \otimes I_n).$



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从而 $(A \otimes B)(C \otimes D) = ((AC) \otimes (BD)).$



推论 6.1 设 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times m}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n},$ 则 $A \otimes B = (I_m \otimes B)(A \otimes I_n).$

定理6.2给出了Kronecker积与矩阵乘法的关系式,应用它可 以得到许多涉及Kronecker积运算得到的矩阵的重要性质.



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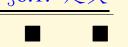


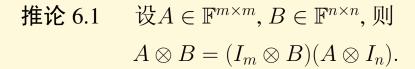


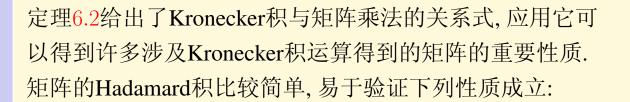
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从而 $(A \otimes B)(C \otimes D) = ((AC) \otimes (BD)).$







性质 6.2 ①
$$(kA) \circ B = A \circ (kB)$$
,

$$(2) A \circ (B+C) = A \circ B + A \circ C,$$

③
$$(A \circ B) \circ C = A \circ (B \circ C)$$
,
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$$(4) (A \circ B)^H = A^H \circ B^H.$$



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$$(4) (A \circ B)^H = A^H \circ B^H.$$

Hadamard积 $A \circ B$ 事实上是Kronecker积 $A \otimes B$ 的一个子矩阵:

定理 6.3 设A, $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$, 集合 $S = \{1, n+2, 2n+3, 3n+4, \cdots, (n-1)n+n\}$, 则Hadamard积 $A \circ B$ 是Kronecker积 $A \otimes B$ 中同时取S中的数对应的行和列得到的子矩阵, 记为 $A \otimes B\{S\} = A \circ B$.



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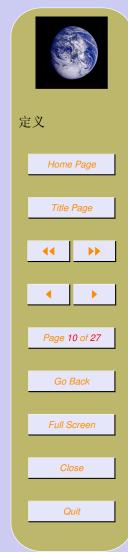


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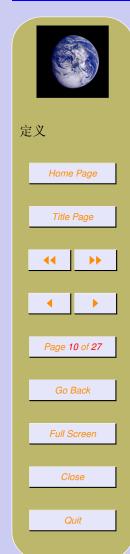
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§6.2 矩阵的Kronecker积与Hadamard积的 性质



§6.2 矩阵的Kronecker积与Hadamard积的 性质

这一节主要从矩阵的角度, 讨论 $A \otimes B$ 和 $A \circ B$ 的一些性质.



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这一节主要从矩阵的角度, 讨论 $A \otimes B$ 和 $A \circ B$ 的一些性质.

定理 6.4 设A和B是使下列运算有意义的矩阵,对A与B的Kronecker积矩阵 $A \otimes B$,下列性质成立.

- ① 若A, B可逆, 则矩阵 $A \otimes B$ 可逆, 且 $(A \otimes B)^{-1} = A^{-1} \otimes B^{-1}$;
- ② 当方阵 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times m}$, $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ 时, 方阵 $A \otimes B$ 的行列式 $|A \otimes B| = |B \otimes A| = |A|^n |B|^m;$

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§6.2. 性质

- ③ 若A和B都是Hermite矩阵,则 $A \otimes B$ 是Hermite矩阵;
- ④ 若A与B都是酉矩阵, 则 $A \otimes B$ 是酉矩阵.



- ③ 若A和B都是Hermite矩阵,则 $A \otimes B$ 是Hermite矩阵;
- ④ 若A与B都是酉矩阵, 则 $A \otimes B$ 是酉矩阵.

证明 ① A^{-1} 和 B^{-1} 存在,由定理6.2,

$$(A \otimes B)(A^{-1} \otimes B^{-1}) = (AA^{-1}) \otimes (BB^{-1}) = I \otimes I = I,$$



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- ③ 若A和B都是Hermite矩阵,则 $A \otimes B$ 是Hermite矩阵;
- ④ 若A与B都是酉矩阵, 则 $A \otimes B$ 是酉矩阵.

