线性代数 Linear Algebra

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复旦大学通信科学与工程系 光华楼东主楼1109 Tel: 65100226 pliu@fudan.edu.cn 答疑: 已知方阵: $AA^{T} = E$, $BB^{T} = E$, 且|A| = -|B|, 求|A + B|

解: 由矩阵行列式的性质: 1. 乘积; 2. |A|=|A^T|

$$|AA^{\mathsf{T}}| = |A||A^{\mathsf{T}}| = 1 \Rightarrow |A| = \pm 1$$

同理, $|\mathbf{B}| = \pm 1$

由已知:
$$|\mathbf{A}| = -|\mathbf{B}| \Rightarrow |A||B| = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow |A^T||B^T| = -1$$

又因为:
$$|A + B| = |B + A| = |(B + A)^T| = |B^T + A^T| = |EB^T + A^T E|$$

$$= |A^T A B^T + A^T B B^T| = |A^T (A + B) B^T|$$

$$= |A^T |A + B| |B^T| = (|A^T ||B^T|) |A + B| = -|A + B|$$
所以: $|A + B| = 0$

P41: 11(11) 计算 2n 阶行列式

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-b & & & & & b-a \\ & a-b & & & & b-a \\ & & \ddots & & \ddots & \\ & & & a-b & b-a \\ & & & b & a \\ & & & \ddots & & \ddots \\ & & & & b & a \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
a \\
c_n + c_1 \\
c_{n-1} + c_2 \\
\vdots \\
b
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
a - b \\
c_n + c_1 \\
c_{n-1} + c_2 \\
\vdots \\
b
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
b \\
b
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
a - b \\
b \\
b
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
a - b \\
b \\
a + b
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
a - b \\
b \\
a + b
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{vmatrix} a-b & & & & & \\ & a-b & & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & \\ & & a-b & & & \\ & & & a-b & & \\ & & & & a+b \end{vmatrix} = (a^2-b^2)$$

三、矩阵的乘幂与矩阵多项式

定义2.7: 设 A 是 n 阶矩阵, 称 k 个 A的乘积为矩阵 A 的 k 次幂,记作 A^k ,并规定

$$A^0 = E$$
, $A^k = \underbrace{AA \cdots A}_{k \uparrow A}$

定义2.8: 设 A 是 n 阶矩阵, 称

$$f(A) = a_0 E + a_1 A + \dots + a_m A^m$$

为矩阵A的多项式(polynomial of matrix A.

方阵行列式的性质

- (1) 方阵 A 对应的行列式应记为 |A| 或 det (A)
- (2) $|kA| = k^n |A|$
- (3) |AB| = |A| |B|, |AB| = |BA|
- (4) $|A_1 A_2 ... A_k| = |A_1| |A_2| ... |A_k|$
- (5) $|A^T| = |A|$ $|A|^m = |A|^m$

▶归纳到第一章

§ 2.3 可逆矩阵

一、逆矩阵的定义及可逆的充要条件

定义2.9: 设 A 是 n 阶矩阵, 若存在n 阶矩阵 B 使

AB = BA = E

则称 B 是 A 的<u>逆矩阵</u>

称A是<u>可逆</u>矩阵 或 <u>非奇异</u>矩阵。

✓ 记为 $B = A^{-1}$ 或 $A^{-1} = B$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

定义2.10: 设 $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$, A_{ij} 是 |A| 中元素 a_{ij} 的代数余子式,则称矩阵

$$A^* = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \vdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \vdots & A_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \vdots & A_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

为矩阵 A 的 伴随矩阵

定理 2.2: 方阵A可逆的<u>充要条件</u>是: A为非奇异矩阵,即 $|A| \neq 0$,且 $A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|}$

☑ 可逆矩阵的性质

$$(1) (A^{-1})^{-1} = A$$

(2)
$$|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|}$$

(3) 若数 k ≠ 0
$$(kA)^{-1} = \frac{1}{k}A^{-1}$$

$$(4)(A^T)^{-1} = (A^{-1})^T$$

(5)若A, B为同阶可逆矩阵,则 (AB) -1 = B-1A-1

§ 2.4 分块矩阵及其运算

- ▶目的: 化高阶矩阵为低阶 一简化运算
- 一、分块矩阵
- 定义: 用若干条横线/纵线将矩阵A分成若干小块。
 - ✓ 这样的小块称为矩阵A的子块或子矩阵:
 - ✓ 称 A 是以子块为元素的分块矩阵。 (block matrix or partitioned matrix)

