

§ 4 分块矩阵



前言

由于某些条件的限制,我们经常会遇到大型文件无法上传的情况,如何解决这个问题呢?

这时我们可以借助WinRAR把文件分块,依次上传.

• 家具的拆卸与装配

问题一: 什么是矩阵分块法?

问题二: 为什么提出矩阵分块法?



问题一: 什么是矩阵分块法?

定义: 用一些横线和竖线将矩阵分成若干个小块,这种操作 称为对矩阵进行分块;

每一个小块称为矩阵的子块;

矩阵分块后,以子块为元素的形式上的矩阵称为分块矩阵.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ \hline a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \\ \hline \end{array}_{\circ}$$

这是2阶方阵吗?



思考题

伴随矩阵是分块矩阵吗?

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

答: 不是. 伴随矩阵的元素是代数余子式(一个数),从而不是分块矩阵.



问题二: 为什么提出矩阵分块法?

- 答: (1) 当矩阵太大时,不适于存储在高速计算机内存中,分 块矩阵允许计算机一次处理两到三块子矩阵。
 - (2) 当矩阵为稀疏矩阵时,把矩阵进行分块后再进行矩阵运算更高效。
 - (3) 矩阵分块可以将大矩阵的运算转化成小矩阵的运算, 体现了化整为零的思想.



分块矩阵的加法

$$A = egin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix}, \ B = egin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} + B_{11} & A_{12} + B_{12} \\ A_{21} + B_{21} & A_{22} + B_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$



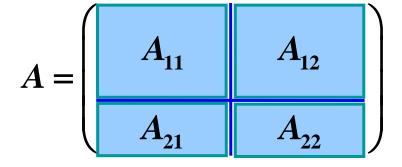
若矩阵A、B是同型矩阵,且采用相同的分块法,即

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

则有
$$A+B=\begin{pmatrix} A_{11}+B_{11} & \dots & A_{1r}+B_{1r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{s1}+B_{s1} & \dots & A_{sr}+B_{sr} \end{pmatrix}$$
 形式上看成是普通矩阵的加法!



分块矩阵的数乘



若ル是数,且
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & \dots & A_{1r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{s1} & \cdots & A_{sr} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda A_{11} & \dots & \lambda A_{1r} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \lambda A_{s1} & \dots & \lambda A_{sr} \end{pmatrix} \circ \bigcirc$$



形式上看成是普通的数乘运算!

分块矩阵的乘法

 $m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_s = m$ $l_1 + l_2 + \dots + l_t = l$ $n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_r = n$

一般地,设A为 $m \times l$ 矩阵,B为 $l \times n$ 矩阵

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & \cdots & A_{1t} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_{s1} & A_{s2} & \cdots & A_{st} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & \cdots & B_{1r} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & \cdots & B_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ B_{t1} & B_{t2} & \cdots & B_{tr} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$C = AB = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & \cdots & C_{1r} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & \cdots & C_{2r} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ C_{s1} & C_{s2} & \cdots & C_{sr} \end{pmatrix}, C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{t} A_{ik} B_{kj}$$

$$(i = 1, \dots, s; j = 1, \dots, r)$$



按行分块及按列分块

 $m \times n$ 矩阵 A 有m 行 n 列,若将第 i 行记作 $\alpha_i^T = (a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \dots, a_{in})$

若将第
$$j$$
列记作 $eta_j = egin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj} \end{pmatrix}$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{m1} & a_{m2} & \cdots & a_{mn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m^T \end{bmatrix} = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \cdots, \beta_n).$$



于是设A为 $m\times s$ 矩阵,B为 $s\times n$ 矩阵, 若把A按行分块,把B按列分块,则

$$C = (c_{ij})_{m \times n} = AB = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \\ \alpha_2^T \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_m^T \end{pmatrix} (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1^T \beta_1 & \alpha_1^T \beta_2 & \dots & \alpha_1^T \beta_n \\ \alpha_2^T \beta_1 & \alpha_2^T \beta_2 & \dots & \alpha_2^T \beta_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_m^T \beta_1 & \alpha_m^T \beta_2 & \dots & \alpha_m^T \beta_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{c}_{ij} = oldsymbol{lpha}_i^T oldsymbol{eta}_j = \left(oldsymbol{a}_{i1}, oldsymbol{a}_{i2}, \cdots, oldsymbol{a}_{is}
ight) egin{bmatrix} oldsymbol{b}_{2j} \ dots \ oldsymbol{b}_{sj} \end{pmatrix} = \sum_{k=1}^s oldsymbol{a}_{ik} oldsymbol{b}_{kj}. \end{aligned}$$



分块矩阵的转置

例如:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix}$$
 分块矩阵不仅 形式上进行转 置,而且每一个子协业进行

$$A^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} & a_{32} \\ a_{13} & a_{23} & a_{33} \\ a_{14} & a_{24} & a_{34} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1}^{T} \\ \alpha_{2}^{T} \\ \alpha_{3}^{T} \\ \alpha_{4}^{T} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{a}_{1}}{\mathbf{a}_{1}} \quad \mathbf{a}_{24} \quad \mathbf{a}_{34} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1}^{T} \\ \alpha_{2}^{T} \\ \alpha_{3}^{T} \\ \alpha_{4}^{T} \end{pmatrix}$$

分块对角矩阵

定义: 设A是n阶矩阵,若

- 1. A 的分块矩阵只有在对角线上有非零子块,
- 2. 其余子块都为零子块,
- 3. 对角线上的子块都是方阵,

那么称 A 为分块对角矩阵.