证明 ① A^{-1} 和 B^{-1} 存在,由定理6.2, $(A \otimes B)(A^{-1} \otimes B^{-1}) = (AA^{-1}) \otimes (BB^{-1}) = I \otimes I = I$, 故 $A \otimes B$ 可逆,且 $(A \otimes B)^{-1} = A^{-1} \otimes B^{-1}$.



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- ③ 若A和B都是Hermite矩阵,则 $A \otimes B$ 是Hermite矩阵;
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证明 ①
$$A^{-1}$$
和 B^{-1} 存在,由定理6.2, $(A \otimes B)(A^{-1} \otimes B^{-1}) = (AA^{-1}) \otimes (BB^{-1}) = I \otimes I = I$, 故 $A \otimes B$ 可逆,且 $(A \otimes B)^{-1} = A^{-1} \otimes B^{-1}$.

② 对方阵A, 存在可逆矩阵P和Jordan矩阵 J_A , 使 $A = PJ_AP^{-1}$, 其中

$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & \mathbf{\$} \mathbf{1}$$
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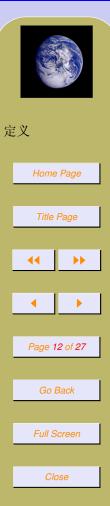


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$$\mathbb{L}|A| = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i.$$

由定理6.2及其推论,

$$A \otimes B = (I_m \otimes B)(A \otimes I_n) = (I_m \otimes B)((PJ_AP^{-1}) \otimes I_n)$$
$$= (I_m \otimes B)(P \otimes I)(J_A \otimes I_n)(P \otimes I)^{-1},$$



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$$\mathbb{E}|A| = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_i.$$

由定理6.2及其推论,

$$A \otimes B = (I_m \otimes B)(A \otimes I_n) = (I_m \otimes B)((PJ_AP^{-1}) \otimes I_n)$$
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故

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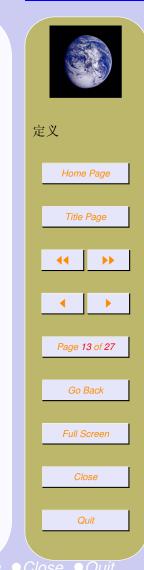
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同理可证

 $\mid B \otimes A \mid = \mid A \mid^n \mid B \mid^m.$



$$\mid B \otimes A \mid = \mid A \mid^n \mid B \mid^m.$$

③ 由 $A^H = A$, $B^H = B$, 则 $(A \otimes B)^H = A^H \otimes B^H = A \otimes B$, 故 $A \otimes B$ 也是Hermite矩阵.



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$$\mid B \otimes A \mid = \mid A \mid^n \mid B \mid^m$$
.

- ③ 由 $A^H = A$, $B^H = B$, 则 $(A \otimes B)^H = A^H \otimes B^H = A \otimes B$, 故 $A \otimes B$ 也是Hermite矩阵.



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$$\mid B \otimes A \mid = \mid A \mid^n \mid B \mid^m$$
.

- ③ 由 $A^H = A$, $B^H = B$, 则 $(A \otimes B)^H = A^H \otimes B^H = A \otimes B$, 故 $A \otimes B$ 也是Hermite矩阵.
- ④ 由 $A^H A = AA^H = I, B^H B = BB^H = I, 则$ $(A \otimes B)^H (A \otimes B) = (A^H \otimes B^H)(A \otimes B)$ $= (A^H A) \otimes (B^H B) = I \otimes I = I.$ 同理可验证 $(A \otimes B)(A \otimes B)^H = I,$



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故A ⊗ B是酉矩阵.

$$\mid B \otimes A \mid = \mid A \mid^n \mid B \mid^m$$
.