例如,A可划分为:

$$A_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \qquad O_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \qquad E_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & O_{12} \\ A_{21} & E_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

> 采用何种形式分块,完全根据实际需要而定。

例如:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix}$$

可如下分块
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

亦可如下分块

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ \hline a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

> 特殊分块方式

接行
分块
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_m \end{pmatrix}$$
其中
$$A_i = \begin{pmatrix} a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, m.$$

其中
$$B_j = (a_{1j} \quad a_{2j} \quad \cdots \quad a_{mj})^T, j = 1, 2, \cdots, n.$$

二、分块矩阵的运算

(1) 分块矩阵的加法: 设矩阵A和B是两个同型矩阵, 且采用同样的方式进行分块,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1q} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2q} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{p1} & A_{p2} & \cdots & A_{pq} \end{bmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \cdots & B_{1q} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \cdots & B_{2q} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{p1} & B_{p2} & \cdots & B_{pq} \end{bmatrix}$$

多验证 $A+B = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}+B_{11} & A_{12}+B_{12} & \cdots & A_{1q}+B_{1q} \\ A_{21}+B_{21} & A_{22}+B_{22} & \cdots & A_{2q}+B_{2q} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{p1}+B_{p1} & A_{p2}+B_{p2} & \cdots & A_{pq}+B_{pq} \end{bmatrix}$

> 同理,分块矩阵相减,只需把对应子块相减.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

利用分块矩阵计算A+B

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & E \\ O & B_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A+B = \begin{bmatrix} E+B_1 & E \\ A_1 & A_2+B_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2) 分块矩阵的数量乘法: k是一个数,矩阵A采用 某种方式进行分块,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1q} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2q} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{p1} & A_{p2} & \cdots & A_{pq} \end{bmatrix}$$

> 易验证

$$kA = \begin{bmatrix} kA_{11} & kA_{12} & \cdots & kA_{1q} \\ kA_{21} & kA_{22} & \cdots & kA_{2q} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ kA_{p1} & kA_{p2} & \cdots & kA_{pq} \end{bmatrix}$$

>即数与分块矩阵相乘等于用这个数乘每一个子块.

❖ 布置习题 P97:

22. 23. (1) \((3) \((5) \)

24. 25. 27.

28. (2) \ (4)

29. 30. 34.

32. (1) \ (3)

36. (2) \ (4)

37 (1)、(2)

39.

(3) 分块矩阵的乘法:设A为m×s矩阵,B为s×n矩阵, 二者分块方式相同,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1t} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{p1} & A_{p2} & \cdots & A_{pt} \end{bmatrix} m_{p}$$

$$m_{1} \quad m_{2} \quad \cdots \quad m_{q}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \cdots & B_{1q} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \cdots & B_{2q} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{t1} & B_{t2} & \cdots & B_{tq} \end{bmatrix} s_{1}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \cdots & B_{1q} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \cdots & B_{2q} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{t1} & B_{t2} & \cdots & B_{tq} \end{bmatrix} s_{t}$$

ightharpoonup 其中 A_{ik} 是 $m_i \times s_k$ 阶子矩阵, B_{kj} 是 $s_k \times n_j$ 阶子矩阵(A_{ik} 的列数等于 B_{ki} 的行数),则

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & \cdots & C_{1q} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{2q} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{p1} & C_{p2} & \cdots & C_{pq} \end{bmatrix}$$

其中
$$C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{t} A_{ik} B_{kj},$$
 $(i = 1, \dots, p; j = 1, \dots, q).$

例: 设A为n阶矩阵, $\mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{1}$ 阶矩阵 $\mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{j}}$ 为: $e_{\mathbf{j}} = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

解:将A按列分块, e_i 按行分块,则

$$Ae_{j} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \cdots, \alpha_{j}, \cdots, \alpha_{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha_{j}$$

例: 设n阶矩阵 $A = \begin{bmatrix} O_{(n-1)\times 1} & E_{n-1} \\ 0 & O_{1\times (n-1)} \end{bmatrix}$ 计算 A^3 。

