

2.2 矩阵的乘法运算

矩阵的乘法的定义

设 $A = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ 是 $1 \times n$ 矩阵, $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$ 是 $n \times 1$ 矩阵.

A 与 B 的乘积 AB 定义为常数

$$AB = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + \dots + a_n b_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k.$$

设 $A = (a_{ij})$ 是 $m \times n$ 矩阵, $B = (b_{ij})$ 是 $n \times t$ 矩阵.

将 A 按行记作 $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_m \end{pmatrix}$, 其中 $A_i = (a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \cdots, a_{in})$,
 $i = 1, 2, \cdots, m$.

B 按列记作 $B = (B_1, B_2, \cdots, B_t)$,
其中 $B_j = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{nj} \end{pmatrix}$, $j = 1, 2, \cdots, t$.

A 与 B 的乘积 AB 的 (i, j) – 元定义为

$$A_i B_j = (a_{i1}, a_{i2}, \cdots, a_{in}) \begin{pmatrix} b_{1j} \\ b_{2j} \\ \vdots \\ b_{nj} \end{pmatrix} = a_{i1} b_{1j} + a_{i2} b_{2j} + \cdots + a_{in} b_{nj},$$

$$i = 1, 2, \cdots, m, j = 1, 2, \cdots, t.$$

因此, $AB = \begin{pmatrix} A_1B_1 & A_1B_2 & \cdots & A_1B_t \\ A_2B_1 & A_2B_2 & \cdots & A_2B_t \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ A_mB_1 & A_mB_2 & \cdots & A_mB_t \end{pmatrix}$ 是 $m \times t$ 矩阵.

说明

(1) 只有 A 的列数等于 B 的行数, A 与 B 的乘积 AB 才有意义.

(2) AB 继承了 A 的行数, B 的列数.

约定

我们约定今后出现的矩阵运算都是合理的,不再每一次都强调矩阵的行数和列数.

如果出现 $A + B$, 则意味着 A 与 B 可以相加;

如果出现 AB , 则意味着 A 与 B 可以相乘.

例 2

设 $A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$, 求 AB .

解 $A_1 = (-1, 3)$, $A_2 = (2, -1)$, $A_3 = (0, 1)$;

$$B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, B_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}, B_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为 $A_1B_1 = 1, A_1B_2 = 15, A_1B_3 = -9, A_1B_4 = 11,$

$A_2B_1 = 3, A_2B_2 = -5, A_2B_3 = 8, A_2B_4 = -2,$

$A_3B_1 = 1, A_3B_2 = 5, A_3B_3 = -2, A_3B_4 = 4,$

所以

$$AB = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 15 & -9 & 11 \\ 3 & -5 & 8 & -2 \\ 1 & 5 & -2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}. \quad \blacksquare$$

线性方程组的矩阵表示

$$\text{设 } m \times n \text{ 线性方程组 } \begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$$

的系数矩阵为 A , 未知数构成的列矩阵为 X , 常数项构成的列矩阵为 β , 那么根据矩阵乘法和矩阵相等的定义, 可将方程组表示为 $AX = \beta$.

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$AX = \beta.$$

进一步地, 设A的列为

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix}, \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \alpha_n = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1}x_1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_{12}x_2 \\ a_{22}x_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2}x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n}x_n \\ a_{2n}x_n \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn}x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= x_1 \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m1} \end{pmatrix} + x_2 \begin{pmatrix} a_{12} \\ a_{22} \\ \vdots \\ a_{m2} \end{pmatrix} + \cdots + x_n \begin{pmatrix} a_{1n} \\ a_{2n} \\ \vdots \\ a_{mn} \end{pmatrix} = x_1 \alpha_1 + x_2 \alpha_2 + \cdots + x_n \alpha_n.$$

因此,线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \cdots + a_{1n}x_n = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \cdots + a_{2n}x_n = b_2 \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ a_{m1}x_1 + a_{m2}x_2 + \cdots + a_{mn}x_n = b_m \end{cases}$$

可以表示为下列形式

$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n = \beta.$$

$$AX = \beta,$$

$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n = \beta,$$

$$x_1\alpha_1 + x_2\alpha_2 + \cdots + x_n\alpha_n = AX.$$