- ③ 由 $A^H = A$, $B^H = B$, 则 $(A \otimes B)^H = A^H \otimes B^H = A \otimes B$, 故 $A \otimes B$ 也是Hermite矩阵.
- ④ 由 $A^HA = AA^H = I, B^HB = BB^H = I, 则$ $(A \otimes B)^H(A \otimes B) = (A^H \otimes B^H)(A \otimes B)$ $= (A^HA) \otimes (B^HB) = I \otimes I = I.$ 同理可验证 $(A \otimes B)(A \otimes B)^H = I,$



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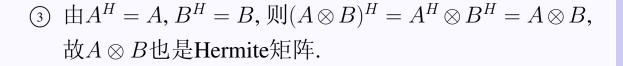
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$$\mid B \otimes A \mid = \mid A \mid^n \mid B \mid^m.$$



④ 由
$$A^H A = AA^H = I$$
, $B^H B = BB^H = I$, 则
$$(A \otimes B)^H (A \otimes B) = (A^H \otimes B^H)(A \otimes B)$$

$$= (A^H A) \otimes (B^H B) = I \otimes I = I.$$
同理可验证 $(A \otimes B)(A \otimes B)^H = I$, 故 $A \otimes B$ 是酉矩阵.

定理 6.5 设A, B使下列运算有意义,则有

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- ① 设A, B为同阶矩阵, 且 A等价于B, 则对任意单位矩阵I, $(A \otimes I)$ 等价于 $(B \otimes I)$.
- ② 设方阵 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times m}$, $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$, 如果A相似于 J_A , B相似于 J_B , 则 $A \otimes B$ 相似于 $J_A \otimes J_B$.



- ① 设A, B为同阶矩阵, 且A等价于B, 则对任意单位矩阵I, $(A \otimes I)$ 等价于 $(B \otimes I)$.
- ② 设方阵 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times m}$, $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$, 如果A相似于 J_A , B相似于 J_B , 则 $A \otimes B$ 相似于 $J_A \otimes J_B$.

证明 ① A等价于B, 故存在可逆矩阵P, Q, 使PAQ = B. 对任意单位矩阵I, $P \otimes I$ 和 $Q \otimes I$ 仍然是可逆矩阵,由

 $(P\otimes I)(A\otimes I)(Q\times I)=(PAQ)\otimes I=B\otimes I,$ 所以 $(A\otimes I)$ 等价于 $(B\otimes I)$.



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- ① 设A, B为同阶矩阵, 且A等价于B, 则对任意单位矩阵I, $(A \otimes I)$ 等价于 $(B \otimes I)$.
- ② 设方阵 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times m}$, $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$, 如果A相似于 J_A , B相似于 J_B , 则 $A \otimes B$ 相似于 $J_A \otimes J_B$.

证明 ① A等价于B,故存在可逆矩阵P, Q,使PAQ = B. 对任意单位矩阵I, $P \otimes I$ 和 $Q \otimes I$ 仍然是可逆矩阵,由

 $(P\otimes I)(A\otimes I)(Q\times I)=(PAQ)\otimes I=B\otimes I,$ 所以 $(A\otimes I)$ 等价于 $(B\otimes I)$.

② 设 $P^{-1}AP = J_A$, $Q^{-1}BQ = J_B$, 则 $P \otimes Q$ 仍然是可逆矩

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阵,且

$$(P \otimes Q)^{-1}(A \otimes B)(P \otimes Q) = (P^{-1}AP) \otimes (Q^{-1}BQ)$$
$$= J_A \otimes J_B. \blacksquare$$



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阵,且

$$(P \otimes Q)^{-1}(A \otimes B)(P \otimes Q) = (P^{-1}AP) \otimes (Q^{-1}BQ)$$
$$= J_A \otimes J_B. \blacksquare$$

定理 6.6 设方阵 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times m}$, A的特征值是 λ_i , 相应的特征向量是 \boldsymbol{x}_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$. 方阵 $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$, B的特征值是 μ_i , 相应的特征向量是 \boldsymbol{y}_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则

- ① $A \otimes B$ 的特征值是 $\lambda_i \mu_j$,对应的特征向量是 $\mathbf{x}_i \otimes \mathbf{y}_j$.
- ② 方阵A的Kronecker $A \oplus B = A \otimes I_n + I_m \otimes B$ 的特征 值是 $\lambda_i + \mu_j$,对应的特征向量是 $\boldsymbol{x}_i \otimes \boldsymbol{y}_j$.