解:将矩阵A按列分块,则 $A = [0, e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{n-1}]$

$$A^2 = A[0, e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{n-1}] = [A0, Ae_1, Ae_2, \dots, Ae_{n-1}]$$
 ⇔分块相乘

 \rightarrow 由上题结果知 Ae_i 为矩阵 A 的第 j 列,即

$$Ae_1 = 0, Ae_2 = e_1, Ae_3 = e_2, \dots, Ae_{n-1} = e_{n-2}$$

$$\therefore A^2 = [0, 0, e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{n-2}]$$

> 进而

$$A^{3} = AA^{2}$$

$$= [0, 0, 0, e_{1}, e_{2}, \dots, e_{n-3}] = \begin{bmatrix} O & E_{n-3} \\ O & O \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

利用分块矩阵计算 AB

解:由于每个B的子块有两行,故每个A的子块必有两列。

> 行划分有两种可能:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{11}B_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 同理, $C_{12} = A_{11}B_{12} + A_{12}B_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$,…

$$A_{12}B_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore C_{11} = A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{12}B_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 6 & 4 & 5 \\ 10 & 9 & 6 & 7 \\ 18 & 15 & 10 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 6 & 4 & 5 \\ 10 & 9 & 6 & 7 \\ 18 & 15 & 10 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

第二种可能:
$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \cdot B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{2}{3} & 3 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & 2 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{11}B_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \therefore C_{11} = A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 6 \\ 10 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\
3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
3 & 2 & 1 & 2
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 8 & 6 & 4 & 5 \\ 10 & 9 & 6 & 7 \\ 18 & 15 & 10 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{11}B_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{bmatrix} :: C_{11} = A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 6 \\ 10 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore C_{11} = A_{11}B_{11} + A_{12}B_{21} = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & 6 \\ 10 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

同理,
$$C_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 6 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$
,…

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E & O \\ A_1 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & E \\ O & B_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

利用分块矩阵计算 A B

$$A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} E & 0 \\ A_1 & A_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & E \\ 0 & B_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 & E \\ A_1B_1 & A_1 + A_2B_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{2}B_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ -1 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_{1} + A_{2}B_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

例:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

利用分块矩阵计算 AB

解:将矩阵AB分块如下

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & E_3 \\ 2E_2 & O_{2\times 3} \end{bmatrix} B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 8 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} O_{2\times 3} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & O_{3\times 1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & E_3 \\ 2E_2 & O_{2\times 3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} O_{2\times 3} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & O_{3\times 1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_{21} & A_{11}B_{12} \\ O_{2\times 3} & 2B_{12} \end{bmatrix} \cdots$$

矩阵含有较多 0 和 1 时,分块计算简便

(4) 分块矩阵的转置:矩阵A采用某种方式分块,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1q} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2q} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{p1} & A_{p2} & \cdots & A_{pq} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}^{T} & A_{21}^{T} & \cdots & A_{p1}^{T} \\ A_{12}^{T} & A_{22}^{T} & \cdots & A_{p2}^{T} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{1q}^{T} & A_{2q}^{T} & \cdots & A_{pq}^{T} \end{bmatrix}$$

▶ 转置: 先整体、后子块

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 4 & 0 & -2 \\ \hline 3 & -1 & 4 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

不分块:
$$A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 6 & 4 & -1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{T}_{11} & A^{T}_{21} \\ A^{T}_{12} & A^{T}_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

例: 设矩阵 $A_{m\times n}$ 按列分块为 $A = [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]$ 利用分块矩阵计算 AA^T 和 A^TA

解:
$$AA^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1}, a_{2}, \cdots, a_{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{1}^{T} \\ a_{2}^{T} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n}^{T} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1}a_{1}^{T} + a_{2}a_{2}^{T} + \cdots + a_{n}a_{n}^{T} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\geq \mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{E}$$

$$\mathbf{E}$$

$$A^{T} A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1}^{T} \\ a_{2}^{T} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n}^{T} \end{bmatrix} [a_{1}, a_{2}, \cdots, a_{n}] = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1}^{T} a_{1} & a_{1}^{T} a_{2} & \cdots & a_{1}^{T} a_{n} \\ a_{2}^{T} a_{1} & a_{2}^{T} a_{2} & \cdots & a_{2}^{T} a_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n}^{T} a_{1} & a_{n}^{T} a_{2} & \cdots & a_{n}^{T} a_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

