where  $A_{11}$ ,  $A_{12}$  are  $2 \times 2$ ,  $2 \times 1$ ;  $A_{21}$ ,  $A_{22}$  are  $1 \times 2$ ,  $1 \times 1$ ; and  $A_{31}$ ,  $A_{32}$  are  $3 \times 2$ ,  $3 \times 1$ , and [B] be the  $2 \times 3$  block matrix

$$[B] = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} & B_{13} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} & B_{23} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $B_{11}, B_{12}, B_{13}$  are  $2 \times 1$ ,  $2 \times 2$ ,  $2 \times 3$ ; and  $B_{21}, B_{22}, B_{23}$  are  $1 \times 1$ ,  $1 \times 2$ ,  $1 \times 3$ . Then [C] = [A][B] is the  $3 \times 3$  block matrix

$$[C] = \begin{pmatrix} C_{11} & C_{12} & C_{13} \\ C_{21} & C_{22} & C_{23} \\ C_{31} & C_{32} & C_{33} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \\ \end{bmatrix} &$$

where  $C_{11}$ ,  $C_{12}$ ,  $C_{13}$  are  $2 \times 1$ ,  $2 \times 2$ ,  $2 \times 3$ ;  $C_{21}$ ,  $C_{22}$ ,  $C_{23}$  are  $1 \times 1$ ,  $1 \times 2$ ,  $1 \times 3$ ; and  $C_{31}$ ,  $C_{32}$ ,  $C_{33}$  are  $3 \times 1$ ,  $3 \times 2$ ,  $3 \times 3$ . For example,

$$C_{32} = A_{31}B_{12} + A_{32}B_{22}.$$

**Example 6.5.** This example illustrates some of the subtleties having to do with the partitioning of the index sets. Consider the  $1 \times 3$  matrix

$$A = (a_{11} \ a_{12} \ a_{13})$$

and the  $3 \times 2$  matrix

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \\ b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Consider the partition of the index set  $R = \{1\}$  given by  $R_1 = \{1\}$ ; of the index set  $S = \{1, 2, 3\}$  given by  $S_1 = \{1, 3\}$ ,  $S_2 = \{2\}$ ; and of the index set  $T = \{1, 2\}$  given by  $T_1 = \{2\}$ ,  $T_2 = \{1\}$ . The corresponding block matrices are the  $1 \times 2$  block matrix

$$[A] = (A_{\{1\},\{1,3\}} \ A_{\{1\},\{2\}}) = ([a_{11} \ a_{13}] \ [a_{12}]),$$

and the  $2 \times 2$  block matrix

$$[B] = \begin{pmatrix} B_{\{1,3\},\{2\}} & B_{\{1,3\},\{1\}} \\ B_{\{2\},\{2\}} & B_{\{2\},\{1\}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{12} \\ b_{32} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} b_{11} \\ b_{31} \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} b_{22} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} b_{21} \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix}.$$