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阵,且

$$(P \otimes Q)^{-1}(A \otimes B)(P \otimes Q) = (P^{-1}AP) \otimes (Q^{-1}BQ)$$
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定理 6.7 设方阵 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times m}$ 的特征值是 $\lambda_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$,



$$P(A,B) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{I} c_{ij}A^{i} \otimes B^{j}$$

的特征值是

$$P(\lambda_r, \mu_s) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{r} c_{ij} \lambda_r^i \mu_s^j, \ r = 1, 2, \cdots, m, \ s = 1, 2, \cdots, n.$$



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定理 6.7 设方阵 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times m}$ 的特征值是 $\lambda_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$,

方阵 $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ 的特征值是 μ_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则矩阵

$$P(A,B) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{I} c_{ij}A^{i} \otimes B^{j}$$

的特征值是

$$P(\lambda_r, \mu_s) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{r} c_{ij} \lambda_r^i \mu_s^j, \ r = 1, 2, \dots, m, \ s = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

定理 6.8 设f(z)为解析函数, $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$, 且f(A)存在,

则

$$f(I_m \otimes A) = I_m \otimes F(A),$$

$$f(A \otimes I_m) = f(A) \otimes I_m.$$



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定理 6.7 设方阵 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times m}$ 的特征值是 $\lambda_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$,

方阵 $B \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$ 的特征值是 μ_i , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 则矩阵

$$P(A,B) = \sum_{i,j=0}^{I} c_{ij}A^{i} \otimes B^{j}$$

的特征值是

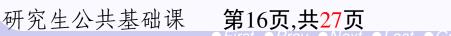
$$P(\lambda_r, \mu_s) = \sum_{i,j=0} c_{ij} \lambda_r^i \mu_s^j, \ r = 1, 2, \cdots, m, \ s = 1, 2, \cdots, n.$$

定理 6.8 设f(z)为解析函数, $A \in \mathbb{F}^{n \times n}$, 且f(A)存在,

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$$f(A \otimes I_m) = f(A) \otimes I_m.$$



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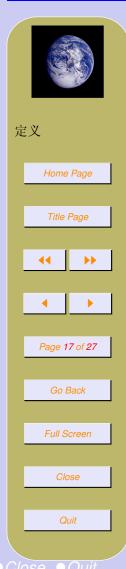
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证明 设A, B分别是秩为k和l的半正定矩阵,则由定理3.6,

$$A = \mathbf{v}_1 \mathbf{v}_1^H + \mathbf{v}_2 \mathbf{v}_2^H + \dots + \mathbf{v}_k \mathbf{v}_k^H,$$

 $B = \mathbf{w}_1 \mathbf{w}_1^H + \mathbf{w}_2 \mathbf{w}_2^H + \dots + \mathbf{w}_l \mathbf{w}_l^H,$



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证明 设A, B分别是秩为k和l的半正定矩阵, 则由定理3.6,

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$$B = \mathbf{w}_1 \mathbf{w}_1^H + \mathbf{w}_2 \mathbf{w}_2^H + \dots + \mathbf{w}_l \mathbf{w}_l^H,$$

由此,可将Hadamard积表示为

$$A \circ B = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} \boldsymbol{u}_{ij} \boldsymbol{u}_{ij}^H,$$



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由此,可将Hadamard积表示为

$$A \circ B = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} \boldsymbol{u}_{ij} \boldsymbol{u}_{ij}^H,$$

其中 $\mathbf{u}_{ij} = \mathbf{v}_i \circ \mathbf{w}_j$.



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其中 $\mathbf{u}_{ij} = \mathbf{v}_i \circ \mathbf{w}_j$.