(5) 分块矩阵的求逆:

利用矩阵分块,可以将高阶矩阵求逆转化为 低价矩阵求逆

例: 设矩阵
$$P$$
 可以分块为 $P = \begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{bmatrix}$

其中A,B分别为r阶、s阶可逆矩阵,求P-1解:由行列式的拉普拉斯展开定理,及A,B可逆

$$|P| = |A||B| \neq 0$$

因而P可逆,设 P⁻¹可分块为 $P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{bmatrix}$

曲
$$\mathbf{P} \mathbf{P}^{-1} = \mathbf{E}$$
 可得
$$\begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & E_s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & E_s \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} AX_1 & AX_2 \\ CX_1 + BX_3 & CX_2 + BX_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} E_r & O \\ O & E_s \end{bmatrix}$$

比较等式
$$\begin{cases} AX_1 = E_r \\ AX_2 = O \end{cases}$$
 (1)
两边,得 $\begin{cases} CX_1 + BX_3 = O \\ CX_2 + BX_4 = E_s \end{cases}$ (4)

(1)(2)两边左乘 A⁻¹ 可得 $X_1 = A^{-1}, X_2 = O$.

带入(3)(4) 可得
$$CA^{-1} + BX_3 = O$$
, $X_3 = -B^{-1}CA^{-1}$, $BX_4 = E_s$ $X_4 = B^{-1}$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ -B^{-1}CA^{-1} & B^{-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{bmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ O & B^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

■ 矩阵分块后,可把子阵视作"超元素", 按普通矩阵运算法则进行计算.

练习:
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 利用分块矩阵计算 A -1

解: 二阶矩阵的逆矩阵
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

□ 准对角矩阵

定义: 若方阵 A 除主对角线上的子块外,其余子块都为O,且主对角线子块均为方阵,即:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ A_2 & \\ O & A_m \end{pmatrix}$$
 $(A_i 为 方 阵, i = 1,2,..., m)$

则称A为准对角矩阵。

例如:

$$\begin{bmatrix}
3 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 1 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -2
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}
A_1 & 0 & A_2 & 0 \\
0 & A_3 & A_3 & A_3
\end{bmatrix}$$

> 准对角矩阵与对角矩阵性质相似

例如:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & O \\ & A_2 & \\ & \ddots & \\ O & & A_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{k} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{1}^{k} & & & O \\ & A_{2}^{k} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & A_{m}^{k} \end{pmatrix} \quad A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{1}^{-1} & & & O \\ & A_{2}^{-1} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ O & & & A_{m}^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

§ 2.5 常用的特殊矩阵

- 主要特点: 性态良好,便于计算
- ▶实际应用:将普通矩阵转化为特殊矩阵, 简化问题 / 简化计算

一、对角阵与准对角阵

对角矩阵 (diagonal matrix)

$$egin{bmatrix} d_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \ 0 & d_{22} & \cdots & 0 \ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \ 0 & 0 & \cdots & d_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

记作 $diag[d_{11}, d_{22}, \cdots, d_{nn}]$

纯量(标量) 矩阵 (scalar matrix)
$$\begin{bmatrix} k & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & k & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & k \end{bmatrix} = kE$$

对角阵的性质

设
$$A = diag[a_1, a_2, ..., a_n]$$
, $B = diag[b_1, b_2, ..., b_n]$, 则

(1)
$$|A| = a_1 a_2 ... a_n$$

(2)
$$(A \pm B) = diag[a_1 \pm b_1, a_2 \pm b_2, ..., a_n \pm b_n]$$

(3)
$$kA = diag[ka_1, ka_2, ..., ka_n]$$

(4)
$$AB = BA = diag[a_1b_1, a_2b_2, ..., a_nb_n]$$

(5)
$$A^m = diag[a_1^m, a_2^m, ..., a_n^m]$$

(6): 若
$$A$$
 可逆, $A^{-1} = diag[a_1^{-1}, a_2^{-1}, ..., a_n^{-1}]$

$A = diag[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]$

(7) n 阶矩阵 C, 按行及列分块为

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{bmatrix} = [\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n], \qquad \text{则} \quad AC = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \beta_1 \\ a_2 \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \beta_n \end{bmatrix}, \quad CA = [a_1 \gamma_1, a_2 \gamma_2, \dots, \alpha_n \gamma_n].$$

