

# 2

## 矩阵

### 2.2 矩阵的运算

#### 矩阵的加法

设两个  $m \times n$  矩阵  $A = (a_{ij})$  和  $B = (b_{ij})$ , 那么矩阵  $A$  与  $B$  的和记为  $A+B$

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & \dots & a_{1n} + b_{1n} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} & \dots & a_{2n} + b_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{m1} + b_{m1} & a_{m2} + b_{m2} & \dots & a_{mn} + b_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$* A + B = B + A;$$

$$* (A + B) + C = A + (B + C).$$

#### 矩阵的乘法

##### 数与矩阵相乘

数  $\lambda$  与矩阵  $A$  相乘的乘积记作  $\lambda A$  或  $A\lambda$  记  $\lambda A = A\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda a_{11} & \lambda a_{12} & \dots & \lambda a_{1n} \\ \lambda a_{21} & \lambda a_{22} & \dots & \lambda a_{2n} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \lambda a_{m1} & \lambda a_{m2} & \dots & \lambda a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$

$$* (\lambda \mu)A = \lambda(\mu A);$$

$$* (\lambda + \mu)A = \lambda A + \mu A;$$

$$* \lambda(A+B) = \lambda A + \lambda B.$$

矩阵的加法与数乘矩阵统称为矩阵的线性运算

##### 矩阵与矩阵相乘

定义: 设  $A = (a_{ij})$  是一个  $m \times s$  矩阵,  $B = (b_{ij})$  是一个  $s \times n$  矩阵, 那么规定矩阵  $A$  与矩阵  $B$  的乘积是一个  $m \times n$  的矩阵  $C = (c_{ij})$ , 其中

$$c_{ij} = a_{i1} b_{1j} + a_{i2} b_{2j} + \dots + a_{is} b_{sj} = \sum_{k=1}^s a_{ik} b_{kj}, (i = 1, 2, \dots, m; j = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

例  $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} b_{11} + a_{12} b_{21} + a_{13} b_{31} & a_{11} b_{12} + a_{12} b_{22} + a_{13} b_{32} \\ a_{21} b_{11} + a_{22} b_{21} + a_{23} b_{31} & a_{21} b_{12} + a_{22} b_{22} + a_{23} b_{32} \end{pmatrix}$

$$* (AB)C = A(BC);$$

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$$* \lambda(AB) = (\lambda A)B = A(\lambda B) \text{ (其中 } \lambda \text{ 为常数)}$$

$$* A(B+C) = AB+AC, (B+C)A = BA+CA.$$

⑨ 例求矩阵  $A = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$  与  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$  的乘积  $AB$  及  $BA$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -16 & -32 \\ 8 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$BA = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -3 & -6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

### ■ 矩阵的转置

定义：把矩阵  $A$  的行换成同序数的列得到的一个新矩阵，叫做  $A$  的转置矩阵，记作  $A^T$

⑨ 例  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$* (A^T)^T = A;$$

$$* (A+B)^T = A^T + B^T;$$

$$* (\lambda A)^T = \lambda A^T;$$

$$* (AB)^T = B^T A^T.$$

⑨ 例  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $(AB)^T$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 7 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 14 & -3 \\ 17 & 13 & 10 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow (AB)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 17 \\ 14 & 13 \\ -3 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(AB)^T = B^T A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 \\ 7 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 17 \\ 14 & 13 \\ -3 & 10 \end{pmatrix}.$$