而 $u_{ij}u_{ij}^H$ 是半正定矩阵, 故其和 $A \circ B$ 是半正定矩阵.



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其中 $u_{ij} = v_i \circ w_j$.

而 $u_{ij}u_{ij}^H$ 是半正定矩阵, 故其和 $A \circ B$ 是半正定矩阵.

当A, B是正定矩阵时, 我们只需证 $A \circ B$ 非奇异.



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$$x^{H}(A \circ B)x = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} x^{H} u_{ij} u_{ij}^{H} x = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} ||u_{ij}^{H} x||_{2}^{2} = 0,$$



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用反证法. 设 $A \circ B$ 是奇异矩阵, 则存在 $x \in \mathbb{F}^n, x \neq 0$,

但
$$(A \circ B)\boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{0}$$
,有

$$\boldsymbol{x}^H(A \circ B)\boldsymbol{x} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} \boldsymbol{x}^H \boldsymbol{u}_{ij} \boldsymbol{u}_{ij}^H \boldsymbol{x} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} \|\boldsymbol{u}_{ij}^H \boldsymbol{x}\|_2^2 = 0,$$

这导出

$$\boldsymbol{u}_{ij}^{H}\boldsymbol{x}=\boldsymbol{0},\ \ \ \ \boldsymbol{x}^{H}(\boldsymbol{v}_{i}\circ\boldsymbol{w}_{j})=\boldsymbol{0},$$



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$$\boldsymbol{x}^H(A \circ B)\boldsymbol{x} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} \boldsymbol{x}^H \boldsymbol{u}_{ij} \boldsymbol{u}_{ij}^H \boldsymbol{x} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} \|\boldsymbol{u}_{ij}^H \boldsymbol{x}\|_2^2 = 0,$$

这导出

$$\boldsymbol{u}_{ij}^{H}\boldsymbol{x}=\boldsymbol{0}, \; \boldsymbol{\vec{x}} \; \boldsymbol{x}^{H}(\boldsymbol{v}_{i}\circ\boldsymbol{w}_{j})=\boldsymbol{0},$$

又 $\mathbf{x}^H(\mathbf{v}_i \circ \mathbf{w}_j) = (\mathbf{x} \circ \bar{v}_i)^H \mathbf{w}_j = \mathbf{0}$, 这说明 $(\mathbf{x} \circ \bar{v}_i)$ 与 \mathbb{F}^n 中正交 基{ \mathbf{w}_j }中的每一个正交, 因此有



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$$\mathbf{x}^{H}(A \circ B)\mathbf{x} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} \mathbf{x}^{H} \mathbf{u}_{ij} \mathbf{u}_{ij}^{H} \mathbf{x} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} \|\mathbf{u}_{ij}^{H} \mathbf{x}\|_{2}^{2} = 0,$$

这导出

$$\boldsymbol{u}_{ij}^{H}\boldsymbol{x}=\boldsymbol{0},\;\; \mathbf{\vec{x}}\;\; \boldsymbol{x}^{H}(\boldsymbol{v}_{i}\circ\boldsymbol{w}_{j})=\boldsymbol{0},$$

又 $\mathbf{x}^{H}(\mathbf{v}_{i} \circ \mathbf{w}_{j}) = (\mathbf{x} \circ \bar{\mathbf{v}}_{i})^{H}\mathbf{w}_{j} = \mathbf{0}$, 这说明 $(\mathbf{x} \circ \bar{\mathbf{v}}_{i})$ 与 \mathbb{F}^{n} 中正交 基{ \mathbf{w}_{j} }中的每一个正交, 因此有

$$\boldsymbol{x} \circ \overline{v}_i = \boldsymbol{0}, \ i = 1, 2, \cdots, n,$$



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$$\boldsymbol{x}^H(A \circ B)\boldsymbol{x} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} \boldsymbol{x}^H \boldsymbol{u}_{ij} \boldsymbol{u}_{ij}^H \boldsymbol{x} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} \|\boldsymbol{u}_{ij}^H \boldsymbol{x}\|_2^2 = 0,$$

