

## 六. 矩阵的转置

已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$ , 规定  $A$  的转置矩阵为:

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & \cdots & a_{m1} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{m2} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ a_{1n} & a_{2n} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{m \times n} \Rightarrow (A^T)_{n \times m}$$



例7.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 & 8 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 8 \end{pmatrix};$$

$$B = (18 \quad 6),$$

$$B^T = \begin{pmatrix} 18 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}.$$



## 性质:

$$1) \quad (A^T)^T = A$$

$$2) \quad (A+B)^T = A^T+B^T$$

$$3) \quad (kA)^T = kA^T$$

$$4) \quad (AB)^T = B^T A^T$$

$$(A_1 A_2 \dots A_k)^T = A_k^T A_{k-1}^T \dots A_1^T$$



## 证明 $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$ :

$$\text{令 } A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}, B = (b_{ij})_{n \times s}$$

$(AB)^T$  与  $B^T A^T$  均  $s$  行  $m$  列, 同型

$$((AB)^T)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{jk} b_{ki}, \quad (B^T A^T)_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{jk} b_{ki}$$

所以,  $(AB)^T = B^T A^T$



**例8.** 已知  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , 求  $AB, B^T A^T$ .

**解:**

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -3 \\ 5 & -1 \\ 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^T A^T = (AB)^T = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 5 & 8 \\ -3 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

**计算准则:** 先化简, 后计算

[结束]