分块对角矩阵的性质

$$A = \left(egin{array}{cccc} A_1 & & & & & \\ & A_2 & & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & A_s \end{array}
ight)$$

① 分块矩阵A的行列式 $|A| = |A_1||A_2|\cdots|A_s|$

② 分块矩阵
$$A$$
的幂 $A^n = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^n & & & \\ & A_2^n & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & A_s^n \end{pmatrix}$

③ 分块矩阵的逆矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ O & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} O & A \\ B & O \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & B^{-1} \\ A^{-1} & O \end{pmatrix}$$

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



例 设方阵A,B是n阶方阵, A^*,B^* 分别为A,B对应的

伴随矩阵,分块矩阵
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$$
,则 C 的伴随矩阵

$$C^* = ()$$

(A)
$$\begin{pmatrix} |A|A^* & 0 \\ 0 & |B|B^* \end{pmatrix}$$
 (B)
$$\begin{pmatrix} |B|B^* & 0 \\ 0 & |A|A^* \end{pmatrix}$$

(B)
$$\begin{pmatrix} |B|B^* & 0 \\ 0 & |A|A^* \end{pmatrix}$$

(C)
$$\begin{pmatrix} |A|B^* & 0 \\ 0 & |B|A^* \end{pmatrix}$$

(D)
$$\begin{pmatrix} |B|A^* & 0 \\ 0 & |A|B^* \end{pmatrix}$$



例: 设
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
, 求 A^{-1} .

解:
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & O \\ O & A_2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1^{-1} & O \\ O & A_2^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$

$$A_1 = (5), A_1^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)$$

$$A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, A_2^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$



例: 设A,B 均可逆,求 $\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}$ 的逆矩阵.

解: 因为
$$\begin{vmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{vmatrix} = |A||B| \neq 0$$

读
$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_3 & A_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

由
$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A_1 & A_2 \\ A_3 & A_4 \end{pmatrix} = E$$
 可得

$$\begin{pmatrix} AA_1 & AA_2 \\ CA_1 + BA_3 & CA_2 + BA_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E & O \\ O & E \end{pmatrix}$$



从而

$$AA_1 = E$$

$$AA_2 = O$$

$$CA_1 + BA_3 = O$$

$$CA_2 + BA_4 = E$$

由A, B可逆, 可得

$$A_1 = A^{-1}, A_2 = O, A_3 = -B^{-1}CA^{-1}, A_4 = B^{-1}$$

故
$$\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C & B \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & O \\ -B^{-1}CA^{-1} & B^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$
.



例: 往证 $A_{m\times n} = O_{m\times n}$ 的充分必要条件是方阵 $A^TA = O_{n\times n}$.

证明: 把A按列分块,有 $A = (a_{ij})_{m \times n} = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n)$

于是
$$A^{T}A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1}^{T} \\ \alpha_{2}^{T} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{n}^{T} \end{pmatrix} (\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{2}, \dots, \alpha_{n}) = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{1}^{T}\alpha_{1} & \alpha_{1}^{T}\alpha_{2} & \cdots & \alpha_{1}^{T}\alpha_{n} \\ \alpha_{2}^{T}\alpha_{1} & \alpha_{2}^{T}\alpha_{2} & \cdots & \alpha_{2}^{T}\alpha_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{n}^{T}\alpha_{1} & \alpha_{n}^{T}\alpha_{2} & \cdots & \alpha_{n}^{T}\alpha_{n} \end{pmatrix} = O$$

那么
$$\alpha_{j}^{T}\alpha_{j} = \left(a_{1j}, a_{2j}, \dots, a_{mj}\right) \begin{pmatrix} a_{1j} \\ a_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mj} \end{pmatrix} = a_{1j}^{2} + a_{2j}^{2} + \dots + a_{mj}^{2} = 0$$

$$a_{1j} = a_{2j} = \dots = a_{mj} = 0$$

 $\mathbb{P} A = O$.

克莱姆法则

如果线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n = b_n \end{cases}$$
(1)

的系数行列式不等于零,即
$$D=egin{array}{c|cccc} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ & & & & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \\ \end{array}
otag
eq 0$$



那么线性方程组(1)有解并且解是唯一的,解可以表示成

$$x_1 = \frac{D_1}{D}, x_2 = \frac{D_2}{D}, x_3 = \frac{D_2}{D}, \dots, x_n = \frac{D_n}{D}.$$
 (2)

其中 D_j 是把系数行列式D中第j列的元素用方程组右端的常数项代替后所得到的n阶行列式,即

$$D_{j} = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1,j-1} & b_{1} & a_{1,j+1} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{n,j-1} & b_{n} & a_{n,j+1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= b_{1}A_{1j} + b_{2}A_{2j} + \cdots + b_{n}A_{nj}$$



证: 线性方程组可写成矩阵方程

$$Ax = b$$
 (2) 其中 $A = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}, x = (x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n)^T, b = (b_1, b_2, \cdots, b_n)^T.$ 因为 $|A| = D \neq 0$,故 A^{-1} 存在。(2) 式两边左乘以 A^{-1} , 得 $x = A^{-1}b$ 是方程组得解。根据逆矩阵的唯一性,知 $A^{-1}b$ 是方程组的唯一解。由 $A^{-1} = \frac{A^*}{|A|}$, $x = A^{-1}b = \frac{1}{D}A^*b$,即

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{D} \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} & \cdots & A_{n1} \\ A_{12} & A_{22} & \cdots & A_{n2} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ A_{1n} & A_{2n} & \cdots & A_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{D} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 A_{11} + \cdots + b_n A_{n1} \\ b_1 A_{12} + \cdots + b_n A_{n2} \\ \vdots \\ b_1 A_{1n} + \cdots + b_n A_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$