

2. 4 分块矩阵

对行数和列数较高的矩阵进行运算时, 为了利用某些矩阵的特点, 常常采用分块法, 使大矩阵的运算化成一些小矩阵的运算. 所谓**矩阵分块**, 就是将矩阵 A 用若干条纵线和横线分成许多个小矩阵, 每个小矩阵称为 A 的**子块**或**子矩阵**, 以这些子块为元素的形式上的矩阵称为**分块矩阵**.

$$\text{例如, } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 若令 } E_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, O = (0, 0, 0), A_2 = (1)$$

$$\text{则 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_3 & A_1 \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{若令 } E_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, O = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E_2 & A_3 \\ O & E_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\text{若令 } a_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, a_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, a_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, a_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } A = (a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4).$$

分块矩阵的运算与普通矩阵的运算相类似.

(1) 设矩阵 A 与 B 有相同的行数和列数, 且采用相同的分块法, 即

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{s1} & \cdots & A_{sr} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & \cdots & B_{1r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{s1} & \cdots & B_{sr} \end{pmatrix},$$

其中对任意 $i = 1, 2, \dots, s \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, r$, A_{ij} 与 B_{ij} 的行数与列数分别相同, 则

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} + B_{11} & \cdots & A_{1r} + B_{1r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{s1} + B_{s1} & \cdots & A_{sr} + B_{sr} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } \lambda \text{ 为常数, } A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{s1} & \cdots & A_{sr} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\lambda A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda A_{11} & \cdots & \lambda A_{1r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda A_{s1} & \cdots & \lambda A_{sr} \end{pmatrix}.$$

(3) 设 A 是 $m \times l$ 矩阵, B 是 $l \times n$ 矩阵, 分块成

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{s1} & \cdots & A_{sr} \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & \cdots & B_{1r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_{r1} & \cdots & B_{rr} \end{pmatrix},$$

对任意 $i = 1, 2, \dots, s$, $A_{i1}, A_{i2}, \dots, A_{ir}$ 的列数分别等于 $B_{1j}, B_{2j}, \dots, B_{rj}$ 的行数, 则

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & \cdots & C_{1r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ C_{s1} & \cdots & C_{sr} \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^r A_{ik} B_{kj}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, s; j = 1, 2, \dots, r$).

例 4. 1 设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 AB .

解 把 A 、 B 分块成

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} E & O \\ A_1 & E \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix},$$

则

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} E & O \\ A_1 & E \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ A_1 B_{11} + B_{21} & A_1 B_{12} + B_{22} \end{pmatrix}.$$

而

$$A_1 B_{11} + B_{21} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_1 B_{12} + B_{22} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

于是

$$AB = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & 0 & 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 5 & 3 \end{array} \right).$$

$$(4) \text{ 设 } A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{s1} & \cdots & A_{sr} \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 则 } A^T = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^T & \cdots & A_{s1}^T \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{1r}^T & \cdots & A_{sr}^T \end{pmatrix}.$$

(5) 设 n 阶矩阵 A 的分块矩阵只有在对角线上有非零子块, 其余子块都为零矩阵, 且在对角线上的子块都是方阵, 即

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

其中 $A_i (i=1, 2, \dots, s)$ 都是方阵, 那么称 A 为**分块对角矩阵**.

若分块对角矩阵 A 中各 $A_i (i=1, 2, \dots, s)$ 都是可逆阵, 则 A 也可逆, 且有

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & & & \\ & A_2^{-1} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & A_s^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

矩阵**按行分块**和**按列分块**是两种十分常见的分块法. 设 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$,

(1) **按行分块** 若 A 的第 i 个行向量记作

$$a_i^T = (a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{in}) \quad (i=1, 2, \dots, m),$$

则

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ \vdots \\ a_m^T \end{pmatrix}.$$

称 $a_1^T, a_2^T, \dots, a_m^T$ 为矩阵 A 的**行向量组**.

(2) **按列分块** 若 A 的第 j 个列向量记作

$$\alpha_j = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj} \end{pmatrix} \quad (j=1, 2, \dots, n),$$

则

$$A = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n).$$

称 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ 为矩阵 A 的**列向量组**.

矩阵的乘法可先将矩阵按行、列分块后再相乘.

$$\text{设 } A = (a_{ij})_{m \times s} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ \vdots \\ a_m^T \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = (b_{ij})_{s \times n} = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n), \quad \text{则}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T \\ a_2^T \\ \vdots \\ a_m^T \end{pmatrix} (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^T b_1 & a_1^T b_2 & \cdots & a_1^T b_n \\ a_2^T b_1 & a_2^T b_2 & \cdots & a_2^T b_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_m^T b_1 & a_m^T b_2 & \cdots & a_m^T b_n \end{pmatrix} = (c_{ij})_{m \times n},$$

其中

$$c_{ij} = a_i^T b_j = (a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{is}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{sj} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^s a_{ik} b_{kj}.$$

设

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m^T \end{pmatrix} = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$$

则

$$\Lambda_m A_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_m \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m^T \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \alpha_1^T \\ \lambda_2 \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_m \alpha_m^T \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A_{m \times n} \Lambda_n = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \lambda_2 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} = (\lambda_1 a_1, \lambda_2 a_2, \dots, \lambda_n a_n).$$

注：列向量（列矩阵）常用小写黑体字母表示，如 a, b, α, β 等；行向量（行矩阵）用列向量的

的转置表示，如 $a^T, b^T, \alpha^T, \beta^T$ 等.