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$$\boldsymbol{x} \circ \overline{v}_i = \boldsymbol{0}, \ i = 1, 2, \cdots, n,$$

注意到
$$\boldsymbol{x} \circ \bar{v}_i = \boldsymbol{0} \Leftrightarrow \boldsymbol{v}_i^H \boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{0}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$



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$$\mathbf{x}^{H}(A \circ B)\mathbf{x} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} \mathbf{x}^{H} \mathbf{u}_{ij} \mathbf{u}_{ij}^{H} \mathbf{x} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} \|\mathbf{u}_{ij}^{H} \mathbf{x}\|_{2}^{2} = 0,$$

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$$x \circ \bar{v}_i = 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n,$$

注意到
$$\boldsymbol{x} \circ \bar{v}_i = \boldsymbol{0} \Leftrightarrow \boldsymbol{v}_i^H \boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{0}, \ i = 1, 2, \cdots, n,$$

故x=0,这与 $x\neq 0$ 矛盾.



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$$\mathbf{x}^{H}(A \circ B)\mathbf{x} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} \mathbf{x}^{H} \mathbf{u}_{ij} \mathbf{u}_{ij}^{H} \mathbf{x} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{k,l} \|\mathbf{u}_{ij}^{H} \mathbf{x}\|_{2}^{2} = 0,$$

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$$\boldsymbol{x} \circ \bar{v}_i = \boldsymbol{0} \Leftrightarrow \boldsymbol{v}_i^H \boldsymbol{x} = \boldsymbol{0}, \ i = 1, 2, \cdots, n,$$

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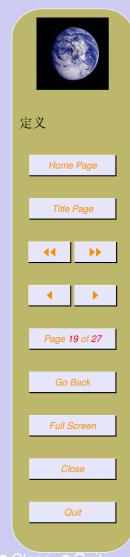
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§6.3 矩阵的向量化算子与Kronecker积



§6.3 矩阵的向量化算子与Kronecker积

定义 6.2 设 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$, $A = (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)$, 其中 $A_i \in \mathbb{F}^m$ 是A的第i列, 则A的向量算子Vec(A), 定义为:

$$\operatorname{Vec}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{mn}.$$



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§6.3 矩阵的向量化算子与Kronecker积

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$$\operatorname{Vec}(A) = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_n \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{F}^{mn}.$$

例 6.2 Vec(A)在A上的作用是依A的列的顺序将A转 化为一个列向量. 例如



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$$Vec \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 7 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (2 \ 0 \ 5 \ 1 \ -1 \ 4 \ 4 \ 2 \ 3 \ 3 \ 7 \ 1)^{T}.$$



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$$Vec \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 4 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & 7 \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = (2 \ 0 \ 5 \ 1 \ -1 \ 4 \ 4 \ 2 \ 3 \ 3 \ 7 \ 1)^{T}.$$

性质 6.3 ① 当A是 $m \times n$ 矩阵时, Vec(A)是mn维列 向量;

- ② 当 \boldsymbol{x} 是向量时, $Vec(\boldsymbol{x}) = Vec(\boldsymbol{x}) = \boldsymbol{x}$;
- ③ 当 \boldsymbol{x} 是m维向量, \boldsymbol{y} 是n维向量时, $\operatorname{Vec}(\boldsymbol{x}\boldsymbol{y}^T) = \boldsymbol{x} \otimes \boldsymbol{y}$;
- ④ Vec是线性变换, 即 $A, B \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}, a, b$ 是数, $\operatorname{Vec}(aA + bB) = a\operatorname{Vec}(A) + b\operatorname{Vec}(B);$



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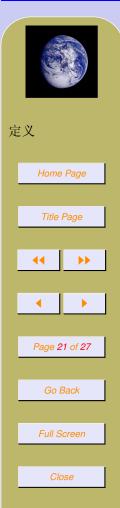


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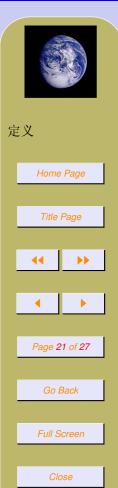
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⑤ 若 A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k 是线性空间 $\mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ 中的线性无关向量组,则 $Vec(A_1), Vec(A_2), \dots, Vec(A_k)$ 是空间 \mathbb{F}^{mn} 中的线性无关向量组.