证明: $\gamma_1 \mid \gamma_2 \mid \cdots \mid \gamma_n$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \beta_{1} \\ \beta_{2} \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{n} \end{bmatrix} \therefore AC = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1}\beta_{1} \\ a_{2}\beta_{2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n}\beta_{n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore AC = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_{2} & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{1}\beta_{1} \\ a_{2}\beta_{2} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n}\beta_{n} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$CA = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & a_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & a_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \gamma_1, a_2 \gamma_2, \cdots, \alpha_n \gamma_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \left[a_1 \gamma_1, a_2 \gamma_2, \cdots, \alpha_n \gamma_n \right]$$

定义2.11 准对角阵

▶ 方阵除主对角线上的子块外,其余子块都为0,且主对角线的子块均为方阵,

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & A_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & A_s \end{bmatrix}$$
 $(A_i$ 都是方阵, $i = 1, 2, ..., s)$

记作 diag $[A_1, A_2, \cdots, A_s]$

准对角阵的性质(与对角阵类似)

设
$$A = diag[A_1, A_2, ..., A_n]$$
, $B = diag[B_1, B_2, ..., B_n]$, 则

(1)
$$|A| = |A_1| |A_2| ... |A_n|$$

(2)
$$(A \pm B) = diag[A_1 \pm B_1, A_2 \pm B_2, ..., A_n \pm B_n]$$

(3)
$$kA = diag[kA_1, kA_2, \dots, kA_n]$$

(4)
$$AB = diag[A_1B_1, A_2B_2, ..., A_nB_n]$$

(5)
$$A^m = diag[A_1^m, A_2^m, ..., A_n^m]$$

(6) 若 A 及其每一子块均可逆,
$$A^{-1} = diag[A_1^{-1}, A_2^{-1}, ..., A_n^{-1}]$$

(6) 若 A 及其每一子块均可逆, $A^{-1} = diag[A_1^{-1}, A_2^{-1}, ..., A_s^{-1}]$

即,对分块对角矩阵
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & & & \\ & A_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & A_S \end{bmatrix}$$

若 $|A_i| \neq 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, s)$, 则 $|A| \neq 0$, 并有

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1^{-1} & & & & & \\ & A_2^{-1} & & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & A_S^{-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

例:设
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, 求 A^{-1} 。

解:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A_1 = (5), \quad A_1^{-1} = (\frac{1}{5}), \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A_2^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以
$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & 0 & 0\\ \frac{5}{0} & 1 & -1\\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

三、对称矩阵与反对称矩阵

<u>定义2.13</u>: 设 $A = [a_{ij}]_{n \times n}$, 若 $a_{ij} = a_{ji}$, 或 $A^T = A$, 则称 A 为对称矩阵(symmetric matrix)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3.1 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3.1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

例如
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 & 3.1 \\ -2 & 2 & 1 \\ 3.1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 为实对称矩阵
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2-i & 3.1 \\ -2-i & 2 & 1 \\ 3.1 & 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 为复对称矩阵

对称矩阵的性质

- (1) 对称矩阵的和、数量乘积、方幂,仍为对称矩阵.
- (2) 若对称矩阵可逆,其逆矩阵仍为对称矩阵.
- (3) 对称矩阵乘积 AB 为对称矩阵的充要条件是 AB=BA

(3) 对称矩阵乘积 AB 为对称矩阵的充要条件是 AB=BA

证明: 必要性—已知 (AB) 是对称阵, $A \setminus B$ 均为对称阵,故 $(AB)^{T} = (AB)$; $\mathcal{G}: (AB)^{T} = B^{T}A^{T} = BA$

所以: AB=BA

充分性—已知 AB = BA , $A \setminus B$ 均为对称阵,故 $(AB)^T = (BA)^T = A^TB^T = AB$,

所以AB是对称阵,证毕。

- 若方阵A满足 $A^T = -A$,即 $a_{ji} = -a_{ij}$,则称A为反对称矩阵。
- ▶ 因为 $a_{ii} = -a_{ii}$, $a_{ii} = 0$ (i = 1, 2, ..., n), 即反对称矩阵对角线元素全为零。

例如
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 & 3.1 \\ 2 & 0 & -3 \\ -3.1 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$