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conformal partitioning

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Defines block multiplication

Let R be a ring. Let the matrices $A \in M_{m,n}(R)$ and $B \in M_{n,p}(R)$ be partitioned into submatrices $A^{i,j}$ and $B^{i,j}$ respectively as follows:

where $A^{i,j}$ is $m_i \times n_j, \sum_{i=1}^g m_i = m, \sum_{j=1}^h n_j = n;$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 & p_2 & \cdots & p_k \\ B^{1,1} & B^{1,2} & \cdots & B^{1,k} \\ B^{2,1} & B^{2,2} & \cdots & B^{2,k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ B^{h,1} & B^{h,2} & \cdots & B^{h,k} \end{bmatrix} \begin{cases} n_1 \\ n_2 \\ \vdots \\ n_h \end{cases}$$

where $B^{i,j}$ is $n_i \times p_j$, $\sum_{j=1}^k p_j = p$. Then A and B (in this) are said to be conformally partitioned for multiplication.

Now suppose that A and B are conformally partitioned for multiplication. Let C = AB be partitioned as follows:

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} \overbrace{C^{1,1}}^{1} & \overbrace{C^{1,2}}^{2} & \cdots & p_{k} \\ C^{2,1} & C^{2,2} & \cdots & C^{1,k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C^{g,1} & C^{g,2} & \cdots & C^{g,k} \end{bmatrix} \quad \} m_{1} \\ \vdots \\ m_{2} \\ \vdots \\ m_{g} \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

where $C^{i,j}$ is $m_i \times p_j$, $i = 1, \dots, g$, $j = 1, \dots, k$. Then

$$C^{i,j} = \sum_{t=1}^{k} A^{i,t} B^{t,j}, \quad i = 1, \dots, g, \quad j = 1, \dots, k.$$

This method of computing AB is sometimes called *block multiplication*.