定理 6.10 设矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times k}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{k \times s}, C \in \mathbb{F}^{s \times n}, 则$ $Vec(ABC) = (C^T \otimes A)Vec(B). \tag{6-3}$



⑤ 若 A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k 是线性空间 $\mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ 中的线性无关向量组,则 $\text{Vec}(A_1), \text{Vec}(A_2), \dots, \text{Vec}(A_k)$ 是空间 \mathbb{F}^{mn} 中的线性无关向量组.

定理 6.10 设矩阵
$$A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times k}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{k \times s}, C \in \mathbb{F}^{s \times n}, 则$$

$$\operatorname{Vec}(ABC) = (C^T \otimes A)\operatorname{Vec}(B). \tag{6-3}$$

证明 设

$$B = (B_1 \ B_2 \ \cdots \ B_S), \ C = (c_{ij}) = (C_1 \ C_2 \ \cdots \ C_n),$$



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③ 若 A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k 是线性空间 $\mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$ 中的线性无关向量组,则 $\operatorname{Vec}(A_1), \operatorname{Vec}(A_2), \dots, \operatorname{Vec}(A_k)$ 是空间 \mathbb{F}^{mn} 中的线性无关向量组.

定理 6.10 设矩阵
$$A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times k}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{k \times s}, C \in \mathbb{F}^{s \times n}, 则$$

$$Vec(ABC) = (C^T \otimes A)Vec(B). \tag{6-3}$$

证明 设

$$B = (B_1 \ B_2 \ \cdots \ B_S), \ C = (c_{ij}) = (C_1 \ C_2 \ \cdots \ C_n),$$

则

$$ABC = A \left(\sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{j1}B_{j} \sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{j2}B_{j} \cdots \sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{jn}B_{j} \right)$$

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$$= \left(A \sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{j1} B_{j} \ A \sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{j2} B_{j} \ \cdots \ A \sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{jn} B_{j} \right)$$
$$= \left(\sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{j1} A B_{j} \ \sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{j2} A B_{j} \ \cdots \ \sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{jn} A B_{j} \right)$$



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$$= \left(A \sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{j1} B_{j} \ A \sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{j2} B_{j} \ \cdots \ A \sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{jn} B_{j} \right)$$
$$= \left(\sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{j1} A B_{j} \ \sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{j2} A B_{j} \ \cdots \ \sum_{j=1}^{s} c_{jn} A B_{j} \right)$$

因此

$$\operatorname{Vec}(ABC) = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11}A & c_{21}A & \cdots & c_{s1}A \\ c_{12}A & c_{22}A & \cdots & c_{s2}A \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{1n}A & c_{2n}A & \cdots & c_{sn}A \end{pmatrix} \operatorname{Vec}(B)$$
$$= (C^{T} \otimes A)\operatorname{Vec}(B).$$



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推论 6.2 \quad 设 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times k}, X \in \mathbb{F}^{k \times s}, C \in \mathbb{F}^{s \times n}, 则有$

②
$$\operatorname{Vec}(\boldsymbol{X}C) = (C^T \otimes I_k)\operatorname{Vec}(\boldsymbol{X}).$$



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推论 6.2 \quad 设 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times k}, X \in \mathbb{F}^{k \times s}, C \in \mathbb{F}^{s \times n}, 则有$

①
$$\operatorname{Vec}(A\boldsymbol{X}) = (I_n \otimes A)\operatorname{Vec}(\boldsymbol{X});$$

②
$$\operatorname{Vec}(\boldsymbol{X}C) = (C^T \otimes I_k)\operatorname{Vec}(\boldsymbol{X}).$$

例 6.3 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $B = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $D = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$, 求解矩阵方程 $AX + XB = D$.

