

第一章 矩阵及其初等变换

§ 1.4 分块矩阵

一. 分块矩阵

二. 分块矩阵的运算

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一. 分块矩阵

例.

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ \hline 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, A_{12} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, A_{21} = (2 \quad 0 \quad 1), A_{22} = (4)$$

又如

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 5 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

块对角矩阵



常用的矩阵分块方法:

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m \end{pmatrix}, \text{ 其中 } \alpha_i = (a_{i1}, \dots, a_{in}), i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

$$A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n),$$

$$\text{其中 } \beta_j = (a_{1j}, \dots, a_{mj})^T, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_t \end{pmatrix} = \text{diag}(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_t)$$

[结束]



二. 分块矩阵的运算

加法: 同型矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \cdots & A_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & \cdots & A_{rs} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & \cdots & B_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{r1} & \cdots & B_{rs} \end{pmatrix}$

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} + B_{11} & \cdots & A_{1s} + B_{1s} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{r1} + B_{r1} & \cdots & A_{rs} + B_{rs} \end{pmatrix}.$$

要求: 两矩阵的行、列分块方法一致

数乘: 分块矩阵 $A = (A_{ij})_{s \times t}, \quad kA = (kA_{ij})_{s \times t}.$



乘法: $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n}$, $B = (b_{ij})_{n \times p}$,

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{r1} & A_{r2} & \cdots & A_{rs} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & \cdots & B_{1t} \\ B_{21} & \cdots & B_{2t} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ B_{s1} & \cdots & B_{st} \end{pmatrix} = C = (C_{kl})$$

其中C是 $r \times t$ 矩阵

$$C_{kl} = \sum_{i=1}^s A_{ki} B_{il} \quad (k = 1, \dots, r; l = 1, \dots, t)$$

要求: 1) 矩阵A的列数=矩阵B的行数
2) 矩阵A列的分法=矩阵B行的分法



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

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 AB &= \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & O \\ O & B_2 \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} A_1 B_1 & O \\ O & A_2 B_2 \end{pmatrix} = \left(\begin{array}{c|ccc} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 5 & -6 \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$



设 A, B 均为 n 阶矩阵, 则

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_m \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & B_m \end{pmatrix},$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 B_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_m B_m \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A^k = ?$$



注意: 将矩阵分块作乘法其分法不是唯一的.如,例1中

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c|ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & O \\ O & B_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{array} \right)$$



$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{-1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{3} & \mathbf{-1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \hline \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{-1} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c|cc|c} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{-1} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} \\ \hline \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{3} & \mathbf{-1} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{4} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & B_{22} & B_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}B_{11} & \mathbf{O} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O} & A_{22}B_{22} & A_{22}B_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$



例2. 如何分块求 AB :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

解

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & O_{2 \times 3} \\ A_1 & I_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & I_2 \\ -I_3 & O_{3 \times 2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} I_2 & O_{2 \times 3} \\ A_1 & I_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & I_2 \\ -I_3 & O_{3 \times 2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 & I_2 \\ A_1 B_1 - I_3 & A_1 \end{pmatrix}$$



转置: $A = (A_{kl})_{s \times t} \Rightarrow A^T = (B_{lk})_{t \times s}$

其中 $B_{lk} = A_{kl}^T, l = 1, \dots, t; k = 1, \dots, s$

例3. $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\Rightarrow A^T = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}^T & A_{21}^T \\ A_{12}^T & A_{22}^T \\ A_{13}^T & A_{23}^T \end{pmatrix}$$



逆:

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & d_n \end{pmatrix}, (d_1, \dots, d_n \neq 0) \Rightarrow D^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{d_1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \frac{1}{d_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_m \end{pmatrix}, A_1, \dots, A_m \text{ 均可逆}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & A_m^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} & & A_1 \\ & \ddots & \\ A_m & & \end{pmatrix}, A_1, \dots, A_m \text{ 均可逆}$$

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

$$\text{特殊: } A = \begin{pmatrix} & & d_1 \\ & \ddots & \\ d_m & & \end{pmatrix}, d_1 d_2 \dots d_m \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} & & d_m^{-1} \\ & \ddots & \\ d_1^{-1} & & \end{pmatrix}$$



例4. 设矩阵 $A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 A 的逆.

解

$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc|ccc} 0 & 0 & 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} O & A_1 \\ A_2 & O \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & A_2^{-1} \\ A_1^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix} = \dots$$

[结束]