解 用向量化算子Vec作用在方程两边, 有Vec(AX) + Vec(XB) = Vec(D), 故

 $(I_2 \otimes A + B^T \otimes I_2) \text{Vec}(X) = \text{Vec}(D),$ 研究生公共基础课 第23页,共27页



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$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{6-4}$$



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$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{6-4}$$

解得

$$Vec(X) = (0 \ 1 \ 2 \ -1)^T.$$



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$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{6-4}$$

解得

$$Vec(X) = (0 \ 1 \ 2 \ -1)^T.$$

因此, 原方程组的解矩阵是
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
.



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$$\begin{pmatrix} -2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 4 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{6-4}$$

解得

$$Vec(X) = (0 \ 1 \ 2 \ -1)^T.$$

因此, 原方程组的解矩阵是
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

例 6.4 设
$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, $A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$



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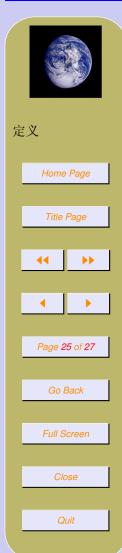
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$$程A_1ZB_1 + A_2ZB_2 = D.$$

解 用向量化算子Vec作用在方程两边,得 $(B_1^T \otimes A_1 + B_2^T \otimes A_2)$ Vec(Z) = Vec(D),



 $程A_1ZB_1 + A_2ZB_2 = D.$

解 用向量化算子Vec作用在方程两边, 得 $(B_1^T \otimes A_1 + B_2^T \otimes A_2)$ Vec(Z) = Vec(D),

即

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & -2 & -3 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 & 5 \\ -4 & -2 & -4 & -4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Z_1 \\ Z_2 \\ Z_3 \\ Z_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ -6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$



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程
$$A_1ZB_1 + A_2ZB_2 = D$$
.

解 用向量化算子Vec作用在方程两边, 得 $(B_1^T \otimes A_1 + B_2^T \otimes A_2)$ Vec(Z) = Vec(D),

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解得该方程组的惟一解为

$$Vec(Z) = (1 -1 -2 0)^T,$$



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 $程A_1ZB_1 + A_2ZB_2 = D.$

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解得该方程组的惟一解为

$$Vec(Z) = (1 -1 -2 0)^T,$$

即

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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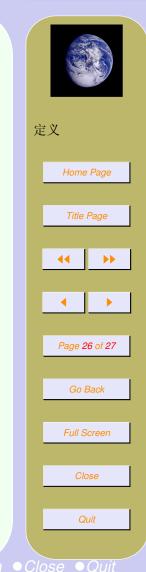
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定义 6.3 称
$$K_{mn} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} E_{ij}^{T} \otimes E_{ij}^{T}$$
为交换矩阵.



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性质 6.4 交换矩阵有下列性质,

②
$$K_{1n} = K_{n1} = I_n$$
;

$$(3) K_{mn} = \sum_{j=i}^{n} (\boldsymbol{e}_{j}^{T} \otimes I_{m} \otimes \boldsymbol{e}_{j}).$$



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性质 6.4 交换矩阵有下列性质,

②
$$K_{1n} = K_{n1} = I_n$$
;

$$(3) K_{mn} = \sum_{j=i}^{n} (\boldsymbol{e}_{j}^{T} \otimes I_{m} \otimes \boldsymbol{e}_{j}).$$

定理 6.11 设
$$A = (a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times n}$$
,则 $Vec(A) = K_{mn}^T Vec(A^T)$.

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定理 6.12 设矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times p}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times q}, 则$ $K_{mn}(B \otimes A)K_{pq}^T = A \otimes B.$



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定理 6.12 设矩阵 $A \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times p}, B \in \mathbb{F}^{m \times q}, 则$ $K_{mn}(B \otimes A)K_{pq}^T = A \otimes B.$



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